

SENATE VOTES SUBSIDY.

FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY VICE PRESIDENT BREAKS TIE IN SENATE.

Once in Committee of Whole, Once in Senate for Bill and Once for Adjournment.—New Senator's Absence Fatal.

Washington, Feb. 2.—For the first time in the history of the government the vice president of the United States exercised his constitutional prerogative of casting a vote to break ties in connection with three successive roll calls in the senate. By the first of these votes he saved from impending defeat the ocean mail, or ship subsidy bill, and by the third forced an adjournment of the senate on a vote having direct bearing on the resolution looking to the election of senators by direct vote of the people.

The vote on the passage of the ship subsidy bill, both in committee of the whole and in the senate proper, stood 39 ayes and 39 noes, and on adjournment 37 ayes to 37 noes.

On all three occasions the vice president voted in the affirmative.

Another notable occurrence in connection with the vote on the ship subsidy bill was the absence of the new Democratic senator from West Virginia, Clarence W. Watson, who had taken his seat earlier in the day as the successor to Senator Eikins. Mr. Watson was in the senate chamber for only a few moments during the session and voted on only one roll call. This vote was cast on an amendment by Mr. Shively of Indiana, regulating the aggregate expenditures which may be made under terms of the bill.

On this provision the new West Virginia senator cast his vote in the affirmative, thus indicating his opposition to the measure.

The result on this roll call was not so close as to render material the presence or absence of any senator, and no notice was taken of the fact that Mr. Watson was not in attendance.

After the final result became known the opponents of the bill—all the Democrats—realized that Mr. Watson's absence had prevented the defeat of the bill. He was the only Democrat present during any of the roll calls whose vote was not cast against the measure.

The final vote on the bill came after three hours of determined conflict over amendments. Apparently there was no general appreciation of the sharp division which afterward developed and as a body the senate was unprepared for the tie vote. The 39 senators who voted for the measure were all Republicans. Those voting against the bill were made up of a combination of insurgent Republicans and Democrats.

When in accordance with the previous agreement the subsidy bill was laid before the senate at 2 o'clock, Senator Gallinger presented a substitute for the entire measure as originally introduced. The first bill granted a bounty only to American built vessels, plying from American ports to the southern half of South America, but the substitute extended it to the Philippines, Japan, China and Australia.

Senator Simmons was the first speaker to raise his voice in opposition. He delivered a set speech directed against subsidies in general and ship subsidies in particular.

Before the final ballot on the bill itself was reached there were two mild sensations. One of these was caused by Senator Owen of Oklahoma and the other of Senator Gallinger, author of the bill.

Asserting that the unanimous consent agreement under which the senate was proceeding had been obtained when only 15 or 16 senators were present, and therefore it should not be recognized, the Oklahoma senator passed speedily to a general declaration against the conduct of any business by the present congress. He gave as his reason for this position that men at present in public life had been repudiated at the polls last November.

"The only proper and becoming course which this senate and this congress could pursue under the circumstances," he said, "is to adjourn sine die on the broad ground that they no longer have the moral or ethical right to exercise the legislative powers of the people of the United States."

"I can not see," he said, "how any senator can square his conscience by favoring deserting duties as against direct aid when the one policy takes the money from the treasury before it is paid in and the other afterwards. I do not see the difference in principle."

Senator Gallinger closed his speech by saying: "I have done the best I could do and this is the last effort I shall make in this direction. If this legislation fails it will be a long time before anything more will be done to place our flag upon the sea,

and to restore the prestige of American shipping."

No great general interest was manifested even when at last the voting began in committee of the whole on the bill itself. As the roll proceeded it was recognized that the vote was running very close, but the real situation was not grasped until the vice president's announcement of a tie was made. Mr. Sherman performed his part expeditiously.

"On this question the vote stands 39 to 39, a tie," he said. Without hesitation he adds: "The chair votes in the affirmative, the ayes have it; the substitute is adopted."

The bill was then transferred speedily to the senate and there the vote on its passage was repeated. The vice president again cast the deciding vote, thus accomplishing the final passage of the bill by the senate.

The situation was so unusual that it aroused intense interest.

As passed, the bill authorizes the payment by the postoffice department for carrying of mail at \$4 per mile on the outward voyage to second class American built vessels, plying between American ports, the Philippines, Japan, China and Australia, and between American ports and ports in South America, south of the equator and the payment of \$2 per mile to third class American ships similiary engaged.

Stops at American ports in the South Atlantic are provided for. It is explicitly declared that no contracts shall be awarded to any corporation engaged in any competitive transportation by rail or employed in exporting or importing merchandise in its own behalf. There also is a provision limiting the expenditures in any one year to \$4,000,000 or to the surplus earnings of the ocean mail carrying business.

No sooner had the result on the subsidy bill been announced than another sharp conflict was precipitated.

Senators Nelson and Borah were both on their feet, but the Minnesota veteran first gained recognition. "I move that the senate take up the bill authorizing the leasing of coal lands in Alaska," he said.

"Is the motion subject to amendment?" asked Mr. Borah.

The result of the adoption of Mr. Nelson's motion would have been to give the Alaska bill the place of unfinished business on the calendar, which had been vacated by the subsidy bill, and Mr. Borah had counted on getting that point of vantage for the resolution providing for the election of senator by direct vote of the people. Evidently he was somewhat disconcerted by Mr. Nelson's move.

"The motion is not amendable," ruled the chair.

This was an awkward predicament, and in an instant the senate was thrown into confusion. The situation was relieved, however, by a motion to adjourn, which was offered by Senator Hale. Mr. Borah was not disposed to quit and he and many of his followers voted against adjournment.

"The vote is 37 to 37, a tie," again announced the vice president, and for the third time within 30 minutes he cut the "Gordian knot" by casting his vote to the affirmative. As a result of this the senate adjourned after an exciting day, and in the full consciousness that the conflict over the resolution for the direct election of senators had only been postponed.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75¢ per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. 5-4-in.

The mangoes in Tabasco are said to be the finest in Mexico. The several varieties are grown in limited quantities, as they are not cultivated for the export trade.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Sold by all dealers.

The annual report of the Belgian Congo shows that the region contains at present 3,499 whites, of whom two thousand are Belgians, 326 Englishmen and 69 Germans. The native police force consists of 15,400 men.

"When her child is in danger a woman will risk her life to protect it. No great act of heroism or risk of life is necessary to protect a child from croup. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and all danger is avoided. For sale by all dealers.

BLEASE FOR FRIENDS FIRST.

GOV. BLEASE RAPS CHIEF JUSTICE JONES ON HIS SELECTION OF JUDGE.

States Position on Appointment of J. F. J. Caldwell Over Recommendation of Local Bar Association and Supreme Court.

Columbia, Feb. 3.—Wednesday Gov. Blease commissioned James F. J. Caldwell of Newberry as a special judge to preside at the next term of the court of common pleas for Richland county. This action, according to Gov. Blease, was taken, because R. E. Copes of Orangeburg, Judge-elect, had stated that he would not be in a position to qualify in time for the court.

Chief Justice Jones yesterday sent a letter to Gov. Blease recommending that Duncan C. Ray of this city be commissioned as the special judge for the term commencing in Richland county on February 6. This was in compliance with the statute. Mr. Ray had been endorsed by the members of the Richland County Bar association at its last meeting for the special judge.

Gov. Blease in answer wrote a letter to Ira B. Jones, chief justice of the supreme court.

The following is the official recommendation sent to Gov. Blease by Ira B. Jones, chief justice of the supreme court:

"Upon information that Hon. R. E. Copes, Judge-elect of the First circuit, will not qualify and be commissioned for several weeks, and in view of the fact that no regular circuit judge was available to hold the court of common pleas for Richland county commencing February 6, 1911, the supreme court respectfully recommends that you commission Duncan C. Ray, Esq., of Columbia, S. C., as special judge to hold said court."

All of this came up after the State announced yesterday morning that Jas. F. J. Caldwell of Newberry had been commissioned special judge. The local bar association had suggested Duncan C. Ray of this city, hence the letter printed above.

Gov. Blease then gave his reasons for the appointment. He said in a letter addressed to Chief Justice Jones:

"Yours of February 1 received. I beg leave to inform you that after a conference with Judge Copes, in which he stated that he would not be in position to qualify for the court of Richland county on February 6, that I commissioned Hon. Jas. F. J. Caldwell to hold said court.

"While I shall, of course, be respectful to your body, at the same time a large majority of the people of South Carolina elected me governor, and in that large majority were as much brains as was in the minority, and I expect to see that my friends receive at least some consideration from this administration, and I do not propose to appoint my enemies to office upon the recommendation of anybody, unless it be that I can not find a friend who is competent and worthy of the position."

The Richland County Bar association adopted the following resolution, endorsing Duncan Ray as special judge:

"Whereas, a session of the court of common pleas for Richland county will be held at a regular term commencing February 6, 1911, and there being no available circuit judge to preside over said court; now therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Richland County Bar association, That D. C. Ray, Esq., of Columbia, S. C., be and he hereby is recommended for appointment as special judge by the chief justice of the supreme court of South Carolina, with authority to preside over the said court of common pleas for Richland county for the term commencing February 6, 1911."

Members of the Columbia bar yesterday received letters from James F. J. Caldwell of Newberry asking if the association had recommended another man for special judge for the court of common pleas. Mr. Caldwell stated in the letters that he had been commissioned by Gov. Blease. A letter was addressed to him yesterday, stating that the bar association had recommended another for the holding of the court.

A dispatch from Newberry last night says:

"Being asked whether he would make any statement regarding his appointment by the governor as special judge for the Richland court in view of the fact that the supreme court recommended Duncan C. Ray, Mr. Caldwell replied, 'No, I have nothing to say.'"

Mr. Caldwell is well known in Columbia and it is supposed that he was commissioned by Gov. Blease without knowing conditions. There are a large number of cases on the docket and the local bar association will "stand pat" as expressed by one member, until some one presides.

Every moment of resistance to temptation is a victory.

GERMAN ANSWER ON POTASH TAX.

The Government Defends the Action of the Syndicate.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The action of the German government in imposing a penalty tax on the production of potash, may be said to have passed into the realm of diplomacy with the presentation by Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador to Secretary Knox of the answer of his government to the Secretary's inquiry as to the reason of the action complained of.

The German answer defends the action of the German government in imposing the penalty tax as a measure necessary to conserve the valuable potash deposits of the empire and protect them from speedy exportation, which would cause a reduction in the price of potash.

Because of the importance of the matter Secretary Knox is conducting the negotiations himself and there are indications that they will not lag. In view of the length of the German answer to his inquiry the Secretary was not able to read it in detail before he was called to the regular cabinet meeting, but from the ambassador's action, he was able to secure an outline of the German contention. This is believed to be based on the theory that the imposing of the tax on potash production is regarded as a purely internal affair and that as a matter of fact it is not an export tax.

It is also asserted that the tax is not chargeable against the American purchaser but should be paid by the German mine owners. Finally it is charged that the so-called "independent" potash producers, who made the contracts with the Americans for the delivery of potash in 1909 did so with full knowledge that the German government had for some time been known to be contemplating this tax on the production of potash in order to conserve the limited supply in the mines.

Some of these contentions are in direct conflict with those made to the State Department by the American contractors who claim to have been wronged by the action of the German government hence it is necessary for the department to make a careful investigation of the matter before determining upon a line of action.

Some idea of the bitterness of the feeling that has been aroused by the action of the German government in levying this potash tax may be gathered from the fact that some of the American contractors who were in conference in this city last week, have announced their intention of requesting the Department of Justice to begin action to punish the American contractors of the German potash trust or syndicate under the criminal sections of the tariff act in 1894.

They assert that section 23 of this act is still in force, notwithstanding subsequent tariff legislation. This section was designed to prevent the importation into the United States of commodities produced by foreign trusts and provides for a fine of from \$100 to \$5,000 and imprisonment from three to twelve months on any persons engaged in importing any article as the result of a combination agreement or trust intended to operate in restraint of lawful trade or to increase the market price in the United States of any article of import.

Not much importance is attached to this threat by the German Kali Syndicate as represented in the United States, as it is felt that the jurisdiction of the United States does not run beyond the seas and there is no evidence of a potash trust in this country.

PRESIDENT FINLEY SPEAKS.

Encourages Farmers to Raise More Live Stock—Southern Railway Will Help Farmers.

Columbia, Feb. 3.—President W. W. Finley, of the Southern Railway, addressed the South Carolina Live Stock Association meeting here this morning. He said that the devotion of increased attention to live stock growing by the farmers of the South means an increase in the prosperity of our entire section. The interests of the railroads and the people living along their lines are inseparably interwoven. He said in conclusion, that he wanted the members of the association to feel that they will find on the part of the railroad company which he represents a disposition to be helpful in every reasonable and proper way.

Life Saved at Death's Door.

"I never felt so near my grave," writes W. R. Patterson, of Wellington, Tex., as when a frightful cough and lung trouble pulled me down to 100 pounds, in spite of doctor's treatment for two years. My father, mother and two sisters died of consumption, and that I am alive today is due solely to Dr. King's New Discovery, which completely cured me. Now I weigh 187 pounds and have been well and strong for years. Quick, safe, sure, it's the best remedy on earth for coughs, colds, lagrippe, asthma, croup, and all throat and lung troubles. 50c, and \$1. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Sibert's Drug Store.

WORK ON NEW RAILROAD.

FORCE OF HANDS BREAKS DIRT ON ORANGEBURG LINE.

Charter Gives Right to Extend Line to Charleston, Columbia and Augusta, Which May Be Done.

Orangeburg, Feb. 2.—The first work in actual construction of the Orangeburg railroad was begun today when a gang of laborers were placed at work at the Orangeburg terminal of the line. On Monday another force of laborers will be placed at Bull swamp crossing and additional forces will be placed along the line until the desired force to carry on the work is had.

The line is to be built from Orangeburg to North, a distance of about 18 miles, with the view of extension in the near future to Springfield. It is expected that the railroad will be ready for operation some time next fall.

Under the charter of the Orangeburg railroad it has the right to construct its line from Orangeburg into Charleston, Columbia and Augusta, which will ultimately be the route of the railroad.

The territory of Orangeburg county through which this railroad is being constructed, is a very rich and prosperous section and one that has no direct railroad connection with the county seat. The road will be of great benefit to the city of Orangeburg and the city has voted \$20,000 in bonds to aid in its construction.

The passenger service over the line will be hauled in gas-electric cars, while locomotive engines will be used to handle the freight traffic. Traffic arrangements have been perfected with the Seaboard Air Line railroad. With the completion of the Orangeburg railroad, Orangeburg will have the three great competing railroads of South Carolina, the Atlantic Coast Line, Southern and Seaboard, running into her borders. It is expected that the steamboat line to be placed upon the Edisto river, plying between Orangeburg and Charleston, will be of great power in the matter of securing very low freight rates.

William C. Wolfe, one of Orangeburg's most public spirited business men, is promoting the Orangeburg railroad and serves as its president.

HOPE DIAMOND.

Ill-Fated Jewel Comes into Possession of Edward B. McLean.

Washington, Jan. 31.—For \$300,000 spot cash, Edward B. McLean, of Washington, today became the full owner of the famous Hope diamond of romance and tragedy.

The glittering gem, weighing 44 1-2 karats, was delivered over to Mr. McLean here last night by Piere Carder, the New York and Paris jeweler, and is now locked up in the vault of Mr. McLean's residence. The purchase was made by Mr. McLean from a syndicate of New York jewelers, who three months ago bought the gem from a similar syndicate in Paris.

Mr. McLean, the new owner of the Hope Diamond, is fully acquainted with the wonderful history of the jewel. When asked if the story of the purchase was true, admitting the truth of the story and avowing a full knowledge of the history of the stone, he declared that he was not a bit superstitious. Mr. McLean says he does not know what he will do with the diamond now that he has it.

Society is speculating whether Mrs. Edward McLean, the beautiful wife of the Hope's owner, will have the courage to wear it.

Mrs. McLean was the former Evelyn Walsh, daughter of Thomas F. Walsh, the multi-millionaire, and is now the mother of Washington's famous \$100,000,000 baby, who will inherit the Walsh millions, as well as those of John R. McLean, father of Edward McLean, who took over the gem which has left ruin and misery in its wake from the day it left the hands of an Indian potentate down to the present time.

Young Mrs. McLean is a fearless of superstition as her husband, wherefore Washington society may shortly enjoy the big sensation of seeing this Hope diamond shedding its brilliant rays in the circles of the elect.

"You are probably aware that pneumonia always results from a cold, but you never heard of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. Why take the risk when this remedy may be had for a trifle? For sale by all dealers.

And Ohio firm manufacturing shoe lasts writes to the bureau of manufactures that maple wood for this purpose is getting very scarce, as it is also used extensively for flooring, etc.

"How to cure a cold is a question in which many are interested just now. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great reputation and immense sale by its remarkable cure of colds. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers.

THE EVE OF APPOMATOX.

How the Night Before Lee's Surrender Was Spent.

In Harper's for February, Major A. R. H. Ranson gives an interesting account of the scene at Gen. Lee's headquarters the night before the surrender, when he was still determined to strike one more blow.

"When I arrived at headquarters, Gen. Lee was in a tent, sitting with Gen. Longstreet on some bundles of rye straw (the ground being wet from the rain), at the upper side of the tent, with one candle for a light. I made my report, and the general told me to wait, as he wished to see me. He asked me if I had anything to eat, and I told him no. He said he was sorry he had nothing to offer me. He gave me a bundle of straw and told me to sit near the door. It had been raining all afternoon, and I was quite wet. I was also very tired, so I put my foot through the bridge railing of my mare standing outside, and lying down on the bundle of straw, was soon asleep.

"I was awakened by voices, and looking up, saw the colonel I had left in charge of the troops at the bridge standing in the tent. He reported that the rations had not arrived, and the starving and discouraged troops had all deserted in the darkness, leaving their arms in the trenches. Gen. Lee heard him to the end of his account, and then with a wave of his hand dismissed him. Turning to Gen. Longstreet, he said: 'This is very bad. That man is whipped. It is the first time I have seen one of my officers who had been whipped. It is very bad.' The conversation between the generals was then resumed in low tones, and I again fell asleep. I must have slept for some length of time, when I was awakened by Gen. Lee's voice, speaking in loud tones, louder than I had ever heard from him. He was saying, 'Gen. Longstreet, I will strike that man a blow in the morning.' Gen. Lee sometimes spoke of Gen. Grant as 'that man,' and of the Federal army as those people.

"Gen. Longstreet replied in low tones, giving the strength and condition of his command, and the strength and position of the enemy, and concluded by saying, 'But you have only to give me the order, and the attack will be made in the morning.' Again the conversation was resumed in low tones, and I fell asleep. I must have slept for an hour at least, when I was awakened by the loud, almost fierce tones of Gen. Lee, saying, 'I tell you, Gen. Longstreet, I will strike that man a blow in the morning.' Gen. Longstreet again recounted the difficulties, ending as before, 'General, you know you have only to give the order and the attack will be made, but I must tell you I think it will be a useless waste of brave lives.'

"Thinking I had been present long enough at such an interview, I coughed and got up from the straw, and drawing back the flaps of the tent, looked out into the darkness. Gen. Lee said: 'Capt. Ranson, I beg your pardon. I had forgotten you. Go now and get something to eat, and some rest. I will see you in the morning.'

"I found my poor mare lying flat on her side in the rain and fast asleep. It was past midnight and very dark, but I reached our camp, though neither I nor my mare got anything to eat that night.

"The morning came, and I listened for the sound of our attack, but all was still. There was no attack, for fighting days were over."

Speedy Relief From Kidney Trouble.
"I had an acute attack of Bright's disease with inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and dizziness," says Mrs. Cora Thorp, Jackson, Mich. "A bottle of Foley's Kidney Remedy overcame the attack, reduced the inflammation, took away the pain and made the bladder action normal. I wish everyone could know of this wonderful remedy." W. W. Sibert.

A new combined motor fire engine and escape for the municipal fire brigade, costing \$10,000, has arrived at Penang, Straits Settlement. The pump is capable of raising water from a depth of 30 feet, the jet carrying 100 feet. The speed of the motor is 35 miles an hour.

"Foley Kidney Pills are a reliable remedy for backache, rheumatism and urinary irregularities. They are tonic in action, quick in results and afford a prompt relief from all kidney disorders." W. W. Sibert.

In the matter of good roads Governor Dix says he is "endeavoring to give the people what they want." Why not do the same as respects the Senatorship? The people want a good United States Senator as well as good roads.—New York World.

Falls Victim to Thieves.
"S. W. Bends, of Coal City, Ala., has a justifiable grievance. Two thieves stole his health for 12 years. They were a liver and kidney trouble. Then Dr. King's New Life Pills throttled them. He's well now. Unrivaled for constipation, malaria, headache, dyspepsia, etc." Sibert's Drug Store.