

HOW HE VOTED

On Certain Bills and Why He

Did So Stated

BY SENATOR MANNING.

He Refutes the Charges Made Against

Him by Blaise and Gives

Good Reasons for All the

Votes He Cast in the

Senate.

The following statement from Senator Manning explains itself:

"I did not propose to be drawn away from my plan of campaign or into any controversy, but I intended to conduct my campaign on a high plane, without mud-slinging for I do not intend to ask for the suffrage of the people of South Carolina by detracting from or injuring the character or reputation of my opponents. But, inasmuch as mention has been made of my votes in the legislature on certain measures, I feel it necessary to keep the record straight. I will therefore here correct certain statements which have been made."

"Mr. Blaise in his speech in Columbia spoke with a great deal of feeling when discussing the work of the investigating committee of the cruelty of injuring a man's reputation by insinuations or suspicions. I have not observed this in his reference to me. For it will be found that in giving my record vote on certain measures he has given only a part of that record on those matters, and has done me an injustice and created a wrong impression. He may not have intended this, and he said to me that he would himself make the correction which I called his attention in a personal conversation, but he has not yet done so, and I will therefore set this record straight myself."

"I wish to say, with reference to the bill regulating the rate of interest in 1893, reducing the rate of interest from 8 to 7 per cent, that I voted against that bill. My only business at that time was farming. I was a borrower of money annually, but I felt that if money lenders could not get the current rates for money from farmers that they would lend money elsewhere, and the farmers, instead of getting a money from banks with which to conduct their business, would be forced to get advances from commission merchants on a lien at a rate of interest running from 10 to 30 per cent. For this reason, I voted against the reduction in the rate and believe that that action has proved to be in the interest of the agricultural class."

"On the child labor bill of 1900, I voted against the bill because of an understanding had with Col. Jas. L. Orr, Mr. Lewis Parker, Capt. Ellison Smyth, that they would use their efforts to have the mills repute this matter themselves. If we did not pass the law, I then on that understanding voted against the bill. They made this effort with the mills, but failed. The following year 1901, the act was again introduced and I voted for the bill, voted strenuously for its passage and spoke in support of the bill, as will be found in Senate Journal, 1901, pages 295 and 310."

"On the bill to prohibit trusts, Senate Journal 1902, pages 462-472, my reasons for voting as I did are as follows: There was a section in the bill exempting agreements with regard to the sale of agricultural products. Hence this act had been passed in Tennessee and Texas containing a similar provision. The act of Texas had been thrown into the courts and had been passed on by the supreme court of the United States. The decision of that court was to the effect that the whole act was invalid, inasmuch as this act had been passed in Tennessee and Texas containing a similar provision. The act of Texas had been thrown into the courts and had been passed on by the supreme court of the United States. The decision of that court was to the effect that the whole act was invalid, inasmuch as this act had been passed in Tennessee and Texas containing a similar provision."

"In the senate, I moved to strike out that section, because it would make the bill unconstitutional, null and void. I was trying to save the bill. The senate refused to strike it out. In the face of the decision of the supreme court of the United States, which was so clear and positive, it was simply child's play to pass an act when we knew that the act would be null and void."

"As I said, my purpose was to have a bill that would stand the test of the courts and prohibit trusts and monopolies."

"Mr. Blaise again quotes from the record in part and does me an injustice in the matter of the relief bill. I opposed the bill when it was introduced because it was stated, both by the railroad authorities and the employees of the road, that it was an optional bill with the employees whether they joined this relief department or not. But Mr. Blaise fails to state my vote on the bill the next year."

"In the meantime, I had investigated this matter and made inquiries among the railroad men themselves. I ascertained that it was not optional with the employees, but was practically a matter of compulsion that they should join this department or they would lose their position. My vote for the bill is found in the Senate Journal, 1903, page 243."

"With reference to my position on the Caughman act of 1900, I will say, I voted against a bill in 1892 which provided for a partition in car, but gave no separate toilet accommodation for the sexes, which would have been indecent. This bill failed because of its glaring defects. The separation of the sexes was provided for by the act of 1898, when I was not a member of the legislature. When the bill was before the senate in 1900 to amend this bill, I voted against an indefinite postponement, which would have meant the death of

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William J. Bryan, who is still in London, having had the opportunity of reading American newspapers, consented Thursday to discuss some of the questions which have been raised since he has again become prominent as a presidential possibility. He said: "I notice that I am now described as a conservative, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding on that subject, I wish to say that in no sense I always have been a conservative. The Democratic platform is conservative in that it embodies old principles applied to new conditions. There was nothing new in principle in either of the platforms on which I stood. We were accused of blacking property, when in fact the Democratic party is the defender of property because it endeavors to draw the line between honest accumulation by honest methods on the one side and predatory wealth and immoral methods on the other. It is to the interest of every honest man that dishonesty should be exposed and punished; otherwise the deservings are null and void. We are more radical than I was in 1896 and have nothing to withdraw on economical questions which have been under discussion."

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

Disastrous Meeting of Trolley Cars

Near Buffalo, N. Y.

Five persons were killed and about twenty injured in a collision between two trolley cars on the International Railroad company's line between Buffalo, N. Y., and Lockport Wednesday night. A train of two trolley cars, west bound from Lockport, and due at Tonawanda at 8:15 o'clock, ran into another trolley car, a siding, just east of Martinville and crashed into a trolley freight motor and a train of seven freight cars which were lying on the siding waiting for the passenger train to go by. Five persons were killed outright and a score injured, some of whom may die.

The passenger cars were going at a high rate of speed when the accident occurred, and the impact was terrific. The foremost car was utterly demolished. The wedge-shaped end of the freight motor cut it in half, and the rear car completed the work of destruction. The rear car remained on the tracks, and the engine and the dead end car were overturned. The dead ones: John Bittelman, Lockport, N. Y.; mortician; Charles T. Hutcheson, Lockport; unknown workman, head crushed; girl and boy, supposed to be brother and sister, names unknown, and Mrs. Henry Eitel and a 6-year-old son.

Theodore Nestman, Buffalo; Dr. A. A. Wieland, Buffalo; H. J. Waiz, Buffalo; Mrs. Emma H. Maloney, Buffalo; Mr. J. D. H. H. Niagara Falls; Lee Johnson, ironworker will probably die.

The switch into the siding was not closed, and the passenger car thundered along through the turn and crashed upon the freight engine. There were about forty passengers on the two cars and most of them were killed or injured. The motorman of the first passenger coach was killed, and his body was still in the wreck late Thursday night.

Fell From Trestle.

A caboose and two passenger coaches, left on the curve of the long overhead bridge by which the Seaboard enters Columbia from the south, were knocked off and threw into a bed of splinters twenty feet below Wednesday morning, by a freight coming into the city. Conductor Sneed was fatally hurt, but it is thought that Captain Burquay, who was carried down with him, will recover. These were the only occupants of the coaches. The coaches were part of the first section of the train and they which crashed into them and had been left only for a few minutes, in order to divide the load going around the curve. Engineer Rogers, on the second section, stuck to his machine and was uninjured. His colored fireman was only slightly hurt. Fireman Burquay was waiting for the approaching train as the crash came.

Wife Beaten Killed.

Oliver Bryant, a coal miner of Vanderburg county Ind., drank to excess, and when he went home he quarreled with his wife and ended by giving her a beating. Neighbors heard the screams of the woman, and a mob was organized, and while Bryant was sleeping off the effect of the liquor, those who were in the house took him out, and beat him so severely that he died. Bryant was practically helpless in the hands of the mob, but he was kicked, beaten with clubs and pounded over the head with the fists of the crowd. The mob is said to have been led by A. J. Glecia, a prominent farmer and fruit grower, and he was arrested, charged with murder.

Work of Friends.

In the wreck of the westbound freight train on the Southern railway near Princeton, Ind., and Brake man Capcharr, of Winslow, were killed. Engineer McWilliams was scalded and crushed so badly he will die. After the wreck it was discovered that both ends of the switch were sprung. The east bound passenger train was delayed and thus escaped being wrecked. Bloodhounds have been sent for and an effort will be made to hunt out the wreckers. The railroad company owns the Muren Coal mines which paid the advanced scale demanded by the miners recently and caused some resentment in certain quarters.

Swadlowed His Teeth.

At Fredrick, Md., George Benner, son of ex-Sheriff A. P. Benner, who accidentally swallowed a set of false teeth about nine weeks ago, was hospitalized upon at the Frederick City Hospital and the teeth were removed. When Mr. Benner first swallowed the teeth they were found in his stomach and he experienced no inconvenience. Afterward an operation was deemed necessary.

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THE LOST FOUND.

The Rev. Wm. Aiken Kelly Turns Up

In Charleston.

Rev. Wm. Aiken Kelly, formerly pas-

tor of Grace Methodist church, North Augusta, after being lost to his congregation for nearly two years, has been found, and the opinion prevailing at the time of Mr. Kelly's disappearance that he was suffering mentally is practically substantiated.

It will be recalled that during a pe-

riod when efforts were being made to erect a new church in North Augusta, when the pastor and a committee of the members of the church were working diligently to accomplish that purpose, Mr. Kelly suddenly disappeared and no positive trace could be found of him. The members of the church were in the city, and his disappearance he was in the city, and he visited several supporters of his church, some of the members and several friends. Late the same afternoon he was seen to board the car bound for North Augusta and just before dark was noticed by two or three people to be walking about listlessly a considerable distance from his home.

Later, during the night, when Mr.

Kelly did not come home, Mrs. Kelly appealed to several friends in the village and a search was instituted, but without success. The pastor of the church, who had been in the city, and he visited several supporters of his church, some of the members and several friends. Late the same afternoon he was seen to board the car bound for North Augusta and just before dark was noticed by two or three people to be walking about listlessly a considerable distance from his home.

A dispatch from Charleston says the Rev. William Aiken Kelly has been discharged from the Roper Hospital and is now at home recuperating from the effects of the operation upon his brain, removing a clot of blood, which shortly after he described in complete restoration to health, and enable him to resume his ministerial duties. Mr. Kelly spent some time in Virginia and was for a long time at Charlotte before coming to Charleston. His whereabouts were established shortly after he described in complete restoration to health, and enable him to resume his ministerial duties. Mr. Kelly spent some time in Virginia and was for a long time at Charlotte before coming to Charleston. His whereabouts were established shortly after he described in complete restoration to health, and enable him to resume his ministerial duties.

The surgeon is said to have given it as his opinion that there will be no return of Mr. Kelly's former brain trouble, and his numerous friends through the State share in the hope that his condition will continue to improve, and that he will be soon able to resume his ministerial functions in the church which he served so well.

Lost at Sea.

Clyde steamer Apache arrived in Charleston Thursday afternoon from New York with one passenger short, Walter Irving of Florence. He was missed at the breakfast table Thursday morning and investigation developed that he was not aboard the vessel. His berth has not been occupied and the presumption is that he fell overboard or deliberately elected this method of the ending of his existence. He was seen about midnight, sitting in an easy chair on the deck in bright spirits and gave no indications of any mental trouble which would have induced suicide. He is said to have been drinking and it is possible that he sat on the deck rail, lost his balance and fell overboard.

He Is Looked Up.

At Charleston on Thursday Aaron P. Prieolan, the negro congressional applicant, surrendered himself at the United States marshal's office and was taken over to the county jail to begin his sentence for tampering with the mails when he was running as a railway clerk on the Atlantic Coast Line. He has been in Washington contesting the seat of Congressman Legare, he now deserts the walls of the capitol, in its to serve three months and one month additional, if he does not pay a fine of \$50.

Victim in Disaster.

At New York eight stories above the street, on a flimsy flooring of planks laid across girders, nearly one hundred union iron workers employed on a hotel building at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, attacked three special policemen, who were kept there to prevent trouble between union and non-union workmen. One of the special policemen, Michael Butler, was thrown from the platform and fell two stories to the sixth floor, being fatally injured. The other two were seriously but not fatally hurt.

Disastrous Cloudburst.

A cloudburst and landslide on July 10 at Ocampo Chihuahua, Mexico, almost completely destroyed the city and killed seven or more persons. Many others were injured and it is expected that more will die. All the killed and injured are Mexicans. The American residents are alleviating the suffering of the wounded and are recovering the bodies of the dead as rapidly as possible. Robert Brooks, of the W. C. Greene Gold & Silver Co., at Ocampo, is in charge and is handling matters satisfactorily.

DEAF AND BLIND

In the United States as Reported

by the Census

NUMBER THOUSANDS.

The Total Number of Blind is Nearly

Sixty-Five Thousand, and the

Total Number of Deaf

is Nearly Ninety

Thousand.

The bureau of census has just issued a special report on the blind and deaf in the United States in 1900. The inquiry was conducted under the direction of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who determined the scope of the investigation and wrote the text of the report on the deaf.

The report on the blind gives not only

data concerning color, sex, nativity, marital condition, school attendance, and occupations, but also much information in regard to the age when blindness occurred and the cause of blindness. The total number of blind persons in the United States in 1900 was 64,763—or about one in every 1,200 of the total population. There were 35,645 totally blind, and 29,118 partially blind. These figures, however, can be considered only as the minimum, as an unknown proportion of the blind were not located by the enumerators. The number of partially blind by no means represents the facts as to defective eyesight, but represents only "verified cases."

Of the total number of blind, 37,054, or 57.2 per cent. were males, and 27,709, or 42.8 per cent. were females. In the general population only 51.1 per cent. were males and 48.9 per cent. were females. It is evident that blindness occurs more frequently among males.

About 65 per cent of the blind reported were totally blind and about 45 per cent. were partially blind. A slightly greater proportion of total blind males than of blind females were totally blind. Almost 65 per cent of the blind became blind after 20 years of age, and only 1 more than 30 per cent. before 20 years. Thus it is seen that life is not a defect of birth, but about one fourth of the persons blind from childhood, or about one tenth of the total number of blind, were born blind.

The number of blind per 100,000 of population was greater among the negroes than among the whites, and among the foreign born whites than among the native born whites. The difference in each case being more marked for the totally blind than for the partially blind. The difference in the proportions for the native and the foreign born whites are due largely to the difference in the age distribution among the two classes, the great majority of the foreign born whites being adults, among whom blindness is more common.

The most important causes of blindness were, cataracts; injuries, accidents, and operations; congenital blindness; old age; and sore eyes. Unsanitary conditions were responsible for a slightly greater proportion of cases than any of the above causes. The principal causes of blindness occurring after birth and under 20 years of age were, injuries, accidents, and operations; sore eyes; cataract; measles; and scrofula. The principal causes of blindness occurring in adult life were, cataract, injuries, accidents, and operations; old age; affections of the nervous apparatus, military service, sore eyes and neuralgia.

The report on the deaf gives not only data concerning color, sex, race, nativity, marital conditions, school attendance, and occupations, but also much information in regard to deafness as a defect and to the ability of the deaf to communicate. According to this method of classification, the total number of deaf was finally determined to be 89,278, or one in every 850 of the general population. There were 37,426 totally deaf and 51,852 partially deaf. Of the total number of deaf, 46,915, or 52.5 per cent. were males, and 42,372, or 47.5 per cent. were females. Since in the general population only 51.1 per cent. were males and 48.9 per cent. were females, it would seem that deafness is more common among males than among females, or more susceptible to the diseases which produce deafness.

Negroes constitute 11.6 per cent. of the general population and only 6.2 per cent. of the deaf. That the negroes seem less susceptible to deafness than the whites is probably due in part to less complete returns from the negroes. The proportion of negroes is larger among those becoming deaf in childhood and also among the totally deaf than it is in the aggregate deaf population. The age when deafness occurred is definitely stated for 81,590 persons, and of these 59 per cent. became deaf before the age of 20 years, 48 per cent. before the age of 10 years, and 40 per cent. before the age of 5 years, and 18 per cent. were born deaf.

WANTS EVIDENCE

ON WHICH TO PROCEED AGAINST

CERTAIN OFFICIALS.

Attorney-General Youmans Says That

Lanahan Has Denied Parkers Testimony.

Mr. LeRoy F. Youmans, attorney

general, was instructed by Gov. Heyward about a month ago to proceed with prosecutions against certain dispensary officials. Mr. Youmans has been ill since that time. Wednesday he wrote to Gov. Heyward, in effect, that he could not proceed on the testimony which the supreme court ordered Mr. Parker to give before the investigating committee. Following is the letter to Gov. Heyward:

Dear Sir: It was stated in the Columbia State of June 8th that "the investigation was made yesterday by the attorney general, Mr. LeRoy F. Youmans, to proceed with criminal prosecution against dispensary officials, suspected of misconduct by reason of the testimony of Mr. Lewis W. Parker." The testimony of Mr. Lewis W. Parker referred to is to be found in the issue of the State of June 7th. On the receipt of your letter, I had a conversation with you, in which I stated my views in regard to the most important fundamental legal proposition which I wish to address. As the announcement referred to in the issue of The State of June 8th has been often iterated and reiterated without any mention of what transpired in the conversation between us, I think it proper to state in writing briefly the position I then took, and to which I still adhere.

It will be seen by reference to the testimony of Mr. Lewis W. Parker alluded to, that it consists in the main of portions of what was said to him in conversation by a Mr. Lanahan, who is a citizen and resident of Maryland, and whom our criminal courts have power to compel to testify to the matters which Mr. Parker says Lanahan told him. So much of the statement as relates to misconduct on the part of dispensary officials, consists solely of what Parker says Lanahan told him (Lanahan) by L. W. Byokin, a member of the dispensary board.

I did not then think, and I do not now think that anything revealed by the testimony of Mr. Parker afforded a reasonable ground on which any prosecution proper and necessary to vindicate the law could be instituted against a dispensary official.

Parties charged with the commission of such offenses as are spoken of, can legally be arrested only on warrants issued upon probable cause of the commission of those offenses supported by oath or affirmation. (Constitution, art. 1, sec. 10.) A warrant is a precept under hand and seal of some authorized officer, commanding a tender to be dealt with according to the course of law; is properly issued now upon affidavit, which affidavit must accompany the warrant.

A prosecution at this stage of the case, based on the testimony given would, in my judgment, be premature and unwarranted. It will be remembered, too, that the very carefully prepared resolution, by which the legislative committee was appointed to investigate the State dispensary, the committee is to report its findings to the general assembly. What further developments may be held by the committee, I, of course, cannot anticipate. It is, however, an ill-advised and premature prosecution, result in the miscarriage of justice that I have found it very unsafe to depart from established precedents and well-established practices. As I understand from your letter, the investigating committee has made no report to you of this matter, and you saw in the public prints produced before the investigating committee as the result of a ruling of the supreme court, is the manner in which this subject was brought to your attention.

When the conduct of Black was reported to you by the investigating committee, as there was no affidavit or sworn statement, I advised you not to take any steps looking to his removal as a member of the board until there had been at least an affidavit or sworn statement of what objectionable action it was stated that Black had been guilty. On being informed of this, you, the affidavit was at once supplied. I see no reason, if prosecution is to be instituted in this case against a dispensary official, why it should be taken out of the domain of the general and well-established law. It is perhaps worthy of remark in this connection that the press which informed us of Parker's testimony, informed also that Lanahan does not agree to the version made before the investigating committee.

Very respectfully,
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