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Lieut. Gov. James H. Tillman

A MOTION TO INDEFINITELY POSTPONE NOT DEBATABLE.

Such was the Ruling that Mr. Tillman Made as President of the Senate of South Carolina—The Columbia State Accuses the Lieut. Governor of Entering a Dilatory Motion on the Journal of the Senate, and Quotes Extracts from the Senate Proceedings to Sustain the Charge.

[Special News and Courier]

Columbia, March 23.—In the Washington correspondence of the News and Courier this morning there was mention of another sensation about Lieut. Gov. Tillman and one of his rulings in the senate. An outline was given of the matter and the statement was made that permission had been given to publish the correspondence. It appears that the letters were held at this end of the line. The matter will be conspicuously printed in The State tomorrow on the front page of that paper. The State will say: The following appears in the Capitol Chat column of the Washington Post on Saturday last:

Interesting correspondence has been passed between Senator Frye and Lieutenant Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, the result of which may make another chapter in the political history of Tillman's State. Lieutenant Governor Tillman, when a bill was recently before the South Carolina Senate, decided that a motion to indefinitely postpone the consideration of a certain bill was not debatable. Issue being taken with his decision, he wired to Senator Frye for an expert opinion. Mr. Frye replied that, although Jefferson's Manual was silent on the subject, the motion was debatable. When, however, Governor Tillman later referred to the matter he asserted that Senator Frye had sustained his position. A doubting South Carolina editor wrote to Senator Frye to know the facts, and Mr. Frye answered that Governor Tillman had not quoted him correctly. At that point the matter rests. It is expected that the South Carolina editor will make Senator Frye's letter public, and then it will be up to Governor Tillman to explain.

The "doubting South Carolina editor" was the editor of The State. We were preparing to have the documents in the case engraved in facsimile for reproduction, but as the matter has leaked out in Washington, apparently through the President of the United States Senate, we shall not further delay publication of the evidence we have in hand. This evidence proves that Lieutenant Governor James H. Tillman deliberately and formally spread upon the Journal of the Senate of South Carolina a statement he knew to be false, such statement being made for the purpose of deceiving the Senate on an important question touching the rules of that body. The chain of evidence is complete and cannot be broken.

The State there takes up the newspaper accounts, which led up to the decision of Lieutenant Governor Tillman, and from the daily report, published February 5, takes this extract:

When Mr. Kibler's bill to make domestic fowls subject to the provisions of the general stock law was reached, Senator Henderson moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Senator Graydon also wanted the bill killed in the interest of the prosperity of the State. At this point another sensational episode occurred; Senator Shepard had been presiding when the debate on the question started. Lieutenant Governor Tillman came back in the chair, while Senator Graydon was speaking, and, after taking the gavel, interrupted Mr. Graydon and stated that he was out of order, under Rule 14, and (on) the ground that a motion to indefinitely postpone is not debatable.

Senator Graydon replied that his understanding of the rule was very clear, and that he would appeal to the Senate. Lieutenant Governor Tillman began to state the question of the appeal, when Senator Barnwell asked to

make a statement. He said that the rule used to be that a motion to indefinitely postpone was not debatable, but that his recollection was that at the last session an amendment had been adopted allowing such a motion to be debated. As a matter of fact these motions have been debated in the Senate for many years by common consent.

Lieutenant Governor Tillman here ruled Senator Barnwell out of order on the ground that he was debating a motion that had been ruled out of order.

Senator Barnwell then asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate. He then suggested that Senator Graydon withdraw his appeal and refer the question to the committee on rules. It is always unpleasant to appeal from the Chair, and he hoped that the Senator would withdraw the appeal. Senator Graydon accepted the suggestion and asked to withdraw the appeal.

Lieut. Governor Tillman stated that he much preferred that the appeal should be voted on by the Senate, and read from Jefferson's Manual and the rules of the Senate to sustain the position he had taken.

Senator Graydon, however, persisted in withdrawing his appeal, and the incident was closed without the question of rules being settled. The matter was not referred to the committee. Senator Henderson then withdrew his motion to indefinitely postpone, and the discussion of the bill proceeded on its merits.

Exhibit C. (Senate Report, February 7.)

Senator Shepard offered a resolution, which was adopted, to have the Senate committee on rules to report on whether a motion to "postpone indefinitely" is debatable. The Lieutenant Governor ruled that such a motion is not debatable.

(Exhibit D, Senate Report, February 13.)

Several days ago Senator Shepard offered a resolution requesting the Senate committee on rules to report on the question as to whether a motion "to indefinitely postpone" is debatable under Rule 14, of the Senate. Yesterday Senator Blakeney, for the committee, submitted a report stating that in the opinion of the committee such a motion is debatable. The report was adopted. It will be remembered that several days ago the Lieutenant Governor ruled that such a motion was not debatable.

Lieut. Gov. Tillman asked permission to state his position in the Journal, which was granted. In today's Senate Journal he will have the following: "The Chair respectfully cites the committee to Jefferson's Manual and heartily commends it to the committee on rules for diligent study. Since making the ruling the Chair has taken occasion to inquire of the two highest parliamentarians of the country as to the correctness of the same and is much gratified to learn that it is sustained by them with parliamentary law."

Lieut. Gov. Tillman stated last night that during the day he had wired to Senator Frye, President of the United States Senate, and to Speaker Henderson, of the house of representatives, stating the question and asking their decision, and that both of them had sustained his ruling. (Exhibit E.)

"Editorial Rooms the State, Columbia, S. C., March 13.—Hon. Wm. P. Frye, President of the Senate, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: On February 3 a motion was made in the State senate to strike out the enacting words of a bill and it was defeated. A motion was then made to reject an amendment, offered by the committee reporting the bill, and this also was defeated. Next it was moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, whereupon the Chair, Lieut. Gov. Tillman decided that such a motion was not debatable. The

senator who had made it then moved to commit the bill, and this motion also was ruled out of order by the Chair. The next day, February 4, it was stated by a member that the motion to indefinitely postpone had by consent of the senate been for many years held to be debatable, but the lieutenant governor ruled this statement out of order on the grounds that the senator was debating a motion that had been ruled out of order. February 6 a resolution was adopted by the senate to have the committee on rules report whether a motion to postpone indefinitely was debatable. The committee reported February 12 that such a motion was debatable, and the report was adopted by the senate, whereupon Lieut. Gov. Tillman had a statement inserted in the Journal containing the following assertion: "Since making the ruling the Chair has taken occasion to inquire of the two highest parliamentarians of this country as to the correctness of the same, and is much gratified to learn that it is sustained by them. Of course the interpretation placed on the rule by the committee on rules will be henceforth observed, however much at variance it may be with parliamentary law."

The same evening he gave a statement to the press declaring that during the day he had wired to Senator Frye, President of the United States Senate, and to Speaker Henderson, of the House of Representatives, stating the question and asking their decision, and that both of them sustained his ruling. (The State, Columbia, S. C., February 13, 1902.)

I now beg you to inform me, at your earliest convenience, whether the Lieutenant Governor made such an inquiry of you, stating the case as herein presented, with advisement of the practice of the Senate of South Carolina, and whether you made such a reply as reported to the Senate and the press. Very truly yours, N. G. Gonzales, Editor the State.

The same to the Hon. D. B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives. (Exhibit G.)

Mr. N. G. Gonzales, Columbia, S. C.—My Dear Sir: I have your letter of March 13. A motion to postpone indefinitely a pending measure, both under parliamentary law and under the rules of the Senate, is debatable. So also is a motion to commit.

I had a telegram from Lieut. Governor Tillman in relation to the indefinite postponement of a measure, and my reply was: "Jefferson's Manual silent. Motion necessarily debatable. Debatable under rules of senate. I am, very truly yours, Wm. P. Frye. (Exhibit H.)

Speaker's Room, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1902. Mr. N. G. Gonzales, Editor the State, Columbia, S. C.—My Dear Sir: Your letter of inquiry was received today. On February 12, 1902, I received from James H. Tillman, Lieutenant Governor, the following: Columbia, S. C., February 12, 1902.—To Speaker D. B. Henderson, H. R.: Kindly wire me if, in your opinion, a motion to indefinitely postpone is debatable under Jefferson's Manual?

At once on receipt of the above I telegraphed the following reply: Yes, the House of Representatives debates the motion to postpone indefinitely, and has done so for many years. Had the Manual forbidden it, this would hardly have been done without a special rule giving positive permission. Very truly yours, D. B. Henderson

The other exhibits are the following extracts from the Senate Journal: February 12.—S. JIS: Mr. Shepard, a resolution as to Rule 14 Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on rules to consider and report whether or not motions to indefinitely postpone are debatable under Rule 14, of the Senate; That in the opinion of Senate committee a

motion to indefinitely postpone is debatable under Rule 14 of the Senate. On immediate consideration the report was adopted. Whereupon the President said: The Chair respectfully cites the committee to Jefferson's Manual and heartily commends it to the committee on rules for diligent study. Since making the ruling the Chair has taken occasion to inquire of the two highest parliamentarians in the country as to the correctness of the same, and is much gratified to learn that it is sustained by them. Of course, the interpretation placed on the rule by the committee on rules will be henceforth observed, however much at variance it may be with parliamentary law."

The final exhibit is the statement of the committee on rules, which is quite long, and concludes by saying: The Rule 14 was amended at the session of 1901 (see Senate Journal, page 104) so as to make the motion in question debatable to meet the then ruling of the Chair. This amendment was necessary because a motion to "postpone indefinitely" is strictly a motion on the merits, subsequent to the adoption of the amendment. At the last session the present presiding officer of the Senate allowed the motion in question to be debated. (see Senate Journal, 1901, pages 189 and 385.) Now, however, the rule as amended, ruled non-debatable, and Jefferson's Manual is cited as authority. Under Rule 42, of the Senate, Jefferson's Manual governs only in cases not embraced in the rules of the Senate. As shown this question is embraced, but a "diligent study" of Jefferson's Manual only sustains the report of the committee. It is needless to quote, but see Jefferson's Manual, Rule 22, page 148; also see rules United States House of Representatives, page 240, Rule 26, subdivision 4, under heading "Debate." This is also confirmed on page 369 and 373, under heading "Postpone"; on page 468 we find: "On motion to postpone indefinitely, the whole question is open to debate."

Now, where in Mr. Jefferson's works, as compiled by resolution of the United States House of Representatives, do we find that a motion to postpone indefinitely is not debatable? W. S. Blakeney. Ch'man Committee on Rules.

The incident at the time occasioned considerable stir and comment, and this new development will occasion very much more of a sensation.

White House Song.

[Air, "John P. Robinson."] The shoddy-backed chivalry made a wry face; "The White House is asking a dinky to dine! Any gentleman, after this shocking disgrace, When he is invited will shyly decline!"

But Booker T. Washington, he Sat down to his soup as polite as could be.

A prince came to town, and he made a grand spread In the very same mansion where Booker had dined. "A black man has been there before you!" they said. But the emperor's brother remarked: Never mind! Your Booker T. Washington, he Is a mighty brave fellow, his friends all agree."

The guests were invited; who wouldn't forget In the hope of such honor that horrid disgrace? But one, at a very wrong moment, had set The seal of his fist in a sad brother's face.

"Fell Senator T." Says Toddy, "for me, There'll be no room for him with 'Prince Henry at tea."

"No room, sir? and all the ambassadors there! With even a German schoolmaster they say! They could put in a leaf and fetch some sort of chair, And let me squeeze in between Pauncetote and Hay!"

Senator T. Swore a word, and says he: "The chair Booker sat in might answer for me!"

—J. T. Trowbridge in The Independent.

TILLMAN'S TARIFF SPEECH.

HE WANTS PROTECTION FOR AN "INFANT" IN THIS STATE.

The South Carolina Senator's Humorous Way of Introducing his Subject to the Attention of the Senate. He Says a Good Word for Dr. Shepard's Tea Farm and for Tea Culture as a "Young Southern Industry, but He Does Not Propose the Subject Just Now, Preferring to Let the War Revenue Repeal Bill Pass.

[Special News and Courier.]

Washington, March 23.—South Carolina has an infant industry. Senator Tillman, when the bill for the repeal of the war revenue taxation was called up in the Senate last Friday, introduced the infant to the Senate as "a poor, little, meekly Southern tariff baby, with only one protected citizen, so far as a South Carolinian." He referred, of course, to Dr. Charles U. Shepard and his tea farm at "Pinehurst," Summerville, S. C. A short time ago Dr. Shepard wrote a letter to Senator Tillman asking his assistance in defeating the repeal of the war tax on foreign teas. It was in this connection that Senator Tillman called the Senate's attention to the tea culture experiment in South Carolina. And while he did not care to plunge the Senate into a tariff debate just at this time, Senator Tillman gave notice that he would, at the earliest opportunity, attempt to have this tax on tea reinstated.

In his letter to Senator Tillman Dr. Shepard stated that under the protection of the ten cents per pound tax on tea and the assistance of Congress in providing funds for experimentation in tea culture, there was strong hope of successfully launching a new industry in the Southern States. An estate of one thousand acres is being established gradually and foreign capitalists are seeking to invest \$200,000 in another plantation in that vicinity. In addition Dr. Shepard says in his letter that the numerous small undertakings and correspondence with the leading officers of the big trunk line systems of the South and Southwest both lead him to believe that tea culture will soon be established on a large scale and that parties are now contemplating the purchase of experimental tea estates along these railroads.

The repeal of the tax on foreign teas will, in the opinion of Dr. Shepard, deprive American growers of assistance equivalent to the difference in the cost per pound of tea between the local and Oriental price of labor, and not only discourage those who have embarked in the industry, but prevent others who are now considering the project from attempting to follow them.

Senator Tillman read to the Senate Dr. Shepard's letter and an extract from an official statement of the Secretary of Agriculture commending the industry heartily. Senator Tillman then went on to make the point that the establishment of large tea farms in the South would offer employment to many of the thousands of little pickaninnies along the coast. Dr. Shepard utilizes this labor with success on his farm, and, in addition to being taught how to pluck tea and to perform other work in connection with the product of the crop. Dr. Shepard has established schools at Pinehurst, where these negro children are received and educated.

"Having called your attention to the fact," said Senator Tillman in conclusion, "that we have a little baby in South Carolina that might, with your assistance and benevolence, yield some aid and comfort to those little colored children in the way of calico frocks, handkerchiefs, ribbons and a little better food, and in time enable capital to go into those lands and, by training the negroes in planting tea, have that region, which is now selling from only one to five dollars an acre, blossom like a rose; and notifying you that whenever the opportunity offers, if I am in this chamber, I propose to press for a tariff on both tea and coffee; although we have not any coffee plantations down there, we have some in Porto Rico, we are going to have some in

the Philippines and we have got some in Hawaii—but as a Democrat, desirous of having a revenue tariff mainly, with incidental protection, I will let this bill come to a vote and subsides for the present."

It is expected that the visit of President Roosevelt and the Cabinet to the Charleston Exposition next month will include a visit to Pinehurst, where they will be conducted over the tea farm and be enabled to see for themselves what is being done in the way of tea culture, as well as in behalf of the negroes. Secretary Wilson entertained the Cabinet some time ago at one of their meetings with a description of the tea farm at Pinehurst, and he will post the President and other members of the Cabinet in regard to the industry before their arrival at Pinehurst. It is expected that good results will follow the visit of the party to Pinehurst, and this, together with Senator Tillman's efforts in the Senate, may result eventually in having the tax on tea restored.

MR. RUCKER FOR CONGRESS.

Has Made Formal Announcement of His Candidacy—He Will Make an Active Campaign Good Record.

[Anderson Daily Mail, 20th.]

Anderson will have two candidates for congress in the approaching primary. Hon. Geo. E. Prince announced himself as a candidate some time ago, and yesterday Hon. E. M. Rucker, Jr., formally announced that he would be in the race. There has been a rumor for some time that Mr. Rucker would be a candidate but he did not fully determine to run until yesterday. He has received a great deal of encouragement from his friends in different parts of the district.

Mr. Rucker is a well known and popular young lawyer of this city and will make an aggressive campaign. He has served two years in the legislature from this county and made a splendid record, having introduced several important measures, among them the bill making an important amendment to the law as to chattel mortgages, requiring the property mortgaged to be written instead of printed; the bill which resulted in the building of the union passenger depot in Anderson; the bill providing that in charge of venue cases the cost of the trial shall be borne by the country in which the indictment originated; the bill doubling the amount for Confederate pensions, though he had nothing to do with the law prescribing the manner in which the pension shall be distributed; and the bill to allow Confederate soldiers to peddle in cities and towns without licenses. He was an ardent advocate, though not the author of the bill to provide free school books for children whose parents are not able to buy them.

Mr. Rucker was for five years an attorney in the office of the secretary of the interior in Washington under Mr. Cleveland's last administration and is thoroughly conversant with public men and affairs.

Important, It True.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Wilmington, N. C., March 20.—It is rumored here that the parties holding controlling interest in the Atlantic Coast Line system have sold out to the Pennsylvania Railroad. The price paid cannot be learned. No confirmation of this rumor can be had, for all in a position to know are reticent or profess ignorance.

The Pennsylvania Railroad made an offer some years ago of \$4 per share for controlling interest in the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the parent road and the main link in the whole system, which comprises over 2,500 miles of road in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and connecting with the Plant system of Georgia. It forms the shortest and main line between Florida and the Northeastern States. The Atlantic Coast Line is in excellent condition, the market value of its stock being far above par, and it has paid its owners handsome dividends.

LOWER RATES TO CHARLESTON.

NOW EVERYBODY CAN VISIT THE EXPOSITION.

Reduction Applied to State Railroads Doing Their Part to Help the People and the Big Show in Charleston.

[The State, 26th.]

The management of the Charleston exposition and the railway lines interested intend that the people of Columbia and of the State at large shall have no excuse as far as cheap rates are concerned for not visiting South Carolina's great exposition. The slash in rates forecasted in The State last week has been made.

To Col. Jno. H. Averill is due much of the credit of originating the project of the exposition and carrying it through to the present time, and he is now using every effort to place it within the reach of the people of South Carolina to see for themselves what the exposition really is. To this end arrangements have been made with the railroad lines for exceedingly low rates on each Tuesday during the month of April.

The following are given the readers of The State as a sample:

Columbia.....	\$2 00
Canden.....	2 15
Aiken.....	1 85
Lexington.....	2 13
Union.....	2 05
Spartanburg.....	3 35
Chester.....	2 00
Windsboro.....	2 50
Orangeburg.....	1 20
Rock Hill.....	3 20
Newberry.....	2 00
Prosperity.....	2 50
Pomaria.....	2 45
Anderson.....	3 70
Blacksburg.....	3 80
Gaffney.....	3 70
Greenville.....	3 05
Allendale.....	1 50
Greenwood.....	3 10
Barnwell.....	1 50
St. Matthews.....	1 40
Darlington.....	1 70
Sumter.....	1 50
Bennettsville.....	2 10
Florence.....	1 55
Denmark.....	1 85
Blackville.....	1 40

These rates are based on one-half the regular one way fare from all points in South Carolina to Charleston and as stated will be sold on each Tuesday in April, with final limit of three days, thus enabling parties who go to Charleston on Tuesday to return on any train leaving Friday up to 12 o'clock midnight of the following date of sale.

With the special attractions that will be offered at the exposition during the month of April there should be crowds going on every Tuesday. The following are some of the special features referred to: Tuesday, April 1.—Students of Wofford college.

Wednesday, April 2.—Cadets of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, April 2 and 3, Shriners' Day.

Tuesday, April 8.—The President of the United States and his party will be there. The North Carolinians will be there in force from April 8 to 14.

Tuesday, April 16.—The States of Georgia, Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Col. Averill is now in Columbia and is preparing to present the rates to the people of the State in so forceful a manner as to induce a large attendance during April.

Interesting Facts About Alice Roosevelt.

[From the Ladies' Home Journal.]

She has blue eyes. She is an excellent horsewoman. Her hair is light brown and wavy. Her features are clear cut and regular.

She is said to be a typical American girl. She was 18 years old on February 11, 1902.

She is very fond of dogs and has a black and tan as her special pet.

Miss Roosevelt is gracefully slender and a little below the medium height.

She was born in New York city in a roomy, old fashioned house at 6 West 57th street.

Her mother who was Miss Alice Hathaway Lee, of Boston, died three days after the daughter's birth.