

## SOLONS OF GEORGIA

Assemble in Atlanta and Resume Legislative Duties.

## PLENTY OF WORK AHEAD

Both Houses Get Down to Business Promptly—Governor's Message is Read and a Batch of Important Bills Introduced.

The Georgia general assembly met in Atlanta Wednesday in annual session, the house and the senate being called to order at 10 o'clock in the morning by Speaker Slaton and President West, respectively.

The house gallery was well filled when the call for order was sounded, and the many visitors assembled looked on with interest as the representatives immediately entered upon the business of the session.

The call of the roll by Clerk John T. Beffeuillet, immediately following prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Timmons, disclosed but few absentees. The house early evinced its determination to get down to steady business, the motion of Hon. Joe Hill Hall of Bibb that the house meet at nine o'clock in the morning instead of at ten o'clock, meeting with few dissenting voices.

The governor's message was received and read in both houses, commanding the close attention of the members.

Upon the call for the introduction of new matter, thirty-eight new bills were introduced, adding to the large amount of unfinished business of last year's session.

Following the roll call a joint resolution was adopted that a joint committee of five from the house and three from the senate be appointed to wait upon the governor to notify him that the general assembly was convened in annual session.

A message from the governor transmitted certificates of election of members of the house elected to fill vacancies occasioned by death and resignations.

The following newly elected members were then called before the bar of the house and sworn in by Associate Justice Cobb: W. H. Buchanan of Ware, vice J. M. Spence, resigned; James Taylor of Sumter, vice J. H. Lumpkin, deceased; Eschol Graham of Telfair, vice D. C. McLennan, deceased, and T. P. Ramsey of Murray, vice A. K. Ramsey, deceased.

A joint resolution of Mr. Connor of Bartow was unanimously adopted and immediately transmitted to the senate, expressing the hope that Hon. William Jennings Bryan will accept the invitation of the State Agricultural Society to visit the state fair in Atlanta next October. Applause greeted the mention of the Nebraskan's name.

## Brief Session of Senate.

After the introduction of eight bills two resolutions on the illness of Senator J. B. Ware of the thirty-seventh district, and Doorkeeper John W. Green and the reading of the governor's message, the senate adjourned, after being in session a little over an hour.

Probably the most important bill introduced was that of Senator W. S. McHenry of the forty-second district, providing for leasing the Western and Atlantic railroad at the expiration of the present lease to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis.

This bill provides that it be leased for not less than forty years and not less than \$45,000 per month, or not less than sixty years or not more than ninety-nine years, at \$60,000 per month. The lease proposed includes the shops of the road and rolling stock. This bill is the same as last which was introduced last year by Mr. McHenry.

## BY ROPE AND TORCH.

Life of Negro in Indian Territory is Taken By a Mob.

A negro who committed a criminal assault upon the 16-year-old daughter of Ira Robertson, near Womack, I. T., was captured Sunday night and after being taken back to the scene of his crime, was hanged and burned. He confessed and offered no resistance to the mob.

To one person the negro gave his name as Cliff Mays of Marshall, Tex., and he told another that it was Will Newbright of San Antonio.

## THE BREACH IS WIDENED.

Downfall of New Russian Ministry Has Bad Effect.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: The downfall of the Goremykin ministry, whose blundering attempt to bridge the chasm between the government and parliament have resulted only in widening the breach now is virtually an accomplished fact, if the statement of a grand duke to this effect can be accepted.

## RATE MEASURE A LAW.

President Affixes His Signature To Most Important Measure Passed By the Congress.

The president Friday night, at 11:15, signed the railroad rate bill. He also signed the naturalization bill and the bill for the construction of a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

A Washington special says: "We're going; we're going home tomorrow," was in the minds of the members of the house Friday when they assembled for the last real hard day's work previous to adjournment.

At 3 p. m. the senate agreed to the conference report on the railroad rate bill, which passed the bill.

Senator Tillman called up the conference report and renewed his attack upon the pipeline amendment as being in the interest of the Standard Oil Company.

"About the time the Allison amendments were incubating," he said, "there was great force about the Garfield report on the Standard Oil Company, and we were told that the exposures of its crimes would help the vote on the rate bill, and under the cover of this dust the president retired from his advanced position on railroad legislation and accepted the Allison provision.

"There the big stick and the pitchfork which had been in alliance found themselves separated and the pitchfork, while doing duty on the firing line, looked around to see the tail of its associate hustling toward the rear—sliding toward the Allison base, to use a baseball phrase. The big stick was rushing on all fours to get between Father Allison's legs.

"He had no fault to find," he added, "except that he considered the fact that the president had been inconsistent in not coming to the assistance of the senate conferees. He considered it a little remarkable when he might do something to thwart the policy of this gigantic monopoly he is as mum as a mouse, except that there is now another hurrah about what the president is going to do with the Standard Oil Company in the way of suits. He added that notwithstanding the prosecution has been decided upon, we are carefully told in advance that the high officials, such as Rockefeller, Rogers and Archibald, are not to be molested."

Sensors Bailey and Tillman engaged in a very sharp controversy over the latter's denunciation of the lawyers. The Texas senator indicated an opinion that this was demagoguery, and Mr. Tillman, while contending that he respected the attorneys of standing, said he had an utter contempt for shysters, and for the men who pack the political conventions. "There was intense feeling for a few moments.

At this juncture the vice president found it necessary to interfere and to insist upon the senators addressing the chair.

The interruption gave Mr. Bailey an opportunity to get his breath, and when he resumed he was quite calm. He then said:

"The senator from South Carolina has many desirable qualities, but he has got some prejudices that obscure his usual fairness and his usual clearness. I do not know what grudge he has down in South Carolina against the lawyers. Probably they all resisted his early political advancement. If they did, I think they were wrong."

He said that the lawyers ought to be thankful for an occasion that had brought out so eloquent a defense of their profession. He proceeded to declare his regard for respectable members of that profession, but sticking to his text, he added:

"But I have a most infinite contempt for some of the breed I know."

The conference report was adopted without division. This vote had the effect of finally passing the bill.

The senate then adopted the joint resolution fixing the time when the act shall go into effect, two months after its approval by the president.

## WHITES FIGHT BLACK TROOPS.

Negro Soldiers At Fort Leavenworth Have Liberties Curtailed.

In a clash in Leavenworth, Kans., Saturday night between white and colored troops at Fort Leavenworth, two members of the engineers' corps were severely beaten and others were cut and bruised. Two men are in the hospital. The trouble has been brewing since the colored troops recently assaulted a white soldier. As a result of the clash, an order was issued suspending all passes issued to men to visit the city.

## RAILROADS TO BE SUED.

Alleged That They Have Violated the Safety Appliance Law.

Attorney General Moody has directed that suit be brought against a large number of railroad companies to recover penalties for violation of the safety appliance law through failure to keep their equipment in proper condition. The largest number of violations attributed to any road is fifty, two against the Atlantic Coast Line.

## CONGRESS CLOSSES

Finishes First Session With Fine Record Established.

## ENDS WITH FISCAL YEAR

A Resume of Important Measures That Were Passed, Signed By the President and Which Are Now Laws of the Land.

Both houses of congress adjourned at 10 o'clock Saturday night.

For the first time in the history of the government congress adjourned on the day which closed the fiscal year. Other sessions had adjourned before and some after June 30, but the fifty-ninth congress ended its first session on the day when the government strikes its balance and closes its books.

There were some interesting features to mark the end which finally came when there was less than a quorum in either house, as many senators and representatives, relying on the belief that the adjournment would come early in the day, made their arrangements to leave in the afternoon and they did not remain for the closing scenes.

Speaker Cannon rigidly carried out his intention of keeping back the adjournment resolution until the bills were all passed and signed, and the hour for the end was not known until a short time before the gavel fell.

The closing scenes in the senate were formal and without interest. In the house there were the usual hilarious performances consisting of amusing speeches and songs which occupied the time during the long waits, and members made the best of the hottest day of the season with merriment.

Altogether the session just closed has been a strenuous one from start to finish. The measure which caused the greatest debate is the railroad rate bill. Begun with the session its consideration continued throughout.

Pure food enactment and meat inspection provision are also important changes in the federal attitude toward both the producer and consumer of the country. A uniform and more strict method of naturalizing aliens was enacted.

The type of the Panama canal was fixed, thus settling a question which has perplexed both the professional and lay mind. The president is to build a lock waterway and was given a total of \$39,000,000 for the year for that purpose. It was required that material for the canal should be of American manufacture, unless the president shall find the price excessive, in which case he is given authority to buy abroad.

The consular service was given a complete new legal status, which will permit of an entire reorganization.

When the appropriations for the session are totaled it will be found that their aggregate has reached nearly \$900,000,000. This is a greater sum than has been made available since the war congress of 1898. Of this amount \$25,000,000 will go into new public buildings in various sections of the country.

The annual appropriation for the state militia was doubled and hereafter \$2,000,000 will be spent from the federal treasury for the purpose of keeping the state military organizations in touch with the regular army.

A measure of importance to railroad and other employees engaged in hazardous employments, known as a law of employers' liability bill, became a law.

The government will participate in the Jamestown ter-centennial exposition and \$1,325,000 was authorized expended out of the federal treasury for that event.

Speedy appropriations for the San Francisco sufferers resulted from requests by the president. Two and a half millions was donated directly and supplies from the stores of the government nearly equaled that amount.

## WOMAN HELD TURNKEY.

Faithful Wife of Convict Aids Him in Breaking Jail.

Through the assistance of his wife, J. F. Ball of Middleboro, Ky., one of the most noted desperadoes of eastern Kentucky, escaped from jail at Richmond, Va., on Thursday night, James Saylor and Steve Turner, charged with murder, and James Turner, an alleged cattle thief, also escaped.

Mrs. Ball held the turnkey, while her husband and the others made their way to liberty. The woman is held under arrest.

## WILL INSPECT WAR SHIPS.

Louisiana Adds New Feature to the Quarantine Regulation.

A New Orleans dispatch says: Warships from suspected yellow fever ports which enter the Mississippi river this summer, must submit to the same strict quarantine regulations as any other vessels, according to decisions of the Louisiana state board of health.

## BARNES IS PITCHFORKED

Tillman Has His Say Before Open Senate Regarding the Ejection of Woman from White House.

A Washington special says: Senator Tillman interrupted the regular business of the senate Thursday to speak on his resolution calling for an investigation into the ejection of Mrs. Minor Morris from the white house last January. He complained that his resolution had been pushed aside constantly for one reason or another. He said he never would have again approached the subject, "but for this fact that the name of the man, Assistant Secretary Barnes, who must be held responsible for the act, had been sent to the senate for the post-mastership of Washington."

He then detailed his efforts to have the nomination of Mr. Barnes rejected. In order that he might not be accused of unfairness Mr. Tillman had read Mr. Barnes' defense of his conduct in the Morris affair.

He also had read the statements of Elmer H. Paine, who was he said one of the six newspaper men at the executive office when the Morris incident occurred. He commented at some length on Mr. Paine's statement, saying he was the only one of the six who had ever had anything to say about the matter outside of the newspaper or in private conversation. This he spoke of as "remarkable," and then quoted extracts from Mr. Paine's statement.

In contrast to that statement he presented what he declared to be the actual facts in the case. These were included in a statement from Jas. H. Price, another newspaper man, who had witnessed the occurrence. In Mr. Paine's statement it was represented that Mrs. Morris was treated as considerably as possible, while Mr. Price said she was "carried off like a sack of salt."

Mr. Tillman spoke of Mr. Barnes' denial of another statement by Mr. Price that a negro man had assisted in "the cruel and miserable performance."

He said the president had been very indifferent as to whether he should get at the facts in the case, and he could not understand why Mr. Paine had been singled out among the newspaper men.

He also discussed the difference of testimony as to whether Mrs. Morris had been dragged, and as going to "prove beyond all possibility of dispute," he said Mrs. Morris had furnished him with the black silk skirt she wore on the occasion. This was torn in many places, while there was a round hole at one of the knees showing that she unquestionably had been dragged. Not only was there a hole in the skirt, but there were also holes in the underclothing and in the hosiery—proof sufficient to prove any man "an arrant liar," who spoke to the contrary, said the senator.

Speaking of the police at the white house, Mr. Tillman said there is such a tendency toward imperialism as would justify the use of the military for that purpose. If the country wanted to go to the devil along the lines of imperialism he could stand it.

"As indicative of this inclination, a young lady has married and gone across the water, whence she is heralded as 'Princess Alice.' I don't hold the president responsible for that, for it would be unfair to hold him responsible for the course of a lot of fools who write headlines, which must be obnoxious to both the president and the young lady."

In closing Mr. Tillman declared that Mrs. Morris had been treated "worse than a dog," and that the president had indorsed this treatment by appointing the man responsible for it to the position of postmaster of Washington, where the women of the city would have to come into contact with him. "I have felt constrained," he said, "to do what I have done, and if anybody does not like it let him lump it."

There was loud applause in the galleries when Mr. Tillman concluded, but owing to an objection by Senator Kean the senate refused to vote on his resolution.

## FORMER MILLIONAIRE DEAD.

Man Who Made Way With Vast Sum is No More.

Word has been received in Washington that Thomas E. Waggaman, former treasurer of the Catholic University, who failed for over \$4,000,000 a year ago, died at a farm house near Annapolis, Md., where he has been for a number of months. He was 69 years old.

Waggaman's failure startled Washington, where hundreds of persons had placed with him various sums for investment and which were lost.

## FOR JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Report of Conferees Provides \$1,325,000 for Ter-Centennial.

The conference agreement on the senate amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for government participation in the Jamestown Ter-Centennial which was reported Wednesday, provides for an appropriation of \$1,325,000. The original amount of \$375,000 for a government building was reduced by \$75,000.

## SCORE ARE KILLED

American-Tourists Victims of Train Wreck in England.

## CASTASTROPHE HORRIBLE

Nearly All the Dead Were Persons Who Had Just Arrived At Plymouth on Steamer New York For London.

Driving at a mad pace over the London Southwestern Railway, the American line express, carrying 43 of the steamer New York's passengers from Plymouth to London, plunged from the track just after passing the station at Salisbury, England, at 1:57 o'clock Sunday morning, and mangled to death in its wreckage 23 passengers who sailed from New York on June 23d, and four of the trainmen. Besides those to whom death came speedily, a dozen persons were injured, some of them seriously.

Following is a list of the first cabin passengers dead: W. Barwick, Toronto; Louis Cassier, Trumbull, Conn.; Frederick H. Cossitt, New York; Mrs. C. W. Elphicke, Chicago; Dudley P. Harding, New York; Mrs. L. N. Hitcock, New York; Miss Mary F. Howie, New York; Rev. E. L. King, Toronto; Frank W. Koch, Allentown, Tenn.; John E. McDonald, New York; C. F. McMeekin, New York; C. A. Pipon, Toronto; Charles E. Sentell, Mrs. E. W. Sentell, New York; Miss Blanche M. Sentell, New York; Miss Gertrude M. Sentell, New York; Miss Eleanor Smith, Dayton, O.; Mrs. Walter W. Smith, Dayton, O.; Gerard Smith, Dayton, O.; Mrs. Hillias Hurd Waite, New York.

The following second cabin passengers, address unobtainable, are dead: Lewis Goepfinger, Jose Keller, W. H. Thompson.

Six first-class cabin passengers were more or less seriously injured.

The late hour of the New York's arrival at Plymouth saved many lives. She carried more than 60 travelers for London, but many of them elected to travel on comfortably to Southampton in preference to the late landing at Plymouth, and the night ride across the country. If the New York had made a faster passage, the roster of the dead and injured would have been longer.

The wrecked train consisted of a powerful express engine, three first-class corridor carriages and one combination guards' van and buffet. The passengers were soon aboard and at 11:30 the express pulled out. It was given a clear track on the run of 230 miles to London, on which the express generally maintains a speed of a mile a minute. Engineer Robins quickly gave the engine her head, and the special was soon speeding swiftly through the night. It ran on safely without incident until it entered the railway yard at Salisbury, when the passengers noted that the coaches began swaying from side to side. Subsequently at the end of the long platform when the track begins to curve towards the bridge spanning Fisherton street, the engine seemed fairly to leap from the track.

Lurching forward, the locomotive plunged against the standards and girders of the bridge. The bridge withstood the impact and, rebounding, the engine crashed into another engine, which was standing on a siding, and overturned.

The wreckage of the two engines interlocked in a broken mass of twisted steel. The first coach shot over the engines and careened onward until it was hurled against the parapet of the bridge and smashed into fragments, killing or maiming almost every occupant.

The second coach lurched forward and rolled towards a stationary train and practically destroyed itself.

The third coach dashed forward with the rest, overturned and collapsed.

The guards' van and buffet, the rear-most car of the train, plowed forward, injuring some of its occupants, but practically maintained its equilibrium.

When the crashing of the wreck was passed, there came the cries of the injured.

Relief came quickly, although it was an hour before the last body was dragged from the wreck.

## Big Shoe Failure Announced.

The failure of White Dunham Shoe Company, boot and shoe manufacturers of Brockton and Boston, was announced Saturday. Liabilities estimated about \$400,000, and assets slightly over \$300,000.

## MRS. THAW UNBOSOMS HERSELF.

Tells Husband's Attorneys Some Details of Her Past Life.

A New York special says: Mrs. Thaw has laid bare all the details of her past life and connection with Stanford White, to Judge Ocott and other attorneys who are to defend her husband. Mrs. Thaw told of her associations with White before her marriage, and of his alleged pursuit of her after her marriage.

## TILLMAN IS PRODDED.

Fellow-Conferees Angered Because of South Carolinian's Charge That They Carried "S. O." Brand.

A Washington dispatch says: Senator Ben Tillman came very near being pitchforked out of the railroad rate conference committee Wednesday because of his speech in the senate Monday in which he deliberately placed the "S. O." (Standard Oil) brand on the foreheads of all his colleagues in the conference and most of the senators as well.

Mr. Richardson of Alabama, the only other democrat on the conference committee, was especially incensed at Senator Tillman's unbridled denunciation of the committee as tools of the Standard Oil company. All the republicans on the committee were very angry, but the indignation of Mr. Richardson knew no bounds.

The other members of the conference deliberated a long time Wednesday as to whether they would again sit in conference with Tillman. A plan was discussed to request the senate to name some other senator in his place for stated reasons.

These would have been that Senator Tillman had played the part of a blackguard, had slandered his associates unjustly and had represented an amendment as being dictated by the Standard Oil company, when practically every independent oil producer and refiner in the country is bombarding the senate with telegrams asserting that if this amendment is not adopted every vestige of competition with the Standard will disappear. Thus they argue that Senator Tillman is really the only member standing up for the Standard Oil company.

## WOMAN SPURNED HIS LOVE.

Then Grimes Secured His Gun and Shot Her to Death.

Because he was filled with love and jealousy and his love was unreturned, John Alexander Grimes, a mill hand, early Wednesday morning shot and killed Mrs. Evie McGinnis, at the home of her father, W. J. Barnett, a farmer, who lives in Milton county, one mile north of Roswell, Ga.

Grimes is safe within the local jail, the only place he could find safety, as his act has aroused much indignation, and there was talk of violence to the prisoner.

At the time of the tragedy, Mrs. McGinnis was preparing breakfast in the dining room of the cabin. Grimes, who has been boarding at the house for some three months, came in to talk to her and accused her of being too intimate with her father-in-law, S. W. McGinnis.

She denied the charge and Grimes then told her that he intended to shoot her and she said for him to shoot. He left the dining room, went to a rear room, and secured a shotgun.

Apparently Mrs. McGinnis had no idea that he intended to shoot until he entered the room, shotgun in hand. Then she realized that he was in earnest. She started to run to the side of her young son, who was in the room at the time of the tragedy, and then Grimes fired, the load taking effect in her head and killing her instantly.

## WILD RUMORS CLOSE SCHOOLS.

Silly Hebrews Thought Russian Cut-Throats Were After Them.

A wild rumor that children's throats were being cut in the public schools resulted in such excitement and panic throughout the lower east side in New York Wednesday that fifteen schools with 25,000 pupils were closed for the day. The trouble was caused by operations performed on several children Tuesday for the removal of adenoids in the back of the throat and nasal organs. The operation is not a dangerous one, but especially among the Hebrews the report was exaggerated Wednesday in the report that the Russian anti-Jews were operating in this country and a start was being made on Hebrew children in the schools. It was not long until many of the schools were surrounded by frantic parents, bent on rescuing their little ones.

## SULPHITES IN SAUSAGES.

Professor of Chemistry Finds Products of Kansas Packers.

A chemical analysis of hamburger steak, bologna sausage, Polish sausage, frankfurters and wieners bought in the open market from three leading packing companies in Kansas City has convinced Dr. Lindberg, professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Kansas City Hanemann Medical college, that these products of the packing companies contain sulphites. Dr. Lindberg began his investigation of the packing house products long before the present agitation.

## GOES CARBOLIC ACID ROUTE.

Strike Strikes Out Because His Spouse Was Obscure.

After pleading in vain with his wife to forget the past and live with him again, Isadore Strike, a Russian Jew, at Atlanta, Thursday, drained a bottle of carbolic acid in her presence and died at the Grady hospital a few hours later, medical aid being unable to save his life.