RUBULES Blow your bubbles, little man, Just as big ones as you can! They are pretty things to see As they float off gracefully From your parted fineer tips. And your earnest, pursed-up lips They are rambow-inted fair, As shey ride the golden air. And their treight is all cour j y, Bow your bubbles little boy. I have blown my bubble, too, Just as wastonly as you, And as he will floats away On the wines of yeste day. Lean sie it was a toy was rainbow tinted too This great bubble toat I blew And its freight-ab well a-day! It is blown - and blown away.

HEV DR. THIM G'S STRMON. Re Presches With Great P wer . R c vered Faulies.

LITTLE ROCK May 20 - O. bis way to tambetta, wheree he will start of May 31 on his round be world i uney. R.v. De Ts mage, baving balled here, presched t device a large and ence on the surject of 'R covered Families." The text claser was Samuel xxx, 4 19: who him litted up their voice and wept until trey had to more power to weep.

David recovered al."

There is intense excitement in the village of Z klog. David had his men are bidding goodby to their families and are off for the wars. In that hade village of Ziklag the defenseless ones will be safe until the warriors, flashed with victory. come home. But will the deferseless cie be sa'e? The soft are s of children are around the neeks of the bor z d warriors until they shake themselves free and start, and bandkerchiels and flags are waved and kisses thrwn until the armed men vanish beyond the bills. Dav'd and bis men soon get through with their night on their way homeward. Every night on their way home no sooner does the soldier put his head on the knapsack pess, you find only devestation and woe. than it his dream he hears the welcome | Z klag in ashes! of the wife and the shout of the child. Ob, what long stories they will have to tell their families of how they dodged the battleax, and then will roll up their sleeve and show the balf healed wound With glad, quick step, they march on, David and his men, for they are marching home.

A MARCH AND A VICTORY.

Now they come up to the last hill which overlooks Z klag, and they expect in a moment to see the dwelling places of their loved ones. They look, and as they look their cheek turns pale, and their lip quivers, and their hand involuntarily comes down on the hilt of the sword. "Where is Z klag? Where are our homes?" they cry. Alas, the curling smoke above the ruin tells the trag-The Amalekites have come down and

consumed the village and carried the mothers, and the wives, and the children of David and his men into captivity. The swarthy warriors stand for a few moments transfixed with horror. Then their eyes glance to each other; and they burst into uncontrollable weeping, fowhen a strong warrior weeps the grief is appalling. It seems as if the emotion David, swinging his sword high in the air, cries, "Pursue, for thou scalt over-Now the march becomes a "double door of a sepuleher. Z kleg in ashee! take them and without fall recover all." quick." Two bundred of David's men stop by the brook Besor, faint with fatte

400 brave men of fire! Very soon David and his enraged compan come upon the Amalekitish host you may and to tell you how. Yoncer they see their own wives and children and mothers and ander Amalekitish guard. Here are the officers of you must travel the same way of the Amslekitish army bolding a banis roused; the dance begins. The Amal ekitish host cheer and cheer and cheer is like the shout of the whirlwind! Amid crushed underfoot, the wounded Amalekites lie-their blood mingling with their wine-abrieking for mercy. No sooper do David and his men win the victory than they throw their swords down into the dust-what do they want with swords pow?-and the broken families come together amid a great shout of lag seem very insipid in the comparison. The rough old warrior bas to use some persuasion before he can get his child to come to him now after so long an absence, but soon the little finger traces the familiar wrinkle across the scarred are set up, and they are filled with the his men, the husbands, the wives, the throw of the Amaiekities and to the re-

building of Ziklag. So, O Lord, let thine enemies perist! THE RETURN. Now they are coming home, David and his men and their tamilies-a long procession. Men, women and children. loaded with jewels and robes and with all kinds of trophies that the Amelekites had gathered up in years of conquesteverything now in the hands of David and his men. When they come by the brook Besor, the place where staid the treasures are divided among the sick as lame and exhausted ought to have some of the treasures. Here is a nobe for a this dying man. Here is a handful of gold for the wasted trumpeter. I really think that these men who fainted by the brook Besor may have endured as much as those men who went inte the battle. Some mean fellows objected to the sick ones having any of the spoils. The objectors said, "These men did not fight." David, with a magnani nous heart, replies. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff." This subject is practically suggestive

to me. Thank God, in these times a ber hand to ber brow-looking out, not man can go off on a journey and be gone weeks and months and come back and see his bouse uncombed of incendiary and have his family on the step to greet him if by telegram he has foretold the moment of his coming. But there are Amalekitisa disaster, there are Amalekitish diseases that sometimes come down upon one's home, making as devastating work as the day when Z klas took fire. There are families you represent broken up. No battering ram smote in the door, no concelest crambled the statues, no thame leaped amid the cur tains, but so far as all the joy and merri-

disorders came and seized upon some members of that family and carried them away. Ziklag in estes! And you go ab ut, semetimes weep ng and some mes arraged, wan ing to get back your loved ones as much as David and his men wanted to reconstruct their decounted the days of your absence. Every day seemed as long as a week 04 how glad you were when the time came for y, u to go sheari the steamboat or tail car and start for lowe? You ar rived. You wert up the street where your dwelling was, and in the night put your hand on the deorbell, and, behold! was arapted with the signal hereave ment, and you found that Amalekitish lesin, which has devastated a thousand etter hou cholds, had blacted yours. You go about weeping amid the desola top of your or ce happy home, thinking of the bright eyes closed, and the noble hearts stopped, and the centle bands folded, and you weep until you have no

mere lower to weep. Z klag in ashes. A gentleman went to a friend of mine n the city of Washington and asked that through him be might get a consul-Then David and the people that were sup to some foreign port. My friend said to bim, "What do you want to go away from your beautful bome for into a foreign port?" "O i," he replied. "my bome is gone! My six children are dead. I muet get away, sir. I can't stand in this country any longer.

ASHES OF LIFE. Why these long shadows of bereavement scross this audience? Why is it that in almost every assemplace black is the predominant color of the apparel? Is it because you do not like saftron or brown or violei? Oh, ne! You say, The world is not so bright to us as once it was," and there is a story of silent voices and of still feet and of loved ones gone, and when you look over the

One day in Ulster county, N. Y. the village church was decorated until the frag ance of the flowers was almost bewildering. The maidens of the villave bad emptied the place of flowers upon one marriage altar. One of their own number was sfil inced to a minister of Christ, who had come to take her to his own home. With bands joined, amid a congratulatory audience, the vows were taken. In three days from that time one of those who stood at the altar exchanged earth for beaven. The wed ding march broke down into the funeral dirge. There were not enough flowers tor the coffin lid, because they had all been taken for the bridal hour. The dead minister of Christ is brought to another village.

He had gone out from them less than week before in his strength; now he comes home lifeless. The whole church bewailed him. The solemn procession moved around to look upon the still face that once had beamed the message of salvation. Little children were lifted up to look at him. And some of those whom he had comforted in days of sorlow, when they passed that silent form. made the place dreadful with their weeping. Another village emptied of its might tear him to pieces. They wept flowers—some of them put in the shape But soon their sorrow turns into rage and of a cross to symbolize his hope, others ize his triump. A hungred lights blown out in one strong gust from the open A RALLY CRY.

I preach this sermon today because I gue and grief. They cannot go a step want to rally you as David rallied his farther. They are left there. But the men, for the recovery of the loved and other 400 men under David, with a sor | the lost. I want not only to win heavof panther step, march on in sorrow and en, but I want all this congregation to in rage. They find by the side of the go along with me. I feel somebow I house where one of your friends lived costs attach. road a half dead Egyptian, and they re- have a responsibility in your arriving suscitate him and compel him to tell the at that great city. Do you really want whole story. He says, "Yonder they to join the companiouship of your loved went, the captors and the captives," ones who have gone? Are you as auxpointing in the direction. Forward, ye licus to join them as David and his men were to join their families? Then I am tere, in the name of God, to say that

I remark, in the first place, if you want to join your loved ones in glory, the Amalguard. Here are the officers went. No sooner had the half dead Egyptian been resuscitated than he quet. The cups are full; the music is pointed the way the captors and the cap tives had gone, and David and his men followed after. So our Christian friends over their victory. But without note of bave gone into another country, and if bugle or warming of trumpet David and you want to reach their companionship his 400 men turst upon the scene, we must take the same road. They re David and his men look up, and one pented; we must repent. They prayed; glance at their loved ones in captivity | we must pray. They trusted in Christ; and under Amalekitish anard throws we must trust in Christ. They hved a them into a very fury of determination. religious life; we must live a religious for you know how men will fight when life. They were in some things like they fight for their wives and children. ourselves. I know, now that they are Ah, there are lightnings in their eye, and gone, there is a bale around their names every fluger is a spear, and their voice but they had their faults. They said and did things they ought never to have the apset tar bards and the costly viands said or done. They were sometimes rebellious, sometimes cast down. They were far from being perfect. So I suppose that when we have gone some things in us that are now only tolerable may be almost resplendent. But a they were like us in deheiencies we onght to be like them in taking a supernal Christ to make up for the deficits. joy that makes the parting scene in Zik | Had it not been for Jesus they would bave all perished, but Christ confronted them and said, "I am the way," and

they took it. .I have also to say to you that the path that these captives trod was a troubled path, and that David and his face. And then the empty tankards men had to go over the same difficult way. While these captives were being best wine from the hills, and David and taken off they said, "Oh, we are so tired; we are so sick; we are so hungry!" brothers, the sisters, drink to the over- But the men who had charge of them said: "Stop this crying. Go on!" David and his men also found it a hard way. They had to travel it. Our friends have gone into glory, and it is through much tribulation that we are to enter into the kingdom. How our loved ones used to have to struggle! How their old hearts ached! How sometimes they had a tussle for bread! In our childhood we wondered why there were so many wrinkles on their faces. We did not know that what were called "crow's feet" on their faces were the marks of the black raven men sick and incompetent to travel, the of trouble. Did you never hear the old jewels and the robes and all kinds of people, seated by the evening stand, talk over their carly trials, their hardwell as among the well. Surely the ships, the accidents, the burals, the disappointments, the empty floor barrel when there were so many hungry ones pale faced warrior. Here is a pillow for to feed, the sickness almost unto death, where the next dose of morahine decided between ghastly bereavement and an unbroken home circle? Oh, yes, it was trouble that whitened their bair! It was trouble that shook the cup in their hands. It was trouble that washed the luster from their eyes with the rain of tears until they needed spectacles. It was trouble that made the cane a necessity for their journey. Do you never remember seeing your old mother sitting on some rainy day, looking out of the

> Oft the big, unbidden tear Stealing down the furrowed cheek, Told in eloquence sincere Ta es of woe they could not speak. But, this scene of weeping o'er.

much for ber.

window, her elbow on the window sill,

seeing the falling shower at all-you

well knew she was looking into the dis-

tan: past-until the apron came up to

hereves, because the memory was too

Past this cene of toll and pain They shall feel distress no more, Never, never weep again. A CALL TO EFFORT. "Who are these under the altar?" the

que ness et the scene-scariet tevers or their robes and made them white in mighty Saviour, and both of his arms pleurisses or consumptions or undefined the blood of the Lamb" Our triends are around me." went by a path of tears into glory. Be not surprised if we have to travel the same pathway.

invulnerable shields and thick breastplates so much as they wanted them on the day when they came down upon the Amalekites. If they had lost that battle, they bever would have got their families back. I suppose that one grance at their loved ones in captivity hauled them into the battle with tenfold courage and energy. They said: We must win it Everything depends noon it. Let each one take a man on point of spear ersword. We must win t." And I have to tell you that hetween us and coming into the companionship of our loved ones who are departed there is an Austerlitz, there is a Gettysburg, there is a Waterloo. War with the world, war with the flesh, war wi h the devil. We have either to conquer our troubles, or our troubles will conquer us. David will either slav the Acal-kites or the Amalekites will he taken worth all the pain, all the peril, all the besiegement?

Look! Who are they on the bright hills of heaven yonder? There they are, those who sat at your own table. the chair now vacant. There they are, arms. There they are, those in whose life your life was bound up. There they are, their brow more radiant than ever for the kiss of heavenly greeting, their cheek roseate with the health of eternal summer, their heads beckoning you up to the steep, the feet bounding with the mirth of heaven. The pallor of their last sickness gone out of their face, nevermore to be sick, nevermore to cough, nevermore to limp, never hills, expecting only beauty and lovelimore to be old, nevermore to weep They are watching from those heights to see if through Christ you can take that fort and whether you will rush in upon them—victors. They know that upon this battle depends whether you will ever join their society. Up! Strike harder! Charge more bravely! Re-

heavenly reunion.

VICTORY OR DEATH. If this morning while I speak you could hear the cannonade of a foreign enemy which was to despoil your city, and if they really should succeed in carrying your families away from you, how long would we take before we resolved to go after them? Every weapon, whether fresh from the armory or old and rusty in the garret, would be brought out, and we would urge on, and coming in front of the foe we would flook at them and then look at our families, and the cry would be, Victory or death!" and when the ammunition was gone we would take the captors on the point of the bayouet or under the breech of the gun.

If you would make such a struggle for the getting back of your earthly friends, will you not make as much struggle for the gaining of the eternal companionship of your heavenly friends? Oh, yes, we must join them! We must sit in their holy society. We must sing with them the song. We must celebrate with them the triumph. Les it never be told on earth or in heaven that David and his men pushed out with oraver hearts for the getting back of their earthly friends for a few years on earth than we to get our departed!

You say that all this implies that our departed Christian friends are alive. Why, have you any idea they are dead? They have only moved. If and find him gone, you would not think that he was dead. You would inquire pext door where he had moved to. Our departed Christian friends have only taken another house. The secret is that they are richer now than they once were and can afford a better residence. They once drank out of easthen ware: they now drink from the King's chal "Joseph is yet alive," and Jacob will go up and see him. Living, are Why, if a man can live in this they? damp, dark dungeon of earthly captiviy, can he not live where he breathes the bracing atmosphere of the mountains of heaven? Oh, yes, they are iving!

FAINT, YET PURSUING. dead now as he was when he was liv- at the Bible House early yesterday ing in the Roman dungeon? Do you morning, he gave an account of the disthink that Frederick Robertson of aster. Mr. Norwood said that, while he Brighton is as near dead now as he was only on the edge of the disturbances, was when, year after year, he slept seated on the flor, his head on the bottom of a chair, because he could find ease in no other positi n? Do you think that Robert Hall is as near dead now as when, on his couch, he tossed in physical tortures? No. Death gave them the few black drops that cured them. That is all death does to a Christian-cures nim. I know that what I have said implies that they are living. There is no question about Caracas felt the disturbance. that. The only question this morning "The most damage done is whether you will ever join them.

But I must not forget these 200 men

who fainted by the brook Besor. They could not take another step farther. Their feet were sore; their head ached: their entire nature was exhausted. Besides that, they were broken hearted because their homes were gone Ziklag in ashes! And yet David, when he comes up to them, devides the spoils among them. He says they shall have some of the jewels, some of the robes, some of the treasures. I look over this audience this morning, and I find at least 200 who have fainted by the brook Besor—the brook of tears. You feel as if you could not take another step farther, as though you could never look up again. But I am going to imitate David and divide among you some glorious trophies. Here is a robe, "All things work together for good to those who love God." Wrap yourself in that glorious promise. Here is for your neck a string of pearls, made out of crystallized tears, "Weeping may encrystallized tears, "Weeping may en-dure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." Here is a coronet, thou faithful until death, and I will give thee a crown of life." Oh, ye fainting ones by the brook Besor, dip your blistered feet in the running stream of God's mercy. Bathe your brow at the wells of salvation. Soothe your wounds with the balsam that exudes from trees of life. God will not

ing by the brook Besor. A shepherd finds that his musical pipe is bruised. He says: "I can't get of 150 soldiers. any more music out of this instrument, so I will just break it, and I will throw this reed away Then I will get another reed, and I will play music on that." But God says he will not cast you off 1812, on Holv Thursday, when the enbecause all the music has gone out of your soul. "The bruised reed he will not break." As far as I can tell the diagnosis of your disease, you want divine nursing, and it is promised you, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so wil! I comfort you." God will see you all the way through, O troubled of Venezuela, and suffering is intense, soul and when you come down to the especially in the State of Los Andes. Jordan of death you will find it to be Gen. Antonio Fenandez. Governor of insen says that in April Besor dries up | that Merida, the capital of the State, was and there is no brook at all. And in totally destroyed, your last moment you will be as placed as the Kentucky minister who went up to God, saying in the dying hour: "Write to my sister Kate and tell her not to be worried and frightened about the story of the herrors around the deathbed.

with me, and I find it a very happy

utterly cast you off, O broken hearted

man, O broken hearted woman, faint-

May God Almighty, through blood of the everlasting convenant. bring us into the companionship of I remark, again, if we want to win our loved ones who have already enter the society of our friends in heaven, we ed the heavenly land and into the pre will not only have to travel a path of sence of brist, whom not having seen faith and a path of tribulation, but we we love, and so David shall recover all. will also have to pesi evely battle for "and as his part is that goeth down to spoiled households. Z klsg in ashes! their companionship. David and his the battle, so shall his part be that tar-some of you went off from home. You men never wanted sharp swords and rieth by the stuff."

AGAINST THE ROADS.

The State Wins in the Tex Penalty Rebite Fight.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 23 .- The State has won again in the railroad tax Mr. T. P. Mitchell, Chairman Executive cases. Yesterday Attorney General Buchanan received a copy of Judge Simontop's decision in the matter of the Richmond and Danville to have he penalties on its back taxes remitted. The decision declares that the penalties must be paid and thereby gives the State about \$30,000, which it would not have otherwise obtained. The decision reads as follows

With regard to the penalty this propromptness in the payment of taxes and and as compensation for delay in their to same, and as you are a candipayment. The provision is general ap- date for the United States Senate, I subsiay David. And yet is not the fort to picable to all taxpayers alika; indeed mit them to you and would be pleased operates for the protection of taxpayers to bear from you in regard to same at who pay their taxes. It is not unrea sonable, and its wisdom cannot be disputed. When a taxpayer thinks himself aggrieved in the amount of the tax levied upon his property, among those whom you rocked in infancy in the considerations which must present ces of the country, and defend them the cradle or hushed to sleep in your themselves to him if he contemplates against the enemies of our order? resisting the tax is the risk he rurs of the provision for a penalty. And when helitigates, however good may be his Allance and Industrial Union, above before you saw it, their lips waiting faith in the litigation, if he fails he must accept the consequences of defeat. The question he makes is very simple. The tax officers make a claim. He denies it. The court is appealed to. decides and the consequences follow. If he loses his case he is in default. So the law is written. Now a receiver occupies in this re-

gaard no better position than any other taxpayer. He is bound to fulfill all the ance of South Carolina: duties of a property holder, must pay the lawful taxes levied upon his property and enjoys the same right every other texpayer has of disputing the le-gality af the tax if he thinks it illegal, subject to the same consequences which member that every inch you gain puts befall every other taxpayer if he fails. True, he is the hand of the court, and acts under the instruction and protection of the court. And in wese cases, after application to the court, was authorized to make the test. But the court did not and could not free him from the necessary result of failure in such suit. The laws of South Carolina are as binding on the court as they are on any inhabitant of her territory, and no order of the court could protect the receiver from incurring the penalty imposed by these laws.

After careful consideration this court has reached the conclusion that it cannot interfere or prevent the payment of the penalties attached to so much of the tax as was delinquent. Of course under the words of the law such penalties attached to so much only of the tax as was not paid, but with regard to the cost of executions the result is country should be kept as much as possiotherwise. All this property was already under execution and in the hands | we demand all national and State reven of this court. The universal rule is use shall be limited to the necessary exthat property in the hands or control of a court cannot be reached by any other process whatever. This is the fixed and invariable rule in this country under our duplex form of government. This court cannot interfere with the process of any of the State courts, however humble. Nor can the government of the United States interfere with property seized under the revenue or police powers of the State. When, therefore, attempt was made to levy on this property of the receiver such attempt was nugatory and void. No ex-

It is ordered that the receivers pay the penalty on all balances of taxes unpaid, and that they do not pay any costs of levy on any property in their hands as receivers CHARLES H. SIMONTON.

Circuit Judge. DESO, ATION IN VENEZUELA. Farther Reports of the Destruction of

Lif-and Towns by Earthquakes. NEW YORK, May 22 -The Rev. Joseph Norwood, agent for the American Bible Society in Venezuela, arrived at this port on the Red D Line steamer Philadelphia late Wednesday night. He was in Veneznela at the time the re-Do you think that Paul is so near cent terrible earthquakes, and when seen he had received advices before he lett Venezuela showing how widespread the

disaster was. "It was impossible to get absolutely correct statements before I sailed," he said, "owing to the fact that telegraphic communication was entirely destroyed; but I learned enough to make me believe there had been a terrible loss of life. The whole country Westward of

"The most damage done was in the towns of Merida, Lagunillas and Ejides and several smaller towns, all of which were almost to ally destroyed.

"At Lagunillas a lake now covers the site of the town, which sunk out of sight. As this town was in a valley belakes in the vicinity may have overwhelmed it or an entirely new lake may have been formed."

Mr. Nowood said he was in Maracaibo in the Hotel America, a structure two stories high, at 9:45 p. m. on April 28, when the first shock came, and was preparing to sail on the steamship Merida the next day. When the shock came, he though: it was a disturbance in the street, but when other shocks followed. he knew there was an earthquake, and he noted the time. The trembling of the earth lasted for about two minutes, but the severe shocks only about a minute. The shocks negan with undulations and ended with an oscilating movement. "After the disturbance ceased," he said. 'I found several cracks in the wall of my room, one of them big enough to

put my arm through." Mr. Norwood said that only one house in Maracaibo fell, and that nobody was killed there, as far as he knew. He doubts the story that 150 soliders were swallowed up at Merida.

Charles Pulgar, a young Venezuelan who arrived on the same steamer, said the military barracks at Merida were destroyed, resulting in the instant death Dispatches from Caracas, the capital

of Venezuela, dated May 9, report the earthquake of April 28 to have been the severest since the great earthquake of tire city was destroyed and over 20,000 people perished. It is impossible to estimate the amount of property destroyed by the resent earthquake or the number of lives lost. Ruin and desolation have spread over the entire Western section

Later dispatches report that the towns of San Juan and Chiquera were also totally destroyed, and Jabay, Macurata, Timotes and Trujillo also suffered severely. Acting Minister Bartleman has cabled to Secretary of Sate Gresham it, for I am there now, and Jesus is country would be appreciated in Vene- one ratio or another; some may favor zuela. Already a large sum of money the sub-treasury plan of the Alliance, ment that one belonged to that house and asked and the response are concerned the home has departed.

Armed diseases came down upon the of great tribulation and have washed miserable sinner—but I have an Al-

GEN. BUILERS ANSWER

TO THE QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED BY THE FARMER'S ALLIANCE.

opposes the Sub-treasury and Govern mental Ownership of Railrade, Telegraph and Telephone Lines-Will Not be Bound by Caucus Rules. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 21 .- Senan-

tor Bu te has written the following re ply to the questions propounded to him by the Farmers Alliance: WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1894

Committee, F. S. A , Woodwards, S. My dear sir: Some days ago, I received the following letter from you: Hon. M. C. Butler, Washington, D.

"Dear Sir: As chairman ci the exe cutive committee of the State Farmers Alliance it was made my duty by resolution to propound the followvision is made in the tax acts to secure ing questions to all candidates. request a written answer your earliest convenience.

"Frist. Will you discuss the Alli ance demands in the coming campaign, particularly those relating to the finan-"Second. Will you pledge loyalty to

the demands of the National Farmers loyalty to party caucus, and vote against any and all candidates who decline to commit themselves; to this ex-"Yours respectfully, ten!?

("Signed) THOS. P. MITCHELL. Chairman Executive Com., F. S. A." In reply to a request from me, you transmitted the following as the platfrom or demands of the Farmers Alli-

First-We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a fall legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at present

We demand that the amount of cir culating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita, exclusive of legal reserve.

egal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand a graduated income tax. We demand that our national legislation shall be so framed in the futuse as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

We believe that the money of the ble in the hands of the people, and hence penses of the government economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposits of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange. Second-The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the herit ge of the people and should not be monopo lized for speculative purposes, and allen

ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations, excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government the national banking system indefinitshould be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only. Third—Transportation being a means

of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government

in the interest of the people. Taking up the questions of your letter in their order, I beg to say in response to the first, I will discuss any public question the people may desire to have discussed, and as the "finances of the country" are legitimate and proper subjects for discussion, I will discuss them with pleasure and without reserve. I will refer more fully to the last point of your inquiry, whether I will "defend them against the enemies of our (vour) order," when I come to discuss the Al liance platform. I don't quite understand, however, whether you mean to ask me whether I will defend the "fin-

country" as proposed by the Alliance. assume you mean the latter. Replying to your second question, I beg to say that in my political life I have the liquor problem would necessarily never allowed any caucus, or society, or take a prominent place in the coming organization, to bind my conscience, and shall not do so in the future. Caucases, or societies, or organizations of any kind, which seek to bind the political conscience of any free American citizen, are in my judgment, mimical to that freedom of conscience and political action so essential to the preservation of the theen two mountains, some of the many republican institutions. I have attended many caucuses of the Democratic party, to which I belong. I have never heard the dispensary advocates the suggestion that any man's conscience, or political action should be bound In view of the fact that the campaign is by them. I never will so far sucrender now drawing so near, representatives of my individual judgment as to be bound | The State have been endeavoring to find by any caucus. I am loyal to the principles of the Democratic party, and shall maintain that loyalty so long as it adheres to principles I think conductive to the best interests of the people, not a day longer. I have been under the impression that the Farmers Alliance was not a political organization, but an "In-

dustrial Union" for the protection of the tarmers against impositions from other sources. I do not believe in secret political organizations, we had a sad experi ence some years ago with them. Whatever concerns the political welfare of our people should be open to the fullest, freest, most public discussion. In order to prevent impositions on the people, the ight must be turned on from all points of view. I recognize no master in this country, except the people. Caucus rule should not be allowed to usurp the rule of the people. I will, therefore, say I will pledge my loyalty to the demands

the Alliance, so far as they meet the demands of my judgment, and I cannot hold them above loyalty to party caucus, because I make no pledges to 'party caucuses,' and deny the right of 'party caucuses,' or any other caucuses to command pledges from me to surrender my conscience and judgment to its diciation.

Coming now to the demands, permit

me to say, by way of preface, that there seems to be a very grave misapprehen sion in the minds of some people as to the power of a caucus over its members. I have attended Democratic caucuses since I have been in the Senate, but noas thin a brook as Besor, for Dr. Rob | the State, has notified President Crespo | body ever dreamed of binding any member of the caucus to vote against his adgment. For instance. Democrats and Republicans differ widely among ner. Mr. Trackett is an undertaker, themselves on financial questions. A caucus is held for consultation and financial topics are discussed, but in the Senate and House each man votes as his judgment dictates; some may favor the Teil her there is not a word of truth in that any assistance rendered by this free and unlimited coinange of silver at

bound by the caucus unless he chooses voluntarily to base bound. No oaths are administered, no pledges exacted, as a requisite of party fealty. If there were. I would never attend a caucus. In regard to demand "first of the Al-

liance, I will say that the sub-treasury plan has been abandoned because it was found to be impracticable and unconstitutional, and therefore it is unnecessary to discuss it. In my judgement a "better system" would be attained by the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks of circulation, and I trust make it one of its "demands" I cannot of course, discuss this proposition at length in this connection, but take the liberty of handing you one of my speeches delivered in the Senate at the last extra session, in which I have attempted to elaborate the argument in me the favor to examine it. I think you will find that if this tax should be repealed we would have "a safe, sound, lexib'e currency" and enough of it.

I favor "the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1," and advocated it in Congress before the Alliance was organized, and am gatified to know that the Alliance has adopted my platform on this subject.

Fifty dollars per capita is not too much currency for a country like ours. but the trouble with our present financial system is not so much the per capita amount of currency as the unequality of its distribution. Some sections of the country have much more than \$50 per capita, while in our section. I doubt if we have \$2 per capita. If in our State we could be guaranteed \$20 per capita, if so much was necessary for the transaction of our husiness. I would compromise on that: we should then have about 330,000,000 of currency in circulation in South Carolina, whereas I doubt if we now have \$2,000,000. If, by the repeal of the 10 per cent, tax, the States should be permitted to authorize banks of circulation, we should have just so much currency as our local wants require. and no more-but we should have

I favor an income tax and shall have an opportunity of voting for it in the pending tariff bill. I concur in the demand that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically adminis-This is good, sound docirine, and I heartily subcribe to it.

I can see no objection to "postal say ing barks," although a measure of that kind would be largerly tentative in this country, and should be adopted with caution and circumspection.

public lands, is sound and in accordance with true Democratic principles. 'Che third general demand, "that the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people," and that "the telephone and tele graph should be owned and operation in the interest of the people" would. in my judgment, be impolitic and unwise.I have always understood that the Alliance was opposed to the further increaes of the bonded debt of the government, and I agree with the Alliance in that proposition, The government could not pay cash for the one hundred and ninety odd thousand miles of rail roads, and the vast mileage of telegraph and telephones. The rate of taxation neceasary to raise the cash would destroy the people, and the only alternative to put the government in owsetship of the railroads, telegraphs and tlephones would be to issue eight billions of bonds to buy the railroads, and no body knows how many millions to buy the telegraph and telephone system of the country. Is the Alliance prepared to urgo the creation of such a bonded debt upon the present and future | Oates and 232 for Johnston. ely? If so, I cannot go with it. The government now has control and supervisen of the railroads by and through the Interestate Commerce Commission the expectaions of its friends. The ownership of the railroads in dispotic

and the experiment has not realized governments is justified on the ground that they are military necessities for the rapid mobilization and transportation of armies. It has not redounded to the interest of the people, for freight rates are 50 per cent. higher in those countries than in this, and they are consequently a great burden upon the masses of the people. I believe I bave now made full and complete answers to your inquiries, in general and in de-

If anything has been omitted, I will gladly supplement what I have said, if vou will call it to my attention.

Very truly your, M. C. BUTLER.

Come to Stay. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 25 .- - The advocates of the dispensary system nave ances of the country against the ecemies | kept their mouths closed as to their inof your order, or the "finances of the tentions, and no one has been able to predict what kind of a fight they would make. All that has been known so far was Governor Tillman's statement that campaign; that the fight for the dispensarv system would be made over again. and that the dispensary system had come to stay in South Carolina. Some thought that advocates of the dispensary system were depending on the re organized Supreme Court to reverse the decision on the constitutionality of the law when

and a new one was passed Others believed presented. were going to abandon their scheme. out something about the future. All of the advocates of the system, when approached, say, first that the dispensary law has come to stay. One of the most influential advocates of the law opened up and talked pretty freely yesterday. He says that the liquor ques tion is going to be one of the bigges questions in the campaign. They are going to fight for the dispensary system of control of the liquor tariffic. He states that he does not believe that prohibition stands a ghost of a show. He does not think that if the question of prohibition were put to the people now it would rereceive 20 per cent. of the vote it got two yeary ago. His idea seems to be that as soon as the Legislature meets it In all of these localities it is said that will be asked to make an appropriation clear.ag up all of the outstanding business. It will be asked, too, to pass a dispensary law. This new law, he says, will be a modification of the law recently declared unconstitutional. He says the profit feature of the law was the sole ground upon which the old law was ce clared unconstitutional, and the proposed new act will do away with the profit feature entirely will provide for the dispensary system of furnishing liquor to the people at the actua cost of purchasing, botiling and handling the liquor. So far as can be ascertained this seems to be the plan for the future, but more will doubtless be heard of it very soon -State

Peculiar Casa. GUTHRIE, O. T., May 24.-D. W. Trackett, of Norman, is lying at the point of death from blood poisoning brought about in a very peculiar manand a week ago was called upon to take charge of the body of a man named Glenn, who had committed suicide and had not been found for some days. The body was badly decomposed and covered with flies, and while the undertaker was at work the flies would light on him in great numbers and bite him on him in great numbers and outs that sharply. The doctors state that he was inoculated with the deadly poison of the public quare and hanged him and the corpse by the flies, and he cannot be bedy. when the occasion arises. Nobody is live.

ENTHUSIASTIC FOR OATES.

Nominated for Governor by the Alabams Demccrats.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 22 .- The today, in Representative Hall in the capitol building, but soon adjouuned until 4 p. m., owning to the failure of the Siste committee to report upon the conthat the Alliance will take that up and 4 p. m., and was called to order by Chairman Smith, whose remarks were well received. His mention of Cleveland's name was loudly cheered. His speech was a plea for harmony in the Democratic ranks. The State commitfavor of the repeal, and beg you to do tee recommended Hon. R. H. Clarke for temporary chairman. This was ratified without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Clarke's appearance on the stand was received with band-clapping, cheering and waving of bats and fans. He spoke only a few moments and declared the convention ready for business. A. Steinbart of Greenville was selected for temporary secretary. The roll of counties was called and the action of the State committee ratified without dissent. Their report gave seats to the Oates delegates from Lee and the Colbert and Have delegates to Johnston This made no change in the status of the candidates as heretofore reported. The acceptance of the committee report removed all possi thity of turther contest before the convention and was a great relief, as the delegates desired to get through their work. A committee wa appointed on permanent organization. During its retirement, a motion was made to adjourn until 9 o'clock to morrow, but it was voted down. Then a motion for recess until 8:30 p. m. suffered a similar fate.

During the absence of the committee on permanent organization, a committee was appointed to invite and escort Gov. ernor Jones to the stand. His appearance was the signal for a wild outburst otcheers and applause. He made an address tull of feeling and urging the coming together of the partisans of the various aspirants and working for the success of the party. It was moved that the committee report for the temporary organization be the permanent. Adopted without a vote.

The order of business made the nomi nation of Governor come first. A resolution was introduced eulogizing Senator Morgan and favoring his re-election. It was referred to the committee on platform. A committee on platform was The second general demand, as to the appointed, with H. C. Tompkins for chairman, and one member from each Congressional District. The rules adopted forbabe any speech or eulogy of a candidate in placing his name before the

convention. The chair then announced nominations for Governor to be in order. The name of Col. Wm. C. Oates was first presented. . The name of Capt. Joseph F Johnston followers at once sent up a shout which lasted for a brief spell. When it subsided, the Oates men concluded to test their lung power. It was a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm on the floor and in the gallery. The applause and cheering continued until it looked as if order could not be restored. When the shouting died out, it was taken up again only to increase in volume. Finally quiet was restored, and the roll call began. Not a change from the reports already published was made. The figures of the advocates of Colonel Oates made last Thursday morning after the conventions were held were verified to the fulest extent. The result was 272 for Pefore the secretary appounced the

vote. R W. Rhodes of the Birmingham delegation grose and, after brief tribute to Captain Johnston, moved to make the nomination of Oates unanimous. There was another wild demonstration of cheering and shouting. A committee was appointed to escort

Colonel Oates to the hall. He was not in the Capitol building, but at his headquarters down town, where the committee found him During their absence, Captain Johnston was brought into the hall and made a brief speech, in which he pledged heartly support of the ticket and urged harmony in the ranks. Oates's entrance started the enthusi-

esm afresh and it continued for some moments, while he was waiting for it to subside. He made a brief speech of acceptance, thanking the convention for the great honor conferred upon him of leading the Democratic hosts of his native State. His remarks were all pitched on the key of harmony and made a profound impression. The convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Locust Scare. The Washington Department of Agriculture has issued a bullatin on the approaching prevalence of locusts in some portions of the country. This bulletin says that no unnecessaay alarm need be felt on account of the predicted appearance of two great broods of the periodical Cicada, or so called "17-year locust" this year. announcement that they were to ap-pear in various parts of the country this year was made a short time ago, and the bulletin says the insects seem to have been confounded with the true locusts, or so called "grasshoppers' and hence the alarm. The entomologist of the department says that the damage done by these insects is, as a rule, quite immaterial, consisting in the slight, cutting, breaking and dead-ening of the terminal twigs of truit and shade trees by the females in the act of laying their eggs. The injury becomes serious only when the insects are exceptionally numerous. According to the entomologist's reckoning these insects will make their appear ance during the last week of this month. The last appearance of these broods was in 1877. It occurred in the immediate vicinity of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and along the Hudson river as far north as Troy, and in portions of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Seventeen years prior to 1877 the insect was recorded in North Carolina, in Dearborn county, Ind., and in Kalamooza county, Mich. 17-year locust may be expected during June of the present year. The other brood which is to appear this year belongs to the 13-year race, and its range is in the southern states. Its last ap pearance was in 1881, in southern Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The entomologist of the department says that

ARLINGTON, Ga., May 26. On Friday last the fourteen-year-old daughter of Washington Smith, living near here, was assaulted and outraged by a negro while returning from schol. The negro met desperate resistance and after fir-ing a pistol over her nead several times he pluudge a knite into her side Smith came up on horseback and the negro firedthree bullets into his body andfied The neighbors found the father and caughter insensible in the road and rook there home. Smith died Sunday morning and the daughter is not exp. cted to live. Sheriff Wilkins captured the negro Sunday and placed him inder a strong guard in Miller County jail. At 3 o'clock vesterday morning and armed band of 75 men stormed the

this visitation of locusts will not last

Shocking Tragedy.

more than five or six weeks.

a steel cable stretched across the public square at Shelbyville. Tenn., and carry his wife, Lizzie Charist, the cable snap Democratic State convention met at noon | ped and both fell to the s'ony macadamized ground, thirty-five feet below Charist's hip is broken and he is terri. bly bruised, but will recover. His wife is secriously injured and will die. He was a professional wire walker and bad tests. The convention reassembled at given many previous performances in various parts of the country without in-

The Wire Broke.

NASHVILL, Tenn., May 23 .- While

George Charist was attempting to walk



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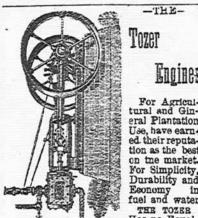


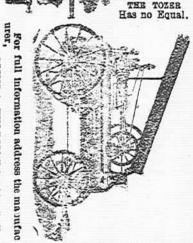
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