

BEN TILLMAN ON DISPENSARIES.

The South Carolina "Man of Iron" Talks to the State Journal Correspondent

On the Probable Result of Introducing State Dispensaries in Kansas

AS SUGGESTED BY GOVERNOR MORRILL

Believes It Would Be Far Superior to the Present System in Kansas.

Senator Tillman Tells How the Jury Beat Him in the St. John Debate But He Won the Audience.

From the State Journal's Special Correspondent.

Washington, Jan. 10.—As the recent interview of Gov. Morrill of Kansas, in which he favors the dispensary system for the control of the liquor traffic has brought the various methods of dealing with this question again into prominence, Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, who might properly be called the father of the dispensary system, was seen at his home by the Journal correspondent and asked to give his views upon this system, and the probable effect of its inauguration in a prohibition state like Kansas. Senator

penser says: "What'll you have?" Then the man says: "Give me a half pint of 'XX corn, or 'XXX rye, or whatever it is he wants. He pays his money for it and that is all there is to it. He can't drink it on the premises and the bottles are sealed. While I was governor the cheapest whisky was \$3 per gallon. "All the liquors are chemically tested and the idea is to keep all kinds on hand which are not unfitted for sale by adulteration and for which there is a sufficient demand. "Well, the law was to go into effect the succeeding July, six months being given for those having liquors on hand to dispose of them. I had a state constabulary to enforce the law. I began at once to have the dispensaries established so as



B. R. TILLMAN, U. S. Senator from South Carolina.

Author of the Dispensary law, which places the sale of liquor in South Carolina in the hands of the state. His attempts to enforce the provisions of this act recently caused a revolution on a small scale at Darlington and other points, which was quelled by the prompt action of the militia. He is a popular democrat, 47 years of age, and said to be an astute politician. In 1854 he lost an eye from abscess produced by inflammation resulting from hard study by lightwood knot fires.

Tillman is unhesitating in his belief that the state dispensary method is the best present possible way of dealing with the question, and that it is a vast improvement over prohibition.

"Prohibition has proved," he said, "that it is impossible to extirpate the evil, and if the people of Kansas desire to reduce and minimize the traffic instead of having the farce of absolute prohibition the dispensary system is the way to do it."

Before discussing the plan in its application to Kansas, Senator Tillman directed to recite the history of it in South Carolina in order to show how it might work in another state with all allowances made for the differences of sentiment and conditions.

"You probably know," he said, "that the fight in a South Carolina election is at the primaries or conventions. The man who is successful there is sure of election, so there is where the real struggle comes. In the primaries of 1839 the fight was between the Reformers and Tillmanites and the old oligarchy which had been running the state ever since they got control of it after the reconstruction time, in 1876. We licked them then and the same fight came up again when I stood for re-election in 1892. But at these same primaries the question of prohibition was to be voted on yes or no in a separate box. While there were 85,000 votes cast for candidates only 50,000 persons voted on the question of prohibition. This was carried by a majority of 20,000 or thereabouts.

"This expression was sufficient to cause the house in the legislature which was elected to pass a strict prohibitory law patterned after the Maine and Iowa laws. It was rock ribbed and sweeping. It prohibited the sale of liquors except by state dispensers and then only for pharmaceutical, mechanical, and medicinal purposes. When this bill came to the senate there were only five days of the session left and all the bartenders were there to defeat it. I saw that the house would not do so and so taking it as a given, I made it over into what is virtually the present dispensary law. This was passed by the senate and then by the house in the form of a substitute. This action was taken in December, 1892.

"The law provided for a state dispensary commissioner who was to buy all liquor for the state and provide for its sale by county dispensaries. There are now about seventy-five dispensaries in the state.

Dispensaries Look Like Drug Stores. "A dispensary looks very much like a drug store. It is something like a combination of a drug store and a bar room. There are shelves all around the walls and a counter across the front end. When a man comes in to buy whisky the dis-

count for any purpose legally, by drug stores or any one else. "The result was that there was a perfect inundation of drunks, saloons ran wide open everywhere. Every cross-road opened up. Liquor was so free it almost ran in on one's heels.

"The Court Himself Took a Drink. "The court which declared the dispensary law unconstitutional walked down the street and went openly into a saloon and took a drink. I couldn't arrest anyone for my power had been taken away, and the result was that the liquor was bad and drunkenness and debauchery became so prevalent that at the meetings throughout the state where I spoke the people would interrupt by crying: 'when are you going to open up the dispensary?' Even the Prohibitionists were sick of prohibition for here it was almost pure, and admitted that the dispensaries were better.

"So when I had appointed the new supreme judge in July, I opened up the dispensaries under the law of 1892. We got a case brought under the law and the supreme court declared it valid. "Of course the old oligarchy said it was a party decision by a Tillmanite court, but the Tillmanites had said the same thing about the old court's decision.

"So the system ran along and in December a new legislature fresh from the people and elected on the dispensary issue, not only did not repeal the law but strengthened it by the metropolitan police law, providing for a change of the even when the grand jury didn't find a true bill, and for the removal of sheriffs and other officers where they did not do their duty. The machinery for executing the law is now as strong as the leguistry of man can devise.

"In September, 1895, a constitutional convention met to revise the old constitution. It was not elected on party lines but was composed of men sent there for their ability and the fact that they were profited by the law. This convention wanted to embody the dispensary law just as it stood in the constitution. And here was presented the singular spectacle of one who had been the champion of the law and stood in almost a parental relation to it, laboring with the convention not to do it.

"The reasons I urged were that if it should be done and the supreme court of the United States, which has the omnipotent power to reverse itself, and act in any manner, and do any and every scandalous and reprehensible thing generally, should declare it unconstitutional, then we should have another case of absolute prohibition and it would be out of the legislature's power to remedy matters.

"What the convention did was to give the legislature power to provide for license, or prohibition, or the dispensary system, provided that no dispensary should be opened after night or liquor sold by the drink.

"It was the way the question stands in South Carolina today. The bartenders fight because it destroys their business and it is hard to enforce in the cities because there is the head center of the opposition to Tillmanites, but opposition generally diminishes out and near New York, by a vote of 18 to 9 in his discussion with Gov. Dickey, and was beaten by St. John. "So it was a dogfall as far as the juries were concerned," said Senator Tillman, "but while the juries were out I took a third primary audience on prohibition or dispensary, and I beat them two to one."

"Senator Tillman did not see how the sentiment of the state of South Carolina could be shown any more strongly in favor of the dispensary system, since he had been attacked by his opponents and a constitutional convention. He believes that in about a year all illicit selling except moonshining in about three mountain districts will be done away with.

"Senator Tillman speaks with a strong southern accent, dropping his r's and using soft 'a's. He says 'o'ce for force and 'a'tenda, and whetha. He raises his voice to almost a shrill pitch when very much in earnest. His language is good and his vocabulary varied. He uses vernacular expressions frequently, and in alluding to his first victory for governor, said he 'didn't leave a 'grease spot of the opposition."

"None could hear him talk and believe the report that he answered Senator Chandler's question in the senate as to what his politics was by saying 'I shut no Populist.' He uses good English.

"M. F. M.

SITUATION AT HAVANA.
Outpost at Hoyo Colorado, 12 Miles From Havana Surrenders to Cubans.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—It is announced that 123 wounded insurgents who were picked up on the battlefield at La Cobia are now in the Spanish hospital at San Antonio de los Baños.

The garrison of Hoyo Colorado, consisting of twenty Spanish volunteers, has surrendered to the insurgents. Hoyo Colorado is near Bahia, which is about twelve miles from this city.

Private advices say that in Santiago parents are sending their children off the island to prevent their arrest based on unguarded expressions and violent language against Spain. The Italianman Cuban organ says that Spain believes that Havana cannot be taken without siege guns.

M'BRIDE'S FAREWELL.
The Retiring President of the Federation of Labor Speaks Highly of his Successor.

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 10.—John McBride has written out his formal farewell to the American Federation of Labor. He speaks in generous terms of Samuel Gomper, and reiterates his determination, expressed during the heat of the late convention as follows: "I shall never again either seek or accept official responsibility in the labor movement; but whenever opportunity offers, or occasion demands my voice and pen will be used to aid and relieve suffering humanity and oppressed labor."

A Fine New Telescope.
COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—A telescope today was opened at the state university. It is a gift from Emerson McMullin, of American Exposition, of Lehigh, Pa. It is a 12 inch lens, 16 foot barrel, transit and spectroscopic on the model of the Lick observatory, though on reduced lines.

HOENSCHIEDT!

That Magic Name, Now Strains the Kansas Trump of Fame.

On Fair Topeka Marches He, For Whisky Straight

AND WHISKY FREE.

Flings Out His Crimson Gouffalon to Lead the Whisky

Forces on, For Resubmission—Good Old Times,—

BEER FOR NICKELS,

'Key for Dimes. Poor Prohibition's in For "Fuss,"

For He Won't Do a Thing to Us.

Topeka is to have a Mystic Brotherhood. This city has been left for the last, and the organizer says that he has organizations in every city of the first class in Kansas. The organization has started out with grips, signs and passwords to overthrow prohibition in Kansas, and, as might be guessed, it originated in Wichita.

An organization is to be made in Topeka tomorrow night. Police Commissioner Charles K. Holliday is looking after the organization in Topeka, and has been circulating petitions to be signed calling a meeting to organize, but the support has not been of the order of the other order and a prominent Topeka reformer says he has not more than a dozen names. But Charles is hopeful. He says that Topeka will have an organization with 4,000 members.

John E. Hoenschiedt, who is the state organizer and one of the founders of the organization, was in Topeka yesterday. He came unannounced and he did not stop at one of the big hotels. He canvassed the situation and gave instructions to the leaders here to get a move on themselves. He said he would return to Topeka Saturday night and he wanted a good showing made in this "hotbed of cracks," he called it.

Mr. Hoenschiedt, as might be guessed from his name, is a German. Long years ago he was in Topeka and published a German paper. He went to Wichita and published the Wichita Journal, which was run as a daily paper through the boom. He is a harmless looking individual, with blonde mustache and eyes. Like all the Wichita people, he alludes to the prohibitory law as a "farce" and an infringement on civil rights.

"We do not say anything about our membership," said Mr. Hoenschiedt to a Journal reporter. "That is we do not tell you our members are but you had better join us and you will find out all you want to know."

"How many members have you in the state?" "I am not able to say now." "Is it true that you have 50,000 members as is reported from Wichita?" "No, it is not true. But we expect to have 125,000 members in the spring. In Wichita we now have 1,700 members and I expect to see the number raised to 5,000 in the city alone. We have twenty lodges in Sedgewick county and almost 5,000 members in the county now."

"Then you expect to organize in the county, too?" "Yes, sir; we are going to organize in the county, as well as the city in every school district, but so far we have organized only in one county, Sedgewick. We intend to have sub organizers do that. It is my business to organize in the cities, and that is what I am doing here. We have organizations now in every city of the first class in Kansas. I understand that there is a very large membership in Kansas City, Kansas, but I do not know much about any lodge but that to which I belong in Wichita."

"How many organizers have you in the state?" "We have seven. One for every congressional district, besides myself. I am supposed to look after the work in the cities and the other organizers will look after the business in the outlying portions of the state."

"Who is the organizer in this district?" "He has not yet been appointed. That will be done after the organization is made here."

"How many members of the next legislature do you expect to secure?" "At least 54. We will get enough to secure a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment. That is what we are after."

"Will you take a hand in the election of state officers?" "Yes of course. When we elect our men to the county conventions as we expect to do, it is natural to suppose that they will elect delegates to the state convention who will vote for men opposed to the prohibitory law. In that sense we will have something to say about the election of state officers. We will look after things way back at the beginning, and will see to it that the right men are selected as delegates to the county conventions."

"Our organization will be a power," continued the organizer. "We are not troubling about the Germans. They are with us, anyhow. The order is being organized among the Americans. We want to get the people who are doubtful. We do not care about the men who have been for resubmission all along because they are safely on our side."

MORGAN'S RAID

On the National Treasury is Turned Back.

Big New York Banks Abandon His Syndicate.

AT LEAST 12 MILLION

Withdrawn From the Gold Syndicate Fund Today.

Meantime, the People Are Coming Forward Bravely.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A special from New York says: The Morgan bond syndicate has at last been shaken by the withdrawal from it of the Chemical National bank. It is understood that the amount of the bank's subscription was \$3,000,000. George G. Williams, the president of the bank, said: "Our subscription simply represented those of our depositors and we do not want to tie them up in the uncertainties of the syndicate. We do not wish to stand in the way of the success of a popular loan."

It was reported that the City National and possibly the United States Trust Co. and the Hanover National will follow the lead of the Chemical. The City National has \$10,000,000 gold in its vaults, and its subscription was reported \$5,000,000. The subscriptions of the Hanover National and the United States Trust company were each about \$2,000,000.

The lead of the Chemical National is considered an indication that the selling of the bonds directly to the public will be a success.

Thirty Millions in Sight. New York, Jan. 10.—The world says: "This is going to be a great popular loan. The world already has news from small, country national banks of 'firm' subscriptions amounting to more than fifteen millions, and of other subscriptions, amounts not specified in the reports, which will certainly aggregate fifteen millions more."

"This does not touch the national banks of any financial center, small or great. It does not include any of the great banks or bankers. It does not include any but national banks—no private bankers, no state or savings banks, no trust companies, and no private investors. Yet it represents about one-third of the whole loan, pledged through the world in a single day."

"Many of the banks responding announced that they already have the gold for their quotas with which to pay for the bonds. All of them offer their subscriptions on a 3 per cent basis or at a little over 11%.

"To have the loan subscribed in this way will not only save the government a syndicate profit of twelve or fifteen millions. It will save the government from falling into the clutches of a syndicate. It will make the plain people of the country the nation's creditors. It will give them a vested interest in sound finance. It will make them jealous of the nation's credit."

Nothing better than this could happen to the country, nothing that would more directly stimulate patriotism and breed common sense upon all financial issues. "It is obvious now that the people outside the great financial centers are going to bid for nearly if not quite the whole loan on a 3 per cent basis. It ought to go to them even should a syndicate bid a fraction higher."

IT IS CERTAIN.

Ex-President Harrison's Marriage to Mrs. Dimmock Settled.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Morning Advertiser says positive announcements come from Indianapolis concerning the much-talked of engagement of ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Mary Scott Dimmock, and though neither one of the contracting parties will say a word, it is nearly certain that the marriage will take place before Lent. It will be solemnized at Mrs. Dimmock's home and will probably be a very quiet affair.

Don't Say It Isn't So.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Ex-President Harrison left for New York this afternoon. His private secretary says he is going there to consult with other attorneys in the California irrigation cases, and thence will go to Washington for the argument in the United States supreme court. His secretary will make no statement regarding the stories that the ex-president is to marry Mrs. Dimmock.

RESERVE \$57,000,000.

The Treasury Shorter of Gold Today and More Going Out.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$179,499,577; gold reserve, \$37,932,164.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Lazard Freres will export \$150,000 in gold bars tomorrow.

Heldbach, Ickelheimer & Co., announce that they will export \$500,000 gold by tomorrow's steamer.

It is reported that the amount of gold deposited by Hardy & Harman at the sub-treasury for examination up to date has reached \$1,000,000 or \$1,250,000.

To Buy Bonds With 5 Per Cent.—Two hundred thousand dollars in gold coins has been ordered from the sub-treasury by Messrs. Watson & Bro., brokers. It is understood that the gold will not be exported.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, through its agent, James L. Herron, has paid me \$175.39 in full upon the life of my deceased wife, Jean S. Mustard. David Mustard, 210 Fairchild street.