\$1.00 Per Year In Advance.

VOL. V.

CONAN DOYLE.

the twitch of his lip that ruggle going on within

very important matter, d at last. You must not anyone about it, and I

- later he and his friend

n came to my hut in the ight with a lantern. ou just to let Capt. Morat story from your own

it as I had told it before. rue, eh?' said he. 'It's

Small, said the major. n talking it over, my ad I, and we have come to private concern of your if course you have the posing of as you think he question is, what price for it? We might be inould agree as to terms." eak in a cool, careless

. I shall want you to my freedom, and to help my ons to theirs. We shall on tales you into partnership, and fifth share to divide be-

aid he. 'A fifth share! That is not very tempting. "It would come to fifty thousand

"But how can we gain your freelon? You know very well that you ask an impossibility.'

"Nothing of the sort,' I answered. I have thought it all out to the last dethat we can get no boat fit for the voyage, and no provisions to last us for so long a time. There are plenty of

little yachts and yawls at Calcutta or Madras which would serve our turn well. Do you bring one over. We shall engage to get aboard her by night, and if you will drop us on any part of the Indian coast you will have "If there were only one,' he said.

None or all. I answered. 'We have sworn it. The four of us must al-

"You see, Morstan,' said he, 'Small is a man of his word. He does not

"It a dirty business,' the other answered 'Yet, as you say, the money would save our commissions hard-

"Well, Small,' said the major, 'we must. I suppose, try and meet you. We our stony. Tell me where the box is id and I shall get leave of absence and go back to India in the monthly ellef-beat to inquire into the affair.' seat of my three comrades. I tell you that it is four or none with us.'

"Nonsensel" he broke in. 'What have three black fellows to do with our " Black or blue,' said I, 'they are in

"Well, the matter ended by a second meeting at which Mahomet Singh, Abdullah Khan and Dost Akbar were all the officers with charts of the part of the Agra fort and mark the place in he wall where the treasure was hid. Maj. Shelto was to go to India to test our story. If he found the box he was which we were to make our way, and maily to return to his duties. Capt. forstan was then to apply for leave of about to meet us at Agra, and there We were to have a final division of the reasure, he taking the major's share is well as his own. All this we sealed by the most solemn oaths that the mind a mid think or the lips utter. I But up all night with paper and ink, and by morning I had the two charts

all ready signed with the sign of four

-that is of Abdullah, Akbar, Mahomet

"Well gentlemen, I weary you with my long story, and I know that my frand Mr. Jones is impatient to get the safely stowed in chokey. I'll make it as short as I can. The villain, sent off to India, but he never came leick again. Capt. Morstan showed me his name among a list of Processin one of the mail boats very shortly afterwards. His uncle had died, leaving him a fortune, and he had left the army, yet he could stoop to treat tive men as he had treated us Morstan went over to Agra shortly afterwards, and found, as we expected, that the treasure was indeed gone. The schundrel had stolen it all, without carrying out one of the conditions on which we had sold him the secret. From that day I lived only for ven-Reance. I thought of it by day and I tursed it by night. It became an overpowering, absorbing passion with me. leared nothing for the law-nothing for the gallows. To escape, to track down Sholto, to have my hand upon his throat -that was my one thought. Even the Arra treasure had come to be a smaller thing in my mind than the slaying of Sholto.

"Weil, I have set my mind on many things in this life, and never one which I did not carry out. But it was weary Lear before my time came. I have

told you that I had picked up something of medicine. One day when Dr. Somerton was down with a fever a little Andaman islander was picked up by a convict gang in the woods. He 2,500 SILVER MONEY MEN IN was sick to death, and had gone to a lonely place to die. I took him in hand, though he was as venomous as a snake, and after a couple of months I A Great Gathering at the Bi-Metallic got him all right and able to walk. He took a kind of fancy to me then, and would hardly go back to his woods. but was always hanging about my hut. I learned a little of his lingo from him,

and this made him all the fonder of me. "Tonga-for that was his name-was a fine boatman, and owned a big, roomy canoe of his own. When I found that he was devoted to me and would do for the convention, rapped the assemblage to anything to serve me, I saw my chance order. of escape. I talked it over with him. He was to bring his boat on a certain night to an old wharf which was never guarded, and there he was to pick me up. I gave him directions to have several gourds of water and a lot of yams, cocoanuts and sweet potatoes.

"He was staunch and true, was little Tonga. No man ever had a more faithful mate. At the night named he had his boat at the wharf. As it chanced, that this secret of yours however, there was one of the convict overnment matter, after | guard down there-a vile Pathan who had never missed a chance of insulting and injuring me. I had always vowed vengeance, and now

I had my chance. I was as if fate had placed him in my way that I it up, and at least look | might pay my debt before I left the island. He stood on the bank with his back to me and his carbine on his longed applause, and when the various shoulder. I looked about for a stone to persons well known in public life, appeared beat out his brains with, but none could I see. Then a queer thought ing also to be cool, but feel- came into my head and showed me d as he did, there is only where I could lay my hand on a weapon. I sat down in the darkness and unstrapped my wooden leg. With three long hops I was on him. He put his carbine to his shoulder, but I struck him full and knocked the whole front of his skull in. You can see the split not keep my balance, but when I got



I STRUCK HIM FULL.

brought all his earthly possessions with him, his arms and his gods. Among other things, he had a long bamboo spear and some Andaman cocoanut matting, with which I made a sort of a sail. For tea days we were beating about, trusting to luck, and on the eleventh we were picked up by a trader which was going from Singapore to Jiddah with a crowd of Malay pilgrims. They were a rum crowd, and Tonga and I soon managed to settle down among them. They had one good quality-they let you alone and asked no questions.

"Well, if I were to tell you all the adventures that my little chum and I two kinds-the metallic or bullion value went through, you would not thank me, for I would have you here until the sun was shining. Here and there we drifted about the world, something present. We talked the matter over always turning up to keep us from London. All the time, however, I never rangement. We were to provide both lost sight of my purpose. I would dream of Sholto at night. A hundred times I have killed him in my sleep. At last, however, some three or four years ago, we found ourselves in England. I had no great difficulty in finding where Sholto lived, and I set to work to discover whether he had realized the treasure, or if he still had it. I made friends with some one who could help me-I name no names, for I don't want to get anyone else in a hole-and I soon found that he still had the jewals. Then I tried to get at him in many ways; but he was pretty sly, and had always two prize-fighters, besides his sons and his khitmutgar, on guard over

> "One day, however, I got word that he was dying. I hurried at once to the garden, mad that he should slip out of my clutches like that, and, looking through the window, I saw him lying in his bed, with his sons on each side. of him. I'd have come through and taken my chance with the three of them, only even as I looked at him his jaw dropped, and I knew that he was gone. I got into his room that same age or creed. Bimetallists are not against night, though, and I searched his papers to see if there was any record of where he had hidden our jewels. There was not a line, however, so I came away, bitter and savage as a man could be. Before I left I bethought me that if I ever met my Sikh friends again it would be a satisfaction to know that I had left some mark of our hatred; so I scrawled down the sign of the

> > (To be Continued.)

Simple Way to Sterilize Water.

A very simple and efficient method of sterilization of water is highly recommended by M. Meillere, chemistin-chief of the French Academy of Medicine. Four drops of the tincture of iodine sterilizes in a few minutes one quart of spring water, all pathogenie micro-organism being destroyed. -Northwestern Christian Advocate.

An advance of twenty-five per cent in the price of leather is predicted.

MEMPHIS.

Convention. The Platform in Full.

The Memphis Bi-Metallic convention was called to order at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. W. N. Brown, of Memphis, as chairman of the central bi-metallic league of Shelby county, Tenn., which sent out the call

On the platform were the followings Thomas Scott, Secretary of State of Louisiana; M. J. Cunningham, Attorney General of Louisiana; John Fitzpatrick, mayor of New Orleans; A. J. Warner, president of the American bi-metallic league; Gov. J. P. Clarke, Arkansas ; W. J. Biyan, editor of the Omaha World-Herald ; Senator James Berry, Arkansas ; Senator Stewart, Nevada ; Anson Wolcott, Indiana; Senator I. G. Har-Anson Wolcott, Indiana; Senator I. G. Har-ris, Tennessee; Alex. Delmer, California; Grover Cleveland's letter to Governor Stone Representatative H. D. Money, Mississippi; Senator J. K. Jones, Arkansas; Senator Marion Butler, North Carolina ;Senator J. Z. George, Mississippi, Ex-Governor Eagle, Arkansas; Gov. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; ex-Gov. Benjamin R. Tillman, South Carolina; Gov. John Gary Evans, South Carolina.

From start to finish the convention was one of great enthusiasm. Every pronounced free silver utterance was the signal for proon the rostrum, each received an ovation. Conservative estimates place the number of delegates at 2,500, and the visitors who attended from interest in the movement to hear the speeches exceeded 10,000,

Col. Casey Young, of Memohis, in welcoming the assemblage, spoke in part as follows: I salute the representatives of this convention as the advance guard of that mighty force in every land to do battle for the overthrow and destruction of a power more ruthless, and rapacious and more hurtful to human happiness and prosperity than any in the wood now where I hit him. We despot that ever shackled liberty and opboth went down together, for I could pressed mankind. I greet you, representanow gatherering from the field of labor and up I found him still lying quiet enough. | industry throughout the world to demand I made for the boat and in an hour we | the restoration of that financial system apwere well out at sea. Tonga had proved by the wisdom and experience of all the centuries of civilization.

"When only a few days ago the object and aims of this convention were denounced from this stage by a distinguished public man, as rebellious and revolutionary, he proclaimed the truth as sublime as ever fell from the lips of man. The sturdy, honest yeoman of the land, the busy toder of the fields and shops, the patient artisans who are building up the nation's wealth and greatness, are in open rebellion against a despotism, cruel and remorseless as any that ever brought sorrow to any member of the human family. The forces of the grandest revolution that ever hurled a despot from power are gathering for an outset that will sweep every enemy into the dark sea of defeat. The invincible legions which lead it will never halt or waver until their standards are planted on the shores of every sea and their banners float in triumph over old England herself. They will never lower their flags nor sheath their swords until the conflict is ended and a glorious victory won; not until all the temples of Mammon are turned into sepulchers for the burial of greed and avarice and let us hope for the sake of suering humanity that no angel of resurrection will ever useal

"Can these things be brought about? In the beginning of the struggle which gave separate nationality to the American colors, our ancestors gave to the world a declaration of independence that rang like a bugle call through every land and awoke the slumbering spirits of liberty among people. The descendants of these heroes and patriots are about to send forth another declaration of independence to all the nations of the world in flxing their own flnancial system and in legislating for the good and happiness of

Senator Harris then introduced Senator Turple as permanent chairman in the following words: "There is no more able and truer bimetallist in the United States of America than David Turpie of Indiana," Mr. Turple addressed the convention in sub-

"Coined money has always been and yet is in itself a thing of value and this value is of and the monetary worth or legal value; the latter is always a matter of law-the bullion value is always one of estimation and opinion. The bullion value of silver and gold here and elsewhere has always rested and rests today upon the conception; upon the one opinion, upon one single and simple item come no departure of either of such metals, which as to the quantity shall make them comparable in value with any other material suitable for the use of mankind as money. There has always been a difference between the commercial or bullion value of the two metals and the legal or coinage value. According to the tests of the enemies of bimetallism, that the legal value of coined money must be the same as the commercial or bullion value of the metal in it, nothing could be more dishonest. According to that test there is not and can not be an honest dollar of either silver or gold. The use of silver or gold money has added very greatly to their commercial or bullion value.

"Although every friend of humanity rejoices in the destruction of exclusive government ownership of the precious ores, and other metals, yet there was one consequence which followed the private ownership of the the equilibrium was maintained by law between the two parties, but at last the holders of gold, being the same as the holders of debt, in large quantities, especially national debt, succeeded in having the government interfere by law in this strife. They said we will not dispute any longer about relative values. Silver must be barred out. When we have killed silver for the use in coin; it will be worth less and less.

"We can buy and sell it at our own price and the ratio will be an idle fiction of the past. The syndicate of gold is of no country, gold. We are for silver and justice. Much has been written on the stability of the value of silver and gold, concerning which it may be said both these metals are variable in value. Each changes in value from time to time, like other commodities, but they vary in value infinitely less than any other commodity. It is said that if we restore silver to free colnage, gold will leave us. This is asserted as a principle under what is called "the Gresham law or rule"—where two or more kinds of money are circulated together, the inferior will drive out the better currency. This rule, save in very rare instances, has no application to coin. But what party in our country is seeking to debase its coin?

The loss of our gold, the departure of our gold will, as some opponents say, bring about depression. Yet gold staid with us from the beginning in usual quantity and proportion until 1873, when we ceased coin-

"From 1873 to 1878, while silver was not coined, gold touched a low ebb. When, in 1878, we began to coin silver again gold returned in larger sums than ever and stayed and increased with us. Since we ceased the coinage of silver in 1893, during 1894 35, gold has left us again. The faith of the advocate of a single gold standard is, compounded of one truth and one pernicious error. That coined standard dollars should be of equal legal value is true, but that the metal in them must be of equal bullion value is a fallacy so contrary to our common sease and exper-

ience that it cannot be much aided by prophecy. Let us, as bimetallists, remember that we are American citizens of the great republic dealing calmly and deliberately with our own highest interests. Let us take counsel of faith and hope. Let us go forth with the manly hearts without fear, believing in all confidence that the silver and gold dollar of our mints, the money of the past, sound, tried and true, shall also be and remain the money of the future."

The nomination of E. B. Wade, of Tennesse for secretary, followed, and at the suggestion of Senator Harris all the newspaper men present were made assistant secretaries. Resolutions were passed that each State should name a vice president and a member of the committee on resolutions. A roll call of States followed. Amid enthusiastic applause

Senator Harris was then named delegate at large from the United States, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, presided at the night session. Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, addressed the convenon in substance as follows: "I believe that there are going to be two parties at the coming election. One of them will be the onometallists and the other the American cople in their majesty. The gold standard has been erected many times before. Once Aaron erected a golden image, but it was not a success and once Nebuchadnezzar set him up one and said whosoever refused to bow down and wership it should straightway be cast into a flery furnace and burned Without meaning to make any invidof Mississippi.

There were three men who refused to wor-

ship this image and Nebuchadnezzar ordered the furnace to be made straight way seven times hotter, and had these men cast in, but they walked upright amid the flames and came out brighter and happier than ever. There are a good many Nebuchadnezzars in this work yet, but they do not cut much of a figure. If you will just read along a little found his level allright. For seven years he had to eat grass. We silver people have all all the logic and all the law on our side. The Secretary of the Treasury spoke to you in this hall the other day, I do not know what to quote Mr. Carlisle when he said that the demonetization of the white money would mean misery and unhappiness for haif the people of the world; then John G. Carlisle was the tribune of people, now he is the high priest of the temple Mammon. Mr. Carlisle the plebian and Mr. Carlisle the aristocrat, are two very different kinds of people. But I do not want to com-plain of Mr. Carlisle. Every word he has said about the demonetization of gilver has

"The President says he is afraid the silver dollar will depreciate, but the only way the dollar can depreciate is for prices to rise. This is equivalent to an admission by the President that he is afraid prices will rise. If the President would divide his anxieties more equally between the persons who produce the wealth of the country and the limited few who absorb them, he would make a better chief executive. The magnificent patriotism of Mr. Rothschild, who, although an alien, was willing to come to this country and save it for the paltry consideration of \$9,000,000 which the people of the United States lost and which he gained, is worthy of note as is also the magnificent patriotism of Mr. Cleveland in thus helping to save the country. But if these two men could save the country they

"With the mints open to the unlimited coinage of silver and gold there will be no more talk of a fifty-cent dollar. They say our shores would be flooded with silver if the mints were open to free coinage. Now that is not true, and if it were frue we would simply give them something to have rather than for something we would rather have. "Banker Cornwall of Buffalo, made a

speech in Chicago the other night to a lot of bankers and the next day a reporter showed me the article and asked what I thought of it. I told him if he would have a number of copies printed and distributed to all the voters in the United States I would never make another speech on the silver question, but would rest my case on his argument. He tells the bankers they must keep their thumbs on their customers. We have felt the thumbs of the lankers heavily in the last

"We must win this fight in 1896. If we do not win a then it will be too late. There will be two avenues open to the people after revolution-and both I dread. If the English were to land in New York you would help to drive them out, wouldn't you? The English are in New York; they have been there for years. Will you drive them out, even if party lines have to be dropped?"

J. H. McDowell, of Tennessee, a well known State Populist leader, in an impassioned speech demanded that the Third party men be given better representation on the committee on resolutions. Only one Populist, he declared, Marion Butler, of North Carolina, was now on the committee. The Populists had been assured by those in charge of this convention that if they handed a list of names to the secretary they would be placed on the committee. Tots list was now in the hands of the secretary, but had not been read. Were the Third party men to be ignored? The convention ordered that the Populists be placed on the committee. The convention then adjourned for the day. A large amount of speech making occurred

on the second day's session, after which the following platform was adopted. Although nothing was said in the resolutions about abolition of party lines as proposed by Sibley, Stewart and others, the speakers of the day almost without exception took care to assert their Democracy and to repudiate any affiliation with either Republicans or Populists. The resolutions follow:

"Silver and gold coin have in all ages constituted the money of the world, were the money of the fathers of the republic, the money of history and of the constitution.

"The universal experience of mankind has demonstrated that the joint use of both silver and gold coin as money constitute the most stable standard of value and to have a full amount of both metals is necessary as a medium

"The demonetization of either of these historic metals means an appreciation in the value of money, a fall in the prices of commodities, a diminution of profits of legitimate business, a continuing increase in the burden of

debts, a withdrawal of money from the channels of trade and industry where it no longer yields a safe and sure return and its like accumulation in the banks and the great money centers of the

"There is no health or soundness in a financial system under which a hoarded dollar is productive of increase to its possessor while an invested dollar yields a constantly diminishing return, and under which fortunes are made by the accretions of idle capital or destroyed by a persistent fall in the price of commodities and a persistent dwindling in the margin of profits in almost every branch of useful industry. Such a sys-tem is a premium on sloth and a penalty upon industry, and such a system is that which the criminal legislation of 1873 has imposed upon this country.

"The bi-metallic standard of silver and gold has behind it the experience of ages and has been tested and proved by the enlightened and deliberate judgment of mankind. The gold standard is a departure from the established policy of the civilized world, with nothing to commend it but 22 years of depression and disaster to the people under extraordinary accumulation of

wealth in the hands of a few. There are some facts bearing upon this question, recognized and admitted by all candid men, whether advocates of bimetallism or of a single gold standard. Among these is the fact that the very year that marked the change from bi-metallism to the single gold standard is the very year that marked the change | And Goff's Decision Explained. The from a condition of rising prices, large profits, general contentment and great prosperity, to a condition of falling prices, diminishing profits, insecurity of investment, unemployed labor and a heavy depression in all branches of trade and industry. It is not a matter of dispute, even among the honest advocates of the gold standard, that general prosperity came to an end with the destruction of the bi-metallic system and that

to-day wherever the gold standard has been adopted. "Every international monetary conference that has been called, every demand in this country and in Europe for an international agreement to reestablish the bi-metallic standard, is a confession that the demonetization of the system was a blunder if not a crime; that its consequences have been disastrous and that the conditions that it has wrought are full of menace and of peril. The logic of facts establishes beyond intelligent question that the destruction of silver as primary money by a conspiracy of selfish interests is the cause of the widespread depression and suffering that began with the gold standard. There can be no restoration of prosperity, no permanent relief from

hard times, falling prices, idle working-

men and widespread depression came

as a money metal, equal with gold. "We believe in a money of stable value; we believe, least of all, in an appreciating standard; it is only through the practical operation of bi-metallism that a stable standard of value can be secured A standard constituted of money constantly increasing in value is not a sound, a single, nor a stable standard, but a constantly changing standard. The effect of gold mono-metallism there can be no more dishonest mone | ballct. tary system than that which gives short measure to the borrower and long meas-

prevailing conditions, until the great

cause has been removed by a complete

restoration of silver to its proper place

ure to the lender. "Under the policy prevailing prior to 1873 there can be na violent change in the re'ative value of the two metals, for a rise in value of one metal is counteracted by a decreased demand and a fall in value by an increased demand. Under the operation of this beneficient law a stable relation was maintained between them in spite of the most extreme changes in relative productions. From the first period of our history up to 1873 the right of the debtor to choose whet . er he should pay his debts in silver or gold coin was always recognized. The subsequent policy has been to transfer this right to the creditor, thus tending to constantly increase the value of the dearer metal and destroy the parity between them. Believing that it is absolutely necessary to reverse this iniquitous and ruinous policy, we therefore

"That we favor the immediate restoration of silver to its former place as a full legal tender, standard money, equal with gold, and the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact

"That while we should welcome the co-operation of other nations we believe that the United States should not wait upon the pleasure of foreign governments or the consent of foreign creditors but should themselves proceed to reverse the 'grinding process' that is destroying the prosperity of the people and should lead by their example the nations of the earth.

"That the rights of the American people, the interests of American labor and the prosperity of American industry have a higher claim to the consideration of the people's law-makers than the greed of foreign creditors, or the avaricious demands made by 'idle holders of idle capital'. The right to regulate its own monetary system in the interests of its own people is a right which no free government can barter, sell or surrender. This reserved right is a part of every bond, of every contract and of every obligation. No creditor or claimant can set up a right that can take precedence over a nation's obligations to promote the welfare of the masses of its own people. This is a debt higher and more binding than all other debts and one which it is not only dishonest but treasonable to ig-

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN. The following national committeemen were chosen by the State delegations in meordance with the resolution passed at the afternoon session of the convention: Alabama-John W. Tombiason.

Arkansas-Charles Coffia. California-Alexander Delmar. Colorado-A. W. Rucker. Georgia-Judge N. W. Longley. Kentucky-A. J. Parker. Louisiana-Senator Blanchard, Missouri-J. C. Cage. Nevada-C. S. Nixon. Nebraska-C. J. Smythe North Carolina -M. B. Elliott. Ohio-F. G. Scott. Pennsylvania-A. J. Hopkins. South Carolina- J. A. Stokes. Tennessee-John R. Goodwin. Texas-F. H. Reagan. Virginia -- M. H. Brandon. New Mexico -- L. Bradford Prince. Utah-E. J. Kiminili,

The committee elected John R. G.olwin of Memphis, temporary chairman, and J. H. Acklen, of Nashville, temporary secretary. The committee will meet in Chicago in July, the exact time has not been fixed, and there choose permanent officers and delegates.

The newest thing in photography is the invention of a process by which 100,000 photographs can be printed in one day. An automatic device prints direct from photographic negatives by artificial light on sensitized paper. A continuous roll of paper is fed under the negatives and the light

is switched off and on for the con-

secutive exposures. - New York Mail

Newest Thing in Photography.

and Express. Clearettes Killed Dr. Pope. Dr Alexander Pope died at his home in New York City on Wednesday. His death was sudden, and an autopsy made did not entirely account for it. He was an inveterate

cigarette smoker, and his friends say that

this was the direct cause of his death.

He was 33 years old. A Chinaman on a bicycle is one of the sights of Eastport, Me.

THE REGISTRATION ACT STATED

Negroes Co uplain That They Cannot Easily Comply with it.

A dispatch from Columbia, says: The registration laws were passed by the legislature of South Carolina in 1882. They provide for the registration of all voters by a supervisor of registration, one of whom is appointed for each county. All male citizens in with the gold standard and prevails who wish to vote and are not disqualified by reason of having been convicted of crime, are required to register with this officer their names, places of residence, occupations and ages. The law as passed in 1882 required that unless all who were then twenty-one years of age should register before the next general election they could not register thereafter, and became forever disqualified and that those becoming of age at any time after the passage of the registration law, who did not register before the general election next after becoming of age, would be forever barred from regis-

> The supervisor of registration would issue to the voter a certificate of registration corresponding to the entries made upon his registration book, authorizing him to cast his ballot at the polling place in the district in which he lived. In case of change of residence or loss of certificatea certain method was prescribed for obtaining a new certificate.

When the voter wished to cast his ballot on election day he had to present his certificate of registration to the managers of election at the precinct at is to establish one standard for the which he was registered, or without it creditor and another for the debtor; and he would not be allowed to cast his

The friends of the negroes claim that this law bore most hard upon the negroes, in that as they frequently changed their residence, or would lose their certificates and fail to get new ones, many of them were deprived of the right to vote. The state contended that the law applied to whites and blacks alike., and that the negro would have to suffer for his own negligence or migratory habits. It was also claimed that the days on which the office of the supervisor of registration was open were too few to accommodate the numbers who wished to register. The office was opened so many days in each month preceding the election, but was not opened on the days im. mediately preceding the election.

This was claimed to be another defect in that voters would neglect to attempt to get registration certificates until the election was near at hand. It was also claimed that there were various devices whereby the white men were registered that were denied the negroes, and that the whole law was aimed at the disfranchisement of the

THE AMENDMENT OF 1894.

At the session of the legislature held in December last the law of 1882 was somewhat amended and the following was passed : "Section 7. Any elector who shall have

been entitled to register at the general registration in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, or at any time subsequent thereto, and who failed to register at such time as required by law, and who shall make application under oath, in accordance with a printed form to be prepared by the attorney general, setting forth in each case the fact, to-wit: The full name, age, occupation and residence of the applicant at the time of said general registration, or at any time thereafter when the said applicant became entitled to register, and the place or places of his residence since the time when he became entitled to register, which affidavit shall be supported by the affidavit of two reputable citizens who were each of the age of twenty-one wears on the thirtieth day of June, anno domini eighteen hundred an l eighty-two, or at the time the said applicant became entitled thereafter to register, or any elector who has become a citizen of this state by moving into the same, according to the constitution of the state, and who shall make application under oath stating the time of his moving into the state and his place of residence since living in the state, which application shall be supported by the affidavit of two reputable citizens who were twentyone years of age at the time the applicant became a resident of this state, such applicant shall be allowed to register as a voter and to have issued to him a certificate as a duly qualified elector in the manner and form now provided by law and be entitled to vote at said election for the delegates to said con-

'As can be seen this law provides for the registration of all who were of age in 1882 and who failed to register, and of those who had become of age since 1882 and who failed to register. The friends of the negroes claimed that the provisions of this act were too severe for the negroes to comply with, and that it was impossible for the negro to get two credible persons to swear where he had lived since 1882, as the negro probably could not tell all the Judge Goff. JUDGE GOFF'S DECISION.

The decision of Judge Goff was very voluminous and discussed the fourteenth and fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States in their relations to the limitation of suffrage, and the guarantee of suffrage they gave to the colored voter. Coming to the registration laws of South Carolina he said: "It is not the intention at this time to state in detail toe re quirements of and effect of each section of said registration law, but simply the result that I have reached after careful scrutiny of them all, aided as I have been by the exhaustive analysis of the same made by counsel. I find no warrant in the constitution for the certificate required by the registration law to be issued to the voter, the production of which is required at the polls or his vote is to be rejected. This is not registration, which is simply the entering on the books or lists of voters, of the names of those qualified under

the constitution to vote, but is an additional requirement to those mentioned in the organic law, not intended, I am constrained to believe, to facilitate the full free and

legal expression of those entitled to exercise the right of suffrage. Such requirement is unreasonable, burdensome and harassing, and clearly it impedes and abridges the rights of the constitutional voters of the state to east their ballots.

"I was asked, in case any portion of the said registration law should be found invalid to eliminate the part so found, and decree that the remaining part should stand. I have not been able to make the separation, for I find it all so interwoven as to render it impracticable so far as results are concerned, and I cannot winnow where there is no grain. In behalf of those so treated, all interested in the welfare of their country and desirous of seeing its laws enforced should protest in order that public sentiment should no longer be dormant, but may by its activity rouse the community that has long suffered by such outrages to the realization of their cause, and to an appreciation of the results to be secured by the abolishment of the system that has caused them.'

The reversal of Judge Goff's decision by the court of appeals leaves the law as it was passed by the last legislature, and only those who have registration certificates will be able to participate in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention.

He Rapped the Gold-Bugs.

Ex-Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, at the Memphis Silver Convention spoke as follows:

"I shall open my remarks by congratulating you upon the representative character of this gathering. Some three or four weeks ago there assembled in this city a body called to teach the southern people the meaning of 'sound money.' After putting in motion all the secret agencies and the use of their illimitable money and drumming up delegates from this chamber of commerce and that bank they assembled to tell us what was the meaning of 'sound money,' and after having the people of this city whose loans from the banks make them subserving to the banking interests turn out, they succeeded in drumming up a large gathering and they had the secretary of the treasury here to tell us the difference between sound money nowand sound money in 1878. And, God save them, by request of the president they had three cuckoos, who sold their birthrights for the mess of pottage-three congressmen only, and I saw in the paper that there was not a solitary farmer in that party in this southland, where the proportion between the agricultural interests and the rest is seventy-five farmers to twenty-five of all other occupations.

"What is sound money? Is it that money which requires two pounds of cotton, two bushels of wheat to get the same quantity that it did a few years back? I claim that such a dollar as that is a robber dollar of 200 cents. They tell you about the 50-cent dollar. Let us fling into their teeth the 200cent dollar. There was some talk in congress last winter by Mr. Carlisle, who presented a bill of a financial scheme looking to the giving of some measure of relief (that poor congress, that pitiful democratic congress did have the saving grace to reject it, but the scheme is still on foot) as promulgated by the bankers' convention in Baltimore that they shall have the greenback retired; that the silver certificates shall be retired; that the goverument shall retire from banking and that they shall have the issuing of all the paper money of this country, and on a gold standard at that."

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