

**CONGRESS RESENTS INSULT.**

**WITH SPECIAL MESSAGE LAID UPON THE TABLE.**

Committee Will Recommend That the House Do Not Consider Roosevelt's Communication Concerning the Secret Service.

Washington, Jan. 7.—As disrespectful and unresponsive to the inquiry of the house, the Perkins committee, when it reports tomorrow, will recommend that President Roosevelt's secret service message of January 4 be laid on the table. A similar request will be made for the tabling of that portion of the president's annual message relating to the secret service, on the ground that it reflects upon the integrity of the members of the house.

The special committee concluded its consideration of the message today and drafted its reply, which will be presented by Representative Perkins of New York. The unusual and extreme course advised by the committee—that of declining to consider any communication from any source which, in the judgment of the house, is not respectful—is likely to create a sensation when it is read.

The report of the committee will include the paragraph of the president's annual message, which refers to the secret service and suggests that the reason congress restricted its use was because members of congress themselves did not wish to be investigated. This will be followed by an excerpt from the message of January 4, in response to the request made by the house for an explanation of the language used by the president, which had been interpreted by the house as a reflection of the integrity of its members. After sitting forth the statement of the president, that the house had failed to understand his message, the report will say that the language itself will be judged according to the accepted interpretations of the English language.

**ECHO OF "FRISCO'S" QUAKE.**

A number of interesting and important questions of insurance law growing out of the losses sustained by the Security Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore in the earthquake and fire at San Francisco April 18, 1906, were decided yesterday by Judge Heuler, in the Circuit Court. The Court held, that under the policies of insurance issued by it, the company is not liable for damage caused by earthquakes or by dynamite prior to the burning of the insured property, but that the company is liable for damage to insured property from fire caused by an earthquake or from fire when the water supply of San Francisco had been rendered useless by an earthquake.

The Security Fire Insurance Company was forced into the hands of a receiver by losses incident to the San Francisco fire, and the case came before the court on exceptions to the auditor's account. In the auditor's account a balance of over \$175,000 was divided among the claimants, giving them a dividend of 24 1-2 per cent. Of the \$640,000 of claims filed against the company considerably more than half arose from the San Francisco fire. Exceptions to the payment of the San Francisco claims were filed on behalf of creditors and stockholders of the company.—Baltimore Sun.

**\$100,000 FOR ROADS.**

Cheraw, Jan. 7.—Pursuant to a call made some time ago, a large and representative meeting of the citizens of the county met at Chesterfield today to consider the question of better roads in the county. Among other things, they recommended that \$100,000 of county bonds be issued for this purpose, and that a \$3 commutation tax and 3-mill property tax be levied.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Beware of cheap imitations.  
Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson

**HELD YEARS IN CHAINS.**

**MORE THAN A SCORE OF CASTRO'S PRISONERS RESTORED TO HOMES.**

Many Too Weak to Walk—Their Jailers Went With Them to La Guaira—Two Had Been Shackled to One Post.

New York, Jan. 7.—Details of the release of more than a score of Castro's political prisoners, their pitiable condition and tales of the treatment they had received in the barbarous dungeons of Fort San Carlos, on an island off Maracaibo, were brought here today by passengers on the steamship Zulia, the ship that carried the prisoners from the fort to La Guaira.

The prisoners, 27 in number, were men of the best families in Venezuela. They alone of the droves of the prisoners sent to the fort for political reasons by Castro had remained. Their deliverance came because of Castro's overthrow.

The prisoners, when they came aboard the Zulia at Maracaibo, were well dressed, shaved and had beards trimmed, but they were cadaverous and weak. Many could not walk without assistance. They said they had been systematically starved, the allowance for their keep presumably going into the pockets of their jailers or others in the Government employ. They subsisted on such fish as could be caught off shore and cooked by themselves as well as they could. Communication with relatives and friends or with anyone in the outside world was denied them, and they had no tidings of even their own families until release came.

Some of the liberated Venezuelans could not walk even a few steps without painful limping. Two who remained inseparable companions on ship told of having been chained for months to the same post and so close together that when either wanted to move his fettered leg he gave the other man warning. Otherwise the chain would chafe the sore spots where the fetters cut into the flesh.

There were tearful scenes at La Guaira, where the forlorn-looking company were met by their families and friends.

General Bello, who had charge of Fort San Carlos and of the prisoners, was also a passenger on the Zulia from Maracaibo to La Guaira. He is described as a bony, grizzled man of 50, and according to the passengers, has a rather brutal appearance. He perforce had to go with his own prisoners. Several military looking men accompanied him, ostensibly as a guard against violence from his former captives, but it was suspected that they were to see, too, that he went nowhere but to Caracas.

Bello enjoyed himself about the decks of the steamer and professed confidence that his actions as Governor at San Carlos would not only be indorsed but be commended at Caracas.

**ANOTHER SEMINOLE CONFERENCE.**

Rumors That Car of North Carolina Has Made Another Move—Court Matter Still Up.

Columbia, Jan. 7.—It was rumored here yesterday that Julian S. Carr of Durham, N. C., had been appointed receiver in North Carolina for the Seminole company. A dispatch from Durham stated that Carr had nothing to say for publication except that he had resigned as director and vice president of the concern. It is believed that Carr, who is said to be a prominent tobacco man in North Carolina, has applied for a receivership in that State in order to protect the stockholders and at the same time establish their standing in the courts. The receivers held a conference with the directors today on the matter and as the officers are now in this State it is not thought that any move made by Carr will affect either the officers or the receivers. The conference is on the question of bond and this will be settled without consideration of the claims of Carr.

**GATES, TARIFF REFORMER.**

Millionaire, Writing to Cannon, Declares for Free Trade in Iron, Coal and Lumber.

Washington, Jan. 6.—John W. Gates has joined the ranks of those who are asking for free trade in iron, coal and lumber. A letter to Speaker Cannon, dated at Port Arthur, Tex., reads as follows:

"I notice a great deal of evidence is being taken on tariff matters in Washington. It seems to me there are three articles that ought to be put on the free list—iron ore, coal and lumber. I have a large portion of my fortune in the steel business, but I say this to you conscientiously and candidly. A cut of 50 per cent. in the schedule would not hurt the manufacturers of iron and steel a particle."

**HIS POWER QUESTIONED.**

**THE SENATE PASSES CULBERSON RESOLUTION.**

Call on Judiciary Committee to Inquire Into Roosevelt's Right to Sanction Absorption of Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Washington, Jan. 8.—By a viva voce vote the senate today passed Senator Culberson's resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to report to the senate whether the president was authorized to permit the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the United States Steel corporation.

Preceding that action, Senator Hopkins, renewing his objection to the resolution on the ground that the president did not approve the act of the steel corporation in absorbing the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, moved to lay Senator Culberson's resolution on the table as soon as it was called up by the Texas senator.

On that motion the vote was: 14 yeas and 47 nays.

All of the senators voting to lay the resolution on the table were Republicans and of the 47 votes against that motion 31 were cast by Democrats and 26 by Republicans. As soon as this test vote was announced, Mr. Culberson moved the adoption of his resolution and by a viva voce vote it was adopted, no division being called for.

**Winter Laying Hens.**

Away back yonder in 1885 the writer started a brooder, who was a farmer, in the chicken business. That is, we induced him at that time, to pay more attention to his poultry, and to supplant, gradually, his common run of chickens with a pure-bred stock. He is now a very successful poultry and fruit grower, coupled with some truck farming. He lived in Missouri at the time we write of—and he still lives there—and in starting him, we sent him eggs for hatching. He raised that year, from eggs set early in the season, a fine bunch of Brown Leghorn and Partridge Cochins pullets, which he yarded up and housed snugly when the cold weather set in.

That was a long time ago, and yet, our brother never tires of telling of his experience with those pullets during the cold winter of 1885-06. He had a sort of "hide shed" that used to be for housing his late pigs. He put a large sash of hot-house style of glass in it, and enclosed it all about. The rest of the hen house was of logs, and closely chinked. It was warm in there at night and the shed served as a feed and scratch place on the colder days. He fed those chickens a mash of a morning, which was mostly of oats, with good wheat bran stirred in after the oats had been boiled. He put all the tables craps in the mixture, too, and he would often shoot or trap a rabbit and stew it up for the pullets in the same pot.

Well, those pullets laid, and they laid, and he shipped eggs to St. Louis by the case where he got from 35 to 45 cents a dozen for them. There were some 75 or 80 fowls in the bunch—there being a few old common hens which he was coaching for early sitters, and he has often declared that those pullets fed his family, fed themselves, and fed two milk cows that winter with the eggs they laid.

Now, the whole secret of this is, that the pullets were about the right age for good laying at the very outset of the cold season—that they were housed just about right, and fed for laying. It will take most any kind of pullet that is matured at this season, and give her a good place in which to roost, and a dry place in which to scratch and feed during the colder days of the winter, and at the same time give her a warm breakfast largely composed of boiled oats, with some vegetable and meat scraps in it, she just can't help laying, and she will keep it up as long as she is so cared for. This has been our experience for years, and it has helped the brother of which we make mention, to establish a very successful poultry business. Of course we can keep our chickens in the winter at a small expense, and little trouble by barely giving them enough to keep them living and healthy, but this is not the way to make them pay. We have on some occasions followed this latter plan, but it does not pay, for all that they eat under such circumstances goes entirely for maintenance with no income whatever.

If we would get the greater profit from our hens and pullets in an ordinary, or market sense, we should get right after them now, and get all the winter laid eggs possible from them, under the very best of care and feeding.—H. B. Greer in Southern Cultivator.

**Simple Remedy for La Grippe.**  
"Racking la grippe coughs that may develop into pneumonia over night are quickly cured by Foley's Honey and Tar. The sore and inflamed lungs are healed and strengthened, and a dangerous condition is quickly averted. Take only Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package. W. W. Abbott."

**TEDDY DEFIES SENATE.**

**ORDERS ATTORNEY GENERAL NOT TO ANSWER.**

President Says He Was Personally Responsible for Absorption of Tenn. Coal and Iron Co. by Steel Trust—That Acquisition Was Necessary to Prevent Panic.

Washington, Jan. 6.—President Roosevelt today informed the senate in no uncertain terms that he had given his approval to the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the United States Steel corporation and that he had instructed Attorney General Bonaparte not to respond to the senate inquiry as to the reason for his failure to prosecute the steel company.

The president concludes his message with the statement that he does not conceive it "to be within the authority of the senate to give directions of this character to the head of an executive department."

The message to the senate is in response to a resolution introduced by Senator Culberson calling on the attorney general to state whether he had brought an action against the steel company, because of its acquisition of the Tennessee concern, and if not, the reason for non-action.

While the resolution was not directed to President Roosevelt his attention was called to it by Attorney General Bonaparte.

The president says: "As to the transaction in question, I was personally cognizant of and responsible for its every detail. For the information of the senate I transmit a copy of a letter sent by me to the attorney general on November 4, 1907, as follows:

"The White House, Washington, Nov. 4, 1907.

"My Dear Attorney General: "Judge E. H. Gary and Mr. H. C. Frick, on behalf of the steel corporation, have just called upon me. They state that there is a certain business firm (the name of which I have not been told, but which is of real importance in New York business circles) which will undoubtedly fall this week if help is not given. Among its assets are a majority of the securities of the Tennessee Coal company. Application has been urgently made to the steel corporation to purchase this stock as the only means of avoiding a failure.

"Judge Gary and Mr. Frick informed me that as a mere business transaction they do not care to purchase the stock; that under ordinary circumstances they would not consider purchasing the stock, because but little benefit would come to the steel corporation from the purchase; that they are aware that the purchase will be used as a handle for attack upon them on the ground that they are striving to secure a monopoly of the business and prevent competition—not that this would represent what could honestly be said, but what might recklessly and untruthfully be said.

"They inform me that as a matter of fact the policy of the company has been to decline to acquire more than 60 per cent. of the steel properties, and that this purpose has been persevered in for several years past, with the object of preventing these accusations, and as a matter of fact their proportion of steel properties has slightly decreased, so that it is below this 60 per cent., and the acquisition of the property in question will not raise it above 60 per cent.

"But they feel that it is immensely to their interest, as to the interest of every responsible business man, to try to prevent a panic and general industrial smash up at this time, and that they are willing to go into this transaction, which they would not otherwise go into, because it seems the opinion of those best fitted to express judgment in New York that it will be an important factor in preventing a break that might be ruinous; and that this has been urged upon them by the combination of the most responsible bankers in New York who are now thus engaged in endeavoring to save the situation. But they asserted that they did not wish to do this if I stated that it ought not to be done. I answered that while of course I could not advise them to take the action proposed I felt it no public duty of mine to interpose any objection.

"Sincerely yours, (Signed) "Theodore Roosevelt. "Hon. Chas. J. Bonaparte, "Attorney General."

"After sending this letter I was advised orally by the attorney general that in his opinion no sufficient ground existed for legal proceedings against the steel corporation and that the situation had been in no way changed by its acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company.

"I have thus given to the senate all the information in the possession of the executive departments which appears to me to be material or relevant on the subject of the resolution. I feel bound, however, to say that I have

instructed the attorney general not to respond to that portion of the resolution which calls for a statement of his reasons for non-action. I have done so because I did conceive it to be within the authority of the senate to give direction of this character to the head of any executive department or demand from him reasons for his actions. Heads of the executive departments are responsible to the constitution and to the laws passed by the congress in pursuance of the constitution and in the directions of the president of the United States but to no other directions whatever. (Signed) "Theodore Roosevelt. "The White House, Jan. 6, 1909."

**JUDGES DODGE STANDARD CASE.**

Landis and Bethea Refuse to Sit in Rerearing of the Famous \$20,000,000 Fine Matter.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—The distinction of hearing the retrial of the Standard Oil case in which Judge Landis' fine of \$29,240,000 went to pieces in the United States appellate and supreme courts went begging today. United States District Attorney Sims went before Judge Landis and announced that he desired to begin a new hearing of the case on Monday. Landis answered that in view of his convictions in the case (fundamentally that each car load constituted a separate offense) he did not care to sit again in the case.

"But," continued the court, "I'll ask Judge Bethea about it; maybe he will take it."

But Judge Sol. H. Bethea of the district court pleaded some slight connection with the matter even before it reached Judge Landis and asked to be excused.

"Well," Landis said after his telephone conversation with Judge Bethea, "Judge Anderson is coming here to try a case for me soon; wait till he arrives and we'll see what can be done."

And there the subject was allowed to rest for the present.

**WILL REBUKE PRESIDENT.**

Washington, Jan. 6.—The special committee considering the reference to Congress and the secret service in the President's annual message is to report to the House on Friday. It is expected that there will be considerable debate on the report of the committee, which will be presented to the House by Representative Perkins, of New York, the chairman. Representatives Tawney, of Minnesota; Smith, of Iowa; Fitzgerald, of New York, and Sherley, of Kentucky, who were referred to by the President in his special message, following the action of the House in resenting the objectionable portion of the President's message, will take the opportunity to reply to the President.

Representative Griggs, of Georgia, on Monday moved that the special message of the President be returned to the Chief Executive, but withdrew his motion on the advice of some of his Democratic colleagues. It is understood that the report of the special committee, however, will be a rebuke nearly as severe as would have been the action proposed by Mr. Griggs, if it is "not more so. It is said that the report of the committee will recommend either the refusal by the House to receive that portion of the President's annual message, which it is claimed reflected on the House, or will severely rebuke the President in some other manner.

**SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS AND COURIER.**

A Splendid Newspaper That Gives the News of the Whole World—Club Rates With the Watchman and Southron.

Beginning with February 1, 1909, the combination price of the Watchman and Southron with the Charleston Weekly News and Courier will be raised to \$2.25 a year. Two months remain in which new and old subscribers may take advantage of this splendid combination at the present price, \$2.00. Send in your orders now. Think of it a little. For the small price of \$2.00 you get your own county paper once a week and a twice a week newspaper that covers the news of the whole world both for one year. Published every Wednesday and Saturday, each issue of the Weekly News and Courier contains all the news of importance, not only all the day of publication, but of all the intervening days. The cream of the Associated Press News—the greatest newsgathering agency in the world—and all important happenings in South Carolina are given, as well as striking editorial articles and stories of one kind and another. It has departments for men, women and children. It is a clean newspaper, and it is a home newspaper. 12-2-11

**Fever Sores.**

"Fever sores and old chronic sores should not be healed entirely, but should be kept in healthy condition. This can be done by applying Chamberlain's Salve. This salve has no superior for this purpose. It is also most excellent for chapped hands, sore nipples, burns and diseases of the skin. For sale by all druggists."

**THE HILL CORN METHOD.**

A Gaffney Farmer Who Raised 121 Bushels of Corn to Acre.

Gaffney, S. C., Dec. 30.—So much has been said in the various newspapers of the country in regard to the Williamson plan of raising corn that your correspondent asked Mr. O. P. Hill to tell how he raised 121 bushels of corn off one acre and how much it cost him. I give it in Mr. Hill's words:

"Last spring I selected a piece of trap land with red clay subsoil on which I had made 197 bushels of corn per acre in 1907. On this I put seven two-horse loads of stable manure to the acre; I then turned the land with a two-horse plow, cross-breaking it with a one-horse plow. After breaking it the second time I laid off the rows six feet wide. Then I headed out with turn-plow, leaving a five-inch balk.

"When ready to plant I broke out balk with scooter, and followed in the bottom of this furrow with a Dixie plow with the wing taken off. Then I ridged on this furrow with a half shovel, still going deeper. I planted on this ride, dropping one grain in a place every four or five inches. This was April 13th.

"When corn was small I ran around it with harrow. Then I ran a furrow in the centre of the middle, which was a high bed, and bedded to the furrow with a turnplow, throwing the dirt from the corn. This left corn on the clay with very little soil around it. I then thinned the corn to six inches in the drill. I did not work corn again until the growth had been so retarded and the stalk so hard that it did not grow too large. Experience and judgment are required to know just how much the stalk should be stunted.

"When I was convinced that my corn had been sufficiently humiliated I began to make the ear. I ran around with 10-inch sweep, when corn was about 12 inches high. In a few days I put 500 pounds of mixed fertilizers to the acre, containing cotton seed meal, 10 per cent., phosphoric acid and kainit in equal parts. This was the first fertilizer used at all. I put this down in the old sweep furrow, on both sides of every other middle, and covered by breaking out with turn plow. One week later I treated the other middle the same way. In a few days I sided corn in first middle with 16-inch sweep and put 150 pounds of nitrate of soda in this furrow, covered one furrow with turn plow; sowed peas broadcast in this middle at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre, finished breaking out with turn plow. In a few days I sided corn with the other middle with same sweep; sowed peas and broke out as before. This laid by my corn with good bed and plenty of dirt around the stalk. This was July 7th, when corn was just bunching for tassel. This fall I gathered 121 bushels per acre. Expense on corn was \$26, leaving a clear gain of \$95, not including fodder and peas.—Charlotte Observer.

**INCREASED FREIGHT RATES.**

Decision by United States Circuit Court of Appeals Allows Railroads to Charge More.

New Orleans, Jan. 6.—A decision of vast importance to the South and Southwest, because it affects the question of an increase in freight rates on practically all the railroads in those sections, was handed down here today by the United States circuit court of appeals, reversing the decree of Judge Emory Spear of the southern district of Georgia, which restrained the defendant railroad, from putting the proposed increased freight tariffs into effect.

The decision was in the case of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad company and others, appellants, against the Mason Grocery company, appellees. The opinion was by Judge McCormick, Judge Pardee concurring. Judge Shelby dissented.

It is expected that an appeal will be taken to the United States supreme court by the shipping interests, although the question of the proposed increase in rates is at present before the interstate commerce commission.

**A Man Convinced.**

Mrs. Brown was shocked beyond words to hear her small son speak of little Jane Smith, who had spent the afternoon at the house, as a "darned fool," says the Delnator.

"Why, Charles," said his mother, "where did you hear such talk? Come right to the bathroom and have those naughty words washed out of your mouth."

After a thorough cleansing of the small mouth with nasty soap and water, Mrs. Brown asked: "Now what do you think of little Jane?" "Just the same as I did before," was the reply, "only I don't say it."

E. B. Roberts, colored, tried to steal a cash register from a Broad street store in Charleston.