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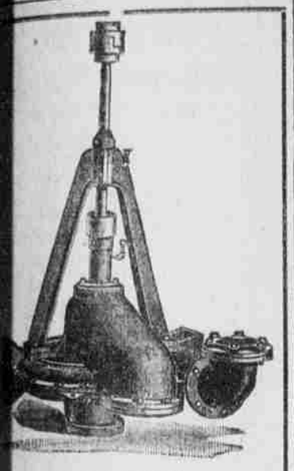

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## GONZALES IS ALIVE

But There Is Small Hope That He Will Survive for Many Hours.

HAS MADE A STATEMENT

In Which He Says He Was Trying to Avoid the Man Who Shot Him.

TILLMAN'S VERSION OF AFFAIR

Says That He Expected to Be Fired Upon by the Editor When They Met.

PRAYERS FOR RECOVERY OF GONZALES

Offered in All Parts of the State and the Chaplain of the Senate Added His Supplication.

Columbia, S. C., January 16.—The condition of Editor Narcisso Gener Gonzales, who was shot yesterday by Lieutenant Governor Tillman on the most traveled street in the capital of South Carolina, is critical, and a bulletin issued by the physicians at 11:30 o'clock states that the symptoms are very grave and the crisis is expected before daylight.

The best doctors in this part of South Carolina hold out little hope of his recovery, though Gonzales has had a strong constitution, excellent habits and a resolute will.

His condition and the details of the tragedy are almost the only topics of conversation in South Carolina. Telegrams came throughout the day from all parts of the State and from many places beyond its borders, expressing sympathy and asking for the latest news as to his condition. All day long sympathetic crowds gathered around a bulletin board on Main street and expressed ardent hopes for the recovery of the stricken man. All the information obtainable was the bulletins the physicians posted on the boards. No one, not even members of his family, was permitted to see the patient.

This morning, in the city schools, and at the South Carolina college, prayers were offered for Mr. Gonzales' recovery, and even in the senate chamber, where Lieutenant Governor Tillman had presided shortly before the shooting, the chaplain prayed that the Almighty would save the life of the stricken editor.

While there is a great deal of feeling over the affair, it can be said with positiveness that it is the wish of Mr. Gonzales and his friends that the matter should be left for the courts to settle.

Gonzales' wound was dressed shortly before 1 o'clock this morning and Dr. Guerry announced that the wounded man was holding his own and doing as well as could be expected, but odds were against him.

At 10 o'clock his pulse was 110; temperature 99, and respiration 28. He rested well until after 1 o'clock, and this gave some encouragement to the physicians, but a period of restlessness followed. At 6 p. m., the wound was dressed and found to be in a satisfactory condition. His condition, the physicians announced, was extremely critical, but was as good as they could expect under the circumstances. There had been no change during the day, and his condition remained practically unchanged at 9 o'clock, when the doctor said his pulse was 110 and temperature 100½.

TILLMAN IN JAIL.

Mr. Tillman spent the day quietly and calmly in the county jail. During the day he had many visitors, including Congressman George W. Croft, former Judge O. W. Buchanan and Coleman L. Blease, who have been retained as his counsel.

Lieutenant Governor Tillman is quartered in the corridor room on the second floor of the county jail. He has a room to himself. This afternoon he had new furniture brought to the room, and is comfortably situated.

During the afternoon two of his counsel brought a copy of a statement which Colonel Tillman had himself prepared in response to an offer from a New York paper that its columns were open to him. It was also requested that a statement be sent to the Associated Press. It is as follows:

I thank you for your courteous and kind telegram, in view of the facts that the dispatches sent out from Columbia emanated from the State, a newspaper of which Mr. Gonzales was editor. I do not deem it necessary to deny anything sent from that quarter. I can only say that when the truth of the affair is known my friends, as well as the people of the country, will see how thoroughly I was justified in acting as I did.

The statements already published in the papers are untrue, and at the proper time I will be prepared to show this. Beyond this, I do not intend to make any statement. James H. Tillman.

The understanding is that Colonel Tillman's line of defense will be that he thought Mr. Gonzales was armed and that he had a weapon in his coat pocket, and that he had his hands in his coat pockets. He is said to contend that he had every reason to believe that Mr. Gonzales was armed and that he ought to have been, even if he was not. Second, that when he aimed his pistol the second time at Mr. Gonzales he did so expecting Gonzales to defend himself and that he lowered his weapon because there was no response and not because of anything Gonzales said, and he denies the reiterated statement of Gonzales that the latter told him to "shoot again, you coward."

Tillman will also, it is understood, contend that he had not met Gonzales before the encounter.

Gonzales' friends maintain that he went no message, that he was quietly on his way to dinner, that he was alone; that he was unarmed; that he said nothing to provoke hostilities, and that Tillman met and promptly fired on him.

ANTE MORTEM STATEMENT.

Gonzales has made the following ante mortem statement:

He said he had just left his office and started for home. When some distance from his office he saw Tillman walking on the street, coming in the opposite direction. Two men were with him, one of whom was Senator Talbert, the other he did not know. They were walking abreast, and as the street was crowded, he would probably have brushed Tillman in passing.

To avoid that, he walked across the pavement, intending to pass on the inside. As he was doing this, Tillman fired. For a moment he was dazed and greatly weakened by the shock. Coming to himself he leaned against the wall of a building for support. After firing the shot Tillman said: "I've done what you told me," and still aimed at Gonzales, who denounced him, saying: "You've killed me, you coward; shoot again if you want."

Tillman then lowered his pistol and walked off.

Being questioned about the report that Tillman said: "I got your message," Mr. Gonzales said, most positively, that he had sent him no message, and that his meeting with Mr. Tillman was totally unexpected, and that he was not armed.

The bullet fired by Tillman pierced the vital spots of Mr. Gonzales' abdomen and pursued a course similar to that in the case of President McKinley. There are fears that peritonitis will set in, and death will then ensue in a few hours.

In a statement to the hospital physicians, before the operation was performed yesterday afternoon, Mr. Gonzales said: "I was unarmed and there was no cause for my assassination; but I die a martyr to a good cause gladly. I have done nothing but my duty, and have nothing to regret."

## THE BOSSES OF TEXAS

LYON IS THE ONLY ONE NOW AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Green Is Expected Soon and Mr. Hawley Is Said to Be Indisposed. Lyon May Lose Out.

(Special to The Post.)

Washington, January 16.—National Committeeman Hawley did not come over from New York today. It was stated at his office tonight that he had wired during the afternoon saying he was indisposed, but that if possible he would be here tomorrow.

E. H. R. Green has wired that he is coming to Washington, but so far as could be learned tonight the exact date of his arrival has not been decided on.

State Chairman Lyon is still here and will probably remain until the other two bosses come. He called at the postoffice department today and went over the postoffice situation in Texas once more, the Houston postoffice, presumably, being one of the topics discussed.

Mr. Hawley's office was also represented at the postoffice department during the day. It seems that John Grant is being made to play rather an important part in the fight that is going on here. According to one story which is being told just now, the president is not disposed to give any answers to friends of Grant, whose scathing denunciation no doubt still rankles in the presidential breast. He is disposed to regard Mr. Lyon as a friend of Grant. It is said, and that is one of the reasons why the knowing ones say the State chairman stands a show to lose in all cases where he is pitted against the National committeeman and Green. However, that is only one side of the matter. Mr. Lyon himself seems to be very confident of victory and his friends think he will get out of the situation whatever there is to be gotten out. He is alleged to have declared that Grant is a friend of his, and a statement to this effect, made by one of the office seekers now in the city, will probably be used against him at the White House.

It was given out at Mr. Hawley's office tonight that he was supporting M. E. Kleberg of Galveston for the vacancy which, it is said, is about to occur in the court of appeals of the Fifth circuit as a result of the retirement of Judge McCormick. The leading candidate to this race just at present, so far as Texas is concerned, seems to be C. W. Ogden of San Antonio. Ransom McCormick of Dallas, a son of the present incumbent, and Judge Kleberg.

There is a mysterious story going the rounds today to the effect that a certain prominent office holder in Texas has become involved in some rather serious trouble, and that a vacancy will probably occur in the near future as a result.

JUDGE BURNS' STATEMENT.

Galveston, Texas, January 16.—The attention of Judge Burns was called to the Washington special of this date relating to Texas appointments, which reads as follows:

"National Committeeman Hawley is supporting McLemore for reappointment, while State Chairman Lyon is for some one else, presumably Hanna. Judge Waller Burns is also said to be doing everything in his power to prevent the place going to Hawley's man."

Judge Burns, after reading the special referred to, authorized the following statement: "The above item, in so far as it relates to myself, is an error. I have offered neither support, nor opposition to any candidate for this position.

"The fact that the incumbent has the indorsement of the Texas member of the National committee is well calculated to aid his candidacy, and the suggestion that this indorsement has even a remote tendency to provoke opposition upon my part is drafting heavily upon the imagination."

## THE APPROPRIATION INADEQUATE.

General Ludington Recommends Larger Amount to Secure Headstones.

Washington, January 16.—Secretary Root today forwarded to the senate military committee a memorandum prepared by Quartermaster General Ludington, in regard to the bill introduced by Senator Forsker to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of soldiers of the Confederate army and navy, and directing the secretary of war to ascertain the location and condition of the graves of such soldiers who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals in the North during the civil war, and were buried near the place of imprisonment.

General Ludington says 30,152 Confederate prisoners of war were buried in eighty-nine localities throughout the country, many having been buried in trenches, as in the case of the remains of the Confederates removed from Fort Delaware and Petch Island, Pennsylvania, to the Finns Point National cemetery, New Jersey. He says it would be impracticable to identify individual graves, notwithstanding the names of persons may be found on record. He also says the appropriation of $100,000 made by the bill is inadequate for the purpose, the headstones costing $2.13 each at the place of manufacture, to which $1.25 approximately should be added. He says the appropriation should be $200,000.

## OPPOSED TO TREATY

Democrats Are Willing to Accept Responsibility for Defeat.

WOULD BENEFIT TRUSTS

But Do Very Little for the People of Cuba or the United States.

BAILEY PREPARING TO FIGHT

Is Now in New York Having His Throat Treated in Preparation for Speech.

The Principle Involved Has Always Had His Opposition and He Will Aid His Colleagues.

(Special to The Post.)

Washington, January 16.—Many conflicting stories regarding the probable fate of the Cuban reciprocity treaty are in evidence today. Senators Lodge, Aldrich and Spooner told the president this forenoon that the convention would undoubtedly be ratified, but they weakened the force of their declaration by adding that if ratification was prevented the democratic party would have to take the blame. All of the republicans are in line, they claim, and will vote for the treaty, but opposition is expected from the senators from Texas, Louisiana, Georgia and other Southern State and this opposition may spread to such an extent as to make it impossible to secure the vote necessary to ratify a treaty. It is likely that the democrats will be entirely willing to take the responsibility of defeating the convention, if it is defeated, for, while it provides for lower duties, it will have the effect of giving whatever benefit may be derived to the sugar trust and not to the people of either Cuba or the United States. On this one point alone the democrats will be justified in voting not to ratify, and in addition they are backed up by the contention of those who, like Senator Bailey, believe the constitution gives no warrant for the negotiations of reciprocal trade relations through treaties. The treaty will be taken up in executive session on Monday and the republicans will probably try to secure a vote as early as possible. Senator Bailey, who, with Senator Foster of Louisiana, will lead the opposition, is now in New York having his throat treated in order that, if necessary, he may make an extended speech.

The impression has prevailed that Senator Culberson was in favor of the treaty. This is not the case. He told The Post correspondent today that he was against the principle involved and had always been.

ENGLISH OPPOSITION.

Liverpool, January 16.—At a special meeting today of the Liverpool chamber of commerce, called to consider the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, it was announced that Foreign Secretary Lansdowne would receive important deputations from the various chambers of commerce of the United Kingdom on January 22 for the purpose of discussing the matter.

The speakers strongly criticised the treaty as practically shutting out other nations from trading with Cuba.

TO PROCURE ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

Mr. Sheppard's Bill Provides for Statistics on a Number of Crops.

(Special to The Post.)

Washington, January 16.—Representative Morris Sheppard today introduced a bill, the purpose of which is to enlarge and strengthen the division of statistics of the department of agriculture and to protect cotton raisers from false and misleading statistical reports made by speculators for their own benefit. The bill provides that in addition to the products now being investigated and reported by the division there shall be included sugar, rice, fruits, vegetables and all other agricultural and horticultural products of commercial importance. The State agents of the division of statistics are to be required to give all their time to the service of the division and are to be paid each $1200 to $2500 per year, the exact amount to be fixed by the statistician and to be based on the amount of work they do and the territory they cover. In addition to the reports now being issued, it is provided that the division shall issue special bi-weekly reports containing all available statistical information regarding cotton, corn, wheat and oats. These reports are to be sent to postmasters in the districts interested to be posted for the information of the public, and are to be given whatever other publicity may be deemed advisable.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Refused Request of Indianola Citizens to Have Mail Sent to Heathmann.

Washington, January 16.—It was stated at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting today that no matters of serious consequence had been under consideration. Secretary Hay and Attorney General Knox were absent. Secretary Moody, who was injured in a runaway accident at Annapolis several days ago, was able to attend the meeting.

Secretary Wilson made a statement of the action of some of the Massachusetts authorities in arresting officials of the agricultural department for cruelty to animals in their efforts to eradicate the foot and mouth disease from that State. The secretary's determination to contest the cases in the courts was approved.

Postmaster General Payne took up with the president some cases relating to the appointment of postmasters. No appointments were announced. It is understood it will be determined early next week whether Samuel H. Vick, the colored postmaster of Wilson, N. C., will be reappointed. The case has attracted wide attention.

No developments were reported in the Indianola postoffice case, except that it has been decided to decline the request of the citizens of Indianola that their mail be sent to Heathmann instead of Greenville, on account of the limited facilities of the Heathmann office.

STARVED HERSELF TO DEATH.

Novitiate's Sacrifice for Those Addicted to the Drink Habit.

San Antonio, Texas, January 16.—Miss Nora Carl, a novice at the convent of the Holy Ghost on Nolan street, died this afternoon at 4 o'clock of starvation. Six weeks ago, Miss Carl decided she must do extra penance for the salvation of the people addicted to the drink habit. From that time until her death she existed on a scanty diet of bread and water. All entreaties of the sisters at the convent, the bishop of the diocese and her attending physician to change her mode of living were of no avail. She faded away to a mere shadow of herself, death resulting from inanition. She was a native of Ireland and came to the United States a year and a half ago with a number of other young ladies who were to enter the order of the Holy Ghost. Early in her girlhood she avowed that a drop of liquor should never pass her lips and that she would always preach against drinking.

EXPENSES CANAL COMMISSION.

Cost Government Nearly a Quarter Million Dollars in Three Years.

Washington, January 16.—The secretary of state has supplied Senator Morgan, chairman of the senate committee on interoceanic canals, with a statement of the expenditures made on account of the Isthmian canal commission. It shows that each member of the commission has been allowed compensation at the rate of $1000 a month, with the traveling and incidental expenses added. These salaries were fixed in 1899, when the commission was created at the suggestion of the president. In the cases of Colonel Peter C. Hanes and Lieutenant Colonel O. H. Ernst of the army, the allowance was equal to the difference between their regular salaries and $1000. Under this arrangement the aggregate amount paid to the nine commissioners as salaries up to February 28, 1902, amounted to $230,289. The traveling expenses of the commissioners at that time had averaged about $1800 each.

LAST CASE ON DOCKET.

Supreme Court Heard Argument in Case Involving Ownership of Mines.

Washington, January 16.—The last case on the docket of the United States supreme court affecting a land grant tried by the court of private land claims, was under argument in that court today. The case is that of Mariano Sena vs. the United States, and it involves 18,000 acres of land in Santa Fe county, New Mexico, on which are located the famous turquoise mines of that Territory.

Special Attorney Matthew Reynolds, who has charge of the government's interests since the creation of the court, says that cases affecting 243 grants and involving $4,000,000 acres of land, have been tried and that all of this area, except about 2,000,000 acres, has been saved to the government.

President Assured Treaty Will Pass.

Washington, January 16.—President Roosevelt was assured today by Senators Aldrich, Lodge and Spooner of their belief that the Cuban reciprocity treaty would be ratified by the senate. It was stated that the treaty, as amended by the foreign relations committee, was satisfactory, practically to every republican senator, and that the opposition now was confined to the democratic side.

COAL STRIKE INQUIRY.

Erie Closed and Scranton Took Up Attack on Miners.

Philadelphia, Pa., January 16.—More mine officials today informed the coal strike commission that under the influence of the union the mine workers restricted the production of anthracite coal and interfered with the discipline of the employes. The Erie company closed its case early in the day.

The Scranton Coal company, which operates, besides its own, the collieries of the Elk Hill Coal and Iron company, took up the attack on the demands of the miners. The Scranton and the Elk Hill companies turn their coal over to the New York, Ontario and Western railroad, which virtually controls them. The witnesses called today testified generally that no blacklist existed; that the contract miners worked on an average of from six to seven hours a day; that the local unions compelled the men to load an equal number of cars, thus restricting the output; that the men were careless in obeying orders, and that frequent petty strikes occurred whenever a man was dismissed for insubordination. One inside foreman, in his testimony, said the employment of check weighman, insisted on by the union, had proved to be a good thing for the company, because the miners sent to the surface cleaner coal.

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