

THE SILVER QUESTION.

EVERY ARGUMENT FROM THE FREE COINAGE SIDE.

A Quiet Man Who Has Suddenly Impressed Himself Upon the Public - A Presentation of the Question that is Well Worth Reading.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 29.—"Joe" Johnson, as everybody in Laurens calls him, made a quiet canvass for Congress in this district in 1892. He strictly toed his own skirt, but received very little more than the Congressional courtesy that he was not a Tillman man and did not intend to vote for Tillman.

This year he is making another quiet canvass, speaking only to small groups at country places. The people, however, have suddenly waked to the conclusion that in this comparatively little talked of candidate they have a very able man and the one who knows more about the all important financial question and talks better about it than anybody else.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Johnson's speech on free coinage which was given to the people of Laurens on Tuesday, August 23. It is the ablest, clearest and strongest talk on the currency question he has ever heard or read:

Upon the proper solution of the future of our money, the future of our prosperity and happiness of our people. That solution demands thorough knowledge of all the principles underlying money.

Money is not only a medium of exchange but a measure of value. Sugar, coffee or nails give so many pounds for a dollar, so that the dollar measures all human labor and services. Money has its price and it is bought and sold in the market. The rule that prices are determined by supply and demand applies to money as well as to other commodities.

If money is abundant dollars must be cheap; if it is scarce dollars must be dear. John Stuart Mill says that the price of money moves in reverse ratio to other commodities—that it rises as they fall and falls as they rise. If that be true the proposition follows that when the price of money falls, the value of other commodities rises and vice versa.

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one of the greatest thinkers of modern times, said that a horse might sell for ten pounds at one time and twenty pounds at another time, the difference in price resulting from the difference in the amount of mules which he could give in exchange for the horse. It is no more than common sense to give the horse a price in terms of mules, just as it is no more than common sense to give the value of a horse in terms of silver dollars. It is no more than common sense to give the value of a horse in terms of silver dollars.

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THE TEST CASE AT LAST.

THE 1893 DISPENSARY LAW TO BE DECIDED ON.

The Aiken Case Arrived on for the Purpose and the Supreme Court to be Called in Extra Session—The Points to be Argued Arrived On.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 23.—The Aiken case is to be the one which will decide the 1893 dispensary law and which will forever settle the constitutional or unconstitutional character of the law. It is the only case in which the famous and famous case of the Aiken case is to be the one which will decide the 1893 dispensary law and which will forever settle the constitutional or unconstitutional character of the law.

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THE EDITORS' ADJOURN.

President Aiken—Other New Officers—Resolution of Thanks.

PAWLEY'S Island, Aug. 18.—The adjourning meeting of the Editors' Association was held at Pawley's Island, S. C., on Saturday, August 18, 1894.

After some routine business was transacted Mr. N. G. Gonzales of the State, made a motion which was carried that the address that had been appointed for the meeting be postponed until the next meeting of the Association on account of the absence of several of those who were to speak on the different themes.

Following this the meeting was adjourned until the next meeting of the Association on account of the absence of several of those who were to speak on the different themes.

The following were the officers elected for the next year: President, H. M. Aust; Vice President, H. G. Osteen; Secretary, F. M. Leitch; Treasurer, S. H. Brown; Editor, J. H. Brown; Correspondent, G. W. Brown; and Reporter, G. W. Brown.

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APPEAL TO CHARITY.

SIX THOUSAND SOULS AT PULLMAN IN NEED OF BREAD.

The Governor of Illinois Appeals to the People of the State for Contributions to Keep Women and Children from Starving.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—After making a thorough investigation of the conditions existing among the ex-employees of the Pullman Company, who participated in the recent boycott and strike, Governor Altgeld, tonight issued the following appeal to the people of the State of Illinois and especially to those of the city of Chicago:

There is great distress growing out of the want of food and in around the town of Pullman. More than 1,000 families, or in the neighborhood of 5,000 people are utterly destitute. Nearly four fifths of them are women and children. The men have endeavored to get work, but were unable to do so.

I have made a personal examination of the county and learn from the officers of the Pullman Company, that prior to the strike they had 3,200 names on the roll. Yesterday they had 2,300 names on the roll, but over 600 of them are new men, so that they have only about 1,600 that have not been leaving back. Several hundred of these have left, but the remainder are unable to go away and have nothing to eat.

I find that immediately after the beginning of the strike a relief association was formed to provide for the needy and the books of this association shows that 2,463 applications were made by the Pullman employees, mostly heads of families to this association. In fact, nearly all of the employees, except the few hundred who left, have been supported by charity neighbors if they would. As a rule there are a superior class of laboring people—industrious, capable and steady, and some of them have worked for the Pullman Company for more than ten years.

Those who have been given work can get food, but still in such an impoverished condition that they cannot take care of their families. Relief society is unable to get more supplies. On last Saturday it gave to each family two pounds of oat meal and two pounds of corn meal and having nothing left, it suspended operations, leaving the people in an absolutely helpless condition.

The situation is such that I believe it is a duty to appeal to the people of the State to contribute to relieve the suffering people. I am satisfied that any contributions sent to the Pullman Relief Committee at Kensington will be judiciously distributed.

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COPE PASSES THE PRIMARY.

In His Official Letter He Talks About Kings, Edgars and Shiloh's Volunteers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 21.—Dr. Samuel Cope, after surprising the Reformers and all others by not going into the recent reform primaries, now comes out with another surprise. He also declines to stand as a candidate for Governor in the general Democratic primary next Tuesday, on account of the mystic power of "the ring."

In withdrawing from the primary race, Dr. Cope has also withdrawn his pledge to the Democratic executive committee to abide the result of the primary, which appears very significant, inasmuch as he need not have gone to this trouble, unless he had an idea of making a fight in the coming year. He is in the election, but it is all voters to decline to participate in the primary at all, far as the gubernatorial race is concerned. Dr. Cope's friends say he has no idea of making a fight in the election, but it is all voters to decline to participate in the primary at all, far as the gubernatorial race is concerned.

Dr. Cope does not say, in any instance, that he will not be a candidate for Governor in the State next year. Here is Dr. Cope's letter of withdrawal: To the Democratic voters of South Carolina.

I have received many letters from citizens of different counties in this State, notifying me that hundreds of Reformers desire to vote for me, but that no ticket has been gotten out. The truth is, the machinery of the Reform movement is in the hands of "the ring," and voters are so much afraid of the party staff that, whilst they are willing and anxious to vote for me, they are afraid to give their names to the names of the party staff and only go to show how despotically they are ruled. Under this state of things, it is impossible for me to get out a ticket in the majority of the counties, and therefore, I believe, it is better for me to longer continue in the race for Governor.

I have this day withdrawn my pledge from the State executive committee and take this opportunity to say that I will not be a candidate at the primary. Forty thousand Reformers and thirty-two thousand Conservatives are virtually disfranchised, and fourteen thousand are in a state of semi-disfranchisement. I believe it is better for me to longer continue in the race for Governor.

I saw the danger of this, and when the Conservatives, in a desire to perpetuate white supremacy in this State and to conciliate the majority with a view to peace, proposed that if they were allowed to cast their vote for one of the four Reformers running, that they would be satisfied, I thought it a fair and honorable proposition and one which I could not refuse to accept. Their offer was refused at the dictation of a few blind leaders, who were pulled up with their impotence without regard to the peace and prosperity of the whole people. The Conservatives, I must say, have shown in this, and in gracefully submitting since 1870 to the rule of the majority, a spirit worthy of emulation.

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A SERIOUS CHARGE.

MADE AGAINST DR. BYRD, OF FLORENCE COUNTY.

He is Accused by Mr. Copps of Countenance of Inviting Candidates to His Home for Dinner, and then Searching their Pockets.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 21.—A copy of the following card addressed to the editor of the Register, was yesterday given to the press for publication. The card is rather sensational in its nature and makes very easy literature.

Columbia, S. C., August 21, 1894. To the Editor of the Register: I have noticed your report in a recent issue of the State Senate and the editorial comments thereon, in which you give a personal letter written by me to the Rev. J. D. Bass, on June 27. Mr. Bass was at that time a Butler candidate for the State Senate and the letter, containing, as it did, some suggestions and information from "Butler headquarters," as you express it, was made much of by you and your political party in the State. I am sorry to find that in securing the letter, you emphasized to comment yourself and your paper to the point.

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