

THE RALEIGH EVENING TIMES.

VOLUME 30.

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1908.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE SIXTH DAY'S SESSION OF THE STATE SENATE

What Was Accomplished In Upper House of the Legislature Today

VERBALE BOMBARDMENT OF RATE BILL TONIGHT

The Bill Extending 3-Cent Fares to Roads of 100 Miles Mileage Up But Referred to Judiciary Committee—Penitentiary Board Secures Adoption of Measure Relieving the Board and Requiring State Treasurer, to Whom They Have Paid Over the Profit Money, to Pay the Interest on the Prison Bonds—Some New Bills Beg Their Way Upon the Calendar Despite New Rule—Detail of Senate Proceedings Today.

When the state senate adjourned today it was to reassemble at 8 o'clock tonight and take up the senate committee's railway passenger rate bill.

Today's proceedings marked the least interesting day of the special session in the state senate.

The discussion, which at times was prolonged, was concerning matters of no great interest.

Mr. Pharr and a dozen other senators, desecrated more or less on whether the half-dozen "little bills," whose delayed birth since the legislative incubator's lid was supposed to have been closed, conspired some time, with the result that they all were received into the family of Bills as legitimate members and heirs to whatever may be coming to them.

Probably it was the knowledge that there is to be a large expenditure of rhetoric and adjectives and exclamation points at the session of the senate tonight that caused the break in the legislative market this morning.

At any rate, very little was actually accomplished, and that little will be found further on in this story of the day's work in the upper house.

Today's Senate Proceedings in Detail

The sixth day's session of the state senate was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning and the invocation was spoken by Rev. Milton Barber, rector of Christ (Episcopal) church.

Reports from the various standing committees were read and a message from the house, notifying the senate of the passage of a number of bills was read.

The regular order announcement which the president of the senate is accustomed to make, "introduction of new bills and petitions," was not heard this morning and will be heard no more this special session.

Saturday was the last day, under the new rule, in which new bills can be introduced.

But several "little bills" were slipped into being and on to the calendar or into committee rooms.

Numerous excuses were made for not having these ready for introduction Saturday and, they appearing plausible, objection was withdrawn and they were introduced by unanimous consent.

Notice was given by Senators Pharr and Mason that no other new bill will be allowed, and so these close up the legislative questions received. They are as follows:

Bills Passed Today.
S. B.—Empowering town of Greensboro to issue bonds. Sent to house for concurrence.

S. B.—Authorizing town of High Point to issue bonds. To the house.

S. B.—Amending sec. 2081-2089 of the Revisal, relating to the marriage ceremony—Inserting the words "or authorized" after the word "ordained minister." (After some discussion the bill went to the judiciary committee.)

H. B.—Amending sec. 28 of the Revisal of 1905, relating to terms of court in Onslow. Enrolled for ratification.

H. B.—Enabling Onslow county authorities to sell old courthouse property. Enrolled for ratification. (Continued on Page Two.)

PROHIBITION IS SUBJECT TODAY

House Scene of Fight Between Wets & Drys

THE DRYS IN MAJORITY

Night Session Will be Held—Bill Will Go Through Practically as Passed by Senate, Though Amendments Will be Urged—Lively Tiffs by Members—The Day's Work.

The lower branch of the general assembly is now absorbed with the prohibition bill and in order to give time for a full discussion of it, night sessions will be held, beginning tonight.

A motion made just before adjournment at 2 o'clock this afternoon for night sessions was adopted unanimously.

Although a number of matters—mostly bills—were disposed of today, prohibition was the one big matter taken up. The bill as passed by the senate will probably go through the house without serious amendments, for the committee on liquor traffic has the majority of the members with it. Of course warm speeches will be made, but after all amendments are out to a vote, it is evident that the bill will go through without serious changes.

Strong efforts were made today to have brandy retained in the bill, along with wine, but these were unsuccessful.

The house was opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Woodall, pastor of Epworth Methodist church.

The proceedings of the house followed. (Continued on Page Two.)

BRYAN READY TO MEET LEADERS

Conference in Washington Tomorrow Large One

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT IT

Will Meet Practically Every Prominent Democrat Now in Washington—Conference Tomorrow—Will Have a Heart to Heart Talk on the Political Situation—Will Not Be Asked to "Step Aside" for Some Other Candidate.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)
Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—That William J. Bryan's visit to Washington is made, primarily, to discuss freely and at length the political situation in the country, became known today when it was learned that arrangements have been made to have Mr. Bryan meet practically every democrat of prominence now in Washington.

Senator Newlands of Nevada, was active last week in getting democratic senators into line in order that the drift of opinion in their home states may become known, not only among themselves, but to Mr. Bryan. He has invited every member on his side of the senate chamber to meet Mr. Bryan at his home and it is anticipated that for various reasons few of the senators will be absent.

That the conference is intended to bring about a serious exchange of political views rather than a reception and surface discussion of existing conditions is indicated by the fact that it will be in progress during the entire length of Mr. Bryan's stay in Washington.

Mr. Bryan said today that so far as he knew the conference was without special significance, it being his understanding that it was the general desire of the democrats to get together and have a heart to heart talk on the political situation. He laughed when asked about the existence of a delegation of senators appointed to ask him to step aside in favor of some other candidate, and said that thus far he has received no word from the delegation.

After his conference tomorrow Mr. Bryan will go to Roanoke, Va., and visit his daughter, who is attending school there. He will return to Washington Thursday, spend the day and night in consultation with friends and then start for New York, stopping at several cities on the way.

NATIONAL BANK OF N. AMERICA IN LIQUIDATION

Just After A Struggle to Preserve It.

COMPELLED TO SUCCEMB

President Havemeyer and Directors, After a Struggle Lasting Three Months to Preserve the Bank, Saw Their Hopes of Success Vanish as Mists Before a Noon-day Sun—The Comptroller of the Currency Consulted.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

New York, Jan. 27.—Just when a struggle lasting three months to preserve the National Bank of North America had given every promise of a successful ending, President Havemeyer and the directors of the bank were compelled today to announce that the bank would be liquidated. Announcement to this effect came from Mr. Havemeyer after he and his fellow directors and some of the clearing house committee had thoroughly canvassed the situation with W. P. Ridgeley, comptroller of the currency, in a long conference at the Waldorf.

President Havemeyer attributes the failure of his efforts to rehabilitate the bank to the persistent circulation of a rumor that a receivership of the bank was impending. He dwelt upon the effect of this in a formal statement given out at his home and in conversation afterward spoke bitterly of the recklessness which had wrecked the work of reclaiming the bank when that work was beginning to show promise of success.

"It is trying to have to give up after three months of hard work," said Mr. Havemeyer. "The business had begun to build up again; we were gradually cleaning up our indebtedness to the clearing house, which at no time was more than \$2,500,000, and had been reduced by more than \$500,000, and we had successfully liquidated something like \$3,000,000 of those securities, which in itself is no small labor in such times as these."

"Everything was moving smoothly and the business of the bank was once more on the rising scale, when without warning, the depositors who had stuck by us, began to withdraw their funds. The movement started about a week ago, and at the same time we became aware that stories were going the rounds that the National Bank of North America was going to wind up or go into the hands of a receiver."

"We did not have cash enough in our vaults to meet the demands which we saw would come Monday with the opening, and besides that we had to reckon a rush of checks through the clearing house."

"While the clearing house has not pressed us to meet our indebtedness to them, we knew we could hardly expect further help. When I learned definitely on Saturday morning that the clearing house was not willing to give us fresh help through the issuance of clearing house certificates, the directors decided to call on the comptroller to take over the bank."

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the comptroller issues the following statement:

"At the request of the board of directors of the National Bank of North America the comptroller of the currency has ordered the bank to be closed for liquidation, and has appointed National Bank Examiner Charles A. Hanna as receiver. This action of the board of directors was not taken because they considered the bank insolvent but on account of the difficulty in realizing on the assets of the bank rapidly enough to meet the heavy demands of depositors, in the last few days and probable further other large withdrawals feared. The receiver will proceed at once with the liquidation of the bank and the payments of its creditors. It is estimated that all the depositors will be paid in full."

WOMAN DEAD AT THE AGE OF 120 YEARS.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Bristol, Va., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Mary Tamsey Wood, a native of East Tennessee, is dead at the age of 120 years. In her youth Mrs. Wood saw George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and others of the early statesmen. It is said her best recollection of public men was that of Andrew Jackson, with whom she frequently danced when a girl.

FOREIGN WITNESS WILL TESTIFY IN THE THAW TRIAL

Dr. Wells and Miss McBride Who Attended Thaw

A PATIENT IN LONDON

When He Suffered a Fit of Aberration and Had to Be Removed to Months to Preserve the Bank, Saw Private Sanitarium—At This Time Thaw Declared He Was Burning Up, and Ordered a Supply of 30 Tons of Ice to Be Paced in His Room.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

New York, Jan. 27.—The European witnesses, Dr. Russell Wells of London, Dr. H. Y. Barton Browne, of London, formerly of Rome; Dr. Maurice Gaudje, of Paris, and Miss Lillian MacBride, a nurse, together with Dr. John Bingham, of Pittsburgh, the Thaw family physician, appeared at the criminal court today.

Dr. Wells and Miss MacBride attended from Claridge's Hotel to the Devonshire Nurses' Home, a private sanitarium and had to be removed from Claridge's Hotel to the Devonshire nurses home, a private sanitarium. It was on this occasion when Thaw, declaring he was burning up, ordered a supply of thirty tons of ice to be packed around his room.

The testimony of the two witnesses is said by Thaw's counsel to be one of the strongest arguments in the defense of insanity. After his testimony Dr. Wells will pass several weeks in this country. He will visit President Taylor of Columbia University and President Elliot of Harvard. He is one of the foremost physicians in England.

Dr. Barton Browne was physician in Rome in 1892 when Thaw suffered an insane outbreak, while Dr. Gaudje is the physician who attended Thaw in Paris when he is said to have attempted suicide by taking laudanum in the Palais De Orsay Hotel.

Dr. John Bingham was called as the first witness today.

"I have known Harry Thaw since childhood," said the witness. "He was about three years old when I first attended him. He was very nervous. The first time I saw him he was recovering from convulsions."

Dr. Bingham described the symptoms of Harry Thaw at this period and later in his life. He said he also knew Mrs. Hirsch, one of Harry's maternal aunts, said she was an epileptic and died in an insane asylum.

District Attorney Jerome on cross-examination developed the fact that Harry Thaw at one time suffered from St. Vitus dance, the attack lasting several weeks.

First Foreign Physician on Stand.
Dr. Russell Wells, the first of the foreign physicians, was then called. In a voice scarcely audible to the jury, the physician said he had been practicing in London for fifteen years.

He first saw Thaw in January, 1899, when Thaw called on him at his home. "I next saw him at Claridge Hotel," said Dr. Wells, "on July 11, 1899. I examined him and found that he was excited, that his conversation was not consistent, that his pulse was beating rapidly and that he evidently had some mental disturbance. I thought at the time he was suffering from a fever, possibly typhoid. After a while I finally concluded that he was suffering from some digestive disorder."

"I saw him again the next morning. He was jumping from subject to subject and seemed very much excited. I decided to send him to a hospital in the event he was not improved the next day. I returned the following day to find him howling madly. Dressed only in his pajamas he was dancing madly about the room, the nurse having lost control of him. He was using bad language and it was with difficulty that I calmed him and forced him to dress that he might leave. I then arranged to remove him to a hospital."

Q—What was your diagnosis of his condition?
A—A sub-acute mania.

Dr. Wells told of Thaw's stay at the Devonshire Nurses' Home; of his insisting on having twenty tons of ice piled in his room to cool it and of his huddling all day with his eyes shut, muttering to himself. His condition, said the witness, was that of a maniac.

Nurse Confirms Doctors' Evidence.
Miss Lillian MacBride, a nurse in the Devonshire Nurses' Home, followed Dr. Wells on the stand. She corroborated the evidence of Dr. Wells as to Thaw's actions and appearance while he was at the institution where she was employed and said she was (Continued on Second Page.)

2ND HOLOCAUST AT PORTLAND

Another Million Dollar's worth Of Property Consumed

DEFIED THE FIREMEN

Started Early This Morning and Was Well Under Control When Suddenly It Again Leaped Beyond the Strength of the Gallant Fire-Fighters and Ate Up Over a Million—Origin of Second Holocaust in Those Days Not Yet Determined

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Portland, Me., Jan. 27.—A fire of undetermined origin started early today in the brick block, numbers 154 to 165 Middle street, occupied by Milliken, Cousins & Company, wholesale dry goods, and A. F. Cox & Company, wholesale hats and shoes.

After a desperate fight of more than three hours the combined fire departments of this city, Biddeford, Lewiston and Bath, had the situation well in hand when the flames broke out anew, and before they could be checked had gained such rapid headway that the men found themselves again helpless, and in order to save the remnant of the business section summoned aid from Boston.

The fire, it is estimated at 8 o'clock this morning, has done a damage of over \$1,000,000. The Milliken, Cousins Company has lost stock valued at \$500,000, while the Cox firm stock is valued at \$500,000.

The building, which is a total loss, is jointly owned by Seth M. Milliken, of New York, president of the Mercantile Bank, who succeeded the late deceased president Heinz and heirs to the Derrig estate in Portland. The burning block is in the very center (Continued on Page Two.)

JUDGE BOYD IN FEDERAL COURT

Adjourned Session of December Term Convenes

BRIEF SESSION TO-DAY

Failure of Grand Jury to Meet and Other First Day Handicaps Defers Activity of Court—Heavy Day Tomorrow—Court With Lecture on "Good Citizenship" Before Grand Jury at Suggestion of Colonel Skinner.

Aside from the formal opening of the court, and the appearance of Judge James E. Boyd, of Greensboro, on the bench, the first day of the adjourned session, of the December term of federal court, was not characterized by the quantity or quality of the business disposed of. In fact there was little doing in the court today. Just enough, perhaps, to start it on its way through the immense docket that it faces, and get the machinery in running order for a big day tomorrow.

Judge Boyd and the officers of the court were on hand bright and early, including District Attorney Skinner. And about the auditorium a few gathered, as such congregations always gather, and for most part these were negroes. Negroes, too, find perhaps something distinctive about the federal building. There is nothing of the "Jim-crow" order thereabouts, every man is, so far as this court is concerned, and to watch them huddling about here, there and everywhere, beside some white man and in between, perhaps, some white women, who have been summoned into the court, mindful of no restrictions and aware that the government invokes no such, they huddle, and sit, and no man can say move! They are on government property and there are no separate set apart for white and colored of the court's congregation. In the absence of other more important matters, time afforded this interesting observation.

The grand jury, that essential adjunct of the court, was not on hand. (Continued on Page Two.)

MISS GLADYS VANDERBILT IS WEDDED TODAY

Beautiful Representative of Family of Multi-Million- aires Now a Countess

HIGH NOON CEREMONY IN NEW YORK TODAY

Hungarian Count Szechenyi Secures His Rich Prize, About Which So Much Has Been Said and Written for Months—The Large Family of Ladies Who Read The Evening Times Will Enjoy the Following Entertaining Account of the Gorgeous Affair, Coming Today Over Our Special Wire From New York Descriptive of the Affair.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

New York, Jan. 27.—Gladys Vanderbilt is now the Countess Szechenyi. Today, at high noon, in the Vanderbilt residence, No. 2 west Fifty-eighth street, she was united in marriage to Count Laszlo Szechenyi, of Hungary.

The ceremony was performed by Monsignor Michael J. Lavelle, of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Nearly a thousand guests, assembled in the great ball-room of the mansion, were as silent as statues, while the services were read.

While there was an air of simplicity about the celebration of the nuptials, there were many features which made the event one of the most striking and impressive ever witnessed in the city.

The bride's gown, of a wonderfully-woven material, but fashioned with a simplicity that accentuated her girlish appearance, was in sharp contrast to the brave splendor of Count Szechenyi's uniform.

Made in the Princess style which distinguishes it from the conventional lines of the usual wedding dress, its heavy ivory satin is untrimmed, save for the elaborate wedding veil, in a voluminous oblique skein of real lace draped a la Watteau, which covers the bride from her head, where it is held by a chaplet of white orchids to the hem of wedding gown.

The bride's flowers are made up into a muff bouquet of white orchids, with a shower of ribbons and orchids flowing from the stems. This was given to her by the count.

They puffed sleeves, looped with sprays of orange blossoms, met the length of white mosquitoir gloves covering the arms.

The gowns of the bridesmaids are of Princess style, of soft, white chiffon. They are empire effect in back, produced by a day girle of very soft white silk with a sheen almost metallic.

The gowns are pleated the skirts with side pleats ending half way below the knees and thus affording the fullness suggestive of a flounce. This flounce has a deep hem, three inches wide, above which is set a band of white embroidered chiffon—a sort of insertion. The embroidery is done in very deep cream silk, making a strong contrast to the cream white material.

The Count wore his uniform of rank—as a lieutenant in the Imperial Hussars. He looked taller and heavier in his blue coat, braided and frogged and embroidered with pounds of gold braid; a red and blue sash, and a sword, with precious metal; bright red trousers, with an inch and a half stripe of gold braid running down the sides, and wearing a jewel-hilted sword, in a gold and silver scabbard.

There was an atmosphere about the wedding, that, while approached at other international ceremonies of the kind, was never equaled. Quiet dignity took the place of fluttering excitement and military uniforms broke up the black and white simplicity.

The ceremony was the one used by the Roman Catholic Church to wed one of its faith to a Protestant. Monsignor Lavelle awaited the two young people at a gold and white arched, with embroidered cushion. Because the bride is not a Catholic, there was no solemn blessing of the ring with holy water, which always is a striking feature of the Catholic marriage.

The bride wore a historic tiara of diamonds—an heirloom which has (Continued on Page Seven.)