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LIKE A TIGER TILLMAN LEAPS UPON McLAURIN

Tillman Had Charged That McLaurin's Vote For Ratification of the Paris Treaty Was Bought.

IT'S A DELIBERATE LIE, SAID McLAURIN

Then He Met Tillman's Furious Rush Midway.

THEY ARE SEPARATED WITH DIFFICULTY

The Senate Adopted a Resolution Declaring Both in Contempt. By a Vote They Are Allowed to Make Statements and Both Apologize to the Senate. The Matter is Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—In accordance with a long time custom on Washington's Birthday the farewell address of Washington was read to the Senate to-day immediately after the body convened at 11 o'clock. Mr. Burrows (Mich.), read the immortal document.

At the conclusion of the reading at 11:50, Mr. Lodge, from the Massachusetts Legislature, submitted a memorial in favor of such an amendment to the Constitution as would place it within the power of Congress to enact laws regulating the hours of labor in the various States.

When routine business had been concluded Mr. Tillman resumed his speech in opposition to the pending Philippine tariff bill which he began yesterday.

He referred to the reading of Washington's farewell address as similar to the reading in our churches of the Sermon on the Mount, but the one evidently has as little effect as the other, as it seemed that we today were prone "to spit upon the principles enunciated by the Father of His Country."

Discussing the Philippine Tariff Bill, he declared that no revenues were needed by the insular government in the Philippines as it had ample funds. The sole object of the bill was that the Philippine archipelago should be exploited and be made to furnish an opportunity to the few to reap a golden harvest from the islands.

He declared further along with respect to Cuba that the purpose of the administration was to give protection to the Cuban plantations in order to put millions of dollars in the pockets of the sugar and tobacco trusts. This it was to do with the Philippines. It was proposed to give the Oriental Archipelago the same sort of free trade as Porto Rico had been given. That was the "game," he insisted, and just as sure as the sun shines, it was the purpose to afford American capitalists every opportunity to acquire possession of the valuable properties in the Philippines. "Yet," said he, "God save the mark, we pretend to be honest."

TILLMAN NAMES A BETTER PLAN. Mr. Tillman maintained that instead of trying to civilize and elevate the Filipinos, the government might better have spent some of the \$100,000,000 expended in the Philippines in colonizing the negroes in the Southern States of this country.

When he later directed a question at "his friends on the other side of the chamber," Mr. Spooner inquired to whom he referred.

"I have many friends on the Republican side," said Mr. Tillman. "Personally you are a nice, clean-hearted set of men, but politically you are the most infamous cowards and hypocrites that ever happened." (Laughter.)

In the course of his speech, Mr. Tillman became involved in a lively colloquy with Mr. Spooner (Wis.), regarding the ratification of the Paris Treaty. The South Carolina Senator referred to Mr. Spooner's comments in his speech yesterday upon the part taken by Wm. J. Bryan in securing the ratification of the treaty. He agreed with Mr. Bryan that the influence of Mr. Bryan was potent, but insisted that even his influence was not sufficient to induce the Senate to ratify the treaty. After he had done all that it was possible for him to do, Mr. Tillman asserted, the Republicans yet lacked votes enough to secure ratification.

"You know," he shouted, shaking his finger at the Republican side, "how those votes necessary were secured?"

"How were they secured?" demanded Mr. Spooner.

"I know if the Senator does not," replied Mr. Tillman.

"I have received information in confidence from that side of the chamber. I know from that, that improper influences were used in getting these votes."

"Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, "upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is due the Senator and due the country that he name him. A man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward. If the Senator knows

TO-DAY'S PAPER.

Today's News and Observer will contain much to-day to interest every reader. For variety and excellence few issues have surpassed to-day's number.

A "leading lawyer" argues that the Governor has the right to pardon in cases of contempt, and says the matter has been so decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and quotes similar decisions from other States and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Maj. P. W. Childs, postmaster at Burlington, Vt., under Cleveland and Harrison, who has been at Jackson Springs, gives his impressions of things as he finds them in North Carolina.

Mr. F. B. Arendell advises the educational orators to "stick close to the growing plant"—to carry the Gospel into the rural districts, speak more in Bhaktate school-house and less in Wilmington. There are chunks of wisdom in this advice.

Col. J. M. Galloway advances reasons why he thinks the Antietam-Sharpsburg battle was the most remarkable of modern times. "There is no Sampson in this case," he concludes.

We print in full the admirable impromptu speech of Hon. Edward W. Pou, member of the House from the Fourth district. It rings clear as a bell, and will give hope and courage to the Democracy. An interesting interview with Mr. Pou is also given.

Mr. W. W. Zachary contends for the election of a Senator by the Legislature without instructions and cheers Democrats by the assurance of Democratic gains in Western North Carolina.

Dr. Kemp P. Battle furnishes the gist of his instructive lecture on "How To Study History," delivered in Raleigh last week.

"In the Realm of the Supernatural," contains incidents in the life of citizens of Raleigh, giving wonderful instances of fulfillment of dreams.

Mr. Chas. Hallock, of the staff of Forrest and Stream, who wrote several able articles for this paper in favor of the Constitutional amendment when it was pending, contributes an article on "The Mobile Awakening."

Maj. W. A. Graham tells how Vance made the term "Tar-heel" one of honor and not reproach.

Rev. J. A. Stradley gives sensible advice on "The man to marry."

There is a variety of short miscellaneous news, in addition to the usual departments, news stories and the fullest telegraphic service by the Associated Press.

Interest deepens in Tom Dixon's story, "The Leopard Spots." The demand for back numbers containing the first installments shows that it is being read with interest. One of the ablest men of the Episcopal church, said last week: "I read it with growing interest. It will do great good. It is a significant defense of North Carolinians during Reconstruction, as well as an absorbingly interesting story."

George H. Hepworth's sermon, Herbert Brewer's Literary Letter and Bill Aarp's Philosophy are exceptionally interesting this week.

SAYS McLAURIN WAS BOUGHT.

"I know," asserted Mr. Tillman, "that the patronage—the Federal patronage—of a State has been parceled out to a Senator since the ratification of that treaty."

"What State?" demanded Mr. Spooner.

"South Carolina," shouted Mr. Tillman.

"Then," said Mr. Spooner, "I leave you to fight the matter out with your colleague."

"Well," retorted Mr. Tillman, "I never shrink the responsibility for a statement I make. I know that he (Mr. McLaurin, his colleague), voted for the treaty. I know that improper influences were brought to bear. I know what I believe."

"You simply believe," retorted Mr. Spooner, "that you do not know."

This ended the incident for the time, but the feeling engendered manifested itself later in a thrilling and sensational scene.

Mr. Tillman, continuing his speech, read some letters from soldiers in the Philippines, detailing the alleged cruelties practiced upon the natives by the American forces. He told of 100 Filipinos to whom, the writer stated, the water cure had been administered, resulting in the death of all but twenty-six of them.

Mr. Hoar interrupted to say that he had received many letters making charges against the American forces, but in every instance the writers had given him the information either in confidence or as incidents of which they merely had heard and of which they professed to know nothing personally. He protested against information of that kind and declared: "I do not want anybody to tell me in strict confidence of a murder."

said, the comments of Mr. Tillman had reflected, as the soldiers who were charged in the letters the South Carolina Senator had read with the cruelties were under General Funston's command. Mr. Burton read General Funston's explicit denial of the very story which had been referred to by Mr. Tillman, the denial concluding with the statement: "This statement I wish to brand as an atrocious lie, without the slightest foundation. Statements of this kind are simply braggadocio and this braggadocio is repeated in the Senate of the United States."

Mr. Burton quoted General Funston as saying that practices of this kind sometimes were resorted to by the Macabee scouts (natives).

"That's a confession of the truth of the charges," shouted Mr. Tillman. He disclaimed, however, any reflection upon Gen. Funston.

Soon afterward Mr. Tillman concluded his remarks.

McLAURIN STUNG TO ACTION. Scarcely had he resumed his seat when there was enacted one of the most sensational scenes ever witnessed in the history of the United States.

Pale to the lips and trembling with emotion, which in vain he tried to control, Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, rose and addressed the Senate, speaking to a question of personal privilege. Instantly a hush fell over the Senate and over the people in the thronged galleries. The very atmosphere seemed surcharged with excitement. With breathless interest the auditors, both on the floor and in the galleries, hung upon every word uttered by the South Carolina Senator. Despite the emotion under which he was laboring Mr. McLaurin seemed to be the calmest man in the chamber. He spoke with deliberation and his enunciation was clear and distinct. Every word he uttered seemed to be felt, as well as heard, in the remotest parts of the historic old hall.

"Mr. President," he began, "I rise to

with his right fist. It landed upon McLaurin's forehead just above the left eye, although its force was partially spent upon McLaurin's arm, which had raised in an effort to parry the blow.

Instantly McLaurin's right arm shot out, the blow landing upon Tillman's face, apparently upon the nose. Again Tillman struck out, frantically this time, with his left hand. The blow did not land upon McLaurin. Then followed a wild scrimmage, both Senators clutching at each other madly.

Senators Marsh and Scott, both of whom are powerful men, rushed toward the combatants to separate them. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Layton sprang over desks in his efforts to reach the belligerent Senators.

Just as he seized McLaurin, Tillman aimed a left handed blow at his colleague, which struck Mr. Layton in the face. Fortunately the blow was glancing and did no special harm. Mr. Layton tore them apart. Both Senators still were striking wildly at each other, some of the blows landing upon Mr. Layton.

TORN APART STRUGGLING. An instant later the angry Senators were pinioned in the arms of Senators Warren and Scott. They were dragged further apart, although they still made ineffectual efforts to get at each other. Finally they were forced into their seats.

Mr. McLaurin, although very pale, seemed to be the calmest of the two. Mr. Tillman was as white as a sheet. As he sat in his seat he drew his handkerchief from his pocket and wiped blood from his face, that seemingly was flowing slightly from his nose. Until that time it had not been supposed that blood had been drawn in the encounter. During the fight Senators all over the chamber were on their feet. Not a word, however, was spoken. The Senate never in its history had received such a shock.

The President Pro Tem, Mr. Frye, was

THIS READS LIKE A ROMANCE

Mr. L. B. Eaton of Warren County Left a Fortune by Mrs. Caroline Holley of Washington.

(Special to the News and Observer.) Washington, Feb. 22.—The many friends of Mr. L. B. Eaton, of Warren county, (known by his school friends as "Patsy") North Carolina, will rejoice to know that he will soon come into the possession of a nice estate. Mr. Eaton was educated at the University of North Carolina, and obtained a position in the Treasury Department here through a Civil Service examination. He has been promoted several times and is very popular here with a large circle of friends, as he is in North Carolina. The story reads like a romance, and is given in the following telegram, printed in some of the New York papers:

Middleton, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Caroline Holley, who was an employe of the Treasury Department at Washington and who died recently at the age of 74, left a remarkable will. It was drawn up by herself, in her own handwriting, and is not witnessed by anybody. Nor has any executor been appointed. By the document nearly all the property Mrs. Holley possessed, valued at \$20,000, is left to Lucius B. Eaton, 30 years old, who, too, works for the Treasury Department, who is named as an adopted son. Mrs. Holley's rela-

tives, however, assert that she was infatuated with him.

The will has been filed for probate by Eaton. Attorneys for the heirs at law and next of kin are trying to have the will declared void. Here is the wording of the document:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, 1901. "I am going on a journey and may never return; and if I do not, this is my last request: The mortgage on the Kings House, which is in the possession of Mr. H. H. Brown, to go to the Methodist church at Bloomington. All the rest of my property, both real and personal, to my adopted son, L. B. Eaton, of the Life Saving Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. All I have is my own hard earnings, and I intend to leave it to whom I please. "CAROLINE HOLLEY."

Both Mr. Eaton and the heirs-at-law are prepared for a stubborn fight.

Mr. Eaton could not be seen today but it is understood that his attorneys have no doubt that he will win the suit. There is no more gallant gentleman living than Mr. Eaton, and he is the soul of courtesy and Southern chivalry. The lady who left him her estate regarded him highly.

a question of personal privilege. He had voiced less than a dozen words, yet the excitement by this time had become intense. All seemed to realize that a portentous event was about to happen. Senator Scott, of West Virginia, moved restlessly about in the rear and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms B. W. Layton rose from his seat as if to listen the better to what was about to be said.

"During my absence," continued Mr. McLaurin, "a few moments ago from the Senate chamber, in attendance upon the Committee on Indian Affairs, the Senator who has just taken his seat, (Tillman) said that improper influence had been used in changing the vote of somebody on that treaty and then went on later and said that it applied to the Senator from South Carolina, who had been given the patronage in that State. I think I got the sense of the controversy."

Still controlling himself with an effort, but still speaking very calmly and in a carefully modulated tone, Mr. McLaurin said, and his words cut through the Senate chamber like a knife, "I do not as to State, Mr. President, I would not use as strong language as I intend had I not seen after the Senate met replied to these insinuations and said that they were untrue."

"I now say," continued Mr. McLaurin with distinct emphasis upon every word and half turning toward his colleague Mr. Tillman, who sat in the same row only three seats away, "that the statement is a willful, malicious and deliberate lie."

TILLMAN LEAPS UPON HIM. Mr. McLaurin got no further with his statement.

Mr. Tillman, who was occupying his regular seat on the main aisle, sprang with tiger-like ferocity at his colleague, Mr. Teller, of Colorado, who was sitting at his desk between the two South Carolina Senators, was swept aside without ceremony. Indeed, the infuriated Tillman climbed over him in his effort to reach McLaurin. Without the slightest hesitation McLaurin sprang to meet the attack half way.

the first to regain composure. In calm and unimpassioned tones he directed that the Senate be in order. He rapped sharply two or three times, although Senators, having by this time partially recovered from the shock, moved hurriedly about the chamber.

Mr. Gallinger was first to address the chair.

"Mr. President," he said, "I ask that the doors be closed." Again the President Pro Tem requested the Senate to be in order and that the Senators resume their seats.

McLAURIN SHUT OFF.

It was reserved for Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, in a measure to relieve the strain under which all were laboring. He desired to address the Senate on the pending Philippine bill and calling for the attention of the chair said: "If the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. McLaurin) has concluded—"

He was interrupted by Mr. McLaurin, who said very calmly:

"I will now proceed with my remarks which were so unceremoniously interrupted."

"I call the Senator from South Carolina to order," interrupted Mr. Teller.

"Which one of the Senators?" inquired Mr. McLaurin with asperity.

"This one," said Mr. Teller, indicating Mr. McLaurin. "And the other one, too, for that matter."

"Mr. President," interjected Mr. Foraker, "I join in that. Surely," he continued, with great feeling, himself as yet pale with excitement, "there is some way to protect the dignity of this body."

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST IN A FIRE IN NEW YORK

The Flames Start in the Seventy First Regiment Armory and Then Spread to Park Avenue Hotel Thronged With Guests Many of Whom Are Killed and Injured.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Feb. 22.—For the third time since New Year's Day, Park Avenue Hotel, this city, was the scene of the loss of human life. The first was the collision in the New York Central at 56th street and Park Avenue; second came the dynamite explosion in the Rapid Transit sub-way at 41st street, and the third today was a fire, which started in the 71st Regiment Armory at 33rd street and then spread to the Park Avenue Hotel, where thirteen persons were killed and many injured.

It was the worst hotel fire since the Windsor was destroyed. The fire was first seen at about 1:30 o'clock in the morning in the armory, and in a remarkably short time that building was aflame from end to end. The firemen made their way as best they could through the streets deep with slush and did all possible to confine the fire to the armory, but after they had been at work nearly an hour, the discovery was made that the hotel was on fire.

The hotel was crowded with guests, who had come to attend the festivities in honor of Prince Henry. More than 500 persons were in the house.

The fire was confined principally to the fifth and sixth floors, near the elevator and air shaft. At about the time the fire was found to be on fire, the lights went out, and the corridors were filled with smoke. The guests, unable to find their way through the darkened hallway jumped from windows or ran directly into the flames swept portions of the building. It is this fact which accounts for the large loss of life, although the hotel was not destroyed.

The dead: NORMAN ACTON, Alabama. COL. CHAS. L. BURDETTE, Hartford, Conn. Colonel First Regiment of the National Guard of that State. MRS. ELLEN FOSTER, a Tombs Prison Missionary. FRED S. HOVEY, Lyons, N. Y. THOS. P. HORE, Denver. JOHN H. IVERSON, Denver. UNKNOWN WOMAN. CHAS. UNDERWOOD O'CONNELL, New York, died of his injuries in a hospital. COL. ALEXANDER PIPPER, U. S. A., retired, resident of Hotel. G. A. ROBBINS, Lawyer of Selma, La. MISS ESTHER SCHLESINGER, of Chicago. JACOB SPAHN, a lawyer of Rochester, New York. JOHN E. WALKER, Columbia, Tenn. WM. H. BARNHARDT, Chicago.

The unknown woman's body found on the sixth floor—wore five rings on the left hand.

The list of injured, who are being cared for at Bellevue and New York hospitals, is as follows: Mrs. Leonora A. Bausch, an invalid, suffering from nervous shock. Margaret and Catherine Bennett, of Denver, Colo., burns on body, hands and limbs.

Bennett Harold, face and hands burned. Rev. Wm. S. Boardman, this city, burns. Mrs. W. S. Boardman, burns on face and arms. Louis Barry, Portland, Me., shock. Wm. A. Govern, employe of hotel, burns and shock. Chas. A. Gregory, lawyer, New York, face and hands burned.

Mrs. Caroline I. R. Hall and her daughter. Miss Anna G. Hall, Newark, N. J., suffering from burns and shock. Wm. B. Hale, Williamsville, Mass., partially suffocated. E. S. Hearn, Atlanta, Ga., burned on body.

Emily I. Livingston, burns on face and body. Lyons, 145 East 22nd street, cut by falling glass. Miss E. S. Meyer, Savannah, Ga., suffering from shock.

Frank Pearson, Plymouth, shock. Mrs. Frank B. Reed, proprietor of Park Avenue Hotel, burned on face and hands. Wm. Stebbins, 85 years old, burned on face and hands.

Mrs. S. Veach, burned on face, hands and body. Chas. L. Woodbury, Portland, Me., partially suffocated.

The fire in the armory started on the floor on the 33rd street side, where there was a tier of rooms occupied by different companies of the regiment. Within five minutes the whole structure was beyond saving and ten minutes later the roof fell in with a terrific crash. There was no one in the armory at the time, except a janitor and his family. They escaped by going through a scuttle hole in the roof and thence along the battlements on the 34th street side to safety on the roofs of houses to the east. This passage was attended by much danger, owing to the icy condition of the roof. Six alarms were turned in, but in spite of the quick responses the armory was doomed. The prevailing gale made it impossible to check the flames. Several hundred pounds of ammunition stored in

the tower of the armory detonated in a series of minor explosions partially wrecking the portion of the walls, near which it was stored. This added terror and caused fear of greater explosions to those who were fighting the flames.

It was not until almost 3 o'clock that flames were discovered in the Park Avenue Hotel, directly across from the armory. Manager Reed, of the hotel, had been on the roof watching the fire in the armory with guests from the hotel. He had descended to the first floor, and was standing talking to a guest when a burst of flames came up through the elevator shaft. Immediately he ordered his men to go through the hotel to give the alarm. The lights almost immediately went out and the hotel corridors were in darkness. The flames leaped up through the elevator shaft and soiled to gather around the fifth and sixth floors, filling the halls with dense smoke and making exit by means of the stairway almost impossible.

Manager Reed ran up to the fourth floor, and there entered the elevator, which was descending. He alighted at the first floor and soon after the elevator was a wreck.

Various opinions are given as to the origin of the fire in the hotels. The manager claims that it was of incendiary origin. Others hold that the fire originated from sparks from the burning armory building swept by wind in the direction of the hotel, descending the air shaft, which was directly alongside the elevator and lighting the debris which was piled up in the basement and near the elevator shaft. The idea of incendiary origin is accounted for by the guests of the hotel and by Fire Chief Croker. Another theory is that the fire started on the fifth and sixth floors and thus resulted in the damage to those floors more than to any other portion of the building. The theory advanced by the majority as to the air shaft is confirmed by many of the fire captains.

The flames mounted rapidly and the fire extinguishers made little impression. The guests on the fifth and sixth floors had been aroused and those who had not lost their heads started for the stairways, clad only in wrappers and some with only sheets thrown over them. Scores of people were taken from the windows of the third, fourth and fifth floors of the house by firemen and by police, many of the rescued being made hysterical from fright.

At the windows on the Park Avenue side of the hotel, many persons were seen. Women were screaming frantically for help. A Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, guests of the hotel, who were to have today on the transport McClellan for Manila, appeared at a fifth floor window on the Thirty-Third street side screaming loudly. A Mrs. Charlotte Bennett and her husband, of Alabama, stood on the fifth floor on a ledge directly over the portico and main entrance of the hotel. Mrs. Bennett evidently thinking that no one was going to rescue her, struggled from her husband's grasp and shouted that she was going to jump. The firemen gathered in a circle below and stretched out their arms. She broke away from her husband and flung herself out of the window, while the flames had almost enveloped her. She was killed. Her husband rushed into the hall and made his escape, though he was slightly burned and almost overcome by smoke.

Col. Burdett, after making a desperate attempt to save his life, met death in a shocking manner. His skull was split open and he was found shortly after 6 o'clock lying in the courtyard within the hotel. He had fallen six stories.

Col. Burdett was a guest on the fifth floor. Soon after the alarm of fire reached him all escape was cut off. He dragged the mattress from his bed and dropped it to the roof of an extension over the hotel dining room, three stories below. Then by tying the sheets together he made a rope and secured it to the window. His object was to land on the mattress and thus break his fall. He miscalculated the distance and fell to the court.

One of the saddest incidents of the fire was the death of Mrs. Salome Foster, "The Tombs Angel," who for fifteen years has been in service in behalf of female prisoners in the Tombs and other city prisons. Mrs. Foster was the widow of John W. Foster, and had lived for the past five years at the Park Avenue Hotel. Her income, which was at one time considered large, was for the most part expended upon the deserving poor.

The Constitutional Convention.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 22.—The Constitutional Convention today took up the report of the Committee on Finance and Taxation, and adopted several sections. It refused to leave the present hall, and will hold all future sessions there, the hall was tastefully draped with national flags and the acoustics were greatly improved. Mr. Summers offered a resolution of adjournment for the day in honor of Geo. Washington. It was rejected by a large majority.