

## The Herald and News

E. H. AULL, EDITOR.

The calendar for the first day of the next session of the Legislature, January 12, 1904, contains 195 bills. Forty-six of these, however, stand with unfavorable reports from committees to which the bills were referred.

Of these the Newberry members have six as follows:

Mr. Kilmer: A Bill to provide for the support and maintenance of the South Carolina University. (Report without recommendation.)

Mr. Banks: A Bill to prohibit the appointment of other than freeholders as local trustees in common schools. (Unfavorable.)

Me. Aull: A Bill to provide for an exhibit of the industries and resources of South Carolina at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, during the year 1904. (Majority and minority reports.) A bill similar to this, which passed the Senate, was killed in the House, and this one will be.

Mr. Banks: A Bill to prohibit driving or carrying horses or mules across any ground of the state around or near the Capitol of the State. (Unfavorable.)

Me. Aull: A Bill to prohibit the Governor to appoint two discreet persons in each county of the State, who with the Supervisor of each county shall be known as the Good Roads Commissioners, and to authorize and empower said Commissioners in their discretion to order an election in the various counties in the State on the question of issuing interest-bearing coupon bonds for the purpose of encouraging or permanently improving the public roads and highways in the State. (With our recommendation.) We will publish the full text of the bill in a subsequent issue, one-half of this time question was killed in the house, but this was introduced at a very late date with some changes, and accompanied with a memorial from the State Good Roads Association, and the bill was endorsed by the Association. It provides the best and might be the only means of securing at any time in the near future the making of real improvement in our public highways.

Me. Aull: A Bill to amend Section 416 of the Civil Code, 1892, so far as it relates to what applicants shall be required to undergo pharmaceutical examinations. (Unfavorable.)

The next session will have plenty of work on the first day of the session.

The reappointment of Cram by President Roosevelt on the opening day of the extra session of the Senate was a welcome surprise in the South. Whether this action has long since been used by Roosevelt in connection with his Southern appointments, one of two things must be true, either the President is really lacking in intellect, or he is acting for political purposes and personal advancement.

The President has indulged with the Southern people often enough in regard of the strong race prejudice they hold. Hence, if he is sincere in his belief that to press the Cram appointment will hold open to the Southern states "the door of hope" this must be fully in need of repair.

On the other hand, if the President is not sincere in his expressed belief on this question, either he has discovered his error and is too weak to come out like a man and acknowledge it, or he is using the high office which he holds to advance personal ends, holding for the secessionists.

Looking at the matter from your point of view, our President fails to see the event to the point where disownment becomes necessary.

Gov. Heyward is to be commended for his stand and fidelity to the resolutions of the Wisconsin legislature asking the governors of all the states to appoint delegates to a convention to be held in Atlanta to discuss the race question. The governor did well to decline to participate by appointing delegates and endorsing in this way the proposed convention. No good can come from such a convention. These people who are always discussing the race question as a rule know nothing about it. The least it is discussed the better for both races. A convention as proposed by the Wisconsin legislature would do more to make a race question than anything that we know of just now. If the South is let alone by outsiders we will settle the question. We do not need advice or assistance from those who know nothing about the question.

It is reported that negro clubs are being formed throughout the east for the purpose of supporting Roosevelt for the next Republican nomination. They bear the name of "Roosevelt Invincibles," cheer every mention of the name of Roosevelt, endorse resolutions hailing him to the skies, condemn Tillman and other Southern gentlemen, and raise a rough house generally. We had clubs of this calibre down South for a decade following the civil war. The members who survived still have a faint recollection of winding sheets, of white horses that moved with a noiseless tread, of red shirts and cold steel and trees and ropes.

Senator Tillman has been made a member of the steering committee of the Senate. Senator Gorman resumes his old position as chairman and as the chairman of the Democratic caucus which makes him the Democratic leader on the floor. The new Senators were sworn in on the 4th but the proportion of Democrats and Republicans remains the same.

## SENATOR TILLMAN'S WORK.

Settlement of the State's Account With Uncle Sam. The story of this important transaction:

[News and Courier.]

Columbia, March 1.—Through the efforts of Senator Tillman more than anyone else the State treasury is now \$39,131.86 better off than it has been. This is the amount of the net claim collected from the United States Government by Senator Tillman, and for which he got a cussing by Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the House committee on appropriations. Senator Tillman was here today and in person presented the warrant and receipt to Governor Heyward. The impression has been that Senator Tillman collected less than \$100,000, but, as a matter of fact, he settled claims against the State aggregating \$39,131.86, as is fully shown by his statement of the case.

Senator Tillman, in handing over the papers in the case to Governor Heyward, submitted a letter, in which he fully explains the entire transaction in a brief space as can well be done, and what he has to say is of great interest. It is as follows:

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1903.

Governor D. C. Heyward, Columbia, S. C.: My Dear Sir: It affords me great gratification to hand you herewith warrants Nos. 5,740 and 5,741 on the U. S. Treasurer for \$39,131.86, together with receipts from the Southern Express Company for \$125,000, coupon bonds of the State of South Carolina, with coupons attached, aggregating principal and interest, \$149,750, making a total in cash and bonds of \$233,887.86.

This warrant and these bonds have been obtained by my receiving the

United States in full for the claim of the State of South Carolina, which grew out of expenditures by the State on behalf of the United States Government during the war of 1892-1895.

I have been working on this matter

for the past four years and a brief

statement of the facts may be of interest to you and to the people of the State.

When the expenses attending the

enlistment of the volunteers for the Spanish War were being provided for by

Congress in 1898 attention was directed

by the Secretary of the Treasury to

the fact that South Carolina was in

debt to the United States on account

of the Indian trust fund, the same be

ing invested in the bonds above men-

tioned and the coupon was made by

the suggestion that Congress give him

the authority to collect said amount.

Without my knowledge, or, in fact,

knowledge of anyone, a provision was

inserted into the conference report on

an appropriation bill authorizing the

Secretary to begin suit against the

State of South Carolina for the collec-

tion of the debt. Demand was made

upon Governor Ellerbe for settlement

and he referred the matter to me, and

I at once set about trying to secure an

adjustment of the account of the State

for the old claim at \$39,131.86.

It required an immense amount of

work and research to get track of the

necessary papers. We had to investi-

gate the settlement in the war depart-

ment and rummage through voluminous

treasury reports, decisions of the courts, reports of committees, etc. My own time was too

much occupied with other necessary

business with which I have to deal than

to give general directions. The

main work of that kind in the case was

performed by Mr. James M. Baker, asst. Librarian of the Senate, and a citizen of South Carolina, whose home is at Lowndesville. Mr. Baker worked

confidentially and indefatigably both while

Congress was in session and after its adjournment, so that at the next encroaching session I was prepared to

demonstrate that instead of South Caro-

lina being in debt to the United States,

the boot was on the other foot, and that

we would be only too glad to have a

settlement. In the mean time suit had

been begun by the Attorney General for

the United States and a summons was

directed to the Governor to answer the

suit. I submitted all my evidence,

based entirely upon official documents

emanating from the treasury department itself to the committee on claims, and secured from that committee a

favorable report on a bill to authorize an adjustment and accounting between the State and the United States, in

which was included a claim for a bal-

ance due the State on account of mon-

ies expended during the Indian war of

1836. The bill passed the Senate with

opposition, but was held up in the

House. I tried to get it on the appro-

priation bill, but it was ruled out on a

point of order, and the only thing I

could accomplish was to have the law

authorizing suit against the State re-

pealed.

Last year this claim, along with a

similar one from Virginia, and including

the city of Baltimore, was placed on

what is known as the omnibus claim bill,

but the situation in regard to Virginia's

debt was different from ours, and Senator Martin without my knowledge, incorporated a provision which was very

advantageous to Virginia, but without

his knowing it, worked great wrong to

our State. Under the terms of this act

the auditor for the war department

made up the accounts and practically

balanced them, making the bonds of

the respective States offset the claim of

each. The difference in the cases arose

from the fact that Virginia's bonds

were not due until 1894, and in order to

have the accounts balance, as the two

interest-bearing funds were different,

they would have to go back prior to the

maturity of the bonds several years,

thus making Virginia a donation of

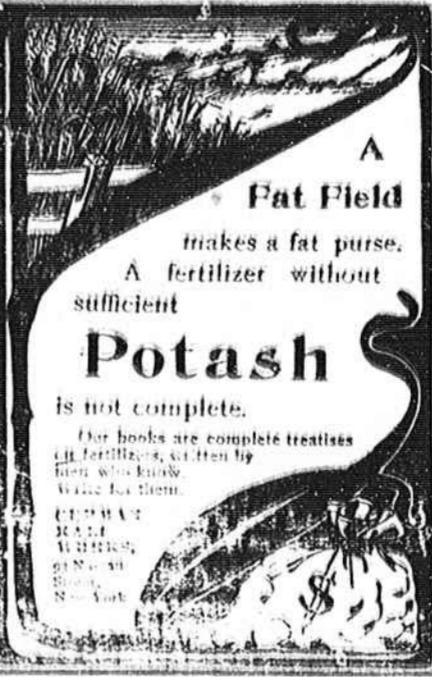
about \$150,000. In our case the wrong consisted in charging interest on our bonds after maturity. I at once appealed from the decision of the auditor and had the matter revised by the comptroller of the treasury, and he was able to make the case balance even nearer than the auditor had done, reducing the amount to 31 cents, but he also stated that the bonds at the date of their maturity amounted, principal and interest, to \$248,750, while the State had at that time in the Treasury \$295,995, and it has since been recognized by Congress, leaving a balance of \$47,245, and thus I had the basis of getting more equitable settlement.

I succeeded in obtaining the consent of the appropriation committee to incorporate an amendment in the deficiency bill, providing for the payment of this balance, with interest at 4 per cent, from the 1st of January, 1881, up to date. A very strong fight was made by the House committee on appropriations against allowing this item, and while the Senate conferees and all the Senators familiar with the facts supported the justice of the claim and insisted on its retention, it was only after six hours of argument in the committee that at 2 o'clock the night of March 3, an agreement was reached. I will say that I had made up my mind that as there were seven or eight claims of an identical character, involving several millions of dollars in the bill, that I felt so outraged at the seeming injustice and sectional animosity, that I seized no notice that I would talk the last twelve hours of the session or do whatever other filibustering was necessary to secure justice for my State. I felt that if the item went out it would never be possible during Mr. Cannon's incumbency to obtain a credit certificate or difference will issue for said amount.

Respectfully,

R. J. Traceywell, Comptroller.

Governor Heyward will place the money in the State treasury, and it will then be available for current expenses of the State and thus be assimilated in the general funds of the State, and be used for general and current expenses of the Government. It will help the State's finances out very materially.



proportion is simply a matter of calculation.

The auditor will therefore restate this account and allow the State of South Carolina the further sum of \$41,881.61, being the interest on said sum of \$472,457.77, at 4 per cent, from said 1st of January, 1881, up to the approval of said Act. A credit certificate of difference will issue for said amount.

Respectfully,

R. J. Traceywell, Comptroller.

Governor Heyward will place the money in the State treasury, and it will then be available for current expenses of the State and thus be assimilated in the general funds of the State, and be used for general and current expenses of the Government. It will help the State's finances out very materially.

Respectfully,

R. J. Traceywell, Comptroller.

Governor Heyward will place the money in the State treasury, and it will then be available for current expenses of the State and thus be assimilated in the general funds of the State, and be used for general and current expenses of the Government. It will help the State's finances out very materially.

Respectfully,

R. J. Traceywell, Comptroller.

Governor Heyward will place the money in the State treasury, and it will then be available for current expenses of the State and thus be assimilated in the general funds of the State, and be used for general and current expenses of the Government. It will help the State's finances out very materially.

Respectfully,

R. J. Traceywell, Comptroller.

Governor Heyward will place the money in the State treasury, and it will then be available for current expenses of the State and thus be assimilated in the general funds of the State, and be used for general and current expenses of the Government. It will help the State's finances out very materially.

Respectfully,

R. J. Traceywell, Comptroller.

Governor Heyward will place the money in the State treasury, and it will then be available for current expenses of the State and thus be assimilated in the general funds of the State, and be used for general and current expenses of the Government. It will help the State's finances out very materially.

Respectfully,

R.