

THE PEOPLE'S RECORDER.

A Journal of News and Opinion.

Published Every Saturday, at Columbia, S. C.



SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Advance—One Year, \$1.50; Six Months, 75 cents; Three Months, 50 cents. A cash discount of 25 cents will be allowed on all Yearly Subscriptions when paid strictly in advance. City Subscriptions 15 cents per Month, payable at end of Month; 12 cents per Month when paid in advance.

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According to the Buffalo News there are 257 farms in New York state that make the culture of trees their principal business. The valuation is \$3,607,107. Vermont has four similar farms valued at \$28,500.

The old saying that "His note is as good as gold," has been modified in Kansas to "His note is better than gold." A Reno county farmer has just brought suit to compel a mortgage company to accept money for a note which it holds against him.

New Orleans, a city of nearly 300,000 population, consumes less than 15,000,000 gallons of water daily. The total cost of the New Orleans water works was \$4,000,000. St. Louis has spent \$20,000,000 for the same purpose and has a daily consumption of 60,000,000 gallons.

The agricultural buildings of the Louisiana Exposition will cover over two hundred acres of ground and did the big manufacture and liberal arts building at the Columbian exposition in Chicago. In this thought the St. Louisans take great delight.

Joseph L. Thompson of Franklin, N. H., who is now in the 85th year of his age, has taught school in that town and vicinity for 65 years. He says, as one thing learned in his long practice of his calling, that one-third of a teacher's time is taken up in maintaining order. On the wall of his "study" hangs a card with the word "Why" in large letters. This, he says, has been his motto all through his life and studies.

A great many California oranges are shipped east in what are known as tramp cars. There is no fruit the price of which fluctuates as much as does that of oranges, and thousands of carloads of oranges are, therefore, started east with some uncertain destination. The car may be consigned to Kansas City, but in the meantime there are agents watching in the east for the best markets and on telegraphic information the car may be ordered on to Chicago or New York City.

Reporters are often more active and more gifted with an instinct for detail than the officers, says Charles E. Grinnell in the Atlantic. Together they make a formidable combination. But they are often divided in opinion, and yet oftener in their sympathies. Reporters, like the average citizen, are more apt to pity the prisoner, if for nothing else for the very reason that the police are down upon him. It is an ambition of reporters to unearth more facts than the police. Newspapers print news from a prisoner's friends as readily as news from his persecutors. Nevertheless, they spread abroad the charge against a suspected person more than he or his friends wish. Since the newspapers begin long before a trial to work up a popular interest in all the persons concerned, the results, cannot be other than an exaggeration of the importance to the public of what stimulates and gratifies curiosity, whether or not it affects the question of the prisoner's guilt.

ARE AT IT AGAIN.

Tillman and McLaurin Air Their Views in the Senate.

A VERY DRAMATIC SCENE ENSUES

The Senior South Carolina Senator Asks the Junior Senator That They Tender Their Joint Resignations.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Senate chamber was the scene of a highly dramatic episode Monday, when Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, challenged his colleague, Senator McLaurin, to resign with him on the spot, in order to use his language, that they might be able "to wash their dirty linen at home." Mr. McLaurin did not take up the gauge. The exciting clash between the two Senators was the direct sequel of the very bitter controversy which arose between them in South Carolina last spring. McLaurin arose to a question of personal privilege Monday and proceeded to explain what he charged was a conspiracy to discredit him in his own State for acts and views which did not meet the approval of certain Democratic leaders. He declared that he was being humiliated, and, according to public prints, was to be excluded from the Democratic caucus, because he had acted upon certain public issues in a way which he considered was for the best interest of the country and the people of his State. He announced himself a believer in the old Democracy and after denouncing the new Democratic leaders, who, he said, had brought destruction upon the party, declared that he could not be driven from his old allegiance into a party with which he did not care to affiliate. Mr. McLaurin's statements drew the fire of Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, who denied that he had any "ulterior motives" in not inviting Mr. McLaurin to enter the caucus. From Mr. Tillman it brought forth a review of the whole controversy, in the course of which Mr. Hoar took occasion to express the opinion that it was very doubtful whether both the South Carolina seats were not in reality vacant. He contended that when the resignations were offered last spring to the Governor, they could not thereafter be withdrawn and that they became immediately operative. He cited a precedent and suggested that the committee on privileges and elections should look into the matter.

The climax came when Senator Tillman challenged Mr. McLaurin to join with him in preparing a joint resignation and handing them to the presiding officer. However, Mr. McLaurin did not accept and the episode was brought to an abrupt close by a motion of Senator Lodge that the Senate go into executive session.

At the conclusion of the morning business there was something of a stir in the chamber when Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, arose to a question of personal privilege. He had before him a huge pile of manuscript. "I arise to a question of personal privilege in connection with the published statement that I have been excluded from participation in Democratic caucus," he announced. With evidence of considerable emotion, he proceeded to explain that if such was the case and if he was to be without assignment upon committees, the right of his State, which he in part represented in the Senate, would suffer. The personal effect of an exclusion from representation on committees was, he said, not of so much importance as its effect upon the State of South Carolina.

By this time the entire Senate was interested. Several Republicans crossed the political aisle to the Democratic side the better to listen to what Mr. McLaurin had to say.

Continuing, Mr. McLaurin said he would be silent did he not fear that the movement against him was one to keep alive sectionalism. For many years the people of the South had realized that they had not obtained their fair share of the national benefits. Mr. McLaurin recalled the fact that although Samuel J. Randall had advocated a protective tariff, he had been voted for in a Democratic national convention for President. Hancock, although he declared that the tariff was a local issue, had been nominated for President, and David B. Hill, although he opposed the income tax, had not been read out of the Democratic party. Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, was on his feet when Mr. Jones concluded in his characteristic way he announced that while his name had not been mentioned, he realized that he was the cause of it all. He said he would not at this time, make an extended reply. Briefly, then, he reviewed the controversy between himself and Senator McLaurin, which led to the joint tender of their resignations to the Governor of South Carolina last spring, and told of the Governor's suggestion that the resignations be withdrawn. Mr. Tillman said he contended that the Governor was simply "a box into which we had put letters for the Legislature," and they could not undo their act, but that Mr. McLaurin has hastened to withdraw his letter. Mr. Tillman said he had examined the record of about 200 cases in the history of the government where Senators had resigned, and Mr. McLaurin enjoyed the enviable distinction of being the only one who had withdrawn his resignation after offering it.

As to Mr. McLaurin's charge of conspiracy to humiliate him by barring him from the Democratic caucus, Mr. Tillman called attention to the fact that he had not been in Washington during the extra session of the Senate last Spring. "This conspiracy," he

said, "is a dream conjured up by him. It is the creation of his own brain." In conclusion Mr. Tillman, with a sweep of his arm, adjured his Democratic colleagues not to "fret" about the charge that they were conspiring to discredit Mr. McLaurin at home because "his crowd was demoralized, cowed and whipped."

Mr. McLaurin made no reply to Mr. Tillman, but he arose for a moment to reply to Senator Jones, to say that he did not desire that there should be anything personal in the charge, that there had been an "ulterior purpose" in anything he had done. "I thought I was justified in saying that I did," said he. "I accept his challenge."

"I disclaim nothing," retorted Mr. Jones, without rising from his seat. "I simply contradict."

"I thank the Senator for his courtesy," observed Mr. McLaurin, bowing with mock deference, as he took his seat. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, addressed himself to the legality of the resignations, which the South Carolina Senators had sent to the Governor of their State. He declared that the resignation of a legislative officer vacates the office at once, and that he doubted whether such resignations could be withdrawn. He said that Speaker Blaine had so held upon one occasion in the House contrary to the English rule, that a legislative officer cannot be resigned. He said that a man could not be kept in office against his will and raised a laugh by observing that in his opinion neither of the South Carolina Senators had a right to address the Senate, if the statements made by Mr. Tillman were correct. In reply to the rally Mr. Tillman said he had himself been of the same opinion, although he was not a lawyer and in withdrawing his resignation from the Governor of the State he had added that he withdrew it "if it was lawful to do so." He suggested that the judiciary committee should look into the matter as he should enjoy nothing so much as washing the dirty linen at home.

Jumping to his feet, Mr. McLaurin declared, in ringing tones, that he was ready to meet his colleague at any place or at any time for the discussion of the issue between them. Thereupon, in the most dramatic fashion, Mr. Tillman challenged his colleague to resign on the spot.

"Let us draw up the papers now," said he, "and tender them to this man," pointing with outstretched arm toward the presiding officer, "and that will settle it."

All eyes were turned upon Mr. McLaurin, as Mr. Tillman paused as if waiting for his colleague to accept the challenge. Mr. McLaurin, although looking firm steadily in the eye, did not rise from his seat or make reply.

Mr. Hoar again took the floor and explained in detail the occasion upon which he had held the resignation immediately vacant in the House. A resolution of the expulsion of a member from South Carolina was about to be voted upon, and the member, knowing that the resolution would be adopted, sent his resignation to the chair with the intention of addressing the House and then offering it before the vote on the resolution was taken. As soon as Speaker Blaine saw the nature of the communication sent to him he immediately declared the seat vacant, thus putting an end to all further proceedings. Mr. Hoar continued that if the facts bearing upon the case of the South Carolina Senators had been correctly stated, it was doubtful whether they were entitled to seats upon the floor of the Senate at this time. He thought the committee on privileges and elections should inquire into the matter.

Mr. Tillman said he was glad that his own legal instinct had been backed up by such an eminent authority as the chairman of the judiciary committee. If his colleague would prepare any document that would vacate his seat as well as his (Tillman's) he would be glad to sign it. As long as he represented the people on the floor, he said, in conclusion, he proposed to represent them honestly and not in the fashion which was a disgrace to his State. Mr. Lodge at this point arose and announced with a smile on his face that while the resignations were preparing, he would move that the Senate go into executive session. The motion was carried. After half an hour behind closed doors the Senate adjourned.

Boston Goes Democratic.

Boston, Special.—The Democrats completely overwhelmed the Republicans in the city election Tuesday, General Patrick A. Collins being elected over Mayor Thomas N. Hart by the largest plurality in a quarter of a century. The Democrats likewise obtained control of both branches of the city government, elected their street commissioner, Salem D. Charles, and practically all their candidates for the school commission. As usual the city voted strongly in favor of license.

Fighting in Philippines.

Manila, By Cable.—Thousands of people are leaving Batangas province for places of safety. General James M. Bell reports an important engagement between a force of insurgents at Labo, province of Camarines, and a detachment of the Twentieth Infantry. Three Americans were killed. The loss of the enemy is not known, but is believed to have been heavy. General Bell anticipated a speedy extermination of the irreconcilables.

Infectious diseases are said to be unknown in Greenland; but it may be regarded as doubtful if this immunity will attract many immigrants.

GOLD AND SILVER

Statistics of the Country's Product of Precious Metals.

WORK OF THE MINT FOR THE YEAR

A Suggestion to Raise the Country's Stock of Subsidiary Coin to Meet Our Needs.

Washington, D. C. Special.—The report of Mr. George E. Roberts, director of the mint, upon the operations of the mint service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, has been completed. The coinage of the mints during the fiscal year amounted to 176,999,132 pieces, of the value of \$136,340,781. Of this \$99,065,715 was in gold; \$24,293,850 was in silver dollars, \$10,966,648 was in fractional silver and \$2,009,568 was in minor coin.

The coinage of silver dollars during the year was wholly from the stock of bullion accumulated under the act of July 14, 1890. The amount of this bullion on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year was 82,268,054 standard ounces, and at the end of the year 52,562,927 standard ounces. The coinage of this bullion has been accelerated to enable the treasury to retire the treasury notes issued on its purchase and at the same time supply the pressing demand which has existed throughout the year for the small denominations of money required in retail trade.

The original deposits of gold at the mints and assay offices amount to \$153,101,580, an increase of \$19,131,561 over the preceding year. Of this \$27,906,489 was in foreign coin; \$17,600,483 that of Great Britain, nearly all being from Australia and \$50,425,600 that of Japan.

The estimated production of gold in the United States during the calendar year 1900 was \$79,171,000, and notwithstanding the fact that this country led the world in production, its imports exceeded its exports by \$12,866,010. The production of North America, practically all of which comes to the United States, was \$116,151,500.

The world's coinage of gold in the calendar year of 1900 was \$354,936,497, and of silver \$117,011,902.

The industrial consumption of gold in the United States during the calendar year 1900 was estimated at \$16,667,500 and of silver approximately \$200,000,000. The country's coin in the calendar year 1900 was \$100,000,000 and in 1901, the existing stock of gold was \$12. The report says that it is not improbable that before another Congress shall have opportunity to act, the growing needs of the country will have absorbed the entire amount authorized.

It is suggested that the limit of the country's stock of subsidiary coin be raised to at least \$120,000,000. No good reason is apparent, says the report, why the coinage of dollar pieces should not be allowed to cease and all of the silver on hand be used in subsidiary coinage.

The Bonine Trial.

Washington, Special.—Counsel for the defense in the trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine for the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., Saturday, precipitated a lengthy argument over the right to ask an expert witness certain hypothetical questions bearing on the hip wound of Ayres. The court directed the jury to retire during the discussion. The defense stated that it would endeavor to show by the witness, Dr. W. P. Carr, that the government's contention that Ayres received this wound at long range, was wholly untenable from the very nature of the wound. The court will render its decision Monday.

Roosevelt's First Bill.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt Saturday signed the first bill sent to him by Congress, thus creating the first law to be enacted under his administration. It was the act to admit free of duty and to permit the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Pan-American Exposition of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.

Married By Telegraph.

Bowling Green, Ky., Special.—Miss Maude Wilcutt stood in the telegraph office here and became the bride of Dr. J. W. Simmons, of Peaster, Tex. They were married by wire. The questions were asked from the Texas end by a justice of the peace and were answered by Miss Wilcutt. Miss Wilcutt at present is teaching school in Butler county. She and Dr. Simmons recently met while travelling. The operator and newspaper acquaintances were the Bowling Green witnesses to the marriages. Mrs. Simmons will leave next week for Texas to join her husband.

A Negro Lynched.

Lake Charles, La., Special.—Saul Poydras, a negro, who cut Chief Deputy Richard and wife seriously Thursday night, was lynched here Saturday morning. Poydras was arrested at Welsh and the officers were about to lodge him in the parish prison, when a mob overpowered the guards, took charge of Poydras, and hanged him to an electric light pole.

STARTLING WORDS.

1,000 Soldiers Said to Have Died On Account of Neglect.

CHARGES AGAINST ARMY OFFICER

A Cincinnati Physician Claims That Many Lives Have Been Sacrificed Needlessly.

Marion, O., Special.—Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati, the retiring president of the American Medical Association, was given a banquet here Tuesday night by the medical profession of northern Ohio. In the course of his remarks on pending congressional topics, viewed from a medical standpoint, he said:

"It seems, from evidence that has recently come from within the army itself, that the medical department has not only been degraded, but that it is practically without authority. This was strikingly, indeed tragically, illustrated during the recent war. A commandant was in charge of a quarter of the entire army. His command was made up of the flower of American manhood, and was encamped at a health resort. He, however, in violation of the precedent of the usually cultivated and competent gentlemen of the line, but acting under the permission of existing army regulations, not only set aside recommendations of his sanitary officers, but by personal example incited his men to violate the most fundamental sanitary laws. The result was what might have been expected. Of the more than 50,000 men in his command 12,000 were invalids, nearly 1,000 died from preventable causes. If in an active campaign the commandant had ignored the advice of his scout and had led his command into ambush with similarly disastrous result, 12,000 wounded and 1,000 killed, he would have been court-martialed, and, doubtless, dismissed from the service.

"The resolution, however, I am informed, fix no responsibility for this parallel calamity, the enormity of which is only beginning to be understood. It is not surprising that efforts have been made to suppress knowledge of it. I am advised that the army investigation committee, in the interest of public decency, omitted from its public report much testimony in this phase of the conduct of the war. It is not surprising that the committee reports this unsavory subject to the Surgeon General cannot fill the 60 and more vacancies now existing in his corps; self-respecting medical men are not offering themselves for a service that is dominated by gag law and tyranny. But such methods must fail. The agitation cannot stop until the responsibility is fixed for the enforcement of a regulation under the present terms of which the bluntness of an accidental and incapable commandant, with impunity to himself, may deprive an entire army of the benefactions of science."

Large Canal Appropriation.

Washington, Special.—Senator Morgan introduced a bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The bill provides an aggregate of \$180,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 is made immediately available, and of which aggregate sum such amounts as are necessary are to be appropriated by Congress from time to time. The control of the canal and the canal belt is vested in a board of eight citizens of the United States in addition to the Secretary of War, who is to be president. The members of the board are to be paid a salary of \$8,000 a year each, and they are to be chosen regardless of political affiliation. There is a provision authorizing the establishment of a regiment from the regular army on the canal belt to properly guard it, and courts also are authorized conformable to the powers granted by the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. There also is a provision making three divisions of the canal during the construction and there is to be a chief engineer and two assistants on each division, the chief to receive a salary of \$6,000 and the assistants \$3,000.

To Be Deported.

Manila, By Cable.—The Supreme Court Tuesday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Patterson, the Englishman, private secretary to Sixto Lopez, whose deportation is sought by the authorities, as he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States when he landed at Manila. Justice Cooper, dissented. Patterson will be deported on the first steamer bound for Hong Kong.

Will Protect Germans.

Berlin, By Cable.—The Polish grievance growing out of the punishment of parents at Wreschen, who refused to oblige their children to learn their catechism and prayers in the German language, was the subject of an interpellation by Prince Rodzwill, in the Reichstag. The imperial chancellor, Count Von Buelow, replied that the question pertained to the Prussian Diet and that therefore he must refuse to discuss it in the Reichstag. He could say, however, the prestige of the Empire had not in any way suffered through the attitude of the Wreschen authorities, and that the relations with Austria and Russia were entirely unaffected.