READING ROOM
TRINITY COLLEGE

Rain followed by fair.

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Reading Room Trinity College Library

...e for the p... hours; Min. 32; Max. 48

New Library of Trinity Dedicated to Learning

Judge Burwell Presents the Building on Behalf of Mr Duke- Dr. Kilgo Accepts - Address by Walter Page

Durham, N. C., Feb. 23.—Special.—Trinity College tonight received hundreds of guests from all parts of the state on the occasion of the formal opening of her new library building.

This magnificent structure is the gift to the college of Mr. James B. Duke of New York city. It is the culmination of a series of gifts to Trinity from Mr. Washington Duke and his sons, amounting to over eight hundred thousand dollars. The library building itself, with its complete and modern equipments, has cost nearly sixty thousand dollars, and Mr. Duke has also provided for the purchase of several thousand new books by an additional donation of $10,000.

It was a most auspicious occasion and one that stands for much in the history of Trinity College. With the completion of this library Trinity has one of the finest library buildings in the south. Among those who took part in the exercises of the evening were Mr. Walter H. Page of New York city, Bishop Wallace W. Duncan of Spartanburg, S. C.; Judge Armistead Burwell of Charlotte, Hon. James H. Southgate, president of the board of trustees, and Dr. J. C. Kilgo, president of the college.

The exercises of the evening began at 8 o'clock in the Craven memorial hall. The large attendance consisted of the students and faculty of the college, residents of Durham, and guests from all over this state and other states.

The opening prayer was by Bishop Wallace W. Duncan of Spartanburg, S. C. He was followed by Hon. James H. Southgate, president of the board of trustees, who gave an interesting sketch of the movement which has resulted in putting Trinity in possession of one of the finest college libraries in this section of the country. The address of presentation was made in behalf of the donor by Judge Armistead Burwell of Charlotte. On behalf of the college Dr. J. C. Kilgo made a brief address of acceptance. He spoke of the mission of leadership of the colleges of the south, and of the need of the proper instruments for the accomplishment of its work. He said that Trinity College felt that it had a new calling to do hard service in behalf of southern progress. For this reason Trinity esteems and honors those whose gifts increase its working resources.

The speaker of the occasion tonight at the opening of the new library was Mr. Walter Page of New York city, a native North Carolinian and at one time a student of Trinity. He has been ill for several days, and at one time it was feared that he would not reach here in time for the occasion tonight. He reached Durham yesterday, however, and today visited the college that has grown greatly since he left her walls years ago. The subject of his address tonight was "The American Citizenship of Our New Era." It was an able effort of a learned and able speaker. Craven Hall was packed with those eager to hear the gifted writer and speaker.

Speech of J. H. Southgate

In his sketch of the library movement for Trinity, which resulted in the exercises tonight, Mr. Southgate referred to the aims of Trinity, her faculty, and of what the new library will mean to southern education. His talk was a short one. He spoke as follows:

"Among the aims and purposes of Trinity College is one which finds unanimous approval and commendation. This one is its purpose to do a high order of work. To this end, for the past seven years, special efforts have been made to increase the faculty, enlarge the scientific department and develop a library, all in harmony with this worthy ideal.

"The faculty now numbers sixteen strong men; and through the benefactions of Mr. B. N. Duke the college in recent years has invested $15,000 in the most modern scientific apparatus.

"In June, 1900, during commencement, Mr. B. N. Duke, for and in behalf of his brother, Mr. J. B. Duke, of New York, presented to the college through President Kilgo ten thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a library building.

"Those who know the spirit of the donor will not be surprised that he became more and more interested in the worth of an enterprise which was to be so closely related to the education of southern youth, and that he should have decided to build a library in keeping with the dignity and influence of the college upon which his father and brother had already bestowed large gifts and labors. The building, therefore, which we come to open formally and dedicate this night to its service in the life of this institution and the progress of education in the south has cost the donor not ten thousand dollars, but fifty-five thousand dollars, to which amount he has added ten thousand dollars for the purchase of books. It is eminently proper that the event should be duly celebrated as a notable one in the history of Trinity, and the the educational history of North Carolina and the southern states."

Address of Presentation

As a representative of Mr. J. B. Duke, Judge Burwell presented the building to the college authorities in an eloquent talk. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"I know through what dangers and toils this college has come. By slow degrees, by marches often toilsome, through discouragements that must sometimes have almost brought despair, along a weary way, the promoters of Trinity have come to this day and to this height. Tonight as never before, perhaps, they realize that the labors of that great and good man, Braxton Craven, have not been in vain, and from this vantage ground they look forward, without fear, into a future full of hope and promise.

"With what feelings, ladies and gentlemen, we may well ask, ought we to witness the inauguration of yonder beautiful edifice, devoted, like the now venerable foundation at Oxford, to the collection and housing of books and the promotion of learning? The thoughtful mind will there, this evening, indulge, not in memories, but in hopes. In its halls we will look to the future, not to the past, and the friends of this institution will rejoice with its officers and students because there is established here a potent influence for good—an influence that will affect, we hope and believe, not only Trinity College and those immediately connected with it, but the people of this good state through all its length and breadth.

"To all those who can recall the condition of this commonwealth twenty years ago—her cities, towns, villages, mills and banks—it is evident that, by the labors of her sons, under the blessings of a kind providence, her poverty so long her bane, if not her shame, is passing away. Wealth accumulates and men do not decay. The future, indeed, seems to hold out to all North Carolinians of this younger generation the possibility of high achievements. The dead past has buried it dead. The new South, as it has been called, has itself, in a measure, passed away. There is, in a certain sense, no distinctive south, except the blessed memory of gallant men and lovely women, the history they have made, and the bright sunshine with which a kind providence blesses this portion of this empire of democracy. Unnecessary lines of demarcation in nation, state, church and society have been, in a great degree obliterated, and the people of this good commonwealth, aroused at last from their lethargy, are

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

Indianola the Text of a Speech by Tillman

He Determines to Surprise His Friends by His Moderation - None of the Pitchfork in the Senator's Remarks

Washington, Feb. 23.—The galleries of the Senate were crowded today, many of the occupants being visiting Daughters of the American Revolution, who listened attentively to the reading, by Mr. DuBois of Idaho, of Washington's farewell address. During the reading of the address Reed Smoot, senator-elect from Utah, entered the chamber and took a seat beside Mr. Kearns.

The Rawlings resolution, calling on the secretary of war for information concerning court-martial cases in the Philippines, was favorably reported by Mr. Lodge, and was adopted with an amendment limiting the reply to summaries of the records and testimony. Another amendment, which was adopted, excludes the case of Major L. W. V. Waller.

Mr. Kearns of Utah presented the credentials of Senator-elect Reed Smoot of Utah, which were read.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan stated that a protest had been filed with his committee against Mr. Smoot's admission. The credentials and protest were filed.

Mr. Quay sought to secure a vote on the statehood bill Thursday, February 26. Mr. Kean objected, remarking that he hoped he would be permitted to conclude his remarks, begun several days ago.

The post office appropriation bill was read for amendment, the statehood amendment being passed over for the time being.

There was much discussion over an amendment proposed by Mr. Fairbanks, appropriating $25,000 for experiments looking to the establishment of a system for telephonic transmission of mail. It was proposed to issue a special stamp, which would be notice to the receiving postmaster to open the letter and telephone its contents to the addressee. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order by Mr. Pettus of Alabama that it was new legislation not estimated for not reported by any committee. Amendments for telegraphic mail transmission and for a new parcel post system were also ruled out on the same point of order. An amendment granting free registry to public documents was agreed to.

A motion was made to let the bill go over in order to permit Mr. Tillman to make a speech on the Indianola post office affair and the negro question in general.

"If the bill goes over till tomorrow," said Mr. Tillman excitedly, "what will come up?"

"The chair understands," replied Mr. Frye, "that the senator from South Carolina is to come up with a speech." (Great applause.)

Mr. Mason withdrew his motion to have the bill go over, and Mr. Tillman made his speech as on the bill.

Mr. Tillman began his remarks by referring to the speech delivered by Mr. Spooner anuary 24. He said he had intended long ago to speak, but on account of the deadlock in the Senate he had postponed it. "Meantime it had been ripening and mellowing."

"I propose to astonish my friends," said Mr. Tillman, "and disappoint my enemies, if I have any in this chamber, by being very mild and temperate." (Laughter.)

The Indianola post office matter, said Tillman, was but the match that has touched off the race question, and caused discussion in the remotest bounds of the country. The subject was one that demanded the ripest judgment and wisest statesmanship the country afforded. "If we of the north and south had known as much about each other before the war," said Tillman, "as we know now, there would have been no war."

The president's semi-official statement relative to the closing of the Indianola post office was discussed by Mr. Tillman.

"Why was it that a large majority of law abiding and peaceable citizens should have been punished for the act of a minority that has been called a brutal and lawless element," asked Mr. Tillman. "Is not that against the principles of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, which holds that it is better that one hundred guilty men should escape than that one innocent person should suffer?"

Mr. Tillman said he would not discuss the propriety of the position circulated asking the postmaster to resign. He suggested that the petition might have been addressed to the president or the postmaser general or to Congress.

Referring to Mr. Spooner's remarks insisting on the supremacy of federal authority, Tillman said: "It is not in the dream of the wildest ass that roams through the south with a white skin on, not to acknowledge that the federal authority is supreme in every corner of the country. But in the maintenance of the national authority and the enforcement of the authority of federal officers, we are confronted by a condition as a theory. Is the post office run for the benefit of the postmaster or the people who patronize it? The government was created for the peopl, and not th people for the government; and yet the executiv proposes that peaceable and law-abiding citizens are to suffer for the acts of a lawless brutal element."

Mr. Tillman read a section from the revised statutes prohibiting and providing punishment for conspiracy to prevent the holding of public office. He said this was the way to punish the conspirators at Indianola, and yet the executive had punished the innocent with the guilty and in an unusual and outrageous manner.

"The people of Indianola were aroused because of aninfamous insult from a negro man to a white woman," said Tillman. "It was not against the postmistress herself that they acted, but they were determined to rid themselves of a negro for postmaster, in whose office the unspeakable insult occurred. They were not concerned by the legal aspect of the matter, they were after results. The senator from Wisconsin speaks with eloquence of the illegal and rebellious acts of the mass meeting at Indianola, but they did not deal with legal affairs. They did no illegal act, in my judgment."

Mr. Tillman said he he had no desire to rake up the embers of feeling between the north and south. "I don't want to call up that old, miserable, horrible specter," he said. "There is not the hatred against the south now that existed in the north thirty years ago. The war with Spain showed that the feeling had gone when the boys of the south went out under the flag they tried to shoot to pieces in 1864. But the people of the north do not understand the situation in the south."

The question of patronage was referred to by Mr. Tillman. He said the northern senators had control of the patronage of their respective states. But the southern appointments were controlled by the chairman of the Republican national committee and one or two associates, who acted as a board of reference. "We have a situation in the south," he said, "that is a perpetual reminder that thirty-five years ago our ancestors were conquered. We are reminded forever and forever that we are in the union but not of it, except to pay taxes. There is the position in this condition. The Republican party in the south is controlled by the machine mainly, and the machine is composed of negroes. If the people of Indianola had petitioned the president to remove Mrs. Cox they would never have heard of it. They did not recommend her appointment, and had no vote in it.

"I have gone to the White House and pleaded for justice," said Tillman. "Everything I proposed was spurned. The necessity of keeping up the Republican machine down there was more imoprtant tahan any influence I could exert as senator of my state. What good does it do to petition when we are treated with contumely and contempt? So we go on and do the best we can, face to face with this horrible nightmare, and when we forget ourselves and do something cruel and fiendish and awful, you are horrified and shocked and can't understand the provocation; we are condemned by men who have never been south of the Potomac and have inherited all this prejudice. If we do something to stem this tide of ognorant and vicious debauched men we are told that these men are our equals under the constitution and must be treated with respect.

"We of the south have the alternative of accepting the appointment of the president, which is sometimes Hobson's choice, or run the risk of doing worse. If you would only put yourselves in our place for twenty-four hours it is all that we of the south could ask."

IN SELF DEFENSE

A Yard Master Kills a Negro at Weldon

Weldon, N. C., Feb. 23.—Special.—James Henry Banks, colored, was shot and instantly killed here this morning by night yardmaster C. A. Dudson, of the Seaboard Air Line. The negro attacked Mr. Dudson and struck him. He then had Hudson in the collar and pushed him up against a high embankment at the crossing near the round house. Hudson is a small man and the negro was a huge bulky man, who weighed nearly two hundred pounds. The yardmaster fired in self-defense, realizing that he would either be killed or suffer great bodily harm.

The coroner's jury, after hearing all the evidence and argument of counsel—Messrs. Day and Bell and T. C. Harrison, who appeared for the defendant—tonight brought in the following verdict:

"We, the jurors empaneled to inquire into the death of one James Henry Banks, find that the deceased came to his death by making an aggressive assault upon one C. H. Hudson, and we further find that Hudson acted in self-defense and that he used no more force than was necessary, and that he is guilty of no crime."

Mr. Hudson was immediately discharged.

A WARM WITNESS

Jack Campbell Talks of Killing a Lawyer

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 23.—Special.—In the Gudger election contest case today Jack Campbell on examination, was asked "Did you not make the statement that you proposed to kill Mr. Carter if he asked you further questions of an offensive character?" Mr. Campbell replied, "I told him (H. C. Chedester) that I would hold you personally responsible for any insulting questions that you might ask. If it is necessary to kill you I will do it. It was not said for the purpose of intimidating you though."

The contest has become very spirited and is creating considerable interest.

She—I should like to know what good your college education did you?

He—Well, it taught me to owe a lot of money without being annoyed by it.—Life.

County Fairs Must Dance to the Music

Property Not Exempt from Taxation--Further Consideration of Revenue Bill. Mr. Self Speaks to Personal Privilege in the House

The revenue bill was again before the House for consideration yesterday. At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into committee of the whole and adopted sections four, five, six, seven, eight and nine, with some amendments of minor importance.

The inheritance tax feature was opposed by Messrs. Brittain of Randolph, White of Halifax and King of Pitt. It was ably defended by Governor Doughton and Judge Graham and adopted.

There was a lively tilt over an amendment by Mr. Roberson of Guilford to exempt county fairs from taxation. Mr. Roberson was assisted by Mr. Scott of Alamance. Mr. Blount of Washington and Judge Graham of Granville opposed the amendment and it was defeated.

Personal Privilege

Mr. Self of Catawba is one of the members who invariably gets the undivided attention of the House when he speaks. It was no exception to this rule when he arose yesterday morning to a question of personal privilege. He said.

"Since I was sworn in as a member of this body, a number of statements have appeared in the public press, designed, as I feared, to show, if possible, that I am not altogether worthy of the esteem of my fellow-members, or longer entitled to the confidence of my fellow-citizens. I have suffered these statements to pass unnoticed, as their authors had been content to stop with insinuations merely.

"The following communication in the News and Observer for Sunday, signed by C. H. Mebane, president of the Catawba county temperance organization, goes beyond insinuation and must be noticed." (Here Mr. Self read the article referred to.) "He charges me with refusing to allow the people of Catawba county to decide the liquor question by their votes, but scrupulously avoids giving me credit for my honest opposition to the Watts bill, based upon the ground that it curtails that right. I ask you to note that the Watts bill, which destroys the country grain distilleries only, passed the House Friday night and on the next morning I introduced the bill which is now the property of the House, providing that my people may vote out the manufacture and sale of brandy also. Under this bill, if it becomes law, every voter in my county may show his colors on the liquor question. The facts are, therefore, against my accuser, on this charge. It is true that I stated to him that I would support a measure leaving the question to the people. Have I not striven with all my power to make good that promise? But the author of this attack did not tell me, in the conversation referred to, that his chief concern was to deprive the citizens of Hickory of their charter rights. If he had told me that the movement of which he is the official head was directed against the statutory rights of the municipal corporation named, rather than against the manufacture and sale of whiskey and brandy in the county at large, I would have told him promptly and unequivocally that he could not count upon me as an ally. If, then, he really misunderstood my position, I call upon you to judge whose is the fault. He appeals to a Democratic House to ignore the protest of a Democratic member, elected by Democrats, not by the people of all parties.'

"I have fought from my earliest manhood, faithfully and consistently, for the Democratic party and to put Democrats into office, and no one can believe that it is in my heart to prove unworthy of this the first recognition of my humble services. In the dreary days of fusion domination I was going around to the school-houses and country stores in my county, day and night, in fair weather and in foul, without fee or reward, pleading with men to come to the rescue of the only party that has ever given good government to my state, while my accuser—this gentleman who asks Democrats to spit upon a Democrat—was lending aid and comfort to the enemies of Democracy and making a profitable business of it. He tells you that I "shrunk." No man can truthfully say that I am made of shrinking material. Who is the coward—the man who stands by his colors in defeat as well as in triumph, or the man who deserts the flag in the dark hour of its supreme peril? I call upon this body of honest and honorable men to judge between me and my accuser."

Mr. Self was heartily applauded as he sat down.

The Revenue Bill

At 11:25 the House went into committee of the whole to resume consideration of the revenue bill. Judge Graham asked to be relieved of the chairmanship of the committee of the whole as he would from time to time have some remarks to make on the bill. He had been unable to agree fully with the majority of the finance committee on some of the provisions recommended. Mr. Smith of Gates was appointed chairman.

Section 4 relating to corporation taxes payable to state treasurer, was adopted.

Section 5, relating to "tax exemptions repealed" was considered next. This section is designed to repeal all laws exempting from taxation all property liable to taxation except property belonging to the state and to municipal corporations, and property held for the benefit of churches, religious societies, charitable, educational, benevolent institutions or orders, and also cemeteries, provided, that no property whatever held or used for investment, speculation or rent shall be exempt.

The foregoing was amended by adding the words "unless said rent shall be used exclusively for charitable or benevolent purposes or the interest upon the bonded indebtedness of said religious, charitable or benevolent institutions of said religious, charitable or benevolent institutions." That amendment was accepted by the chairman of the finance committee.

Mr. Roberson of Guilford moved to amend by exempting the property of fair associations. Mr. Gattis moved to amend the amendment by saying this exemption shall not apply to fairs where games of chance and other immoral attractions are allowed.

Judge Graham said that under the provisions of the constitution fairs could be exempted from taxation.

Mr. Roberson pointed to the fact that the state fair, which gets $3,000 appropriation from the state, and the colored fair, which gets $600 were exempt, when the Central Carolina fair which gets the insignificant pittance of $50 was required under the bill to pay back something like $150.

Mr. Blount said if the county fairs were in reality what they purport to be it would be different, but the character of education disseminated by many of them does more harm than all the grog-shops we have been talking so much about. Most fairs are run to make money for the promoters instead of educating the farmers. The midways are intolerable nuisances. He was opposed to the amendment.

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TRENTON BURNED OUT

The Business Part of Town Laid in Ashes

New Bern, N. C., Feb. 22.—Special.—Trenton, twenty miles west of New Bern, was visited by a $25,000 fire Saturday night at 10:30 o'clock. Unfortunately for the town they have no fire department except a water-bucket brigage, which did nice work. It was feared once that the entire town would be laid in ashes. The fire originated in the store of R. F. Parker and was caused by a defective flue. His loss was $5,000, with no insurance. J. B. Pollock suffered $7,000 loss, with $3,000 insurance. Mike Jodie lost $2,000, with no insurance. S. E. Koonce lost $5,000, with no insurance. Herritage & Haywood lost $5,000, with 1,500 insurance. T. P. Koonce suffered damages to stock $2,000. J. P. Brogden's damage to stock was $1,000. Several other buildings caught from the sparks, but the fire was extinguished. The principal business part of the town is destroyed. All praise is due to the gallant lady firemen who did their part in fighting the fire as well as the men.

Killed Between Couplers

Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 23.—Special.—A white man named Stafford was killed in Selma yesterday. He was trying to couple two cars. In the first attempt the coupling did not catch. The cars below were pushed backward a short distance and Stafford attempted to cross over the track between the cars. When about midway the track the slack from the cars attached to the engine came back and he was caught between the coupling with his body badly mutilated. He died in a short while in great agony.

Stafford married a daughter of Mr. N. B. Nordan, of this city.

Mr. Nordan left this morning for Selma to be present at the funeral ceremonies which were held this afternoon. Stafford workd for the Southern Railway and his run was between Selma and Norfolk.

Sailors Celebrate

New Bern, N. C., Feb. 22.—Special.—The revenue cutter Boutwell, in this port today, celebrated Washington's birthday by giving an exhibition of rowing matches, rigging climbing, 100 yards foot race, 100 yards three-legged race, sack race, potato race and a tug-of-war match by the entire crew. These exhibitions were witnessed by thousands of people. The ship was beautifully decorated with flags of all nations. This entertainment was conducted by the officers of the ship.