

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1866

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## The Watchman and Southron.

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## THE SENATE PUZZLED.

### They Do Not Know What to Do With Tillman and McLaurin.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The most important development today in connection with the Tillman-McLaurin episode of last Saturday was the act of Senator Frye, president pro tempore of the senate, in ordering the clerk of the senate to restore the names of the two South Carolina senators to the senate roll. If the present plan is carried out this act will be followed by the adoption by the senate of a resolution before a vote on any other subject is taken, practically endorsing the action of the president pro tempore in ordering their names erased, and suspending the two senators for some definite time.

The order of Senator Frye for the restoration of the names to the roll was issued almost immediately after the senate convened today and was the result of a general conference among the Republican leaders of the senate.

When asked for an explanation of this order, Senator Frye said:

"In my ruling yesterday I believe that I was strictly within parliamentary law, that senators in contempt are not entitled to recognition either to speak or to vote, and that logically their names should not be called. I still adhere to that opinion but, desirous of shifting the responsibility from the chair to the senate, I have directed the clerk to restore to the roll the names of the two senators from South Carolina."

When asked if the result of this action would be the recognition of either of the senators to either vote or speak, Senator Frye replied that it would not and that that was a question which must be decided by the senate. He declined, however, to state how the question would be brought to the attention of the senate.

Inquiry in other quarters developed the fact that there had been a conference of the Republican leaders in Senator Aldrich's committee room during the forenoon, and that the extent of Senator Frye's ruling, and especially its far-reaching effect, not only in this case, but as a precedent, had been very extensively discussed, the conclusion being that the action of the president pro tem. in striking the names of the South Carolina senators from the roll and his refusal of a request to have their names called was beyond precedence in the senate and not entirely justified.

On this account it was decided that this particular phase of the question should be immediately taken up by the committee on privileges and elections. Senator Burrows, who is chairman of that committee, was called into the conference and the details of carrying out the plan were intrusted to him. It was decided that a resolution should be formulated providing for the temporary suspension of the two senators and that his resolution should be passed upon by Mr. Burrows' committee and presented to the senate as soon as possible after the convening of that body tomorrow. The general opinion of the senators present was that the South Carolina men should be punished to some extent for the altercation of Saturday and the senators' present were quite agreed that suspension would be the most practicable and reasonable form of inflicting this punishment. Five days was suggested as a reasonable time for the suspension and there was some suggestion that Senator Tillman should be given a somewhat longer suspension than his colleague. The question of time, was, however, left indefinite, the understanding being that this should be determined by the committee.

Immediately after this conference Senator Burrows issued a call for a meeting of his committee tomorrow morning. In response to questions Mr. Burrows said he could make no explanation of the purpose of the meeting beyond the general statement that the question of privilege connected with the conduct of the South Carolina senators would be taken up for investigation.

The Democratic senators also spent the day in a general discussion among themselves of the situation. They were unanimous in their characterization of Senator Frye's ruling as arbitrary, and announced their purpose to resist by prolonged debate if necessary any further efforts to enforce the ruling. Senator Turner, acting for his Democratic colleagues, prepared a resolution declaring it to be "the sense of the senate that the names of Senators Tillman and McLaurin should be restored to the senate roll" and in addition asserting that those two senators are "entitled to vote on all questions coming before the senate." This resolution may not be pressed owing to the action of the majority.

The Republican members of the senate committee on privileges and elections were in consultation during the afternoon over the resolution which it was proposed to bring to the attention of the senate tomorrow through the committee providing for the suspension of the two South Carolina senators. None of the senators present at the conference would con-

sent to disclose the details of their proceedings, but it is learned in a general way that considerable doubt was expressed by some of the members as to the regularity of the suggested proceedings, some of the senators holding that the suspension of senators by the senate itself would be subject to criticism. The feeling was quite general that the problem is a difficult and intricate one and the opinion was expressed that it would be impossible to formulate a line of action that would be put into execution at so early a date as to-morrow. Senators Burrows and Foraker were appointed a sub-committee to consult authorities and suggest a form of proceeding either in line proposed or on other lines.

## SENATE IN A QUANDARY.

### Proper Procedure in Tillman-McLaurin Case is Worrying Astute Lawmakers.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The meeting of the senate committee on privileges and elections this afternoon did not result in supplying any solution of the difficulty that the senate is in in connection with the Tillman-McLaurin matter. The Republican members of the committee frankly confessed that they had not been able to formulate a scheme which would relieve the situation, and after less than an hour's discussion they asked that the committee should adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon, the understanding being that the senate should adjourn after a brief session and thus give the committee an opportunity to consider this important question which most senators look upon in its present shape as a stumbling block in the way of all other legislation.

### DEMOCRATS ON THE ALERT.

The meeting of the committee was marked by the best of feeling on the part of all the members and all agreed readily to a preliminary suggestion by Chairman Burrows, that the question should be approached from a purely non-partisan standpoint because of its general importance. It was evident, however, that the Democrats were inclined to apprehend some effort at political advantage on the part of the Republicans and the channel through which they expected this manifestation soon became evident, when Senator Foraker made the suggestion that there should be a severer degree of punishment meted out to Senator Tillman than to Senator McLaurin. Senator Dubois met this suggestion with a positive negative, and when the suggestion was afterwards made that Senator Tillman should be called upon to prove before the committee the charge which he had repeated in the senate that his colleague had yielded to undue influence there was a hint that if this matter should be entered upon some senators would insist upon the reopening of the charges on file in the committee in connection with the election of other senators, which charges have never been disposed of.

During the morning meeting of the committee Senator Bailey notified the Republican members that the Democrats would not submit to the adoption of a resolution suspending the South Carolina senators. He said he agreed that they should be punished for their breach of the peace in the presence of the senate but he was satisfied that the Democrats would not submit to any proceeding which would deprive a State of representation. Some of the Republican members of the committee replied that they agreed as to the unwisdom and impracticability of proceeding by way of suspension. While no positive statement of policy was made from the Republican side there was enough said to lead to the conclusion that the proposed resolution for suspension has been abandoned and that the punishment suggested will be in the form of censure. Indeed some of the Republican members of the committee say that this is practically the only course open to them. The Republicans, however, will contend for more severe rebuke to Mr. Tillman than shall be administered to Mr. McLaurin and the Democrats will resist this discrimination. That is now the point of greatest difference.

The committee on privileges and elections continued its consideration of the Tillman-McLaurin episode during the afternoon, but reached no conclusion beyond deciding to refer the entire matter to a sub-committee and to meet again on Friday to consider any recommendation made by the sub-committee. The afternoon session lasted three hours, and after the Democratic members took their departure at 5 o'clock the Republicans continued the discussion. The afternoon meeting was devoted to a general exchange of view. No vote was taken on any proposition; indeed, no proposition was made by either the majority or the minority. There was entire agreement on the one point that both the South Carolina senators should be punished, but there was disagreement on the details of punishment as well as on the degree of it.

The senators had before them full reports of the speeches of both the senators making careful comparison of their language. Each member also was provided with a copy of the constitution and of the rules of the senate, and these as well as the established parliamentary authorities were consulted frequently.

### PUNISHMENT TO FIT THE CRIME.

A half dozen different suggestions were made as to modes of punishment, including suspension and censure by the senate, and censure with the added requirement of further apologies from the offenders. There also was a continued discussion of the relative punishment of the two men. Most of the Republican members of the committee hold that to Senator Tillman should be awarded a mor-

severe form of rebuke than to Senator McLaurin, while the Democrats do not generally concede there should be discrimination.

Senator Bailey spoke at length from the speech made by Senator Tillman which provoked the reply of Senator McLaurin, contending that it did not make a specific charge of bribery. The Democrats also held out stiffly against all suggestions looking to the suspension of the privileges of the senators as an attack on the rights of the State they represent, rather than on the senators themselves.

### HOPEFUL OF AGREEING.

When the committee adjourned its members professed to be hopeful that an unanimous agreement would be reached, but they were not so hopeful as they had been when the noon recess was taken. The proceedings were not of a character to permit of any definite conclusion as to what the result would be, though so far as they went they indicated censure as the form of punishment more likely to be recommended. Some of the Republicans, however, are holding out for a more pronounced rebuke to Senator Tillman than could be given in any verbal reprimand. The sub-committee appointed is composed of Senators Burrows, Hoar, Foraker, Republicans, and Senators Pettus and Bailey, Democrats. This sub-committee will meet tomorrow afternoon and make an effort to frame a resolution for the action of the full committee which will meet again at 10 o'clock Friday.

### What Sub-Committee Has Agreed On—Suspension Was Abandoned.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The sub-committee of the senate committee on privileges and elections which was appointed yesterday to formulate a proposition for the proper punishment of Senators Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina for their offense to the Senate of last Saturday, today practically concluded to recommend that the two senators be severely censured for their conduct and to limit the punishment to censure. The sub-committee consists of Senators Burrows, Hoar and Foraker, Republicans, and Senators Pettus and Bailey, Democrats. All were present at the early part of the meeting but Senator Bailey was compelled by indisposition to leave the conference before its close.

Today's meeting was a very harmonious one and little difference of opinion developed. The Republican members of the sub-committee did not themselves contend for a resolution suspending the two senators but represented that there were some Republican members, of the full committee who adhere to the opinion that through suspension only can adequate punishment be meted out to the offending members. Senator Beveridge is understood to be among the most strenuous advocates of this form of proceeding and Senator McComas is inclined to agree with him. Some doubt is expressed as to whether they will unite in a report limiting the punishment to censure.

On the other hand some of the Democratic members made it very plain that they not only would not agree in committee to the reporting of a resolution of suspension but that if such a resolution should be presented to the senate by a majority of the committee they would resist its adoption by the senate to the extent of insisting upon prolonged debate. The Republicans, members of the committee, and also many Republican senators who are not members of the committee, have given very serious attention to this possibility of delay in the senate, and there is no doubt that it is having a pronounced influence on the disposal of the question. They recognize the fact that if so disposed the minority can obstruct all legislation for an indefinite time and probably continue the present session of congress far into the summer. Some of them also hold the view that censure is a more severe and certain form of punishment than suspension.

These are the reasons which have led the Republican members of the sub-committee to agree to a resolution of censure, and nothing is left to complete the proceedings but to secure the assent of their Republican colleagues who are not members of the sub-committee. The matter has been left open for consultation with them, and while the full committee has been called to meet tomorrow at half past 10 o'clock, the sub-committee will meet half an hour previous to that time. This will afford opportunity to notify the Democrats if there should be a change of programme.

There has been considerable discussion of the matter of a differentiation of the punishment of the two senators, some of the Republican members holding out strongly for a more severe rebuke to Senator Tillman than to Senator McLaurin, because they hold that his offense of striking a fellow senator was greater than that of his colleague, who gave the provocation to the blow, but this course has been practically abandoned so far as the sub-committee is concerned, and both will be equally reprimanded. It also has been virtually decided that no apology shall be exacted from the senators, the reason for eliminating any requirement of that kind being found in the fact that senators generally fear such enforced apologies might not amount to apologies after all.

The Democratic members of the committee have suggested that the censure should be in very severe language, and, if anything, have been inclined to be more caustic than their Republican colleagues. It is the desire of all members of the committee to find a course of action that will be acceptable to the entire senate, and the only difficulty now appears to be to secure the consent of those Republicans who believe the occasion calls for more than mere words of rebuke. The resolution will impose on the president of the senate the task of administering the reprimand.

## BELLIGERENT SENATORS CENSURED

### TILLMAN INSULTS THE ENTIRE SENATE.

Majority Report Declared Senior Senator to be the Greater Transgressor.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Senators McLaurin and Tillman of South Carolina today were severely censured by the United States senate.

Immediately after the senate convened today Mr. Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, to which the McLaurin-Tillman controversy had been referred, reported the resolution censure framed by a majority of the committee. Accompanying the resolution was a report narrating the events which led up to the fight between the two senators and setting out the conclusions of the majority.

A brief statement was presented by Senators Bailey, Blackburn, Pettus, Foster and Dubois, Democratic members of the committee, dissenting from some of the conclusions of the majority. They agreed, however, to the resolution offered.

A minority report was presented by Senators McComas, Beveridge and Pritchard, Republicans, who maintained that the adoption of a resolution of censure was not sufficient punishment.

Practically there was no debate on the resolution, although Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Platt of Connecticut, made it evident in brief statements that the resolution was not quiet satisfactory to them. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 54 to 12.

When Mr. Tillman's name was called he added a new sensation to the proceedings by rising and saying with ill concealed emotion: "Among gentlemen an apology for an offense committed under heat of blood is usually considered sufficient."

At the request of Mr. Burrows the statement of Tillman was read by the clerk. Instantly the South Carolina senator disclaimed any intention of being offensive to the senate and said that if they were so considered he would withdraw them. The chair (Mr. Frye) said that by unanimous consent they might be withdrawn, but Mr. Dietrich of Nebraska, objected. The incident was closed without further comment.

When the senate was called to order today a notably large attendance of senators was on the floor and the galleries were thronged. Both Senators McLaurin and Tillman of South Carolina were in their seats.

Great interest was manifested by senators on the floor and by spectators in the galleries in the reading of the journal which contained the protest of Mr. Tillman against not being permitted to vote while under the ban of the senate's order of contempt.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, presented the following resolution which had been formulated by that committee.

"That it is the judgment of the senate that the senators from South Carolina, Benjamin R. Tillman and John L. McLaurin, for disorderly behavior and flagrant violation of the rules of the senate during the open session of the senate on the 22d of February, inst., deserve the censure of the senate and they are hereby censured for their breach of the privileges and dignity of this body; and from and after the adoption of this resolution the order adjudging them in contempt of the senate shall be no longer in force and effect."

### Young Tillman by McLaurin's Side.

Ben R. Tillman, Jr., a soft voiced, clean-limbed athletic young man, stood at McLaurin's side while he was calling Senator Tillman a liar and was within arm's reach of the junior Senator when his father jumped impetuously over Senator Teller's legs and landed his fist on McLaurin's eye. The young man, whose title to the privilege of the floor is drawn from the fact that he is his father's secretary, kept his eye on McLaurin's hands. If the junior Senator from South Carolina had drawn a weapon he probably would have become a participant in the fight. As it was, he merely looked on, thus establishing his right to be considered a young man who knows his place. It was a most remarkable exhibition of self-restraint.—Chicago Chronicle.

### McLaurin an Expert Boxer.

When Tillman rushed on McLaurin the latter had his hands up in the most approved style of self-defense. He was the champion amateur boxer of the University of Virginia and has never lost his interest in the science of self-defense. Tillman's hammer-and-tongs method of fighting, however, caused him to grow wild in his blows. Persons who know McLaurin and his prowess are convinced that if he had been left alone with his colleague for five minutes without interruption or interference he would have beaten him unmercifully. His superior skill would have enabled him to do this. The disparity in their ages would have counted in McLaurin's favor. Tillman is fifty-five, while McLaurin is only forty-two.—Chicago Chronicle.

### Seven Years in Bed.

"Will wonders ever cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous prostration and general debility; but "Three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from headache, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, fainting and dizzy spells will find it a priceless blessing. Try it. Satisfaction is guaranteed by J. F. W. DeLorme. Only 50c.

## McSWEENEY SPEAKS OUT.

### He Sends a Plain Telegram to the President.

Columbia, February 28.—Governor McSweeney has broken his silence in the Tillman-Roosevelt incident and this morning sent a dignified and plain telegram to President Roosevelt, which ought to clear the State and the people at large of further responsibility in the matter.

The telegram to President Roosevelt reads as follows:

Columbia, February 28, 1902. President Theodore Roosevelt, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.: It was my intention not to have anything to say about the telegram sent you by the Hon. James H. Tillman, withdrawing the request for you to present the sword to Major Micah Jenkins, but as undue importance and publicity have been attached to it I beg to say that the telegram sent you was not authorized by the State, and that the Lieutenant Governor did not speak officially for the State or the people in his action, and his telegram to you was purely a personal matter, and neither the State nor the people should be held responsible in any way for his attitude.

M. B. McSweeney, Governor.

### Stepped Into Live Coals

"When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads of Jonesville, Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for 30 years, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infallible for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and piles. Sold by J. F. W. DeLorme. 25c.

### Deadly Avalanche in Colorado.

Telluride, Colo., Feb. 28.—The most terrible snow slide ever known in Colorado caused the deaths of from 35 to 75 men at the Liberty Bell mines on Smuggler mountain today. Although the scene of the disaster is scarcely two miles from this town information is difficult to obtain on account of the precipitous character of the roads and the vast amount of snow. Nearly all the buildings of the Liberty Bell mine were carried down by the slide, all the books which show the number and names of the men employed being lost, so that the death list can hardly be known for many hours, possibly not until the rescuers shall have removed an immense quantity of snow, rocks and logs from the canyon where the victims lie buried. It seems that two slides occurred practically in the same place, the second burying those who were trying to rescue the victims of the first. Buildings were carried down the mountain side a distance of 2,000 feet and crushed by tons of snow.

### The Exposition Company Acts.

Charleston, Feb. 28.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Exposition company tonight, Col. J. H. Tillman's message to President Roosevelt was fully discussed and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the president of the exposition company be and hereby is requested to communicate at once with his excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, the president of the United States, and extend to him the cordial greetings and good wishes of this board of directors, with assurances that we look forward to his promised visit to the exposition with the greatest pleasure and that he will receive from our people the warmest welcome.

Resolved, further, That the president be informed that this board of directors deny any responsibility for the recent communication made by Col. J. H. Tillman to President Roosevelt and express their utter lack of sympathy with his action in that matter.

The city council will hold a special meeting tomorrow to take action in this matter.

### A Poor Millionaire

Lately starved in London because he could not digest his food. Early use of Dr. King's New Life Pills would have saved him. They strengthen the stomach, aid digestion, promote assimilation, improve appetite. Price 25c. Money back if not satisfied. Sold by J. F. W. DeLorme, druggist.

New York, Feb. 25.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamer Rotterdam from Rotterdam and Bonaire were Messrs. Wolmarans and Wessels, Boer delegates, and Dr. De Bruyn, secretary of the Boer embassy. The party will remain in this city for several days and then proceed to Baltimore and Washington.

## WOULD CHECK KNOX.

### J. Pierpont Morgan Makes a Plea to the President.

A Washington telegram to the Chicago Chronicle says: Tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon President Roosevelt to abandon the proceedings against the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways, which Attorney General Knox announced will be begun in a few days.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who, with James J. Hill, is the principal promoter of the merger, and George B. Steele, F. F. Sturgis, L. C. Ledyard and D. S. Eggleston spent several hours with the President Saturday night. They arrived at the White House at 10 o'clock, and did not leave for their hotel until after 1 o'clock Sunday morning.

The purpose of the conference was to persuade President Roosevelt to order the Attorney General not to file the bill in equity which is to be the basis of the proposed action against the merger under the Sherman anti-trust act. The arguments which they presented to the President in support of their position were twofold.

One was that the merger does not come within the scope of the Sherman act, and the other that the action of the Government had an unsettling effect upon the money and stock markets, which might become serious if the bill in equity being prepared by the Attorney General was filed.

The President is reported to have said to his visitors that the suit would be begun, and the determination on its merits left to the courts. He holds the position that if the merger is not a violation of the law no harm can be done in determining the fact by resort to the proper channels. If it is a violation of the Sherman act, it ought to be dissolved.

It is believed in Washington that as a result of the visit of Mr. Morgan and his friends, the President's purpose to press the suit with vigor was somewhat shaken. The ostensible purpose of the visit of the captains of finance to Washington was to attend a dinner which Senator Depew arranged in their honor, but it was noticeable that the dinner broke up at a very early hour and that the adjournment to the White House had evidently been prearranged with the host.

Attorney General Knox has not indicated when he will be prepared to file his bill in equity, but at the Department of Justice the impression has been given out that it will be ready not later than next Tuesday.

### A Raging, Roaring Flood

Washed down a telegraph line which Chas. C. Ellis of Lisbon, Ia., had to repair. "Standing waist deep in icy water," he writes, "gave me a terrible cold and cough. It grew worse daily. Finally the best doctors in Oakland, Neb., Sioux City and Omaha said I had consumption and could not live. Then I began using Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles." Positively guaranteed for coughs, colds and all throat and lung trouble by J. F. W. DeLorme. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free.

London, February 27.—The attack made by the Boers to rush the outpost line near Bothasburg, Transvaal Colony, during the night of February 23, was most determined. When the Boers realized that their attempt to actually break through the wire fences was frustrated they crouched beside the cattle killed by the British fire and with which the ground was thickly strewn, and from that defence poured a heavy fire on the British troops. The fusillade was steadily returned and finally the Boers were driven back, leaving fifteen dead and six wounded on the field. They also left 170 dead or wounded horses and the entire herd of 6,000 head of cattle.

Baltimore, Feb. 25.—Gov. Smith has signed the death warrant and fixed Friday, April 5th, for the execution of Mary E. Jackson, convicted of poisoning her husband by putting arsenic in his corn bread. Efforts have been made by colored men to have the governor commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

Washington, Feb. 25.—It has been practically decided that the formal ceremonies incident to the taking over of the Danish West Indies by the United States shall be performed by the army and it is probable that a detachment of troops will be sent to the islands from Porto Rico soon after the ratification of the treaty to raise the flag and formally take possession of the new territory. While not definitely determined, it is stated here that the islands will be placed with Porto Rico under the control of Governor Hunt.



Light Biscuit  
Delicious Cake  
Dainty Pastries  
Fine Puddings  
Flaky Crusts