

President Characterizes Session as One of Far-Reaching Effects.

Washington, March 4.—After two years of almost continuous session, the sixty-third Congress, which revised the tariff and the currency system of the nation, supplemented the trust laws, created an income tax and demonstrated the first popular election of United States Senators, ended at noon today.

When gavels fell in the House and Senate signaling the adjournment, they marked the close of half of President Wilson's administration, the first under domination of the Democratic party since 1825. Strenuous scenes enlivened the fading hours, devoted chiefly to completing the appropriations for subsistence of the government. Two important measures, the post office and Indian supply bills, failed in the final legislative crush after desperate efforts had been made to save them. In the emergency occasioned by their failure, joint resolutions were passed and signed by the President continuing in force appropriations of the present year.

While tired Senators and Representatives were devoting their energies to final essentials, President Wilson spent more than an hour in his room at the Capitol, surrounded by his cabinet, signing the last fruits of legislation. The President found time, in the midst of this task, to greet Senators and Representatives, and he made the occasion entirely one of congratulation, making no reference to projects which had failed.

Exodus from Washington.

Scores of members of both Houses joined to-night in an exodus from Washington, taking with them assurances that no extra session of Congress would be called, at least before fall. Despite the fact that many important bills failed of consideration because of the long filibuster against the ship-purchase bill, it was generally understood Congress would be given a rest and the country a respite from legislation. It was regarded as extremely probable, however, that the sixty-fourth Congress would be summoned in October in order to be able to adjourn for the political conventions and national campaign in 1916.

Recess the Government.

Recess the government. The House adjourned at 10:30 p. m. and the Senate at 11:30 p. m. The President will leave Washington for his home at 12:30 p. m. to-day.

Recess Investigations.

Before adjournment Congress provided for several important investigations to be carried on during recess. A committee will continue the inquiry into alleged lobbying in connection with the ship-purchase bill, a commission will study rural credits legislation, and Democrats of the Senate appointed a special committee to recommend revision of Senate rules with a view to establishing cloture of debate to prevent filibustering.

The appropriations committee today began the work of tabulating the amounts of the various bills which took money out of the treasury during the session. It will be several days before an accurate tabulation is made, but the total appropriations are estimated at about \$1,120,000,000.

Great Congress, Says Wilson.

After his return to the White

House, President Wilson dictated the following statement:

"A great Congress has closed its sessions. Its work will prove the purpose and quality of its statesmanship more and more, the longer it is tested.

"Business has now a time of calm and thoughtful adjustment before it, disturbed only by the European war. The circumstances created by the war put the nation to a special test—a test of its true character and of its self-control.

"The constant thought of every patriotic man should now be for the country, its peace, its order, its just and tempered judgment in the face of perplexing difficulties. Its dignity and its strength alike will appear not only in the revival of its business despite abnormal conditions, but also in its power to think, to purpose and to act with patience, with disinterested fairness and without excitement, in a spirit of friendliness and enlightenment which will firmly establish its influence throughout the world."

NO DIFFERENCE.

The Proof is Here the Same as Everywhere.

For those who seek relief from kidney backache, weak kidneys, bladder ills, Doan's Kidney Pills offer hope of relief and the proof is here in Walthalla, the same as everywhere. Walthalla people recommend Doan's, the kidney remedy used in America for fifty years. Why suffer? Why run the risk of dangerous kidney ills—fatal Bright's disease. Here's Walthalla proof of merit. Investigate it.

Mrs. M. W. Carter, W. Main street, Walthalla, says: "I suffered from backache and other symptoms of kidney complaint. When I bent over to put on my shoes a sharp pain often came on me in my back and I could hardly get up again. I felt nervous and irritable at times and the kidney secretions caused me much annoyance. After taking a few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Dr. Bell's drug store, I felt relief and one box fixed me up in fine shape."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Carter had. Foster-Milburn Co., Porps., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

Master Burt Rutledge.

Columbia, March 2.—Editor Keowee Courier: Master Burt Rutledge returned to his home in Walthalla on February 17, with his grandfather, D. S. Rutledge and aunt, Miss Hattie.

was pursuing studies in the 6th grade B. which, my extended experience has taught me, is equal to the 7th grade in many of our best graded schools in other cities and towns. It is very probable that Burt will return to Columbia and resume his studies and continue with us this session.

Col. R. S. and Miss Hattie Rutledge spent some two months or three in our city for the latter's medical treatment by our best physicians, she having improved very slightly. Her most obstinate case of rheumatism and other troubles seems to baffle the skill of our best doctors. Miss Rutledge still suffers intensely, and is still unable to walk at all without assistance. May this good lady yet be restored to health.

Miss English, (Burt's Teacher).

A Sluggish Liver Needs Attention.

Let your liver get torpid and you are in for a spell of misery. Everybody gets an attack now and then. Thousands of people keep their livers active and healthy by using Dr. King's New Life Pills. Fine for the stomach, too. Stop the dizziness, constipation, biliousness and indigestion. Clear the blood. Only 25c. at your druggist.—Adv. 2.

From Pen to Stand Trial.

(Columbia Record, 3d.)

Greenwood county officials carried James Tolbert, white, a Greenwood mill operative under custody from the State penitentiary to stand trial at Greenwood on the charge of killing his wife at the mill village about two months ago. Tolbert is said to have been of unsound mind when he committed the deed with which he is charged and which, it was said, he admitted.

Reports of the killing stated that Tolbert asked some persons near his home to call the sheriff and an undertaker, that he had "killed" his wife. He appeared collected and cool, though his actions were somewhat unusual, the report stated.

He was placed immediately after the killing in the State penitentiary for safe keeping, the deed having aroused considerable feeling in Greenwood against him.

How To Give Quinine To Children.

PREPARELINE is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not nauseate nor cause nervousness or ringing in the ears. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for 2 ounce original package. The name PREPARELINE is blown in bottle. 25 cents.

"NOT GUILTY,"

Says the Jury in Noted Fair Play Case After Deliberating 28 Minutes.

(Account of trial taken from daily reports of Anderson Mail.)

After the adjournment of Court Tuesday afternoon Solicitor Smith stated that he had sworn ten witnesses, whose story was as follows: On Saturday night previous to the killing on Sunday, December 20, Tom Speights was severely whipped at the plantation of one of the defendants. On Sunday morning five of the defendants went to Speights' home, had him put on his clothes, put him in a buggy and started toward Fair Play. The defendants carried three other negroes along. Before they reached Fair Play they met three negroes in a buggy. They halted the negroes and took George Gibson, a young negro, out of his buggy and beat him over the head with a pistol which they took from this negro. They then proceeded to Fair Play with both George Gibson and Tom Speights, where they were joined by the sixth defendant. From Fair Play they went to Knox's Bridge, where they crossed the river to the Georgia side. After reaching the Georgia side the defendants made two of the negroes brought along hold George Gibson and Tom Speights, and the third negro beat him. Some of the defendants also beat him.

While this was going on old Green Gibson and two other negroes came up with shotguns and asked what these negroes had done to be whipped. The negroes were told to put down their guns and they would be told what they had done. The negroes did not put their guns down, but began to retreat toward the bridge. They were then fired upon with pistols and returned the shots, using shotguns. George Gibson died the next day and Speights some days later in Georgia.

Green Gibson then came back toward Fair Play, was pursued and was overtaken near the home of a negro, Mose Williams, and was shot. He fell, arose and fired upon his pursuers and started to run. He was shot and

fell to the ground. One of the defendants was wounded by Gibson.

Among those who testified yesterday was J. H. Godfrey, a newspaper man, had in his pocket a note which he said was made by John McDonald soon after the killing, but before any arrests had been made.

Every inch of the ground was contested by the defendant's lawyers. One ground of contention was that this was not a continuing case. The solicitor held that all the facts were relevant to the case and that contention was sustained by the Court.

The two most important witnesses were John and Will Gibson, brothers of the negro who, it is said, was beaten to death, and sons of George Gibson. They testified that after they learned that George had been taken across the river, they and their father went in search of him. At McClure's store they were met by McClure and his friends. They were ordered to drop their guns and show up their hands. This they refused and they backed away from McClure and his party opened fire, and 15 shots being fired.

The negroes returned the shots and John Gibson was wounded. The negroes then ran and became separated, taking John to an uncle's place. Green Gibson then disappeared. Eight other negroes who lived near the spot where Green Gibson was killed testified that the McClure party called several incidents in the preliminary trial, where the story of the killing from McClure differed from the testimony offered.

The case in the State was then closed, and after a very short deliberation, the defense decided that they would put up testimony.

The defense opened with H. R. Smith, who lives on the river near the bridge where the shooting took place. Smith is slightly deaf. He testified that on Sunday, December 20th, he was driving near Knox's bridge and when he was even with the South Carolina end of the bridge he saw three negroes with shotguns going out of the bridge on the Georgia side. He said that he drove about 20 steps down the river and heard the shots on the other side. He stated that he heard the reports from the shotguns, and then several reports from the pistols.

Smith was too hard of hearing to make out what the Solicitor was yelling at him on the stand, but swore

pressure on every one in the house. The Court room was packed to the limit. Around the bar, a great crowd of people stood, and the seats were all filled.

Mose Williams testified in part: At the time of the murder, December 20th, and until a day or two before Christmas, I lived on the place of William McClure in Fair Play. I have known Mr. McClure for about three years, more or less. I was in the back yard of my home when Green Gibson was first shooting, and I promptly came through the house and got my gun. I picked up my gun, a double-barrel shotgun, and took three shells out of a small glass dish and put them in my pocket. I then ran out of the front door on a little rise of ground. There, below me, I saw Green Gibson walking along with two shotguns, one under each arm. McClure was following behind and I did not see whether he had a gun or not. Behind McClure came three or four white men. Buggies were coming up on every side from the road, and the men in the buggies began to shoot at Gibson. He walked on for a little way, and then was evidently hit by some one who shot at him from his left side. He began to slip slowly to the ground, and sank on his knees. Then it was when he raised his gun. He drew his gun up slowly, and then evidently weakened a bit, and did not shoot. He got back on his feet and started to run towards the place I was. The firing was going on all the time and the shots were coming from all sides. When he got in the little road not far from my house, here he fell to the ground and McClure started to him. Gibson raised himself on his arm and shot McClure. He hit him, because I could see the blood from where I stood. McClure threw up his arm and went back. Gibson got on his feet again and started to run, coming to me, and I saw his gun. Somebody

called out to me, 'Come here, Mose, you are to shoot him, and he fell to the ground. I saw Gibson run toward me, and immediately after he ran here were no shots fired at him. He must have been dead at this time.

McClure then came to my house and took my gun. He asked me did I have any shells, and I told him no. One of the other men who was with him, I don't know which one, felt my pocket and asked what those were, pulling my shells out of my pockets at the same time. I said nothing and there were no more words passed. Mr. McClure took the gun and shot both barrels at the body of Green Gibson. Not a word was said. (At this time the picture of Mose Williams's house was shown, and Mose pointed out where McClure stood when he shot at Gibson's dead body.) I was standing in the door of my house when the first shot was fired and was outside the door when the second shot was fired. As soon as McClure shot and Gibson was on the ground, Woodrow Campbell shot a pistol. They, McClure and Campbell, were about 20 yards from the body when they shot. He (meaning McClure) went to Gibson's body and picked up one of the shotguns and hit the body over the head with it. The blow was terrific, being sufficient to break the stock off the gun. Campbell hit him, too. Campbell had two negroes with him, and he called them, saying, 'Come here, boys, and see how nice it is done.'

In the cross examination that followed, Mr. Herndon, the attorney from Walthalla, for the defense, recalled several incidents in the preliminary trial, where the story of the killing from McClure differed from the testimony offered.

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Smith was too hard of hearing to make out what the Solicitor was yelling at him on the stand, but swore

he could distinguish the difference between shotgun and pistol reports from a distance of over 150 yards. The negroes came back across the river immediately and one of them was limping. The Solicitor brought out the fact that Smith was once tried in Walthalla for the murder of his son-in-law, but this was objected to by the Court.

Paul Maretz was the second witness for the defense. He said that on Sunday, December 20th, he was going to Lavonia and that he crossed Knox's Bridge. When on the other side of the bridge (meaning the Lavonia side) he saw a number of men around one of the stores. He stopped his buggy and got out, and while he was there talking with McClure and others, McClure yelled to him, 'Look out, Paul,' and then I was hit by a load of shot from a shotgun. There were about 50 shot hit me, and 30 were later picked out. I was shot and I pulled my pistol and shot a round of cartridges, which were six shots. All of the negroes shot, there being not less than four shotguns shot at that time. I stayed around there for about 45 minutes and then went home to Fair Play. I was shot and I needed attention. I went to Dr. Mays's home and asked for him, and I was told that he was not there. In consequence of what was told me at the home of Dr. Mays I started out on the Glenn Ferry road, and when I was near Mrs. Leathers's place I heard some more shots. I turned out and made for the place I heard the shots. I got there too late to see what happened. I was between the Baptist church and the home of Mose Williams. I was on a hill, and the shooting was going on down below where I was. There were 50 or more people in the basin, and there were 20 or 30 shots fired. I could recognize no one of the defendants at that distance. I later found the doctor and had the shot picked out of me. McClure came in the office while I was there, but did not have his shots removed for the fact that they were imbedded in the flesh too deep, and would have to be cut out. I was within one-fourth of a mile of Green Gibson when he was shot, and I could only recognize Woodrow Campbell and William McClure. The cross examination followed and Maretz stated that Woodrow Campbell said the boys (meaning Gibson and Speights) were will-

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(Concluded on Third Page.)

Interesting Prenuptial Affairs at Anderson—Miss Norryce Entertains.

(Anderson Mail, 27th.)

Another pretty party for Miss Hazel Hill was given on Friday afternoon by Miss Kathleen Norryce at her home on Norris street. Eighteen young ladies were asked to this party, and to contribute something for the culinary department of a new housekeeper. Each guest was presented with a card, painted by the hostess with appropriate designs, such as "The time, the place and the pan" on them, and asked to give their favorite recipe to add to a cook book. After a number of valuable ones had been written Mrs. John Norris, a sister of the bride-elect, from Greenville, invited the guests into the adjoining room to see the "Home in the Highlands," which Miss Hill is giving up for one in Anderson. This proved a miniature cottage by the side of a moss-covered mountain which was reflected in a lake, and formed a pretty scene. When the moss was removed from the mountain it was found to be constructed of kitchen utensils. This was indeed an original method of "showering," and is one of the artistic temperament of the young hostess. A salad course was served.

Shower for Miss Hill.

Miss Hazel Hill, of Highlands, N. C., who has been spending several days here as the guest of Miss Kathleen Norryce, has been the recipient of several charming social attentions. Yesterday afternoon Miss Kathleen Norryce entertained about 20 at a kitchen shower in honor of Miss Hill. When the guests arrived at Miss Norryce's pretty home, on Norris street, the fair honoree was no where to be seen. Each guest was given a small bag of grain, and a little later to the sweet strains of the wedding march Miss Hill came down the stairs into the reception hall, where she was showered with an unexpected deluge of rice. When quiet was again restored each guest was given a pretty little blank recipe book, and wrote in it some good recipe or "practical advice" for the young bride-elect. After this was finished all were invited into another room, which had been darkened and lighted with candles. It had been arranged to represent a beautiful mountain view, with

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Whooping Cough.

Well, every one knows the effect of pine forests on coughs. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is a remedy which brings quick relief for whooping cough, loosens the mucous, soothes the lining of the throat and lungs, and makes the coughing less severe. A family with growing children should not be without it. Keep it handy for all coughs and colds. 25c. at your druggist. Electric Bitters for a Spring Tonic.—Adv. 2.

Carolina Cotton for Germany.

Charleston, March 5.—With the American flag painted on each side, her name and nationality painted in large letters astern, the American steamship Georgiana sailed from this port late yesterday with 16,000 bales of cotton for Rotterdam. The cotton is intended for Germany.

TRY IT! SUBSTITUTE FOR NASTY CALOMEL.

Starts Your Liver Without Making You Sick and Cannot Salivate.

Every druggist in town—your druggist and everybody's druggist—has noticed a great falling off in the sale of calomel. They all give the same reason. Dodson's Liver Tone is taking its place.

"Calomel is dangerous and people know it, while Dodson's Liver Tone is perfectly safe and gives better results." said a prominent local druggist. Dodson's Liver Tone is personally guaranteed by every druggist who sells it. A large bottle costs 50 cents, and if it fails to give easy relief in every case of liver sluggishness and constipation, you have only to ask for your money back.

Dodson's Liver Tone is a pleasant-tasting, purely vegetable remedy, harmless to both children and adults. Take a spoonful at night and wake up feeling fine; no biliousness, sick headache, acid stomach or constipated bowels. It doesn't gripe or cause inconvenience all the next day like violent calomel. Take a dose of calomel to-day and to-morrow you will feel weak, sick and nauseated. Don't lose a day's work! Take Dodson's Liver Tone instead and feel fine, full of vigor and ambition.—Ad.