

SENATOR TILLMAN'S REPLY.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAMATIC SCENE IN THE SENATE.

Tillman Had the Sympathy of the Crowd.

(From The Baltimore Sun.)

Washington, Jan. 11.—Seldom in the annals of the United States senate has it witnessed such dramatic tension and extraordinary episodes as when Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman, of South Carolina, offered his defense to the accusations against him from President Roosevelt.

The famous South Carolinian on many prior occasions had occupied the center of the forensic stage before crowded galleries while hurling defiance at the president, but never attracted such eager crowds as those that streamed through the marble portals of the capitol today. In anticipation of an exciting afternoon thousands of persons swarmed through the corridors and utterly discouraged the police. There was a solid phalanx of humanity blocking the entrances to the gallery doors in a wild struggle for admission, while the spacious staircases and broad lobbies were populated as thickly as an ant hill.

The bedlam of voices was frequently punctuated with the screams of women caught in the crush. Garments were torn, plumaged hats wrenched off, society coiffures deranged and pocketbooks lost. Whether there were pickpockets intermingled in the throng is not yet established, but watches and jewelry were reported missing. An elderly gentleman caught in the eddies of this human maelstrom opposite the entrance to the committee room of Senator Burrows fainted and fell against the edge of one of the gallery doors, cutting his head. He had to be removed into the committee room to recuperate. He gave his name as C. R. L. Crowdy, and said he was a retired merchant.

More than 10,000 sought admission to the galleries, whose capacity is only a few thousand persons, and as less than half of the available space was reserved, the wives and daughters even of senators were in many instances unable to enter the chamber. The family of Senator Tillman—embracing a party of five, including Mrs. Tillman and the senator's charming daughter—were, for instance, able to secure admittance only upon a special order from the vice president, and then they were unable to secure better accommodation than seats upon the carpeted steps of the men's public gallery. The gallery reserved for the use of the families of senators was filled before the arrival of the Tillman party, and this was the best that could be done for them.

When the doors were thrown open the crowds which had been held in leash by capitol policemen rushed through like a flood. Down the sloping stairways went men, women and children in a scramble for seats. Almost in the twinkling of an eye every seat was occupied and people were soon standing in solid array around the walls. The opening of the doors had no appreciable effect upon the size of the throng in the corridors. The doors were left open, the aisles were crowded and men and women jammed in the doors almost crushed the doorkeepers. Occasionally during the delivery of Senator Tillman's speech the pressure upon those standing in the doorways from the restless rear of the crowd was so great that people were almost shoved over the heads of those sitting in the gallery aisles. When the commotion was audible down in the pit of the senate the grave and intent men at the desks looked upward and frowned.

Upon the floor of the senate itself there was another solid array of human beings. Every seat was occupied by senators, ex-senators or representatives. More than 100 members of the house of representatives stood in the lunette-shaped spaces behind the last row of circular seats, mingling with committee clerks, private secretaries and others entitled to the privileges of the floor. Representative Pearce, of Maryland, stood in the gathering behind the Republican chairs. Near him was Representative Hobson, of Alabama. Other familiar house faces were those of Judge Cooper, of Wisconsin; Burleson, of Texas, and Longworth, of Ohio, white-bearded William A. Stewart, of Nevada, for many years a senator of the pre-Roosevelt regime, slipped into a vacant seat between those of Crane, of Massachusetts, and Smoot, of Utah. Former Senators Dubois, of Idaho, and Dietrich, of Nebraska, found other vacant senatorial chairs. W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, was one of the house members fortunate enough to obtain another vacant chair of an absent senator.

The attitude of the throng toward the central personage of this memorable occasion was just as remarkable and interesting as these touches of the populace in the picture. When Senator Tillman entered the crowded chamber just a few minutes before noon he was given an enthusiastic ov-

ation. The galleries applauded him vigorously. Immediately after the reading of the journal had been dispensed with Senator Tillman took the floor and from that moment every eye in the chamber was riveted upon him. His manner, the tonal shades of his voice, every gesture, and especially his utterances, were as closely scrutinized as though the occasion were the mythological Judgment of Paris.

Plainly it was the crucial moment of his career, when he would be judged not only by his words, but the impression their delivery created. Only once during his speech was he applauded, and that was when he declared the president evidently believed "Ben Tillman's pitchfork had gone out of business." Mingled laughter and applause greeted this remark. The applause was hearty enough to develop an admonition from the vice president to the galleries that they must not indulge in any demonstration. Whenever Mr. Tillman turned his satire toward the president there were ripples of laughter, not open outbursts, but subdued sounds of risibility. Finally when Mr. Tillman had concluded at 1 o'clock, he resumed his seat amidst the silence of the crowd. The same throng which had given him such an ovation at the moment of his entry upon the scene indicated neither approval nor disapproval when he had ended. This was an extraordinary feature of itself. It was as though the vast audience had suspended judgment in unison, as though the curtain had gone down in the middle of a play before the climax of the drama had been reached, as though something more were expected.

At this dramatic moment Senator Hale moved that the senate take a recess for 10 minutes. Some of the crowd left the galleries, but their places were quickly filled by others from the corridors, and while the congressmen, secretaries, clerks, and even senators left the floor of the chamber, the great frame of people in the galleries looked down upon the picture in which Senator Tillman was still the central figure. The South Carolinian remained at his desk. Senators went over to grasp his hand. First some of his colleagues from the Democratic side—Messrs. Money and McLaurin—the Senator Dick from the Republican side. He was at no time surrounded by any large group of his colleagues, but during the afternoon most of the members of the senate, without being demonstrative about it, caught him by the hand, or engaged him in conversation.

Senator Tillman spoke with a great deal of repressed feeling although he read his remarks from a proof slip. He followed its text closely, but occasionally paused to interpolate something extemporaneously, and when he reached the end of the prepared speech Senator Tillman added an aside explanation, and from that he tilted at the president with something like his old-time fire, offering to cross lances with him.

"In conclusion," he declared in this extemporaneous peroration, "I wish to say that I have received many letters and telegrams urging me to turn my batteries upon my assailant. But I am persuaded by my doctor that I am not equal to the double task. Besides, my own personal character must in the final analysis be my bulwark. A man whose life has always been honest and above reproach will hardly turn out a liar and a swindler at 61."

Then after a pause, Mr. Tillman quoted a line from Tennyson:

"Solling another will never make one's self clean."

After this quotation with a great deal of feeling, Mr. Tillman declared: "Theodore Roosevelt lives in a glass house, with a glass floor in it, even. Common caution ought to teach him to have regard for others. He has exerted all of his power to destroy me. I feel unscathed. At some time in the future of this session, if my strength holds out, and I intend to try to conserve it, I propose to bring Theodore Roosevelt face to face with his true self, and show the people of the United States the character of the man they have bowed down to. For the present I will conclude by quoting from a closing paragraph of the Legend of Sir Calidore, in Spencer's Pericles:

"He ranges throughout the whole world; neither is there anyone who can restrain him. Of late he has grown especially presumptuous and persistent, barking at and biting all alike, whether they be blameworthy or innocent. None are free from his attacks. He spares neither the learned wit nor the gentle poet, but rends and tears without regard of person, reason or time."

Prefatory to his prepared speech Mr. Tillman also explained extemporaneously why he had resorted to written manuscript. "I rise to a question of the highest privilege," he said. "Inasmuch as the senate today occupies the attitude of a court and inasmuch as any man who is on trial wants the indictment put on record, if not read, I wish the permission of the senate to publish in the Record, verbatim, seriatim and punctatim the carefully prepared article from President Roosevelt to Mr. Hale, in which my

character and integrity are impugned. I want the charges to precede the reply."

After sending the president's letter to the desk Mr. Tillman paused another moment, and before undertaking his prepared speech made this impromptu explanation: "But before I begin I want to say that it is irksome to me and a habit I never contracted to read any speech, and I would not depart from my custom today but for the fear that I might omit, if I attempted any reply extemporaneously, some important matter."

The sentiment of the crowd seemed to be pro-Tillmanic and anti-Rooseveltian.

There were evidences of this whenever Mr. Tillman satirized the president. At every point in his speech where the speaker said something cutting about the president ripples of laughter swayed the crowd. The first of these masked Mr. Tillman's declaration that the president had struck him "below the belt." Immediately afterward the assertion that the president is "adept at advertising," and then his extemporaneous interpolation to the effect that the president's special message was "of a type with which we are so familiar" created more laughter. The same was true of Mr. Tillman's statements "he promotes me to the Ananias Club" and "I was not aware that these darts of mine had quivered in the executive hide and stung him so." The laughter was louder when Mr. Roosevelt was mentioned as one "who poses as the only remaining honest man in public life," but the most significant outburst, one that was accompanied by a demonstration of vigorous handclapping, was Mr. Tillman's reference to his "pitchfork."

The chief regret both among senators and in the galleries, seems to have been the fact that Mr. Tillman did not use his "pitchfork" as much as they would have liked. He explained that this was because he did not feel physically equal to the task.

ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS.

CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLYMAN SAYS THEY ARE A MENACE.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 13.—Three anti-Japanese bills introduced in the State Assembly by Grove L. Johnson, of Sacramento, and one introduced by A. M. Drew, of Fresno, prohibiting aliens from holding land in the State, have attracted wide interest.

The Johnson bills are designed, first, to prevent Japanese being directors of corporations; second, to segregate their children in the schools; and third, to segregate all Japanese by defining the limits within which they must live. The first two were introduced last session by Mr. Johnson and action upon them was suspended at the telegraphic request of President Roosevelt pending diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Japan over the action of the San Francisco school board in excluding Japanese youth from public schools and assigning them to the institutions set aside for "Mongolians." The Japanese maintained that they were not Mongolians and Assemblyman Johnson introduced an amendment specifying "Japanese" in the law. It was the enactment of this measure that the President objected to, and it was killed. Discussing his measures today, Mr. Johnson said:

"I believe sentiment against the Japanese has grown to such an extent that the bill will pass.

"I am prepared to make a fight for them, and even should Washington interfere again, I would not stop until the Legislature went on record.

"I regard the presence of Japanese as more dangerous a hundred fold than that of Chinese. In our schools Japanese youth of 16 to 18 years of age, with their characteristic disregard for the virtue of women, should not be permitted to sit beside our own children. They are a menace to the girlhood of the State.

"I am not prompted by the Asiatic League, or any other organization or person in presenting my measures."

The Japanese already have a lobby on the scene, and will contribute considerable money to make a fight. The hearings will be held in a few days.

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 city of Crangeburg will improve its water and lighting plant.

President Helps Orphans.

*Hundreds of orphans have been helped by the president of the Industrial and Orphans' Home at Macon Ga., who writes: "We have used Electric Bitters in this institution for nine years. It has proved a most excellent medicine for stomach, liver and kidney troubles. We regard it as one of the best family medicines on earth." It invigorates the vital organs, purifies the blood, aids digestion, creates appetite. To strengthen and build up thin, pale, weak children or run-down people it has no equal. Best for female complaints. Only 50c. at Sibert's Drug Store.

LYNCHERS ARRESTED.

INQUEST HELD OVER BODY OF BUTCHERED NEGRO.

Coroner's Jury Places Responsibility On Three White Men and Three Negroes, and They Are Arrested—Night Rider Notices Gave Warning That no One Should be Found Guilty.

Florence, Jan. 12.—Solicitor Walter H. Wells has just returned to the city from Forestville, the scene of the lynching of last Friday, in which Arthur Davis, a poor negro boy, was lynched by a party of white men.

Solicitor Wells went to Forestville today to be present as the State's representative at the coroner's inquest. Owing to the distance from the city Magistrate Jeff Hyman conducted the inquest for Coroner Cooper. The jury met Sunday, viewed the body of Davis and adjourned until today to take testimony and in order to have the solicitor present to represent the State.

Solicitor Wells tonight gave the following account of the inquest: The jury was made up of twelve of the very best men in the Forestville and Hyman section. The evidence submitted today was very damaging as to three white men, whose names are mentioned below. After deliberating for several hours and after taking all available testimony the jury presented the following verdict:

"That Arthur Davis came to his death from gunshot wounds in the hands of three white men, L. S. Bigham, Jr., A. H. Fuller, Dan Hinds, and three negroes, Robert Singletary, John White and Jim Burch."

Magistrate Hyman immediately took charge of the three negroes and committed them to jail without bond. The three white men were not present and Sheriff Burch, together with Chief of Police J. J. Koopman, of this city, with warrants in their hands, went to arrest Bigham, Fuller and Hinds.

It has been learned over the telephone that they were successful and are now on their way to this city with the men, to be placed in the county prison.

Mr. Wells stated that the lynching was one of the most outrageous of its kind that has ever been perpetrated in the county. When the solicitor arrived at the scene of the lynching he found that the whole country around Forestville and Hyman had been posted by night riders, warning the citizens of that part of the country that Arthur Davis had been lynched by a party of eighty-five men, and that if the magistrate, who was acting coroner, and the jury of inquest held any particular person guilty of the crime that all of them would be treated as Arthur Davis had been.

The negroes implicated in the lynching, it appears, were mostly acting as watchers, and really did not do the killing, so it is stated. The whole section of the county is aroused over the affair and are almost up in arms against the accused lynchers. Bigham is a son of the late ex-Senator Bigham, of this county, Fuller is a tobacco farmer and Hinds is a farmer. All of them have been looked upon as good citizens heretofore.

The Sumter Telephone Mfg. Co. received an order last week for 1,200 telephones. This is an indication that business conditions are improving, for since the panic of 1907 there has been considerable stagnation in the telephone business in all sections of the country.

WEALTHY MAN SUICIDES.

A. C. L. and Bank Director Shoots Himself Through the Head.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 13.—H. B. Short, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Lake Waccamaca, N. C., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He was a member of the board of directors of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Murchison National Bank. Ill health is given as the cause.

*You would not delay taking Foley's Kidney Remedy at the first sign of kidney or bladder trouble if you realized that neglect might result in Bright's disease or diabetes. Foley's Kidney Remedy corrects irregularities and cures all kidney and bladder disorders. W. W. Sibert.

Mr. C. L. Boyet who has been connected with the Jackson Hotel for several months has severed his connection with this hotel and anticipates opening a house here in the city. Mr. Boyet runs the Tryon Hotel at Charlotte, N. C., and if he is not successful in securing a house here will return to the Tryon until next fall when he expects to return to Sumter.

A Religious Author's Statement.

*For several years I was afflicted with kidney trouble and last winter I was suddenly stricken with a severe pain in my kidneys and was confined to bed eight days unable to get up without assistance. My urine contained a thick, white sediment and I passed same frequently day and night. I commenced taking Foley's Kidney Remedy, and the pain gradually abated and finally ceased and my urine became normal. I cheerfully recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy. W. W. Sibert.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE SENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

YOU IDLE MONEY WILL EARN 4 PER CENT INTEREST IF DEPOSITED IN OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

If you would be the most successful, you should make your money work too. It is a common saying that "money not earning interest is losing money."

Set aside what money you will not need in your business at this time and deposit it with this bank. It will be here when you do need it and working for you meantime.

The Bank of Sumter.

Begin the New Year

By opening a bank account. We want to add 500 desirable new accounts to our present growing volume during the year 1909. Confer with us, either by letter or in person, if you want banking accommodation. We always have time to listen to your wants and the facilities for supplying legitimate needs.

THE FARMERS' BANK & TRUST COMPANY,
Court Square - - - Sumter, S. C.

Weather in 1908.

All people are interested in the weather. Even observant, intelligent people have poor memories when it comes to the weather of past years. Some of them unwisely claim that the climate is changing when they cannot bring forth a single fact to support their statement.

It requires observations for a long series of years to establish the fact that there is uniformity in the rainfall, cold, heat and storms. There may be several years in succession when the rainfall is below normal, as it was in 1904, when there were only 39.77 inches. In 1905 there was a shortage of 8.76 inches. The normal amount of rainfall at this place is about 48 or 50 inches. The farmers of the county who are supposed to watch every shower, have very little idea of the rainfall during the year.

They know it has been a pretty wet year and that is all. Let them refresh their memories, as the lawyers say to witnesses, who are trying to edge around the truth.

The year 1908 was a very wet year. The first three months of the year little plowing could be done. Here is the rainfall in inches for each month:

January	6.10
February	8.70
March	4.86
April	2.84
May	3.20
June	4.00
July	9.72
August	14.27
September	1.90
October	5.20
November	1.45
December	4.73
Total amount	64.00

That is 16 inches above the normal. When it comes to temperature peo-

ple also forget. They say this is a very warm winter up to date. They forget that about 1884 to 1886 rose bushes had beautiful buds at Christmas. Then, the winters of 1906 and 1907 was not very cold. Take three months of October, November and December. The mean temperature in 1906 was 50.9 degrees; in 1907 it was 49.8; in 1908 it was 54.4. Thus it is seen that the last three months have been about 4 degrees warmer than the same months of the preceding years.—Carolina Spartan.

On Sept. 1st, 1898 Wong Yip, a Chinaman, who was conducting a laundry in this city, died and in due time was interred in the Sumter Cemetery with all the prescribed form and ceremony of Confucianism, Chinamen coming from other towns in the State to participate in the funeral rites. For more than ten years Wong Yip rested quietly in his grave, but yesterday his bones were disinterred, packed in a box and shipped by express to New York to be forwarded to China for final interment. It is the custom of Chinamen residing in this country to send the remains of their fellow countrymen, who die here, back to China, for burial, it being a part of the Celestial faith that a Chinaman's spirit can't rest in peace so long as his bones lie in foreign soil. The disinterment of Wong Yip's remains, consisting of bones only, was attended with the burning of much incense, rice paper, prayers, etc., to drive off the evil spirits. Not the least interesting item connected with the forwarding of Wong Yip's bones to China was the fact that the Express Company charged \$37 for transporting the box containing the bones to New York. If the other transportation companies charge in proportion it will cost a small fortune to get the bones back to China.