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SENATE RATIFIES SAMOAN TREAT

The Philippine Question Still Burning Vehemently.

VEST'S NOTABLE SPEECH

OPINION?

WE PAID \$20,000,000 FOR THIS WAR

Cullom Presents a Petition From Negroes Asking That Lynching be Stopped. Spooner Enlightens Chandler as to Penalties For Violating Election Laws.

Washington, Jan. 16 .- The Senate today ratified the Samoan treaty without provision. The ratification occurred in session and after two hours of debate, which was participate din by a number of Senators, principally in be half of the treaty by Messrs. Davis. Foraker and Spooner and in opposition by Senators Bacon, Money and Tillman. Senator Bacon made the leading speech in opposition. He based his objection upon the general ground that it was contrary to the spirit of our institutions to attempt to govern any people in opposi-tion to their wishes. He said that he was not opposed to the new convention because of any partiality felt fo rthe old tripartite agreement which it supplants. On the contrary the old treaty was almost if not quite as repugnant to him as the new, and he wanted to get rid of it. There was no doubt of the intention to annex and exercise sovereignty in place of the protectorate which was the distinguishing feature of the tripartite agreement of 1890. To this proposed change of policy he objected most strenuously. He compared the provisions of the two agreements at some length showing that the old one made express provision for the approval of the Samoan Government of changes and guaranteed the independence of the Samoan Government, whereas the pnding instrument annuls all sovereignty

States and Germany. He contended that it was not true that continued under a division of authority and asserted that the declaration that the Samoan people were savages was un

of the Samoan Government and parti-

tions the islands between the United

tenable. The United States had in many wars, he said, recognized the Samoam Government, guaranteeing its independence and making a treaty of amity or friendship with its Government. We don't, he continued, make treaties of friendship with savages. This country had sent consul generals there and done other acts not usual with savages, and the consent of the natives should therefore be obtained.

In conclusion Mr. Bacon said he was willing that the United States should acquire the island of Tutuila with its Pago-Pago harbor if that could be done in the proper manner and without violating all of our principles in securing control of it. Schators Money and Tillman spoke in

practically the same line. The friends of the treaty repudiated the assertion that the old treaty provisions were annulled. They claimed that this country by the new arrangement retains all the old advantages and avoids the complications liable to grow out of the tripartite agreement. They urged that the opportunity could not be lost both to get out of an awkward predicament and to control in our own right the harbor of

Pago-Pago. THE PHILIPPINE DEBATE.

Washington, Jan. 16.-The Senate is still in the throes of discussion of the Philippine question and apparently there is no near approach to a deliverance upon the subject. Mr. Vest (Mo.) today voiced the opinion of many Senators when he said that such discussion as was now in progress was of no consequence, as the country was confronted by a state of facts that could not be changed by talk.

Mr. Pettigrew's resolution of inquiry and Mr. Lodge's substitute for it were laid on the table today and Mr. Hoar's general resolution of inquiry as to the facts of the Philippine war was taken up. An effort of Mr. Pettigrew to amend it so as to call for the President's instructions to the Paris Peace Commiss'on led to a prolonged debate with final

The debate for the day was concluded by Mr. Vest, who made a notable speech in opposition to the assumption in some quarters that every man who does not agree with the policy of the Administration is a traitor to his country.

NEGROES ASK PROTECTION.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) presented a petition handsemely bound and signed by 3,200 colored persons asking for such legislation as will protect colored men of this country from the "barbarous practice of lynching and burning colored men.'

Mr. Hoar, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said he believed every Senator would be glad to have such measures adopted as would suppress this wrongdoing and enable the officials to enforce

THE PETITION REFERRED.

No Senator, he thought, would disagree to that. He directed attention to the fact that the State laws take cognizance of the crimes referred to in the peti By what Constitutional method the United States could take action on this question was a different inquiry. Mr. Chandler, chairman of the Com- South Carolina.

there was no Federal law under which the violator of even the suffrage laws

could be punished.

Mr. Spooner (Wis.): "There is such

Federal legislation."
Mr. Chandler: "There is not now such legislation. Congress has no constitutional power to punish such crimes." Mr. Cullom thought that inasmuch as it involved new legislation the petition should go to the Committee on Judic-

"This subject," Mr. Cullom said, seems to call for investigation. These people realize they are being badly treated. Such treatment is without authority of law and it ought to be stopped if possible.

Mr. Tillman (S. C.): "What is the IS IT TREASON TO EXPRESS AN immediate cause of this petition. Does it come from Georgia?"

Mr. Cullom replied that the petition came from Chicago, but that it was signed by people of many States. Mr. Spooner called attention to see tions of the revised statutes which pro-

vided penalties for violations of Federal lection laws. Mr. Chandler said he stood corrected. The petition was referred to the Com-

mittee on Judiciary.

Mr. Wellington (Md.), introduced a joint resolution declaring the purpose of the United States towards the Philippine Islands and gave notice that he would address the Senate on the resolution next

Mr. Pettigrew offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for an itemized statement of the expenses of our occupation of Cuba, since the close of the war, the salaries of all officials, the amount of customs dues received and all other matters pertaining to the expenditure of money by the United States on the island. He asked for its immediate consideration, but Mr. Chandler, (N. H.), objected and the resolution went over until tomorrow.

Mr. Culberson (Texas) withdrew as a member of the Census Committee and Mr. Cockrell presented an order making additions to the Senate committees, including:

Census, Mr. Taliaferro; Education and Labor, Mr. Daniel; Mines and Mining, Mr. Butler; Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Mr. McLaurin; Potomac River Front, Mr. Bacon.

The Paterson resolution as to the (Continued on Second Page.)

In His Inaugural He Denounces Mob Violence.

the old arrangement was simply to be Says it is Hurtful to the State and the Remedy is Stringent Legal Methods of

> Jackson, Miss., Jan. 16.-Five thousand visitors assembled in Jackson today to witness the inauguration of Governor Longino and the new State officers. Owing to his continued illness, Senator elect McLaurin, the retiring Governor, was not able to be present. In his inaugural Governor Longino de

Prevention.

nounced mob violence as a detriment to prosperity and statehood, and said that the only remedy lay in stringent legal methods of prevention. Governor Longino advised the Legislature to pass a law giving to the family of any person who may be lynched the right to recover a heavy fixed sum of damages against the county wherein the lynching ecurs. He further suggests a law providing that the office of sheriff of constable who allows a prisoner to be taken from his hands shall at once become va-

GERMANY IS STILL BITTER.

The Government Interpellated Regarding the British Seizures.

Berlin, Jam. 16.-In the Reichstag to day the following interpellation signed by Herr Moeller, National Liberal and all the members of the Reichstag except the Social Democrats and Independents was introduced:

"What steps have the Federal Governments taken in regard to the seizure of German ships by agents of the English Government?

In view of the excited state of public opinion concerning the seizures, the in-terpellation will probably be speedily amswered. Press comments continue bitter, some papers advocating reprisals on

Great Britain. Great Britain would not accept mediation a new liberty for your homes. at this stage and on political and per-sonal grounds he holds aloof from any

plan for intervention. It was asserted today however, by high authority, that if England much longer delays the satisfaction which Ger many demands, the Emperor would par ticipate in a coalition movement to com pel her to respect the commercial rights of neutrals at sea.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Charleston Preparing to Hold a Grand State Exhibit in 1901.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 16 .- At a large and representative meeting of busines men held here tonight the industrial exposition project was launched by the put in jail charged with the murder. appointment of a committee for prelimmary work. The plans now considered contemplate a grand State or Inter-State exposition to be held in Charleston in 1901. One of the most notable features of tonight's meeting was the raising of \$1,500 in fifteen minutes for the expenses of the investigation ordered. The exposition idea has already been endorsed by the Governor, Congressmen and leading business and professional men of

It Has Robbed the Growers For Ten Years. Making Lives Wretched With Drudgery.

THE MONSTER MUST BE MET AND

An Open Letter From the Editor of the Southern Tobacco Journal to the Tobacco Growers' Association. He Points to the Loss of \$3,500,000 on One Crop, and Says if the Tobacco Growers Will Sign a New Declaration of Independence and Stand Together the Trust Can Be Defeated.

To the Tobacco Growers' Association:

Gentlemen: Ten years ago, by dint of enterprise and hard work, tobacco growing in North Carolina had become one of the most remunerative industries in the South.

You gentleman from the sturdy yeomanry of the State were just emerging from the desolation of war and a long season following of credit buying and you saw the light ahead of an easier life for yourselves and your loved ones. Upon your fertile farms bright tobacco grew to perfection, a product unlike that grown elsewhere in the world, and its unequalled quality brought to your

markets buyers from all the large factories of this country. Competition was close. A dozen, twenty, fifty buyers were bidders for your product on one market and another and you saw the light ahead that put new courage in your hearts. The tobacco industry of the State was in a position which made it one of the most prosperous in the South to grower, dealer, warehouseman, manufacturer, to all who felt its magic touch.

But just at the time when this picture was most pleasing, when the future seemed to hold for you and your loved ones something more than mere drudgery the first track of the monster you are fighting today was seen.

I well remember the first telegram that came from New York stating that four or five of the leading cigarette factories had combined as one, and I knew from that day that the step then taken was the beginning of the end, unless remedy was applied.

You have allowed OPPORTUNITY to slumber long, through all of these en years, while the monster had grown and become stronger, but I congratulate you now that at last you have risen to assert your manhood's rights, and strike a blow for liberty, and for those who are dear to you.

The tobacco crop of 1889-90—the year in which the trust was formed—

sold at an average on the Danville market, where the most correct statistics are kept, for \$13.22 per 100 pounds. Your average in this State where the finest bright leaf is grown was even higher and you were prosperous and contented. In 1894, five years after the formation of the trust, the Danville average dropped from \$13.22 per 100 to \$6.22 7 100 bounds, a net decline of 7 cents

per pound on the entire average. Taking the North Carolina crop in that year to have been fifty million pounds -which is a low estimate-the net loss to you farmers in this State alone on that crop was \$3,500,000 over what it would have brought had the monster you are

fighting not controlled the price. That money was taken out of your hands to enrich men who were already in affluence. It deprived your wife of comforts in her humble home, which she might have had. It took from your boy the chance of a higher education-it robbed your daughter of those accomplishments which might have made her life one of comfort instead of drudgery, and yet men have it in their hearts

to say that this is not stealing-that it is justifiable. I say to you, my friends, that the hungry tramp who steals in the dead of night from your larder and is sent to the penitentiary is less guilty than they who thus rob at wholesale in the daylight-who take from the children and the mothers the pittance of profit from your farms that would make their lives

The depreciation in the price of tobacco just noted in 1895, was when the trust was young-up to that time it had been telling you the fairy tale, which some of you believed, that it was working in your interest. It was then fighting for time, but all the time throwing around you the bondage of slavery, which you are now so earnestly trying to throw off.

From the ownership of five cigarette factories, it reached out to those making smoking tobacco, then it reached for plug business, always going about its work steakhily, but carrying its point, no matter what the cost-no matter who must suffer by the result. In these ten years it has grown to be a monster and power, and you sturdy sons

of the old North State are at its mercy, unless with hearts of steel, like those who signed the Declaration of Independence in 1876, you stand as one man and assert your rights. I believe that today, if the figures were at hand, that North Carolina produces seventy-five per cent of all the bright tobacco grown. The whole world knows its value and must and will have it. The trust could not operate with-

If you gentlemen have the courage, the nerve and the determination to stand together-to say that you will hold your tobacco at certain reasonable prices, and the majority of you will sign and under penalty adhere to such a plan, you

can as well have your crops average you fifteen cents per pound as five, But this step will admit of no dallying. It will require more than meetings full of talk. It will mean that you must get a majority of the light tobacco growers of your State to sign a new Declaration of Independence, which shall

put every violater of its pledges under heavy penalty. Your forefathers signed a declaration to protect their homes and loved ones, and their names to that document meant even death if they failed. In signing such a new declaration you do not put yourself under a penalty so severe, but you are pledging to it a loyal support that will mean freedom in every sense of the word-freedom from want and drudgery for those who are dearest to your

hearts, and the opening up of a new avenue to an easier life. You are gentlemen of intelligence and sound judgment, and the task of formulating a plan on which to operate should not be difficult. You have reached a point of endurance and desperation that makes heroes of men. It is out of such oppression that comes the greatest victories. Let your work today be such that will mark the first step towards your freedom that will be the death kuell of that monster, which itself, be it said to her shame, is a product of the The Emperor remains convinced that old North State, and may God guide your hands and bring out of this meeting

Winston, N. C., January 16.

H. E. HARMAN, Editor Southern Tobacco Journal.

BRYAN AT FRANKFORT.

Legislature.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16 .- Colonel Wil-

ture toxight. The banquet was a cele-

burn. Mr. Bryan was met at the train

James B. McCreary presided as toastmas-

Mr. Bryan responded to the toast "The

Kentucky and Her Relations to the Na-

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

Cape Town, Jan. 16 .- (Tuesday.) -- Sir

Adfred Milner , the Governor, has pro-

claimed martial law in the districts of

Hopetown and Philipstown,

tional Democracy.

" and Senator William Goebel,

ANOTHER PHOEBUS TRAGEDY. An Artilleryman Shot by a Saloon Banqueted by the Democrats of the

Keeper in a Brawl.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 16.-At 3 o'clock this morning at Phoebus, a fight liam Jennings Bryan was banqueted by began between several soldiers and some the Democrats of the Kentucky Legislasaloon men in Indiana House, as a result of which Joseph M. New, private, Battery N Fourth artillery, was shot by a committee of which Blackburn and and killed. William Gurley, proprietor Goebel were members. Ex-Governor Lamos B McCreary presided as togethers. of the saloon was arrested tonight and

Postmasters Appointed.

Washington, Jan. 16.-The President today appointed the following postmas-

Georgia-I. A. Smith. Tennille. North Carolina-R. M. Norment, Lumberton; R. P. Caldwell, Newton. South Carolina-C. J. Pride, Rock

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 16 .- The dry goods tore of Lee Di Klee was destroyed by fire today. Loss \$50,000; insurance \$23,-000. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

DAWSON GUTTED BY FIRE.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 16.—The steamer Danube, of Victoria, from Skaguay, brings news that a large part of the

business section of Dawson was wiped

no names of the buildings or losses. The

blowing. The city is without the regu

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

It Construction to be Reported Favor-

ably by the Senate Committee.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals to-

day agreed unanimously to report a bill

for the construction of the Nicaragua

Canal. The bill is practically identical

with that reported by the House Com-

COLLAPSE OF A CHURCH.

Nineteen Persons Killed and Sixty-

Eight Wounded.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—A church collapsed today during the celebration

of a mass in Maloouzene township,

Sumara District. Nineteen persons were

Lee Di Klee's Store Burned.

killed and sixty-eight were wounded.

lation water supply.

Cotton Mill Organized at Selma.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 16.-A cotton mill company with a capital of \$75 000 was organized at Selma, N. C., today.

Turin, Italy.

Five Buildings Blown to Atoms. Other Buildings Injured.

Turin, Jan. 16 .- A dynamite factory at have been recovered from beneath the concerned over his condition. ruins. Several others were injured and taken to the hospital. Surgeons were dispatched to the scene of the disaster.

SHOT HIS FRIEND DEAD.

The Cashier, Believed to be Insane, Then Killed Himself.

Columbus, Ga., Jan. 16 .- Captain J. W. Murphy, cashier of the Third National bank, instantly killed Teller P. T. Shutze this morning and then committed suicide. The bank was filled with customers and the full corps of clerks when

the tragedy occurred. Captain Murphy is a prominent busiess man, but recently has been in ill health and it is believed that he was temporarily insane, as he and Shutze had long been the closest of friends.

The evidence before the coroner's jury this afternoon shows that Murphy, presumably insane, placed the histol close to the temple of Mr. Shutze and fired. mouth and fired twice, both balls pene-

Captain Murphy was formerly assistant State Treasurer and one of the best known politicians in this State. Mr. Shutze was a member of the Aldermanic Board of Columbus. Both men leave

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

An Agent Here to Effect Their Sale to This Government.

Washington, Jan. 16 .- The arrival at New York of an accerdited agent of the Danish Government charged with the sale to the United States of the Danish West Ludian Islands has not been notified to the State Department as yet except through the newspapers. There is visible reluctance to discuss the subject, leading to an intimation that a free discussion at this moment might very seriously prejudice any attempt the Administration may have in contemplation to secure the assent of Congress to the acquisition of bration of the election of Senator Black- the islands.

The Ariosto's Cotton Saved.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 16.-The last of the cotton from the cargo of the wrecked that Colson fired first. Golden and Col-British steamship Ariosto is now at Nor-Democratic party, its Future and its folk. The grain cargo, being spoiled, is Politics;" Senator Blackburn, "Old Kenbeing thrown overboard. The vessel was moved 150 yards nearer shore by the late heavy winds and the Merritts still have hope of saving her. Captain Bain is on United Daughters of the Confederacy of board the Ariosto.

> daughter's hand in marriage you are ask- attend the convention has been prevented ing me to give up my only child?"

Loss Over a Half a Million. Much Suffering Will Result. IN A HOTEL LOBBY

Tragic Results of a Feud in out by fire on the night of Wednesday last. A dispatch was received at Skaguay on the same night. The loss will exceed half a million dollars. There are Kentucky.

Skaguay operator says that great suf-fering would undoubtedly follow the ONE MAN KILLS THREE fire as the temperature at Dawson was 40 degrees below zero with the wind

> THOUGH COLSON ONLY SHOT AT ETHELBERT SCOTT.

> THE OTHERS WERE KILLED BY ACCIDENT

Details of the Tragedy Conflicting. Ex-Congress man David G. Colson After the Killing Gave Himself Up. One Man Claims That Colson Shot First.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.-Ex-Congressman David G. Colson shot and killed Ethelbert Scott, Luther Demarce and Charles Julian and slightly wounded James Golden in the Capitol Hotel today. The killing was a result of a remewal of a feud between Coison and Scott, which grew up between them while in the army last year. Colson is under arrest.

Scott and Demaree died almost instantly. Julian was thought to be only slightly wounded, but died at 1:55 p. m. from shock and loss of blood, making the third

death. Harry McEweng, of Louisville, also was hit by stray bullets, but not seriously wounded. All but Scott were by-standers and were shot by accident. Colson was shot in the arm, but not seriously hurt. After the shooting he went to the residence of Chief of Police Williams, nearby, and gave himself up. Later a warrant was sworn out by Clint Fogg, who witnessed the killing. Fogg says Col-

son shot first. The killing occurred in the lebby of the Capitol Hotel which was densely packed with people who are here attending the trial of the contests before the Legislature, Persons who were in the hotel when the tragedy occurred say fully twen-Explosion of a Factory Near ty shots were fired. Scott, who was the first killed, was a nephew of Ex-Governor Bradley. Demaree was Assistant Postmaster at Shelbyville and a prominent Republican politician. Julian was one of the wealthiest farmers in this county and belonged to an old Kentucky Ten Bodies Recovered From Beneath the Ruins family. The trouble between Scott and Colson which began in the army last year, resulted in Colson being shot by Scott and it had been predicted since that one or both would be killed should

they meet as they did today. Avilgiano, fourteen miles from here, ex- Colonel Colson is in a highly nervous sleded today with the result that five state resulting from excitement attending buildings were reduced to ruins, the the tragedy, and as he has never fully whole surounding district was shaken and recovered from a stroke of paralysis susmany houses tadly damaged. Ten bodies tained last year, his friends are greatly

> Accounts of the killing differ and it is impossible to give details further than while Colson and a party of friends were standing in the southwest corner of the hotel lobby, Scott came in the hotel and when near Colson the firing began, Scott after being shot walked backward toward the stairway, looking to the bar room door, and as he did, Colonel Coison, who had followed shooting at every step, fired one or more shots into the prostrate form. Demaree, who was killed in the general fusilade was shot twice, one ball piercing the heart and the other either penetrated the heart or went directly under it. Those in the immediate Colson party decline to talk about the affair, and while it is generally understood that several others were engaged in the shooting.

no mames are given. The bodies of the dead were removed to undertaking establishments and all of the physicians in the city were summoned to attend the wounded.

Hundreds of people flocked to the scene of the shooting and watched the tragic He then placed the pistol in his own scenes following the removal of the remains of the dead from the hotel. The most profound sorrow exists over

the accidental killing of Demarce and Julian and the feeling against Colson among their friends is exceedingly bitter. Examination of Scott's body shows that he was shot at least six times. The fact that a part of the bullets were of 38 and part of 44 calibre indicates that he was shot by somebody besides Colson, or that Colson had two revolvers. Witnesses to the killing say that Demaree was directly between Scott and Colson when the shooting began and that he was killed by the first shot fired. Colson lives at Mid-dlesboro and represented the Eleventh district in Congress for two years. Scott was a young lawyer living at Mt. Sterling and was a lieutenant in Colonel Colson's regiment in the Spanish war. When the killing occurred the city was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement, it being supposed at first that it was the result of a clash growing out of the political contests on trial in the Legislature.

Captain B. B. Colson, who is thought to be fatally wounded, is a lawyer who lives at Barboursville and was Captain of the Kentucky cavalry troop during the

Spanish-American war. Captain Golden made a statement in which he said no words passed between Scott and Colson before the shooting and son had had trouble before and Colonel Colson's friends charge that Golden was engaged in the shooting today.

this State will meet in annual convention here tomorro. Mrs. Jefferson Davis "Young man," said the giri's father, will arrive here this week, but Mrs. "do you realize that in asking for my Stonewall Jackson, who was expected to I by illness.