

SENATOR TILLMAN MAKES A STATEMENT

EXPLAINING POSITION OF MINORITY OF PHILIPPINES AND CUBA.

Extra Session Would Hurt Them—Personally He Rather Gave New Received Pledges But Worked for Charleston.

[Special to The State.]

Clemson College, March 9.—When Senator Tillman, who is here attending a meeting of the Clemson board of trustees, was asked this morning for an interview regarding his attitude the Senate in reference to the Cuban, Philippine and Charleston exposition matters, he was disposed to be contemptuous and indifferent, saying he was tired answering the jokes and attacks of those daily papers which had always opposed him and whose stuff the people of the State seldom regarded seriously. Perhaps the fact that the man of the pitchfork had not then breakfasted had some influence on his naturally gentle disposition.

However, after reflecting that the people of the State might want some information the senator consented to talk through briefly.

"The question of why the Democratic minority did not resist the Cuban and Philippine amendment has been set forth very clearly in the congressional record. It is not to be wondered at that these newspaper editors have taken the wrong view, as they depend on the Associated Press synopsis which is very meagre necessarily, and often colored to suit the Republicans.

"In a consultation among the Democratic senators there was a difference of opinion as to the advisability of filibustering. The Philippine amendment was altered to our satisfaction—as far as any such scheme could be made satisfactory—by prohibiting the sale of land, lumber, mines, etc., and forbidding any permanent franchises, so that carpet-baggers who may be sent there to administer a so-called civil government will be very much hampered in their purposes to loot the islands.

"So far as the Cuban amendment was concerned, the minority was hampered by the fact that our members of that committee, Messrs. Money and Teller, and the latter was the author of our Cuban war pledge, had acquiesced in a large measure with the proposed legislation. They had secured a much more moderate and satisfactory programme than had originally been proposed by the Republicans, and while no entirely satisfactory they assured us that the Republicans in an extra session where they would have a free hand would be still more exacting in their demands.

"The Democrats and their allies among the Populists and Silver Republicans were, therefore, confronted with this situation: The next congress, being overwhelmingly Republican, with larger majorities in both branches, could be relied on to do Mr. McKinley's bidding, and in addition to carrying out the original programme in regard to the Philippines and Cuba, there was almost a certainty that it would have passed the ship subsidy bill. For in addition to this a protracted filibuster causing an extra session would have given them an excuse to change the rules and provide for cloture. As it is, Senator Platt has introduced a resolution looking to such a change. I think it won't be carried now, but it certainly would have succeeded if we had acted as my critics desired.

"So we as a minority had to consider whether we could ultimately resist the proposed betrayal of Cuba and exploitation of the Philippines successfully in the extra session, and it appeared wiser to fully expose the infamies of the two amendments and then allow a vote.

"I did what I could," said the senator concluding as the breakfast bell rang, "in a legitimate, decent way, to get the appropriation for Charleston, and there was practically no opposition in the senate. The op was in the house."

"I gave no pledges and received

none," continued Mr. Tillman, warming up a bit and putting on that fierce look of his "All of the 'honorable' and 'reliable' correspondents who have been quoted to prove the contrary are Republicans who are quick to flyblow Democratic senators. Their lies would not be paraded in our papers except that it is done by those who have always hated and lied on me."

"Shall I say that you are pleased with the turn of affairs in Anderson?" "Oh, yes. I am glad for the impression it will make outside the State, to see the brave, firm, sensible attitude taken by the court and the jury. For a still better effect along this line I would like to have seen indictments at once handed out. We want the outside world to see and know that we are able and willing to deal with the matter. Outside interference from the United States government is ready to come in, if we fail to do our full duty in stamping out the infamy and punishing the wrongdoers." W. H. McCaw.

Laws That I Am Going to Pass.

[Lexington Dispatch.]

If I run for the House the fellow that beats me will have to get up and get for the following laws I am going to pass:

The farmer that plants corn on upland closer than four or five feet in the drill, put him in the penitentiary.

Any one that don't send his children to school as long as there is a free school, put him to the whipping post.

Any one that is not vaccinated put him in jail and vaccinate him with pure smallpox.

Any farmer that does not salt his hogs once a week, put him on the chain gang, for a hog salted once a week will not die of the cholera.

All farmers must raise corn and grain enough to do them, if they don't I will put them to work in a blacksmith shop.

If any man does not help his wife about the house on rainy days or Sundays, he shall not have any dinner.

If any lady cooks a meal of victuals and announces that it is ready, if anyone of the family does not come at once, he shall have his mouth filled with cold muck and a handkerchief tied over it to keep him from swallowing it.

If any person complains of hard times, put him in the penitentiary, poor house and chain gang, all three at the same time. No one has any right to complain of hard times.

All bachelors over 40 years shall be hung at once.

All old maids over 30 years, who have had five good chances to marry and refused them, shall be sent as missionaries to China as a punishment for not marrying.

The man that out talks his wife in a quarrel shall be shot.

Any man whose wife has been dead five years and has not married again shall be paid a premium for he has shown plainly to the world that he needs it by not having sense enough to marry again.

Every person shall have a milch cow, poultry, good garden, two dozen or more Japanese plum trees, for they are worth twenty five dollars a tree, a grape arbor, peach trees, a good peach and apple orchard, if he fails to have them he shall be sent to Africa.

Any man that digs a well in his lot instead of near his house shall be made, draw and carry all the water his wife needs, for he can run a trough from his well to his lot to water his stock.

Any one that keeps hogs nearer than 200 yards to his dwelling house shall be made sleep with them until he dies of typhoid fever.

Any one that drinks whiskey and don't put 99 per cent. of water in it shall have his stomach lined with copper before he drinks it, so this X and XX whiskey shall not burn out his stomach. A nice man will spend his money to make his family happy, but a fool will spend his for dispensary whiskey and let his family suffer.

Any member of the House that is guilty of eating pindars shall be lodged from that body.

You have my laws and platform, so help me carry them out.

Yours truly,
P. J. Rucker.
Columbia, S. C., Feb. 15, 1901.

MUCH PLEASED WITH COLUMBIA INSTITUTIONS.

WHAT THE REV. MR. ORNE SAYS OF THEM.

Careful Inspection Made of Charitable and Correctional Institutions—Work in Behalf of Indigent and Ill-Treated Children.

[The State, March 6.]

Rev. and Mrs. A. S. Orne, who are traveling through the country, in inspecting charitable and correctional institutions, in the interest of indigent and ill-treated children, have prosecuted their "mission of mercy" faithfully during their stay in Columbia. Upon being asked yesterday as to how the institutions here compared with others visited, he expressed himself emphatically: "They all rank very high, and I have fewer suggestions to make than in most cities and counties. Of course," continued Mr. Orne, waxing warm over the subject so dear to his heart, "your most promising institutions are the Epworth orphanage and Industrial Home school.

"Yes, I do believe prevention is more Christian and much cheaper than poor houses or prisons. I have been a student of sociology for 25 years, and I find that heredity and environments breed criminals—poor houses and prisons confirm them. The offspring of one abandoned girl, traced through six generations, numbered 600, and all were either crooks or criminals, insane or idiotic.

"A young man married a pauper wife in 1840. In 1880 thirty of their offspring had been continual county charges, and when out of poor house or prison lived by begging or stealing.

"A father, mother and five children spent the winter of 1886 in the poor house. All are now serving sentences in penal institutions.

"From 95 to 99 per cent. of our criminals (and they have increased 75 per cent. during the past ten years, our population increasing only 21 per cent.) come from this class of children.

"One hundred thousand children have fathers in prison; 2,000 persons killed by mobs; 20 have been burned during the last ten years. Fourteen thousand murdered in 1899, against 1,000 in 1887, and 6,000 suicides. A majority of both classes came from neglected children. Lincoln's and Garfield's assassins, and nine-tenths of 1,000,000 tramps are of this class also.

"Not 5 per cent. of the 1,000 poor houses and 1,800 jails have regular religious services, more than half none at all. In places cursed with drink and contagious diseases we have found 500,000 homeless children (30,000 abandoned last year). Born by no volition of their own will, no control whatever over the first ten years of their existence in this wicked world, no choice whether they shall be trained as Christians or taught as criminals, beaten and banged about in an atmosphere of drunkenness and dishonesty, creatures of circumstances—how can their course be other than criminal?"

"It is because of these things that God has sent us out to speak in thunder tones to the people that the perpetuity of our civil and Christian institutions plead for prevention.

"Children who are born and brought up in the slums are self-raised, and being self-raised, they tend to evil. We want settlements in the by-ways, and by that I mean we want to go down into the slums and teach those of the tenement houses cleanliness and godliness. We want to teach the children to use their hands as well as their heads. We want to place them in a position to be able to help themselves. We want to give them an opportunity to bend their inclinations to their wishes, and make of them useful citizens and industrious artisans. There lies all hope for the reformation of the street Arab and alley wail."

Mr. Orne and his wife travel, and have traveled all over the country, for 25 years, working as they are working in this city. While he does a great amount of work in all manner of

prison reform, he and his good wife devote most of their time to efforts to inaugurate movements looking to the institution of "juvenile courts," and the entire separation of juvenile prisoners from the more mature offenders. The juvenile courts are courts where nothing but children are tried, and instead of being confined in prisons with the older offenders are confined in separate establishments, tried separately and thus enhancing the possibility of reforming them and having them brought up in the right path.

SOUTHERN SELECTED AS OFFICIAL ROUTE

For Veterans to Use Going to Memphis Reunion and to the Chickamauga Park.

[The State, March 11.]

The Southern railway, with its two routes between the points, one being through the mountain region of North Carolina, has been selected as the official route for the veterans moving to the annual general reunion at Memphis from this State, for the veterans and others going to the unveiling of the South Carolina monument at Chickamauga park, and for the movement of troops expected to attend the latter ceremonies.

The official choice of the route was made by Gen. C. I. Walker of Charleston, commanding the State organization of Confederate veterans, and a member of the monument commission, representing also the military department of the State by request. His decision in the matter has been announced in the shape of the following letter to Division Passenger Agent R. W. Hunt, a copy of which has been sent. The State by Gen. Walker for publication:

Charleston, S. C., March 9, 1901. Mr. R. W. Hunt, Division Passenger Agent, Southern Railway Co., Charleston, S. C.

Dear Sir: From my position as commander of the South Carolina division of the United Confederate veterans it is my duty to select the route for the transportation of the veterans to the Memphis reunion. The South Carolina Chickamauga commission, of which I am secretary also directed me to make the same arrangements for transportation veterans and visitors to the unveiling ceremonies; and Adj. Gen. J. W. Floyd also requested me to arrange the route for movement of the State volunteer troops to the unveiling of the Chickamauga monument.

I have daily considered the advantages of the various routes offering their services, and I am sure that the greater facilities to all concerned going and coming, for both events, are offered by your route (Southern railway), and I beg to advise that it has been selected as the official route to carry the veterans to the Memphis reunion, May 26, 1901, and veterans, State volunteer troops and visitors to the unveiling ceremonies of the South Carolina monument at Chickamauga May 27, 1901.

I will confer with you further as to the time of the leaving of trains, so that you can announce the same.

Yours very truly,
C. I. Walker,
Commander S. C. Div. U. C. V.
Com. S. C. Chickamauga Mon. Com.

The Southern proposed to arrange every detail for the comfort of the veterans on this trip. The best coaches in the service of the system will be furnished, and representatives of the company will accompany the veterans and troops on the outward trip. Arrangements will be made for a stop off at Chickamauga park so that the largest number possible may attend the unveiling ceremonies there. A schedule will be arranged keeping the veterans and all others who go on the road the shortest possible length of time. The Southern runs all the way through to Memphis, Tenn., where the reunion will be held, and the trains can thus be handled with greater dispatch than if they had to move over several different roads. The Southern officials promise to do all in their power to make the trip as pleasant as possible for the veterans, the soldiers and the civilians alike.

North Carolina Mills Compromise.

THEY ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT ABOUT CHILD LABOR.

Limits Gauge and Hours of Work No child Less Than 12 to be Employed During School Term—None Under 10 at any Time.

[The State.]

Charlotte, N. C., March 10.—The present session of the Carolina legislature has decided not to enact any legislation regulating work in any of the cotton mills of the State. The operatives as well as the mill owners were anxious to avoid any legislation, preferring to work out the problem in their own way. An agreement signed by nearly all the mill owners of the State was submitted to the legislature, and this agreement was accepted in lieu. Following is the agreement entered into by the mill owners of the State:

First. That one week's work shall not exceed 60 hours.

Second. That no child less than 12 years old shall work in a cotton mill during the term of an available public school provided. This shall not apply to children of widows or physically disabled parents. Provided, further, that 10 years shall be the lowest limit at which children may be worked under any circumstances.

Third. That we will cooperate with any feasible plan to promote the education of the working people in the State, and will cheerfully submit to our part of the burdens and labors to advance the cause of general education.

Fourth. On the basis of the above agreements of cotton mill owners and managers we hereby petition the legislature not to pass any labor laws at this session of the legislature.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Petter

McLAURIN NO MORE IN THE PARTY

Has Himself Read Out of the Democratic Party—Explanation of the Action of the Junior Senator from South Carolina as Given by Jos. Ohl.

[The State, March 12.]

The following article from the pen of Jos. Ohl, and dated Washington, appearing in the Atlanta Constitution of yesterday, will be of peculiar interest to the people of South Carolina:

"Senator McLaurin of South Carolina is no longer a Democrat. His name has been stricken from the Democratic caucus roll, and this has been done with the endorsement of the gentleman himself.

"Senator McLaurin has, in fact, virtually read himself out of the party which elected him to the position he now holds. Whether he is to be classed as Independent or Republican, or whether he will prefer to retain the title Democrat in the official congressional directory is some thing for the senator himself to determine. As has been stated, however, he is no longer on the Democratic caucus rolls.

"For some time the junior senator from South Carolina has been voting with the Republicans on every occasion where there was a division on anything like political lines. To Democratic friends who have spoken with him on the subject he has contented himself with declaring that his votes were in accordance with his conscientious idea of what was correct, and has said that he would continue to vote as he thought right, despite the criticism of all his Democratic colleagues. Indeed, these criticisms from other Democrats seem to have aroused his resentment to such a degree as to make him vote with the Republicans oftener, perhaps, than he would otherwise have done. He has up to the present declared that he was a Democrat, and that it would be found, when the matter came to a test, that his votes met the approval of the most progressive element of Southern Democracy. Now, however, he has for-

mally separated himself from his party.

"When Senator Jones, as chairman of the Democratic steering committee, began sending out his notices for the caucus of Democratic senators held last week, he was undecided as to whether he should send a notice to Senator McLaurin or should not. The South Carolina senator had so completely broken off his relations with his fellow Democrats and had so consistently voted with the Republicans, even supporting the Philippine amendment to the army bill, that Senator Jones was doubtful of his status, and accordingly consulted several of his fellow Democrats, asking them what course he should pursue towards Senator McLaurin. The matter was discussed at some length, and it was finally decided that the best possible way to solve the problem would be for Senator Jones to consult the wishes of Senator McLaurin.

"This the Arkansas senator did, making it plain that the matter of party affiliations was entirely in the South Carolinian's own hands.

"Senator McLaurin asked that his name be stricken from the caucus rolls. He said he did not care to go into Democratic caucuses in the future, and that he would break off all associations with his late party associates.

"This act on his part will probably make a lot of difference in Senator McLaurin's political future. He has determined to be a candidate to succeed himself in the senate, and has been expecting to make the race in the Democratic primaries, counting on securing the support of the manufacturing cities and towns of his State, and believing that this support would be sufficient to bring about his election. As a Republican he could have absolutely no chance of election at the hands of the legislature which will be overwhelmingly Democratic; and as an Independent he would stand little or no show in the Democratic primaries. Practically all of the white people of South Carolina are affiliated with the Democratic organization, and there is apparently no place on the list of office holders for either Republicans or Independents.

"Senator McLaurin's act in dissociating himself from his party places him in the same category with Senator Jones of Nevada, Senator Teller of Colorado and Senator Wellington of Maryland. Senator Jones is a Republican on the tariff and on almost everything else except the money question, but he prefers to array himself with the minority. At the same time he has never gone into a Democratic caucus. When it comes to the make up of the committee under the last organization there was a sort of compromise with regard to Senator Jones, according to which his status upon the existing committees was not changed. Senator Teller votes and acts with the Democrats on all questions of a political nature, but because of political conditions in his own State he prefers to be known as a Silver Republican and not as a Democrat. Senator Wellington loses no opportunity to criticize the acts of his former Republican associates, but he prefers to be classed as an Independent.

"Of the other western senators who have been more or less uncertain in their political affiliations since the silver question changed party lines in 1893, Senator Stewart has gone back to the Republicans, while Senators Dubois, Heitfeld, Turner, Harris, Patterson and Allen now affiliate with the Democrats and go into Democratic caucuses.

Appropos of the above, the Poe Dec Advocate, of Bennettsville, has this editorial statement:

"It is reported that McLaurin will be appointed a federal judge in the District of Columbia. Won't some of his enemies drop their feathers if he gets where they can't hit him in the next election? And if he don't run for re-election to the senate, won't it be a tame affair, with all the candidates on the same side of the great national question?"

CONTROLLER WON'T DRAW HIS WARRANTS.

AND THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE IS UNSURED.

Another Legislature Blunder—Special Act Decries Premiums Must be Paid and Appropriation Act Doesn't Provide for It.

[The State, March 12.]

Things look very gloomy under the State insurance act for the insurance of the State Hospital for the Insane. As the thing now stands, owing to an oversight or the neglect of the legislature to handle the matter thoroughly practically all of the valuable property of this institution, worth about \$270,000, is and has been without insurance of any kind since March 1. The State sinking fund commission was under the impression that the absence of the comptroller gave a firm the city was tying up the matter. Yesterday morning, however, the comptroller was back in his office, and it did not take him long to assume the position that his chief clerk had already taken—that the comptroller had no right whatever to issue a warrant for the insurance fees on the hospital property. This seems to be another blunder of the legislature in passing a specific act requiring the hospital to take State insurance and yet not making any provision in the appropriation bill for the payment of the premium. The comptroller-general says that had he had any authority in the matter he would have issued his warrant some time ago and the whole matter would have been adjusted by this time.

It now looks as if the only remedy is for the regents of the hospital to meet and borrow the money from some bank on notes and get the legislature to remedy its oversight when it reassembles in January next.

The following is the letter from the State treasurer to the comptroller in regard to the matter:

Hon. J. P. Derham, comptroller general, city.

Dear sir: I have your herewith application for insurance to amount \$272,780 of insurance upon sundry asylum buildings, under provision of an act entitled "an act to provide for State insurance of public buildings," as amended February 21st, 1901.

Section 4 of said act requires me to pay to the commissioners of the sinking fund one half of the amount annually paid in premiums for insurance on public buildings, which payment in this case amounts to \$1,119.63. Under section 558 of the general statutes, the State treasurer is required to pay out all moneys only on warrant of the comptroller, except in cases of "interest on public debt and the pay of members, officers and employees of the general assembly." I therefore, ask that you issue to me your warrant for the payment by me of said amount over to the sinking fund commission, so that I may comply with the requirement of section 4 of said act.

R. H. Jennings,
State Treasurer.

The comptroller's reply to this was as follows:

Columbia, S. C., March 11, 1901. Hon. R. H. Jennings, State Treasurer, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of this date containing the application of Dr. J. W. Budeck, superintendent of the State hospital for the insane, for one year's insurance, with the request that I draw a warrant in your favor for half the amount of the actual premium, amounting to \$1,519.63. There is no provision in the appropriation act for the insurance on this property, and in the permanent act providing for this insurance, to which you refer, there is no authority conferred on the comptroller general to draw his warrant. There being no appropriation and no warrant of law for me to do otherwise, I must decline to issue the warrant and hereby return your application.

Yours very truly,
J. P. Derham,
Comptroller General.

The only provision made in the appropriation act for insurance on this property is 107 for the insurance of the product of the farm.