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ard and hypocrites that ever happened." (Laughter.)

Tillman and Spooner Meet. In the course of his speech Mr. Tillman became involved in a lively colloquy with Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin regarding the ratification of the Paris treaty.

Instantly a hush fell over the senate and over the people in the thronged galleries. The very atmosphere seemed charged with excitement. With breathless interest the auditors, both on the floor and in the galleries, hung on every word uttered by the South Carolina senator.

Despite the emotion under which the senator was laboring, Mr. McLaurin seemed the calmest man in the senate. 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 part of the historic old hall.

Mr. Spooner demanded to know. "Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is the duty of the senate and the country that he name him. A man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward.

"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 shirk the responsibility for a statement I make. I know that he (Mr. McLaurin) voted for the treaty. I know that improper influences were brought to bear; I know what I believe."

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

Erreps for a Time. 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 which were addressed to the Philippines, detailing some cruel practices practiced on the natives by the American forces.

Mr. Tillman, who was occupying his regular seat on the main aisle, sprang with tiger-like ferocity at his colleague, Mr. Tillman aimed a wild blow at his colleague with his right fist. It landed upon Mr. McLaurin's forehead just above the left eye, although its force was partially spent on McLaurin's arm, which he had raised in effort to parry the blow.

Without the slightest hesitation Mr. McLaurin sprang to meet the attack half way. Mr. Tillman aimed a wild blow at his colleague with his right fist. It landed upon Mr. McLaurin's forehead just above the left eye, although its force was partially spent on McLaurin's arm, which he had raised in effort to parry the blow.

Both senators still were striking wildly at each other, some of the blows landing upon Mr. McLaurin's arm. An instant later the angry senators were pinioned in the arms of Senators Scott and Warren.

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 in the best of spirits. Mr. Tillman was as white as a sheet. As he sat down in his seat he drew his handkerchief from his pocket and wiped blood from his face that seemingly was flowing slightly from the nose. Until that time it had not been supposed that blood had been drawn in the encounter.

Excitement at High Tension. During the fight senators all over the chamber were on their feet. Not a word, however, was spoken. The senate never in all its history had received such a shock.

Remove Seal of Secrecy. As soon as order could be restored Mr. Blackburn said to the speaker, "The seal of secrecy had been removed from the secret session just held he was at liberty to say that during that session he had made a statement to the senate of what the senator from South Carolina (Tillman) was prepared to say to the senate. He was pleased to say to the senate, and he explained that both senators from South Carolina had been declared in contempt. What he desired now to know, and he wanted the chair to rule on the point, was whether any statement could be made to the senate in open session by either of the senators while they were in contempt of the senate."

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Blackburn Demands a Ruling. That they were in contempt, all senators, all the world, now knew. What he wanted to know was whether senators in contempt could address the senate, not as a matter of courtesy, but as a matter of right. On that point he demanded a ruling by the chair.

The senior senator from South Carolina (Tillman), he continued, was willing and anxious to make a statement to the senate, but he wanted to know how he could make it. The action of the senate in declaring Mr. Tillman in contempt was, in his judgment, premature.

Mr. Blackburn objected to any unanimous consent, maintaining that if the senators were declared the floor in that way they held it for any purpose and had the undoubted right to speak on any subject.

Not a Court Case. Mr. Stewart of Nevada was about to suggest the practice of courts in contempt cases, but he was interrupted by Mr. Blackburn with the statement that the senate was not a court in any sense. The senate had its own rules and by them only could it be governed.

Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island said there was nothing in the rules of the senate which governed specifically such a violation of the order and dignity of the body as had occurred. As both senators had been declared by the senate to be in contempt, it was manifest that they would not take the floor except for the express purpose of purging themselves of that contempt. He maintained that the senators from South Carolina had been adjudged out of order by a vote of the senate.

Every senator, still laboring under the emotion which all agreed to conceal, took the motion was amended to and at 2:55 the doors were closed.

The proceedings after the doors closed covered almost two hours of time and resulted in the adoption of a resolution in the form of an order. Senator Scott of West Virginia moved restlessly about in the rear of the chamber and Assistant Sergeant at Arms B. W. Layton arose 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 (Mr. Tillman) said that improper influences had been used in changing the vote of somebody on the 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 get the sense of the controversy."

Still controlling himself with an effort, but still speaking very calmly and with a carefully modulated tone, Mr. McLaurin said, and his words cut through the senate chamber like a knife.

"I desire to state, Mr. President—I would not use as strong language as I intend had I not seen after the senate met replied to his 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 a few seats away, "that the statement is a willful, malicious and deliberate lie."

Mr. Tillman, who was occupying his regular seat on the main aisle, sprang with tiger-like ferocity at his colleague. Mr. Tillman aimed a wild blow at his colleague with his right fist. It landed upon Mr. McLaurin's forehead just above the left eye, although its force was partially spent on McLaurin's arm, which he had raised in effort to parry the blow.

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exciting. Nearly every senator in the chamber was on his feet. Groups of senators were gathered here and there about the chamber, all discussing the portentous event which had thrown the dignified body into a ferment.

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cept I have this to say. If there is any more talk of that kind—or any more—Mr. McLaurin uttered the last sentence of his address, intimating that if there was any further effort to press upon the accusations which had been made against him there might be trouble, there was an evident stir in the chamber. Several senators rose to their feet as if half expecting a renewed outbreak of the trouble.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia and Mr. Patterson of Colorado, both of whom were sitting near Mr. McLaurin, urged him to stop where he was. Mr. Patterson said: "I beg the senator to refrain."

"I will refrain then, Mr. President," said Mr. McLaurin.

As he resumed his seat he made an effort to compose himself as if to dispel any fear on the part of those about him that it might have been his intention to precipitate further disturbances by any violent comments.

Resume Discussion on Bill. After some discussion it was arranged, at the suggestion of Mr. Lodge, in charge of the Philippine bill, that discussion of the measure should be resumed. Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi desiring to address the senate.

Mr. McLaurin then took the floor in opposition to the pending measure. He denounced the method of the majority and declared that the policy was detrimental to the best interests of the United States. The Filipino people did not want the Americans to rule them and were firm for independence. He said it was time the United States returned to its original position and avoided the complications of colonial government.

The senate then, at 6:30, took a recess until 8 o'clock. The senate then reconvened at 8 o'clock, not a dozen senators appearing on the floor.

Fritchard Suggests Bill. Mr. Fritchard of North Carolina made a brief address in support of the Philippine bill. He referred particularly to the advantage the Philippines would be to the south, and upon this point said:

I have examined with great care the importation of cotton and cotton goods to the Philippines from our country. I find that the total importations of cotton and cotton goods to those islands for the period named amounted to \$2,500,000. Of this total the United States furnished the small amount of \$17,500. These figures are surprising, but true. Those islands imported \$2,500,000 worth of cotton and cotton goods from other countries. It is not reasonable to suppose that when our commerce with those islands is firmly established it will surely be at an early day—that the south will furnish the greater part of this \$2,500,000 worth of cotton and cotton goods that has heretofore been furnished by other countries."

Danger of Political Strife. Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana followed in an hour's address in support of the Philippine bill.

"The great danger we have to fear in dealing with the Philippines is not insurrection in the islands, but political exigencies in the United States," said the senator. "The danger is that parties may seek to make issues of conditions in the islands and that our course there will be determined too often by supposed party necessities here."

The senator spoke of the gradual reduction of the army.

"This," he said, "was proof of increasing tranquillity and would seem to forbid negatively the assertion that we are making comparatively no headway in the establishment of good order."

The senate then, at 9:40 p. m., adjourned.

Both Remain in Contempt. The status of Senators Tillman and McLaurin is that they are still in contempt of the senate and only by a vote of the senate can either be recognized either to speak or to vote on any question whatever. The senate is operating under a clause of section 6, article I, of the constitution, which recites:

"Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member."

The senate adopted a resolution declaring both Tillman and McLaurin in contempt. By a vote both were allowed to make statements in which both apologized. But the senate took no further action and the resolution referring the matter to the committee on privileges and elections is still in operation, and until the committee is discharged or the senate takes place the South Carolina senators of contempt they must remain silent in the senate.

This is the judgment of all senators who have considered the question, and the presiding officer, it is said, will refuse to recognize their right to participate in the proceedings until the order is vacated.

DEATH RECORD. Mrs. Lois Ostrom. Mrs. Lois Ostrom, mother of County Commissioner Henry E. Ostrom, died yesterday, at 3541 Franklin street, at the age of 72 years. The funeral will take place Monday, at 2 o'clock from the residence of George A. Ostrom, 3543 Franklin street. The interment will be in Prospect Hill cemetery.

Mrs. Ostrom's death adds another to the number of pioneers who have passed away. She came to Omaha thirty-one years ago. Both Tillman and McLaurin are in contempt of the senate and only by a vote of the senate can either be recognized either to speak or to vote on any question whatever.

Major Eugene A. Ellis, U. S. A. GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Word has been received here announcing the death of Major Eugene A. Ellis, Thirteenth cavalry, U. S. A., at Hot Springs, Ark. At the time of his death he was on sick leave. He was stationed at the custom house, Guantanamo, Cuba, and had been detached from his regiment at the close of the war with Spain.

George Barton, Spearfish. SPEARFISH, S. D., Feb. 22.—(Special.)—George Barton died at his home in Crook county, Wyoming, after a short illness. Mr. Barton was well known in the Black Hills, having come to this region in the early days. He was in business at Spearfish and afterward at Sundance, Wyo., for several years.

Colonel William H. Diekey. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 22.—Colonel William H. Diekey is dead at the Michigan asylum for the insane here. He served during the civil war and was afterward colonel of the Twelfth United States Infantry. He was admitted to the asylum some time ago from the Soldiers' home at Grand Rapids.

Ex-Mayor William Stockley. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Ex-Mayor William Stockley of Philadelphia died last night in that city from paralysis, with which he was stricken several weeks ago. Mr. Stockley was born in 1823. He was three times mayor.

Attorney General of South Dakota. HURON, S. D., Feb. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Attorney General Fyle, who has been very sick for some time, died last night.

FIRE RECORD. Fraternity House at Iowa City. IOWA CITY, Feb. 22.—(Special.)—The Sigma Xi Fraternity house was destroyed by fire early this morning, caused by an explosion of a lamp. Loss on the house, \$10,000; personal property, \$4,000. Fourteen fraternity members living at the house escaped with their night clothes, a few odd lots of coats and shoes. The piano was also saved, the rest of the property is a total loss.

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