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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

ANGRY WORDS THESE

"LIAR" AND "SCOUNDREL" THE EPITHETS HANDED BETWEEN MEMBERS.

A MOST SENSATIONAL SCENE.

Congressman Breckinridge Attempts to Strike Mr. Heard of Missouri--Both Members Arrested and Satisfactory Public Apologies Made--Hawaii the Indirect Cause of the Altercation--The New Administration Bill Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—A very gray-haired man violently struggling in the arms of several men to reach another man standing facing him, and amidst almost indescribable confusion, while epithets of "liar" and "scoundrel" were bandied between the two combatants, was a scene on the floor of the House of Representatives this afternoon, those engaged therein being members of that distinguished and honorable body.

Cause of the Altercation.
Hawaii, which has been the occasion of some of the most tumultuous scenes witnessed in the Fifty-Third Congress, was the indirect cause of today's altercation between Messrs. Heard (Dem.), Missouri, and Breckinridge (Dem.), Kentucky, surpassing in sensational features anything seen on the floor of the House for years.

It was brought about by an effort by Mr. Heard to cut off debate on a resolution reported from the committee on foreign affairs by Mr. Hitt (Rep.), Illinois, asking information respecting the connection of British subjects with the recent attempted revolution in Hawaii, at a time when Mr. Breckinridge was attempting to get the floor to speak on the resolution.

Mr. Heard was anxious to proceed with the consideration of District of Columbia bills, for which the day had been set apart, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Breckinridge went over to Mr. Heard's seat and was seen to engage in a heated conversation with him, of which only the words "scoundrel" and "liar" could be heard more than a few feet. Then the burly and venerable-looking Kentuckian was seen to lunge forward to strike Mr. Heard, but several members threw themselves upon him and prevented a collision by a severe struggle.

Both Members Arrested.
Both gentlemen were ordered under arrest by the Speaker, and appeared later at the bar of the House where they made explanations which ended the incident for the time being.

Mr. Heard's statement was not satisfactory to Mr. Breckinridge and common friends undertook to adjust the difficulty. The result of their labors was shown later in the day, when Mr. Heard rose and stated that his friends were of the opinion that he had not withdrawn the language offensive to Mr. Breckinridge, after that gentleman had disclaimed the language which gave him (Heard) offense, and that he would then do so, saying he had intended to do so in the first instance. Though Mr. Breckinridge expressed his satisfaction, neither apologized to the House for creating the scene and begged the pardon of all concerned. The whole matter, on motion of Mr. Goodnight, (Dem.) Kentucky, ordered to be omitted from the record.

The resolution of inquiry was adopted, also the following bills: To pension Maria Davis, widow of a lieutenant in the 9th heavy artillery, (to cure a defect in a bill vetoed by President Cleveland); to restore the status of the Missouri militia under the pension act of 1890, (made necessary by a ruling of the pension bureau); to appoint an additional Judge for the northern district of Illinois.

The Reilly bill to refund the indebtedness of the Pacific railroad, was further discussed by Messrs. Bowers, (Rep.), of California, and Bryan, (Dem.), of Nebraska, on the opposition, and by Mr. Caruth, (Dem.), of Kentucky, in favor of its passage.

The contested election case of Stewart vs. Childs, from the Eighth Illinois district, was reported from the committee on elections, and Mr. Brown, chairman, (Dem.) of Indiana, gave notice that he would call it up next Thursday.

Report on Currency Bill.
The new currency bill appeared before the committee on banking and currency and was reported by Mr. Springer, and leave given the minority to file their individual views on the measure.

ing to himself the right to file his subsequent views thereon, and have them printed with the report of the committee and vote on the proposed amendments and other amendments which may be offered in the House and on the final passage of the bill as he may determine.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to a consideration of private pension bills.

Evening Session.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—At the evening session, five private pension and relief bills were considered in the committee of whole and ordered to be favorably reported for the action of the House. Among them was a bill to place at the rate of \$30 a month on the pension rolls the name of Julia E. Locke, who, by her last marriage, was the widow of General Daniel McCook, one of the famous fighting family of that name. It was the first bill of this character that has received favorable action in the House at this Congress.

WILL VISIT US AGAIN.
Speaker Crisp Much Improved by His Visit to North Carolina.

Special to the News and Observer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—General and Mrs. R. F. Hoke, of Raleigh, passed through here yesterday for New York, accompanied by their daughters, Misses Lydia and Fannie. Mrs. Hoke and the young ladies will spend the winter in New York. Miss Lydia attending Misses Peebles and Thompson's school.

Speaker Crisp was at the Capitol yesterday, looking very much improved as a result of his visit to Asheville for the past week or ten days. While there he took in the famous Vanderbilt estate, being shown all over the grounds and the Vanderbilt palace by special invitation. He says the estate surpassed his most sanguine expectations in point of grandeur and general attractiveness, and he enjoyed his visit in connection with his stay at the noted mountain resort immensely. It is the intention of young Vanderbilt to make this the permanent home of his family. He is trying to induce his mother to take up her residence here, and when he marries will make it his home.

Mr. Crisp tells the Washington Post he feels the beneficial effects of his short vacation so much that he will shortly take another flying trip to the same place.

Miss Mace, of Raleigh, will assist Mrs. John DeWitt Warner receive on next Tuesday, at 1700 19th street, N. W.

Capt. Alexander has purchased a very fine breed mare at the Alexander Island Race Course. The mare is to be shipped to Charlotte next month and Mr. Alexander says she will be one of the finest bred animals in his section of the State.

In the cut this week at the Census office three North Carolinians lost places: James Madison Leach, Miss Arnold, Ernest Lambeth.

To-morrow the vote on the Union Pacific Railroad Fifty Years Perpetuation bill will have the deciding vote-cast. The North Carolina delegation, as I said yesterday, will be divided. This measure, it is strange to say, has been pending in each Congress for twenty years.

The programme for the Vance memorial exercises in the House has not yet been made out, the committee, not being able to get together and make proper arrangements, has postponed the eulogies from the 17th to the 23d inst.

Congressman Bower is expected to return to-night or to-morrow.

THE CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

All the Governors of the States Invited to Participate in the Dedication.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Secretary Lamont, in pursuance of the act of Congress providing for the dedication of the Chickamauga military park; has addressed an identical invitation to the Governors of all the States, being the first event of a military character connected with the war to which the Governors of States have been invited. The invitation reads:

"Under an act of Congress, approved December 15, 1894, it is provided that the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park shall take place at Chickamauga, Ga., and Chattanooga, the 19th and 20th of September next and that the Secretary of War shall invite the Governors of States and their staffs, and the survivors of the several armies engaged in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga to participate in the inauguration ceremonies."

"I therefore, have the honor to request your presence and that of your staff, together with such further representation from your State as the Legislature thereof may see fit to authorize at such dedication. No appropriation has been made by Congress for paying the expenses of State representatives. It is hoped, however, that the State will make early provision for a large attendance of its citizens at this national dedication."

Secretary Lamont also sent a letter to Speaker Crisp requesting the participation of Congress in the ceremonies.

Earthquake in Italy.

ROME, Feb. 1.—Slight earthquake shocks were felt in the city of Naples and in many towns of Naples and Avellino districts.

THE CURRENCY TANGLE

ANOTHER DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

MORE OF KOLB'S FOOLISHNESS.

The So-Called Credentials of Warren S. Reese to Succeed Senator Morgan, Signed by Kolb as Governor of Alabama, Presented in the Senate--The Queer Document Laid on the Table--Senator Teller Does Some Plain Talking on the Financial Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill by the Senate to-day again involved an interesting financial debate.

The principal speaker was Senator Teller, who, referring to Mr. Gorman's remarks yesterday, commented rather vigorously upon the assertions of the Maryland Senator that there was a treasury deficit of \$100,000,000, and contrasted them with the President's message, saying there was a "comfortable balance" in the treasury. Mr. Teller said the surplus was not there, and he thought it was right of the Senate to learn the truth about the matter.

Teller's Plain Talk.
Mr. Teller's speech was of some length and several interpolations by Senators on either side brought out an expansion of the Colorado Senator's views and drew out as well the explanation from Senator Gorman that yesterday when he (as it might have been) used the word "revenue" measure with the understanding that such would be placed on appropriation bill, he meant to use the word "money." Mr. Gorman disclaimed any proposition to place on an appropriation bill a bill to raise revenue.

Mr. Teller said no legislation would go on the appropriation bill with his support. The putting on an appropriation bill, he said, of a provision for borrowing money is vicious and ought to be prohibited by the constitution. Mr. Teller was applauded upon concluding his speech, the peroration of which was delivered with much impressiveness. Singularly enough, the applause began on the floor, Senator Mitchell starting it and the galleries were not slow in showing a sympathetic chord of approval so that the presiding officer felt called upon to lecture them.

The final debate for the day was closed by a short speech from Mr. Call, (Dem.) of Florida, who deprecated the attacks made upon the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, although he declared himself a believer in the free coinage of silver.

The credentials of Senator Chandler for his second term were presented by his colleague, and placed on file.

This action is supposed to mean that the differences that have existed between the two New Hampshire Senators from a time beyond the coming to the Senate of Dr. Gallinger, have been settled.

More of Kolb's Foolishness.

Mr. Allen, (Pop.) of Nebraska, presented what he called "the credentials of Warren S. Reese, as senator-elect from the State of Alabama," and asked that they be placed on file.

The President: "They will be placed on file."

Mr. Allen: "I asked that they be read."

The paper was read. It consists of a square of parchment on which is written in border lines of red ink, the following:

STATE OF ALABAMA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
This is to certify that on the 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1894, Warren S. Reese was duly elected by the Legislature of Alabama a Senator to represent said State in the United States Senate for the term of six years, commencing the fourth day of March, 1895.

Witness, his Excellency, our Governor, R. F. Kolb, and our seal here with affixed, at Montgomery, Ala., this 8th day of December, 1894.

(Signed) K. F. KOLB, Governor.
J. C. FOSWELL, Secretary of State.

Disposition of the Queer Document.

"I move that that communication be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections."

Mr. Allen: "Let it take the usual course."

Mr. Gray: "What is the usual course?"
Mr. Allen: "To have them placed on file, as other credentials are. I do not know that credentials go to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, unless there is a contest."

Mr. Gray: "I do not know that to be the usual course for a communication of that kind. The reference which I proposed would be the proper disposition of it."

Mr. Allen: "It does not occur to me that that is proper at this time. If a contest came up I supposed that the Committee on Privileges and Elections will have to consider it."

Mr. McLaurin, (Dem.), Mississippi, inquired whether the document had the State seal attached.

Mr. Allen: "There is no seal."
Mr. McLaurin: "Does it not propose to have a seal attached?"
Mr. Allen: "Yes, but as a matter of fact there is no seal attached to the credentials. I ask the Senator from Delaware to withdraw his motion and allow the credentials to lie on the table for the present, as I propose to address the Senate on the subject next week. The

whole question can be disposed of at that time."

Mr. Gray assenting, the paper was laid on the table.

(The seat claimed is the one to which Senator Morgan has been re-elected and for which his credentials are now on file.)

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was reported and agreed to.

The President's veto on the bill for a railway right of way through the Gila reservation was presented, read and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, with a bill proposed by Mr. Stewart avoiding the President's objection.

The Senate, at 5:50, went into executive session, and a few minutes later adjourned until to-morrow.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The House Bill Preferred Over the Senate Bill by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The House Commerce Committee to-day adopted a resolution that the Nicaragua canal bill previously reported from that committee, be adopted as a substitute for the bill which passed the Senate last week. The debate attending the consideration of the resolution was brief, and generally expressed sentiment of the committee is that the House bill is a safer bill; that it is more carefully guarded in detail, and that it only gives the maritime company \$5,000,000 in stock as against \$11,500,000 in the Senate bill.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, introduced in the House to-day a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a dry dock and naval repair station on the government reservation of the Island of Key West, Fla.

The Sugar Bounty.

A delegation of business men from New Orleans, accompanied by Senators Caffery and Blanchard, of Louisiana, called yesterday on the President to ascertain his views with regard to the payment of the bounty on the sugar crop of 1894.

Mr. T. J. Hayden, president of the Whitney National Bank of New Orleans, made a practical statement of the condition of business affairs in New Orleans brought about by the failure to provide for the bounty on the crop of last year, and declared emphatically that unless Congress made some provision for the payment of at least half of the bounty on the crop of 1894, which had been planted and cultivated, and in some cases manufactured before the repeal of the McKinley law, the consequences would be disastrous, not only to the sugar producers, but to their creditors in Louisiana and other States, who had made advances, based upon the expectations that the bounty would be paid.

Mr. Cleveland gave an attentive hearing to the statement, and said he would reiterate the opinion already expressed by him that the claim for the bounty on the crop of 1894 was well founded in equity, and that Congress should provide for the payment of at least one-half of the bounty allowed under the McKinley law, or an amount sufficient to make up the difference between the full bounty and the duty levied by the new revenue act. He assured the delegation of his hearty sympathy with the sugar producers, and of his desire to have the equity of their claim duly recognized by Congress.

THE DEBS TRIAL.

Coxey, the Commonwealer, Among those Present at the Trial.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Judge Grosscup, this morning, in the Deb's trial, denied Attorney John G. Geeling the right to cross-examine witnesses, but afterwards reconsidered his decision.

C. S. Darrow had just conducted a cross-examination of Edward Spencer when Mr. Geeling, who represents six defendants, began to question the witness. Judge Grosscup stopped him and Mr. Geeling took exception to the ruling. Special Counsel Edwin Walker, differed from the court, who then rescinded his ruling.

It is the opinion of competent lawyers that had Judge Grosscup insisted on denying the right of cross-examination to Mr. Geeling, all of the latter's clients would have been enabled to obtain a new trial.

Among those present at the trial this morning was J. S. Coxey, the commonwealer.

THE WHISKEY TRUST CASE.

All the Company's Books Locked Up and Cannot Be Got At.

PROBIA, Ill., Feb. 1.—All the books and records of the Whiskey Trust are locked up in the company's vault in the office here, and the man who holds the combination is in Chicago.

This state of affairs is very likely to land some one in jail, and to lead to sensational features when the trust case comes up for hearing in Judge Grosscup's court in Chicago to-morrow.

Yesterday Judge Grosscup issued an order that any stockholder in the company should be allowed access to the books. When Mr. Bijura, the New York counsel of the majority of the stockholders, to-day made formal demand to see the books, he was told that they were locked up, and the only man who knew the combination was out of town.

Delaware's Senatorial Deadlock.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 1.—Three additional ballots for United States Senator were taken to-day, all resulting as follows: Higgins 9; Addicks 6; Massey 4; Wolcott, Democrat, 6; John R. Nicholson, Democrat, 2; Tunnell, Democrat, 1. Absent two.

STRANGE BEHAVIOR

THE COLLIDING STEAMER DID NOT ANSWER THE ELBE'S SIGNALS.

THE TOTAL LOSS OF LIFE 334.

The Survivors Say that the Vessel Responsible for the Accident Immediately Steamed Away--Some Grave Charges Against the Elbe's Crew--French Newspapers Making Unfavorable Comments--Movement in Germany to Raise Funds for the Sufferers.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is understood that the officers and crew of the Crathie were examined to-day by the British Consul in Rotterdam. They will leave the ship and return forthwith to Aberdeen.

Vevera, Hoffman and Schlegel denied emphatically this evening that the Crathie remained signaling for two hours near the scene of the collision. They say that, had she done so she could have saved many lives. Hoffman, who was among the first to reach the Elbe's deck after the collision, did not see the Crathie answer any of the Elbe's signals. He noticed a small steamer, apparently the one that had struck the Elbe, steaming away.

Charges Against the Crew.

As regards the behavior of the Elbe's crew, Hoffman says: "I seized a life belt as soon as I got on deck, but a sailor demanded it, saying that it belonged to the crew. I gave it up with the remark: 'Well, I hope you will save yourself; but he didn't. The crew did their best to keep the passengers out of the boats.' Hoffman was greatly embittered by the loss of his wife and child. He talks continually about it, and in each interview makes new charges against the crew.

Vevera told a reporter to-night: "There was a lot of green hands in charge of the life boats. They were so excited they did not know what they were about. They filled one boat and then dumped all the occupants into the water. The crew in our boat were very reluctant to admit Miss Becker, Hoffman and I dragged her in without any aid from the seamen."

Vevera and Hoffman also attack third officer Stollberg and first engineer Nuesel. They say that both acted selfishly after the rescue and that Stollberg made no effort to command the boat, but gave the whole responsibility to steerman passenger Boethen, who had been cook on a French steamer. They speak highly of Boethen's coolness and skill, and give him the whole credit for managing the boat.

The company have booked Vevera and Schlegel to sail on the steamship Umbria to-morrow, and both will start to-morrow morning for Liverpool. Each has received \$15 from the company, as he lost everything with the ship.

No Further News.

Many more snacks arrived at Lowestoft late this afternoon and this evening. They brought no news. Others are due to arrive to-morrow and Sunday. The skipper of the smack Competitor, which returned to-night, reported that he saw yesterday what he thought was a mail bag, and tried to catch it with a boat hook. He missed it, and knowing nothing of the collision, did not try for it again. Hand-bills distributed in Lowestoft say that Consul Bradner will pay £50 for the body of Walter Schnell, one of the Elbe's first cabin passengers. The ship-wrecked mariner's society has sent a barometer to Skipper Wright, of the Wild Flower, and £10 to his men, and the Mayor of Lowestoft has started a fund for their benefit.

A dispatch from Vienna says that among the Elbe's passengers were the Guttmann brothers, directors of a steam mill company, near Kauschan, Hungary. The Guttmann's had fled to escape arrest for forgeries by which they defrauded the company and the peasant shareholders of 300,000 florins. They are said to have given assumed names at the steamship office.

Total Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—North German Lloyd's agent in this city to-day received cable dispatch from the home office in Berlin which gives the exact number of persons who were on the ill-fated ship Elbe as follows:
Cabin passengers for New York, 44.
Cabin passengers for Southampton, 6.
Steerage passengers for New York, 139.
Steerage passengers for Southampton, 10.
Captain and crew, 146.
Postmen, 4.
Stewardesses, 3.
Total, 354.
Of all these the saved were only twenty. Two pilots were also aboard the vessel, making 354 persons in all. Of these twenty were saved. Total loss of life 334 persons.

Unfavorable Comments in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The greater part of the Paris newspaper comment on the loss of the Elbe is unfavorable to the officers and crew of the colliding ship, the Crathie. La Lanterne violently condemns those on board that ship, saying that English seamen are proverbially brutal. The Figaro and La Lanterne both denounce the British Captain, remarking that his conduct was just what might have been expected of an English sailor.

For Relief of Families of the Victims.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—A committee was formed here to-day, with Dr. Von Boetticher, Imperial Minister of the Interior, as president, to appeal to the public for funds for the relief of the families and other dependents of the victims of the Elbe disaster.

CONSCRIBING SOLDIERS.

A Declaration of War Expected to be Made by Mexico.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1.—A City of Mexico special to the Globe-Democrat, states that various industrial organizations of that republic and of border points in the United States are making elaborate preparations for an immense demonstration in favor of the Mexican government in its dealings with the Guatemala question. These fifty or more unions which will take part will be called to order as a Congress in that city on February 4, and their members will be asked to enlist as volunteers to fight for the republic in the event of war with Guatemala.

Aside from workmen's unions from all over Mexico, delegates will be present from the colonies of Mexicans living along the border in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California who have already expressed their readiness to fight for their mother country when needed. Enthusiasm is running high among all the labor organizations of the country and the gathering is expected to be a large one.

President Diaz's Address.

A large committee comprising the United Labor organizations of Mexico was received by President Diaz at the palace yesterday. The chief executive was addressed at length on the feelings of patriotism, which inspire the workmen of Mexico at this time of impending danger to the republic and its institutions.

General Diaz said he thought the dispute with Guatemala might remain in the boundaries of diplomacy and be settled without the spilling of Mexican blood, but this did not detract from the pleasure it gave him to feel that, come what might, government and people would stand together in a common cause and for a common defense. The President begged his auditors to use at all times great discretion in their demonstrations of patriotism and by word or deed offend no one.

Conscripting Men.

The official report of the government daily of yesterday to the effect that the United States will keep its hands off the settlement of the disputed boundary question between Mexico and Guatemala has made a marked change in the sentiment in the hospital. The news from its high official source is welcomed on every hand.

It is rumored that some kind of definite announcement will be made to-day by Mexico. It would not be surprising should it prove to be a declaration of war. It is said that the government is conscripting men in different sections of the country.

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

A Hospital with Several of its patients Destroyed by Fire.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1.—The Deaconess hospital, on Jennings Avenue, south side, was destroyed by fire at noon to-day and four persons are known to have been burned to death.

The bodies of a child, two men and a nurse had been recovered at 1 o'clock. It was not known at that hour whether there were any more bodies and it will not be known until the roll of saved ones is called.

The list of dead is as follows:
William Almayer, Jacob Krane, Annie Laumer, and an eight weeks old baby.
Fire started in the basement and was caused by a defective furnace. It gained such rapid headway that before the fire apparatus had responded to the alarm the building was all ablaze. There were about 14 patients in the hospital besides a number of employes.

The firemen worked bravely and fought their way to the beds through the fire, rescuing many of the patients. The building was a two-story frame structure. Before all the wards could be visited by the rescuers they were compelled to leave the building to save their own lives. Attaches of the hospital were so excited that they could do little toward assisting in the rescue of the patients.

SEVERELY BEAT THEM.

The Brooklyn Strikers Seriously Injure a New Conductor and Mortorman.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 1.—At six o'clock this morning a gang of strikers caught an unprotected car of the Third Avenue line at Fifty-second Street and gave the non-union conductor and mortorman a severe beating. The conductor was Daniel Rowcoe and the mortorman John Banks.

The mob broke all the windows in the car and hammered the heads of the two men with the sharp edges of stones. Banks was seriously injured that he was taken to the hospital. His injuries, the surgeons say, are only scalp wounds, but they fear his spine has been injured from the kicking he got and from being caught by the throat and bent back on the motor railing.

The men at the 58th street depot, seeing something was wrong, ran out a car with five policemen. The policemen rescued the non-union men but did not arrest their assailants.

Indictments Against Trolley Cars.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., February 1.—The grand jury of Kings county handed in a presentment against the trolley lines this morning in the Court of Sessions. The alarming increase of accidents since trolley cars took the place of horse cars is noted; that speed indicators be placed on every trolley car and kept in plain view; that the executive officials of the road be condemned for violating the speed law.