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Having purchased the entire Stock of Merchandise and the good will of the business of Mrs. Lizzie Epstein, we are now prepared to offer our special line of desirable

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Will offer at Bargain prices in order to make room for New Arrivals of Goods. Our entire stock of

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Will be sold regardless of cost. Ladies will do well to call without delay to select their bargains.

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Having sold out my entire stock and good will to Messrs. Epstin Brothers, I cheerfully recommend them to my friends and patrons and solicit a continuance of my past patronage to their care, which the public can be assured of good treatment at their hands. Respectfully,

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Sept. 7-11

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SALOON AND RESTAURANT,

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SALOON is stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors, Beer, Tobacco and Cigars. Restaurant is first-class in every respect. Meals served at all hours in the highest culinary style. Oysters, fish, etc., and affords, at moderate charges.

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Transacts a Banking and Exchange business. Receives Deposits. Interest allowed on Deposits. Safety Deposit Boxes to rent \$6 per annum.
G. G. CHILDS, President. T. HAZEL GIBBS, Cashier.
Nov. 28-17

CAROLINA

NATIONAL BANK

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STATE, CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY.

Paid up Capital.....\$100,000
Surplus Profits.....60,000

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Deposits of \$5.00 and upwards received. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. W. A. CLARK, President
WILLIE JONES, Cashier.
December 4-17.

PASTOR KOENIG'S

NERVE TONIC

St. Vitus Dance Cured.

St. Vitus Dance Cured. Feb. 1890. My boy, 13 years old, was so affected by St. Vitus Dance that he could not go to school for 6 years. Two bottles of Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic restored his health, and he is now attending school again.

MICHAEL O'CONNEL.

A Very Bad Case.

East Newmarket, Md., March 8, 1891. My daughter had epilepsy so severe that she would have 6 or 7 fits every 24 hours. Immediately after using Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic, the spasms decreased in number, and in less than two weeks from taking the first dose they entirely ceased. Before using this medicine she was very weak, but now mild and energetic. Fully restored, and she is entirely cured of the fits by the use of this great remedy.

MRS. J. H. ANDREWS.

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This remedy has been prepared by the celebrated Pastor Koening, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1856, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large size, \$1.75. 6 bottles for \$9.95.

June 3-17

BUTLER VS. WATSON.

The Long Talked of Debate Ends With No Credit to Either.

News and Courier.

BATESBURG, S. C., September 9.—About twelve hundred citizens of Edgefield and Lexington and sporadic visitors witnessed to-day the great political battle of Batesburg between Congressman Watson of Georgia, and Senator Butler of South Carolina. The narrative of the clash of wit and oratory is best told in the proceedings given below, and especially as to the result as it appeared to the two gentlemen mostly concerned in the dual.

Prof. Nash presided and he introduced the speakers gracefully and with a fair distribution of compliments. It was distinctly understood that only Senator Butler and Congressman Watson should entertain and instruct the audience. The order of speaking was, Congressman Watson to open, Senator Butler to follow and the first speaker to reply.

Among those on the stage, which was beautifully located in the suburbs of the city, were Capt. J. H. Brooks, Dr. Folk, Capt. Bates, Col. W. J. Talbert, the Rev. Mr. McSwain, ex-Governor John C. Sheppard, Editor Hook of the Augusta Chronicle, Editor McLenna of the Johnston Monitor, Editor Aull of the Newberry Herald and News, Editor Buchanan of the Chester Reporter, some reporters and other distinguished gentlemen.

The speaking began at 11 o'clock and was kept up until 5 o'clock sharp, except a short intermission. Prof. Nash read a letter from President Stokes stating that he regretted his inability to accept the invitation of the committee to be present, but it was impossible on account of engagements in the eastern part of the State.

WHAT COL. WATSON SAID.

Col. Watson spoke substantially as follows:

I know perfectly well that I will lose this question with Senator Butler. He has all the advantages over me. You know him, and you love him. I am unknown to you. There is a wide difference between me and him in our relations to you. If Senator Butler were a candidate for office I would not be here. That would be a matter for you to settle yourselves. But when Senator Butler takes the position he has on this question it affects every one of you. We are here discussing measures, not men. We are discussing measures that affect Georgia, as well as South Carolina. It is a platform that touches every one. I am in a position to expect that questions shall be discussed on broader lines than personal ones. Each of us will rise to a position of statesmanship and brotherly love. South Carolina has always been close to the heart of Georgia and Georgians. Your distinguished men are known and honored in Georgia as well as in South Carolina. I say to you, Gen. Butler, with respect, that you demonstrate the manhood of South Carolina, and I feel it an honor to debate this question with you, and will debate it in the highest sense of honorable discussion. I feel that a Georgia boy is at home with South Carolina boys.

We assert that the sub-treasury plan will be a good law. Gen. Butler denies it. That puts the burden of proof upon me. It is for me to demonstrate that the plan is a good one. That's good parliamentary law. We started it in Georgia, and we wanted the sub-treasury or something better, but the more we thought of the sub-treasury the better we liked it. Now we want the sub-treasury from its horns to its hoofs. I don't know how correctly Gen. Butler was reported in the debate at Prosperity with Dr. Stokes. I have the report as published in the News and Courier, but I presume it was substantially correct, and if there is no correction of it, I take it for granted that the report is correct.

When we debate a measure we debate the principles underlying it. I am going to demonstrate to this audience that Gen. Butler will do himself great injustice if he undertakes to discuss the details of any measure without discussing the principles underlying it. Further, Gen. Butler will be forced to take one or two positions. The bill was either right or wrong. If it is right he, as an American statesman, owes it to his people to help them make this bill a law. If the plan is wrong, ought not he to be able to demonstrate that it is wrong? He ought to be able to demonstrate that fact from a constitutional standpoint, from an economic standpoint, from precedents and from

legislative enactments. When he wishes to decline to discuss the plan he puts himself in the awkward position of saying that the plan is right, but he can't help you, or it is wrong and he can't show it, and he can take either horn of the dilemma he likes, and he will have some rough riding on either one. [Applause and laughter.]

BUT WHAT IS THE PLAN?
Col. Watson went on to say that Gen. Butler would have to come out and debate the plan, and may God give the victory to him who is right. [Applause.] Col. Watson, as an analogy for the discussion of the plan, said the greatest reform movements of modern times had been discussed without a bill with its details, just as the tariff was discussed before the Mills' bill was framed, and that Gen. Butler discussed it without waiting for the bill, and so it was with secession, the adoption of the post office system and the railroad system. He then discussed the sub-treasury plan on three lines: First, the laws; second, the evils complained of, and third, the remedy.

ATTACKING THE BANKS.
He took up the national banks and discussed them as an old law and an evil. He denied that they were a war measure, having been established in July, 1863, when the war was nearly over. He elaborated the charges of contraction and stated that the system was robbery and so forth, and that the \$500,000,000 they made every year belonged to the people. He charged it as disloyalty that Democratic Senators should have voted for the recharter of national banks. Applying the rule, he held that if the Government could lend money on bonds it could also lend on cotton and other field crops.

A FALSE ANALOGY.
He maintained that the precedent for the sub-treasury could be found in the banks of Amsterdam and Hamburg, which issued certificates on gold and silver uncoined, which certificates passed current in Europe. He also cited the banks of Sweden, which issued money on lands at 4 per cent, and which plan was adopted also in Norway. None of these banks failed, while the English and Russian banks had to be helped out by the Bank of France. He also cited the case of the Silesian Bank, established by Frederick the Great.

HE SAYS LEND AND MEANS BORROW.
Georgia lends money at 3 1/2 per cent. He maintained that prices were regulated by unlawful contraction of the currency and he illustrated by a supposed case, in which all the banks of a country should suddenly call in all outstanding obligations. On this point he quoted Mills, Ricardo, Henry Clay and John T. Sherman. He eulogized the English system of laws by which the great depression of 1857 was overcome by the financial measure of Lord Castlereagh. He denied that laziness and extravagance were the causes of depression, but drew a picture of a hard working people eating poor provisions, musty meal and white meat, wrinkled like a ribbon. This comparison created a great deal of laughter. He couldn't see how people could be lazy and yet produce a surplus of cotton. Yet cotton goods were high and the staple was low, which proved that there was a bug in the buttermilk somewhere.

LABOR AS A UNIT OF VALUE.
He held that silver and gold were not the unit of value in the books of political economy. On this point he quoted Adam Smith, who held that a variable article could never be a correct measure of the quality of other things, that is gold and silver continually varying, could not be a correct measure of the value of other commodities. He held labor to be the correct standard of value, and the sub-treasury bill was embedded in this philosophy. Col. Watson then said that the sub-treasury could be tested by the people of a county selecting a factor who would be a bonded officer elected. Let such an officer issue certificates as the Government does on gold and silver, and this would be the sub-treasury in the essence without any Government expenditure. The bond, of course, would be approved by the Circuit Judge.

Gen. Butler said that all the money would be back in the treasury in the spring, when the people wanted it most.

Col. Watson said that this would only be true if all the people put in all their cotton at the same time and took it out the first six months. On contrary, the farmers would put cotton in at various times from Septem-

ber on, so that the operation would be continuous the whole year.

This was the last point made by Col. Watson in his opening argument, which was closed by a peroration based on the story of the relief of ducknow, the application being the sub-treasury as a means of relief to the beleaguered farmers.

Senator Butler's Speech.
Senator Butler spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens: I am almost in that condition in which my distinguished friend said he was in upon one occasion, when he took a bite of that old white meat imported from Tennessee, from Kentucky or some place else. I believe that I could eat some of that meat now, and I am afraid that there are a good many in the audience who have their minds turned to the dinner table rather than to the speaker, but I will occupy a short portion of the time before we adjourn to respond, as well as I may, to the observations of the distinguished gentleman who has just taken his seat.

He reproached me, as I have been reproached before, with discussing what is known as the sub-treasury bill at Prosperity. I was invited there to discuss the sub-treasury plan on its merits, and the only plan I have ever seen or heard of being the bill I ventured to discuss it. I have been berated, defamed and derided because, forsooth, I exercised the right of an American citizen to discuss in public a question of interest to the people. That bill was presented to Congress by the friends of my distinguished friend. It was paraded before the world as the consummation of all the wisdom, of all the statesmanship of America. In the National Economists, by lobbyists to put it through Congress, by the orators on the stump and off the stump, in the press and everywhere, we were told that it was a consummation of the sub-treasury plan. But it seems to me after all the sounding of gongs and blowing of trumpets, which is a matter of public record in the States of Georgia and South Carolina, that I will commit a great crime to-day if I venture to discuss it without the consent of the bosses who are trying to domineer every man who chances to differ with them. [Cheering and applause.] Fellow citizens, I never expected to live to see the day in this State when any citizen of the Commonwealth of the State of South Carolina should have to go to the bosses of the sub-treasury to get authority to discuss any public measure of interest to the people.

THE BOSSES AND THEIR BANTLING.
From what I can observe the bosses themselves have become ashamed of their bantling; they have become ashamed of the bill; and because I ventured to discuss it have accused me of bad faith, when, as God is my witness, I had no more intention of being guilty of bad faith than I have this day. I will do my friend the justice to say one thing to him, that he has the manhood and the courage to say to my face, to state the misrepresentation of what I have said, while others waited until my back was turned before they plied the tongue of slander and defamation. My friend says that I said at Prosperity that the man who would borrow money at 2 per cent. did not intend to pay it back. I say to you, fellow citizens, upon my honor as a man, that was a base falsehood, a base misrepresentation. The gentleman says that I said that no other man who borrowed money would pay it back except the man who borrowed at 7 per cent. I say that

THAT IS NOT TRUE.
So that my friend had a good deal of fun; he told a good many anecdotes; he created a good deal of laughter upon premises which were wholly erroneous and without a particle of foundation. No, gentlemen, I have stood by the side of too many of the good people of this State when their souls and courage were tried to say here or at Prosperity, or any where, that there were forty thousand farmers in South Carolina who were thieves and scoundrels, and I brand the author of it as a liar. [Great cheering and applause.] I have lived too long, I have seen too much of this life at this day of my existence to pander to demagogues and charlatans for the highest office in the gift of the people of this State or any other.

And now one word, purely of a personal character. I believe my fellow countrymen will do me the justice to say that when South Carolina called upon me for my services I have contributed them in war and peace, and I have done so without stopping to count the cost of that contribution. They have honored me

perhaps a thousand fold more than I deserved, but they have never yet put me in office upon conduct on my part which would create the belief or impression that I have ever stated one fact to the people of this State that did not meet the approbation of my judgment and conscience, [applause] and they never will put me in office if I have to pay as its price the advocating, the sustaining or maintaining of any proposition which my judgment or my conscience will not approve.

TOO STUPID FOR AMENDMENT.
My friend rather rebuked me because I had not amended the sub-treasury bill. Why, fellow citizens, I have those two bills here, and I will submit them to the candid judgment of any intelligent and impartial man in this State, and let him say whether or not in that form they were susceptible of amendment. I might as well have try to amend a proposition to pontoon the Atlanta Ocean or to build a bridge to the moon. [Laughter and applause.] The bills were introduced by Governor Vance, being referred to the committee on agriculture and they were buried in the tomb of the Capulets I had no opportunity of amending them if they were susceptible of amendment. So, then, I have been reproached because I did not amend the bill, and I am asked to discuss the sub-treasury plan. If my friend will pardon me I would be under the profoundest obligations to him if he will only tell me what that plan is. I have not heard it and he spoke for an hour and a half by the watch. He talked about the battle of Lucknow, about the Encyclopedia Britannica. He talked about the reforms of England, about the Duke of Wellington, about the Duke of Newcastle, about the subject poverty were all in, and leading up to that particular flight of his eloquence, from which we would have thought that every man, woman and child in this audience was crawling on his knees to subject poverty with me.

Well, I see that he is about as healthy and well as an audience as I have seen in a long while. The ladies seem to be reasonably well attired. If they will pardon me for referring to that, and the men are not entirely ragged. I expect if they would go home they would find a sweet potato or a bit of bacon, although not so white as he talks about; a little dust of meal, home made, to the manner born and not imported from Tennessee or Georgia. [Laughter and applause.] And I say it without irreverence that the political Messiah had come. [Laughter and applause, and hurrah for Butler.] I was about to exclaim, with folded hands, that this generation and day of our Lord had brought in the electric telegraph, the Trans-Atlantic cable, the flying machine, the electric light, the telephone, the phonograph, the graphophone and Tom Watson.

[Great laughter and applause.] A voice: "Hurrah for Watson."
Gen. Butler: And I say so, too. He is a new man, [laughter.] just come to life. He is going to Congress, and he is not only going to pass the sub-treasury and put money on these trees, where you all can get it by shaking them, [laughter.] but he is going to smash the national banks, get pay for our darkeys, get a return of the cotton tax, and—well, if that is not enough for one man to do I do not know what is, [great laughter and applause.] and when he goes in for all that he will find me with him. He jumped on the national banks and he destroyed them, but I do not think he was correct in his statement of the history of the banks.

Col. Watson: In what particular?
Gen. Butler: You said that they did not buy the currency, that they got, say, one thousand dollars, deposited them in the treasury and got ninety thousand in currency.

Col. Watson: But who gets the interest?
Gen. Butler: Why the national bank people, of course, just as man must pay interest on his note. Where would you get bonds if you did not buy them?

Col. Watson: But where do the bonds come from?
Gen. Butler: I said they were bought from the Government. But let me point out your inconsistency. When I say that we desire to repeal the bill laying a tax of 10 per cent. on State banks in order to paralyze

the national banks, he says, oh no, that will not do.
Col. Watson: I did not say that, for I understood you to say that your object to it as a remedy. What is your bill?

Gen. Butler: My plan would be to repeal the tax on State banks. But I need not discuss the bill. I am to furnish the plan and you the bill, for that is your logic. [Laughter and applause.]

Col. Watson: That is all right, but I will make this trade: I will come on the State banks if you will come in on the sub-treasury.

Gen. Butler: Well, that is a fair proposition, gentlemen, and I will do it, but on this condition, that I will tell him what my bill is if he will tell me what his bill is, and I tell him now that the bill, which I tried twice to have passed, is to remove the 10 per cent. tax on State banks.

Col. Watson: What is your plan?
Gen. Butler: Just keep quiet now; have patience, and I will tell you. I waited on you. I would say to the farmers of this country—go to the Legislature and apply for a charter to go into a banking business, deposit one hundred thousand, or fifty thousand dollars, as we did before the war, when the banks of Columbia and Hamburg enjoyed a very high credit.

Gen. Butler here explained the method of procedure before the war in putting in a given amount and issuing double the amount in bank notes.
A voice: How are you going to get the capital?
WORK FOR IT! AH, THERE'S THE RUB!

Gen. Butler: Work for it, sir. How else would you expect to get it? [Great laughter and applause.] Under that system there was no contraction of the currency, and the gentleman should remember that in the instances cited from Holland, Sweden and Norway as precedents for the sub-treasury, the money was disbursed through the banks and not directly to the people by the sub-treasury.

Gen. Butler: I am not to be governed by your ideas on that subject.
Col. Watson: I would like to say if you go into a general talk on my record I would ask for more time to reply. [Cheers for Watson and counter cheers for Butler.]

Gen. Butler: I do not think he wants to discuss my political record.
Col. Watson: Well, you opened the list and I am not going to show the white feather. [Cheers and hurrahs for Watson.]

Gen. Butler: I understood you to take my record in hand and discuss it without reservation.
Col. Watson: I did not criticize your record, but let me go back, the only reference I make was to your speech reported in The News and Courier and I merely wanted you to say whether it was correct or not, and you did not answer.

Gen. Butler: Because I did not want to interrupt you. He says, gentlemen, that he did not take liberties with my record, but he did criticize a report which did not purport to be stenographic.
Col. Watson: I asked you to point out where were the errors.
Gen. Butler: And I did, but I will give you all the time to reply.
Col. Watson: Go ahead. I'll be able to take care of myself.
A voice: "Now go on, General, and tell us about the Third Party."
Gen. Butler: As to that, I say that the departure advocated and maintained by the gentleman if preserved in a spirit which he manifested must result in a Third Party. I suppose that is a legitimate conclusion.
A voice: "Where did the Third Party come from last year? Wasn't it Haskell who led it?"
Gen. Butler: Yes, and I hope it

will be a lesson to them, [applause.] for there is no room for a Third Party; never has been and never will be.

Gen. Butler expressed the hope and the belief that the Farmers' Alliance would not be found in line with the Third Party. He complimented it on its work when confined within its original lines, and referred particularly to the successful fight made against the Jute Trust, and this brought up the subject of the tariff, which Gen. Butler discussed at some length, explaining its exactions and how they operated.

Gen. Butler's speech was interrupted here by the hour for adjournment. Resuming his speech, Senator Butler began by showing that the sub-treasury officials merit Federal interference in local affairs, and he said it would put us, body and soul, back again under the Federal power.

He maintained that the bill was a violation of the first Article of the Constitution. He said that the loans in the New Orleans and Philadelphia exposition cases were in pursuance of appropriations and were of doubtful validity, and were justified partly on the general welfare clause. He denied vehemently that the Democratic party was derelict in its duty. Senator Butler referred again to the fact that Col. Watson wanted the national banks abolished, and when he, Butler, suggested the repeal of the tax on State banks as a remedy Col. Watson said it wouldn't do. I have come to the conclusion, said he, that if I were to suggest a remedy announced by inspiration from Heaven he would reject it. [Applause.]

ARGUING FOR STATE BANKS.
Nevertheless, Senator Butler went on and explained the operation of the State banks before the war, their integrity and success, and thought that they could now be operated as successfully. He maintained that there could be no run upon the banks or no sacrifices to speculators if the condition of the banks were subject to official examination, as was the rule in the national banks.

measure, although not introduced until 1863, because Mr. Chase would not borrow money elsewhere, and he had to float the bonds of the Government by the national banking plan.

Senator Butler said that the land loan scheme was proved to be a failure in Florida. In general terms the scheme could only result in a monopoly of lands and mortgages on lands in the hands of a few. Senator Butler, in this connection, explained the distinction between bank currency and loans and discounts. Referring to the success given the English by Peel and Castlereagh, Senator Butler reminded Col. Watson that such speedy relief was a possibility only under a constitutional monarchy, and that this Government was one of the people, for the people, by the people and for the people. Our Constitution, our written gospel, prohibits things possible to British statesmen. [Applause.] Senator Butler continued as follows:

A MATTER OF ETIQUETTE.
I regret, fellow citizens, that anything should have escaped me in my remarks which might in the slightest degree mar the courtesies of this occasion to our distinguished friend. He remembers perfectly well that last night when we met for the first time I went to him and said: "You are a stranger among us; choose your own position in this debate. I will either open and reply, or you can." I had every inclination to extend to him every courtesy for which this State is celebrated. I referred to his political relations to the parties in Georgia in response to what I thought were liberties he had taken with my political record. I have nothing whatever to be ashamed of, so far as my record is concerned, and I am sure that he has not. [Applause and cheers for Butler and Watson.] Referring to

THE HASKELL MOVEMENT.
Gen. Butler said: My friend, Hardy, wanted to know a little while ago if there wasn't a Third Party last year in this State. Well, there was an effort to run a ticket, which I thought very ill-advised, and so expressed myself then, but the power and influence of one man are of little avail. I thought it was a great mistake and I think so now. [Applause.] I voted the Democratic ticket straight out and out, because the majority of my fellow citizens nominated the ticket, and I shall do it again. They had a right to their opinion and we had a right to ours, and I have lived too long to be offended with a man because he differs with me in opinion. He adverted to Col. Watson's argument about the land loan banks of Norway and Sweden and said the Government

did not there lend money direct to the people, but the banks, and that the same thing was possible in our country under the present system.

STAND BY THE PARTY.
Senator Butler appealed to the audience to stand by the Democratic party, now that its prospects of success were so bright. He was pained to hear it said that the Democratic party had done nothing for the people. Such a statement could only have been made through ignorance or design, and when the party lines were drawn he expected to see all the Democrats together except a few Hessians. He said: Whenever the time comes let us again lock our shields for the battle, and when my services shall be called for I shall not stop to count the cost. If the people of this State, when my term expires, shall conclude to send someone else to the United States Senate, in God's name let them do it. It is their right and I shall not complain, but if I am to be expected at this late day to advocate measures which my conscience does not approve you must send some one else to the United States Senate.

A good deal has been said about what Senator Butler thinks and says, but I am not in this controversy as Senator Butler. I am plain M. C. Butler, and I have never, presumed for one moment to oppress the humblest citizen by reason of the high station to which I have been elevated. If I have done anyone wrong, as God is my witness, I stand here prepared to make the proper amends, Senator or no Senator. I have always expressed my honest judgment, and when this country reaches that point when I shall not be permitted to tell the truth as I understand it, let my friends lay me aside and I shall retire without a murmur. [Applause and cheers for Butler.]

The foregoing, of course, is only a synopsis of Senator Butler's speech, which was wildly and enthusiastically applauded.

and cheers.

He said that Senator Butler had accused him of trying to pontoon the Atlantic and build a bridge to the moon. He Watson, had failed in this, but he was sure Gen. Butler had succeeded, and Gen. Butler was still with the man in the moon, with his old friend, Bill Spencer, playing on the fiddle. [Great laughter and applause, in which Senator Butler heartily joined.] If there was anything he did not debate it was certainly the sub-treasury, but he had talked about tragedy and comedy to keep his spirits up at the other end of the bridge. [Laughter and applause.] He thought that his speech was very much speckled, like butter in a certain old lady's pantry, which the old lady says was speckled, but that her Jersey cows were a d—d sight more so. [Renewed laughter and applause.] He denied that he had not discussed the treasury plan. He had discussed it as he would discuss any other grave measure or remedy on the line he had laid down in his opening speech.

He said distinctly it was desired to get money direct to the people at 2 per cent; that the people should not be discriminated against in favor of national banks. He had showed that what was wanted was a medium that would expand or contract only with the necessities of trade. As to the details he thought they could be discussed hereafter, but he had certainly discussed the plan. He would be a pretty fellow indeed if he came here to talk about a plan and didn't do it. Gen. Butler did not catch his idea about the Hamburg bank. They did not issue money on gold and silver, but certificates that deposits had been made and the certificates became money. He had shown that the banks of Sweden issued money directly on land upon mortgages to two-thirds of the value of the land. He did not see why that rule could not be applied to cotton, which varied less from century to century than silver.

(Continued on Second Page.)

It is a hard thing to adhere with absolute firmness to what you deem right but a far harder thing to admit that another may follow another line of action, and yet be equally conscientious. Be very strict with self and lenient with others.

In the hippopotamus the eyes, ears, and nostrils set exactly on the same plane. This enables the animal to sink its body entirely below the surface of the water and yet be able to perceive the approach of foes by hearing, sight and scent.