MR. PARROTT. Mr. Parrot then made an impassioned speech on the subject-against such a proposition as this. He spoke for some time and was frequently interrupted by "Uncle George" Tillman.
Mr. G. D. Tillman—Haven't you the 500-mile limit already adopted? What

Mr. Parrott-I don't want any part of Edgefield. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. G. D. Tillman-Take my hat.

GARY AND TILLMAN. Mr. Gary then tackled the Edgefield delegation. He said they talked of unholy alliances. Said he: "Who has B. R. Tillman of Edgefield." Senator Tillman had introduced the Mart Gation. Tillman wouldn't deny that.

set the example of unholy alliances ry county scheme into the conven-Mr. George Tillman-We are going to make two more counties out of Edgefield vet. Mr. Klugh wanted to call the con

vention's attention to some history bearing on this matter. A hundred years ago the State found that it had to divide up its territory for the convenience of the people. The division was about the same as it is now. Are we to make shoestring counties. and say they are for the interests of the people, and for their convenience? The geographical centre was most universally regarded as the centre. Mr. Klugh moved to table the

amendment, but withdrew the motion. Ex-Governor Sheppard said he had kept quiet on this question, but for a statement of Mr. Gary. He had voted for the protection of old counties all the way through, but he could not follow them on this 10-mile limit. Mr. McCalla said there were some there who wished to measure others

patriotism by their own yard sticks. He had started to say that the appeals to prejudice were mean and low, but he would not. He said they must put on the 10-mile limit.

Senator Tillman then rose to a question of personal privilege, and one of the liveliest and most interesting passages at arms during the convention followed. He said when a man was hard hit it was time for him to respond. Yesterday he had spoken of an unholy union between the opponents of the new county idea and the ultra advocates to bring about a result He spoke about it as a "damnable alliance" in the heat of debate. He with drew the words almost immediately. He had used them more in fun than otherwise and had so stated. Now, when he was struck by a friend with an imputation of dishonor, it was time to speak out. Mr. Gary had stated in effect that he had entered into some dishonorable compact with the advocates of McCormick, Greenwood and Salada counties against Abbeville. That was what he said, wasn't it?

Mr. Gary rose and stated that what he said was that Mr. Tillman, as one of the representatives of Saluda county, had held a conference with the representatives of these counties and fixed the lines, selecting what portions of Abbeville they would slice away. If that was not true the gentleman had been most wofully slandered.

Senator 'Tillman explained that the men interested in these counties had looked upon him as their public servant. They came to him as such and he advised with them. Mr. Gary-All I have to say is that you denounced what we did and you

did as much yourself. der. The boys should sit down, get was offended at his statement that ter.)

Senator Tillman-That is out of place here. In the first place we are not boys, but men, and neither Mr. Talbert nor anybody else has any right to interfere. My honesty and honor have been impunged and I repelit. The gentleman pitches a rock squarely into my teeth and an untruth. I repel it. I have endeavored all along here to do the honorable, high-toned thing

and I cannot allow such things. Mr. Gary-I stated what the gentleman did. He used unparliamentary language yesterday.

Tillman-Didn't I withdraw it? Gary-I never heard the withdrawal. He says that he has been struck by a friend and with an untruth. This is unparliamentary language. Again, this is a parliamentary body we must all respect. All I have to say is that it he uses such language to me outside this hall I will repel it as gentlemen

usually do. IRBY AGAIN.

Senator Irby then arose again and renewed his inquiry as to the whereabouts of a rule to permit the closing of the doors while a vote was being taken. He said: "I for one won't allow this doorkeeper to keep me out of this hall."

SEVEN MILES KILLED.

The vote on the motion to table Mr. G. D. Tillman's amendment to make the matter read seven miles, instead of ten, was then taken and resulted in rejection of the amendment by the following vote. Yeas 74, nays 67. Mr. Talbert moved to amend by striking out "10" and inserting "S" miles.

The amendment was adopted by vote of 71 to 70. The convention then adjourned.

EXPLANATIONS. When the convention assembled this morning, explanations, mutually satisfactory, were made by Messrs. F. B. Gary and B. R. Tillman, as to certain seemingly offensive remarks in

yesterday's debate. Mr. Cooper, of Colleton, made some remarks which he thought necessary for the vindication of the people of those sections of Colleton that were referred to in the speech of his colleague Mr. Behre. Mr. Cooper paid a high

tribute to those people.

Mr. Behre explained that he had no Cooper had thus properly eulogized.

reference to those people whom Mr. SECTIONS FIVE AND SIX were then adopted as follows:

Sec. 5. In the formation of new counties no old county shall be cut within eight miles of its county seat. Sec. 6. All new counties hereafter formed shall bear a just apportion-ment of the valid indebtedness of the old county or counties from which

they have been formed. SECTION TWO AGAIN. Sec. 2 which had been passed over was recurred to, having been previously amended considerably, and Senator Tillman offered the following substi-

tute for the section as amended Sec. 2. If two-thirds of the qualified electors voting in such election within each of the several parts of all counties proposed to be formed into a new county, shall separately vote "yes" upon such qeustions, then the general assembly shall establish such new county at the next session: Provided. all precedent conditions prescribed by this article have been complied with. If any of the parts of old counties thus voting shall refuse to enter the proposed new county, such part shall not be incorporated therein, and such new county shall not be formed unless it otherwise conform to the requirements of this article. An election upon the question of forming the same proposed

new county shall not be ordered of tener than once in four years. Mr. Meares offered an amendment

new counties where indebtedness was formation of the present townships or concerned, women should be allowed

to vote. Mr. Meares said he did not wish to be classed as a crank. He simply wished to provide against a contingen cy. If the convention did not give the women general enfranchisement, he wanted this special provision for the protection of their property rights. He withdrew it at the suggestion o

some of his friends. Senator Tillman stated that without more do you want? Do you want the this substitute they would permit one township to be cut off here and there and the result would be that they would be left about in patches. The Tillman substitute was

adopted. SECTION SEVEN.

Senator Tillman then offered an amendment to the article to be known as section 7, looking to the protection

Mr. Patterson could see no merit or relief in it for anybody. Senator Tillman stated that it might help out some remote corners in get-

ing nearer to a court house. Sec. 7. The general assembly shall have the power to alter county lines at any time; provided, that before any existing county line is altered the question shall be first submitted to the qualified voters of the territory proposed to be taken from one county and given to another aud shall have received two-thirds of the votes cast; provided, further, that the change shall not reduce the county from which the territory is taken below the limits prescribed in sections 3 and 4 of

this article. Senator Tillman accepted this Mr. J. L. Glenn said that there was no provision in that for, the liability for the indebtedness of such a town-

Senator Tillman remarked that this could be easily fixed. Mr. McGowan said this was a very serious matter as to the debt of such a township. It would be difficult to fix any amount and at the same time keep clear of the restrictions aiready imposed. He moved to table the substi

Mr. W. J. Montgomery thought this matter was directed at the township in the upper portion of Marion Mr. Rogers stated that in talking

with Mr. Montgomery he had merely used this township as a practical illus tration. Mr. Montgomery then discussed the matter at some length. He wanted to

know which of the counties, the old or the new, would have to bear the inlebtedness. Dr. Smith of Barnwell thought the drift of all the speeches made in this new county matter was towards spec-

ial legislation more than anything Mr. J. L. Glenn offered the following amendment to Mr. Rogers' amendment

Add at the end of section 7 the words "provided that the proper proportion of the existing county indebtedness of the section so transferred shall be assumed by the county to which the territory is so transferred. Mr. Klugh called attention to what and been done after the previous

night's unparalleled fight and said here was a danger of the convention defeating section five's provisions. Mr. Rogers accepted Mr. Glenn's Mr. Wilson called for the motion to

table Mr. Rogers then rose to a question of personal privilege. He said the gen-tleman from Marion (Mr. W. J. Mont-Mr. Talbert-I rise to a point of or- gomery) had informed him that he behave themselves. (Laugh- there was one little township in Marion unrepresented had meant it in that light at all.

The ayes and noes were ordered on the motion to table Mr. Rogers amendment as amended by Mr. Glenn, and the vote resulted as follows: Yeas 53. navs 84.

Mr. Breazeale then offered the fol lowing substitute for section 7: Any township or part of a township may be taken from one county and added to another in the same way as provided for creating new counties and subject to the same conditions imposed in this article.

The convention voted this down. Mr. McKagen offered an amendment o strike out the proviso offered by Mr. Glenn and insert instead the fol

lowing: "Provided, That any township seced ng from a county should be held liable for its just proportion of any past indebtedness of the county seceded from, and such proportion of indebtedness shall be collected by county se-

ceded from.' Mr. Glenn said that when a township went into another county the rule hat should obtain was in his proviso. Mr. McKagen's amendment was ta-

bled. AN AMENDMENT. Mr. Gary offered a slight amendment, which, after some discussion,

was adopted. Section 7 was then adopted as a whole, consisting of the section as offered by Mr. Rodgers, the Glenn proviso, and the Gary amendment. SECTION EIGHT.

Mr. McGowan then offered the following as section 8 of the article: Sec. 8. No county seat shall be removed except by a vote of two-thirds of the qualified electors of said county in an election held for that purpose; but such election shall not be held in

any county oftener than once in five He explained the necessity for this, stating that new county schemers might get the county seat changed so as to avoid the eight mile limitation Mr. Clayton objected. This would allow every court house crowd to con-

trol the matter. The section was adopted.

SECTION NINE. Mr. Bellinger offered the following, to be known as section 9, which was adopted: Section 9. Each county shall consti

tute one election district. SECTION TEN Section 6 of the majority report was

adopted as section 10, as follows: Sec. 10. The general assembly may provide for the consolidation of two or more existing counties, if a majority of the qualified electors of such counties, voting at an election held for that purpose, shall vote separately therefor, but such elections shall not be held oftener than once in four years in the same counties.

Section 7 was offered as section 11. as follows:

Sec. 11. Each county shall elect a sheriff, a clerk of the court and a coroner, whose respective terms of office shall be four years, and whose powers that he signed the anti-emigration act. and duties shall be defined by law: provided, the sheriff shall not be elirible to re-election until the expiration | so as nearly all governors do without of four years. Mr. Henderson moved to strike out

the proviso. He wanted the matter eft to the people; it was not a matter for the convention. After some debate the section was

abled, as was also the following: Sec. 12. A chaingang shall be tablished in every county in this State. prevent two or more counties from having introduced this bill. consolidating their respective chain-

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

which provided that in elections for was to be found any law about the any formation about them. He had looked everywhere. He supposed the negroes had the present lines drawn. Mr. Johnstone spoke on the same

> Senator Tillman's question had been propounded when section 9 of the majority report being proposed, section 13 was called up in this shape:

Section 13. Each of the several town ships of this State, with names and boundaries as now established by law, shall constitute a body politic, but this shall not prevent the legislature from organizing other townships.

Mr. Johnstone said he proposed to offer an amendment that the legislature shall not be allowed to form new townships nor change the boundaries of those now existing.

Mr. George D. Tillman stated that this section gave him an opportunity he had long been waiting. He was glad to see that they were now about to begin an era of good governviews on the township government system in a masterly manner, commadning the closest attention of the members of the convention, and evidently making a great impression years. upon them. He said he hated the radical rag of a Constitution the negroes had given this State in 1868, and had never made up his mind to read it clear through, but they must do the radical rag the justice to say that it had accomplished two great thingsthe inauguration of the common school education. This was one important and invaluable item. But there was another, and he regarded it as a far more important feature than education This was the idea of township government, crudely incorporated. to God he had the power to plant the acorns even of township government in this State. They knew nothing about township government. Let a man call in his neighbors to help him and see the result. Better officers were secured. Each township should govern itself with a legislature of its own, etc. Each township should be a little sovreignty of its own. He proposed to let each township govern

matters in each township. The people would then have local self-government. Good government started with the ndividual; then extended to the township and so on up. Our present system starts with the capitol and spreads to the county court houses where it dies. New England has the best government in the world as a result of this system It was the expression of the people's voice that was obtained by such a scheme. This was a fine system of one man power that they had now. If the people of a township did not know who to make their registration officers and managers of election, in the name

itself. He wanted three, five or seven

township directors elected. These were

to look after the roads, and all other

of Heaven who did? Mr. Jones asked him to express himself on the matter of relative cost and how it would operate in sparsely settled agricultural districts before he took his seat. Mr. Jones stated that he was in favor of the system.

Mr. Tillman said that the people would look to securing the cheapest form of government. But this they eft entirely to the legislature. In 1868 here was a law passed to divide the State into townships and the Republicans paid for the work. He believed the lines were laid off and could be found on the mars in the clerk's office in each county.

He would like to see any board of township directors attempt to impose at ax the people didn't want. As to the population's density there was no dif-ference. Many Northern townships had no more population than we have All these considerations could be easily adjusted.

Was it right to have the governor to appoint three partisan commissioners of election and 10 partisan managers of elections? Do you call that selfgovernment? Well, we have submittd to it, it seems. You seem to be unable to get along without this monopolistic one man power. Let's try to adopt township system of county government. He said he would close as he had begun, deploring his inability to do justice to this vitally important subject. Taxes would be paid pro rata. One township would not be freed from the obligations to other in the county Mr. Johnstone wanted to know i this system was anything more than

town government applied to a county Mr. Tillman said a township government did for a whole section what the town council of a town did for a town,

and a great deal more. Mr. E. J. Kennedy was in favor of t, but he wanted to ask a few questions.

At this juncture the hour for the re cess arrived, and the convention adjourned until S p. m. IN MEMORIAM.

Before adjournment the Convention considered the resolutions offered by Mr. W. D. Evans on the death of Mr. R. H. Hodges, late a member from Marlboro. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. W. D. Evans, Ellerbee, Burns, Rogers, and B. R. Tillman. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

NIGHT SESSION. The entire night session was consumed in discussing the matter of township government. No vote was taken on any branch of the subject.

A SUBSTITUTE. This morning the Convention again, with great promptness, resumed con-

sideration of the township matter. The pending question was on section 13, offered by Mr. Buist, as follows:

"Each of the townships of the State. with names and boundaries as now or hereafter established by the general assembly, shall be a body politic and corporate, and the general assembly shall provide a uniform system of local government for the same, and require each township to contribute its proportional part of the proper expenses of an efficient county and State govern-

Dr. Stokes made a brief but earnest speech in opposition to this provision. He thought the proposed scheme "radical and revolutionary." Speeches were also made by Messrs Wharton, McMahan, G. D. and B. R.

Tillman, Jones and Wigg. ' Mr. Connor, on Mr. G.D. Tillman's side, said this measure was simply going back to their old moorings-to resume township government. He wanted to go back to general Democratic principles. County commissioners and county governments had

nothing to do with it. After further debate Senator Tillman rose and said that he had denied In looking over the record, he found that he had signed it. He had done looking at it. I desire now to apologize to this State for having signed this bill. (Laughter.)

repeal it? Tillman-I would. Mr. W. D. Evans rose to a question of privilege. He said: "I was the au-

thor of the bill and I wish to apologize Provided, That this section shall not to the people of South Carolina for The debate was closed by Mr. Geo. D. Tillman.

Mr. Otts, amendment was then Senator Tillman asked where there killed by a vote of 87 nays to 48 yeas. ment to the article as proposed by Sen- vengeance.

The substitute offered by Mr. Buist was also killed. The substitute offered by Mr. Barton

was then adopted as follows: Each of the several Section 11. townships of this State, with names and boundaries as now established by law, shall constitute a body politic and corporate, but this shall not prevent the general assembly from organizing other townships or changing the boundaries of those already established, and the general assembly may provide such system of township government as they shall think proper. Section 2 was then taken up and

passed thus: Section 2. If two-thirds of the qualified electors voting at such election shall vote "yes" upon such question, then the general assembly at the next session shall establish such new county: Provided: No section of a county proposed to be dismembered shall be thus cut off without consent by a twothirds vote of those voters in such section, and no county shall be formed ment. He proceeded to present his without complying with all the conditions imposed in this article. An election upon the question of forming the same proposed new county shall not be held oftener than once in four

SECTION TWELVE

was added as follows: Until changed by the general assembly, as allowed by this Constitution, the boundaries of the several counties shall remain as now established, except that the boundaries of the county Edgefield shall undergo such changes as are made necessary by the formation of a new county from a portion of Edgefield, to be known as Saluda, the boundaries of which are set forth in a Constitutional ordinance. Mr. G. D. Tillman then offered, as section 13, a provision for separate township organization, with a regular set of officers, etc.

The amendment was tabled. Mr. Barton's amendment was then amended by adding thereto the words, "and may make special provision for municipal government and for the protection of chartered rights and the powers of municipalities. The article was then adopted as a whole.

THE SUFFRAGE SCHEME

THE CONVENTION TAKES UP THIS IMPORTANT MATTER.

The Committee Submits Some Amend ments-A Conference of Democratic Delegates---Senator Irby's Plan---The

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 23 .-Special: The committee on suffrage, of which Senator Tillman is chairman, vesterday reported to the Convention several amendments to the article on the right of suffrage. The sections amended now read thus: Section 1. All elections by the peo-

shall never be held or the ballots counted in secret. Sec. 2. Every qualified elector shall be eligible to any office to be voted for, unless disqualified by age as prescribed in this Constitution. But no person shall hold two offices of honor

ole shall be by ballot and the elections

or profit at the same time except in the militia and notaries public. Sec. 3. Every male citizen of this State and of the United States, 21 years of age and upwards, not laborng under the disabilities named in this Constitution, and possessing the qualifications required by it, shall be

legal elector.

Sec. 4. The qualifications for suffrage shall be as follows: (a.) Residence in the State for two years, in the county one year, in the corn and pork instead of buying them election district in which the effector payment of any poll tax due six months before any election: Provid- bill at the factor's." ed. however. That ministers in Augusta Chronicle, the advice of the charge of an organized church and newspapers has been proven wise, and teachers of public schools shall be entitled to vote after six month's residence in the State, if otherwise quali-

(b.) Registration, which shall provide for the enrollment of every elector once in 10 years.

(c.) The person applying for registration must be able to read and write | would have been more independent any section of this Constitution after today. Circumstances of dire neces January 1, 1895, or show that he owns sity forced our farmers to do what the and pays taxes on \$300 worth of property in this State. Provided. That them to do, and the result proves the at the first registration under this wisdom of the editorial advice. Now, Constitution and up to January 1st. let the newspapers begin at once to 1898, all male persons of voting age advise the Southern farmer against who can read a clause in this Constitution or understand and explain it price of cotton, and induced to spoilit when read to them by the registration all by returning to the all cotton crop. officer shall be entitled to register and become electors. A separate record of all persons thus registered, sworn a ten million crop next year will reto by the registration officer, shall be filed, one copy with the clerk of court action of cotton planters. It is to a and one in the office of the secretary of state, on or before February 1st. 1898, and such persons shall remain during life qualified electors, unless disqualified by the other provisions of this article. The certificate of the clerk of court or secretary, of state shall be sufficient evidence to establish the right of said citizens to registration and the franchise under the

limitations herein imposed. Sec. 12. Electors in municipal elections possess all the qualifications herein prescribed, and the general assembly shall provide for a special registration of voters for each municipal election; provided, the governor shall

appoint municipal registration offi-Sec. 13. At any special election in incorporated cities and towns of this State for the purpose of bonding the same, all resident owners of property in said cities and towns of the assessed value of two hundred dollars, who are qualified elector under this Constitution, shall alone be entitled to vote. At such election the voter shall produce a receipt for all taxes, county, State and municipal, for the previous year as evidence of his right

to be registered and vote. The conference assembled last night ae 7:30 and from that hour until within a half hour of midnight it remained in session, listening to only five speeches on the suffrage problem. When the conference assemble

there were many outsiders in the hall. After some preliminary talk Congressman Talbert was placed in the chair and Mr. Wharton was asked to act as secretary, while Mr. Fitch was asked to act as reading clerk. There was a debate about

should be excluded from the hall. Finally a resolution was adopted to exclude everybody save the members of the convention who were Democrats. This of course included newspaper men, representatives of several papers being on the floor at the time. Senator Tillman wanted a special committee appointed to give out a report of the proceedings.

The main speeches of the evening

were made by Tillman and Irby. The Miller-Would you sign an act to other speakers were Messrs, Bryan and Farrow of Charleston and Mr. Parrott. Senator Irby came to the front with a

> view, and it is said talked to the convention in a very impressive manner. From outside one could see that he was speaking in a very determined way.
>
> He offered the following amend-

ator Tillman's committee: "Strike out subdivisions "c" and "d" and insert the following:

"The person applying for registration must be able to understand any section of this Constitution when read to him, and give a reasonable interpretation thereof, must sustain a good moral character, and must have paid all taxes due by him up to time

of his application for registration. Senator Irby spoke at length, at tacking the subdivisions he proposed to strike out and contrasting their ef fect with the effect of the substitute' provisions. He thought that his scheme would give a white majority greater than the other by 40,000 votes. Course. 21, 25: "Hast thou given the horse Senator Tillman replied to him, destrength! Hast thou clothed his neck tailing at great length the meaning, scope and effect of the plan proposed by the committee. He went into the matter with the greatest pains and made a full explanation of the plan. Senator Irby stated that his plan battle afar off, the thunder of the capwould not permit of any discrimination between any class of men. Senator Tillman handled the proposed amendment very completly and there were several interesting passages be tween himself and Senator Irby.

Mr. Farrow followed in an elaborate speech on the subject of suffrage, pointing out many pitfalls that had to be guarded against.

Then came Mr. J. P. Kennedy Bry an, who, it is said, made one of the finest arguments, viewing the matter in its relation to the United States Constitution, ever heard in the State. Mr. Parrott made the final speech of the evening. No votes were taken at all on any

matter Senator Irby finally withdrew his amendment to perfect it and present it of this potent, all absorbing and agito to the convention at the proper tating question of the turf. time in the proper shape. The conference thereupon adjourned sine die. coronets among the brute creation.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 25.-Special: soon as the convention got through with the county government scheme. the special order-the article on suffrage-was taken up. The debate was opened by Miller of Beaufort, who made a long speech

against the plans presented.

IN THE CONVENTION.

Wigg of the same county followed on the same line. Whipper of Beaufort submitted plan which would limit the suffrage so resident male adults able to read

and write. Less Cotton, More Money, The wisdom of reduced cotton acreage and increased provision crops is fully vindicated by the experience of the Southern farmers this year. A big corn crop and an increased meat crop provide full barns and smoke houses, while the short cotton crop makes the cotton that has been raised bring prices that are profitable to the farmer. He has raised at home nearly everything he needs in the way of provisions, and he has the proceeds of his cotton to buy clothes furniture and the comforts of home. Taking 5 cents a pound as the average cost of production, the New York Journal of Commerce estimates that the Southern farmers realized about \$2 a bale profit on last year's crop, and adds: "Whatever variations future developments make in the items used in this computation, it is nearly certain that the crop of the current year will bring in no less money than the huge crop of last year, and will probably bring in more; that it will cost more than \$40, 000,000 less than the last crop, and that instead of barely covering the cost of production there will be a comfortable profit for the planters. The lesson to the South is to raise no more cotton than there is a good market for, and, incidentally, to raise its own out of the proceeds of the cotton sales, offers to vote four months, and the a system which tempts each planter to raise more cotton in order to meet his ' Again, says the though the farmers have for many years ridiculed "those fellows who farm in the newspapers," they are forced to admit that had they taken ten years ago the advice of the newspapers and raised at home all the provision crops that were needed instead of buying from the West, the Southern farmers

> prices this year; let them not kill the goose that laid the golden egg by making more cotton next year than the

> being carried away by the improved

A ten million bale crop this year would

have continued five cents cotton and

turn to it. Let discretion control the

short crop they are due for better

world needs. Good Advice. The Newberry Voice of the People advises the farmer not to let the little rise in the price of cotton deceive them into planning to cultivate nothing but cotton next year. Our cotemporary very truly says no doubt the live at home policy pursued by the farmers this year has had not a little to do with making an improvement in the cotton market, and it should be followed more faithfully in the future than it ever was in the past. If the cotton growers will live at home and make cotton a surplus crop, they will very likely get a better price for their cotton next year than they have this -there should be concert of action. But if a selfish, greedy desire is allowed to take hold of them, and each man plants all of his lands in cotton under the silly impression that everybody else will cut down their acreage and he will make a good thing of it, three or four cents cotton and increased indebtedness will be the reward. The cotton crop is short, and it is within short. By keeping it short prices will

be kept up. Ex-Mayor Hugh Grant of New York takes exception to the newspaper reports that couple his name with those of different ladies in a matrimonial alliance. He says that it is not legitimate newspaper enterprise, and he is right. The newspapers have no right to couple the name of any young lady with that of Mr. Grant or any other man as engaged to be married without the permission of both the people most concerned. It is not herd in his matchless "Ambrosia news but idle and perhaps malicious gossip. THE Chattanooga News says

"Once married, always married, is the South Carolina idea. Considering the charming character of the women of the Palmetto State, we are not surprised that the law meets the approbation of the men, but how would it be if the ladies themselves made the laws? THE latest thing in bloomers-a hip suffrage plan following up his interpocket and a pistol. Miss Dorothy Chestic while riding on the outskirts

of New York on a bicycle was pursued by a dog whereupon she drew a revolRACE COURSE EVILS.

SUBJECT OF TURF GAMBLING. The Christian and Common Sense View Trials of Speed by the Horse-Sin Be-

ley and rejoiceth; he goeth on to meet the armed men. He saith among the trumpets, ha, ha! and he smelleth the tains, and the shouting. We have recently had long columns of intelligence from the race course and multitudes flocked to the watering our Christian principle and the dictates places to witness equine competition of God demand that we kindly treat and there is lively discussion in all the brute creation and especially the households about the right and wrong of such exhibitions of mettle and speed, and when there is a heresy abroad that the cultivation of a horse's fleetness is an iniquity instead of a commendable virtue—at such a time a sermon is demanded of every minister who would like to defend public morals on the one hand and who is not willing to see an unrighteous abridgment of innocent amusement on the other. In this discussion I shall follow no sermonic precedent, but will world, when the florist has turned the give independently what I consider the Christian and common sense view

There needs to be a redistribution of

For ages the lion has been called the

king of beasts. I knock off its coronet and put the crown upon the horse, in every way nobler, whether in shape or spirit or sagacity or intelligence or affection or usefulness. He is semihuman, and knows how to reason on a small scale. The centaur of olden times, part horse and part man, seems to be a suggestion of the fact that the horse is something more than a beast. Job in my text sets forth his strength, his beauty, his majesty, the panting of his nostril, pawing of his hoof and his enthusiasm for the battle. What Rose Bonheur did for the cattle and what Landseer did for the dog, Job with mightier pencil does for the horse. Eightyeight times does the Bible speak of him. He comes into every kingly procession and into every great occasion and into every triumph. very evident that Job and David and Isaiah and Ezekiel and Jeremiah and John were fond of the horse. He comes into much of their imagery. red horse-that meant war. A black A pale horse-that meant famine. horse-that meant death. A white horse-that means victory. Good Mordecai mounts him while Haman holds the bit. The church's advance in the Bible is compareu to a company of horses of Pharaoh's Jeremiah cries out, "How canst thou contend with horses?" Isaiah says, "The horse's hoofs shall be counted as flint." Miriam claps her cymbals and sings, "The horse and the rider hath he thrown into the sea." St. John describing Christ as coming forth from conquest to conquest represents him as seated on a white horse. In the parade of heaven the Bible makes us hear the clicking of hoofs on the golden pavement as it says, "The armies which were in heaven followed him on white horses." I should not wonder if the horse, so outraged on earth, should have some other place where his wrongs shall be righted. I do not assert it, but I say I should not be surprised if, after all St. John's descriptions of the horses in heaven turned out not altogether to be figurative, but somewhat literal. As the bible makes a favorite of the

horse, the patriarch, and the prophet and the evangelist, and the apostle stroking his sleek hide and patting his rounded neck and tenderly lifting his exquisitely formed hoof and listening with a thrill to the champ of his bit so all great natures in all ages have spoken of him in encomiastic terms Virgil in his Georgics almost seems to plagarize from this description in the text, so much are the descriptions alike-the description of Virgil and the description of Job. The Duke of Wellington would not allow any one rreverently to touch his old war horse Copenhagen, on whom he had ridden 15 hours without dismounting at Waterloo, and when old Copenhagen died, his master ordered a military salute fired over his grave. John Howard showed that he did not exhaust all his sympathies in pitying the human race, for when sick he writes home, "Has my old chaise become sick or spoiled? There is hardly any passage of French literature more pathetic than the lamentation over the death of the war charger, Marchegay. Walter Scott has so much admiration for this divinely honor creature of God that in "St. Roman's Well" he orders the girth slackened and the blanket thrown over the smoking flanks. Edmund Burke, walking in the park at Beaconsfield, musing over the past, throws his arms around the worn out horse of his dead son Richard, and weeps upon the horse's neck, the horse seeming to sympathize in the memories. Rowland Hill, the great English preacher, was caricatured because in his family prayers he supplicated for the recovery of a sick horse, but when the horse got well, contrary to all the prophecies of the farriers, the prayer did not seem quite so much of an absurdity. But what shall I say of the maltreat ment of this beautiful and wonderful creature of God? If Thomas Chalm-

ers in his day felt called upon to preach a sermon against cruelty to animals, how much more in this day is there a need of reprehensive discourse. All honor to the memory of Professor Bergh, the chief apostle for the brute the power of the farmers to keep it creation, for the mercy he demanded and achieved for this king of beasts. A man who owned 4,000 horses, and some say 40,000, wrote in the Bible A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." Sir Henry Lawrence's care of the horse was beautifully Christian. He says: "I expect we shall lose Conrad, though I have taken so much care of him that he may come in cool. I always walk him the last four or five miles, and as I wall myself the first hour, it is only in the middle of the journey we get over the ground." The Ettrick Shep Nights" speaks of the maltreatment of the horse as a practical blasphemy. I do not believe in the transmigration of souls, but I cannot very severely denounce the idea, for when I see men who cut and bruise and whack and strike and maul and outrage and inof the human race, who carries our burdens and pulls our plows and turns our thrashers and our mills and runs for our doctors-when I see men thus beating and abusing and outraging that creature, it seems to me that i would be only fair that the doctrine of transmigration of souls should prove true and that for their punishment they ver from her hip pocket and killed the should pass over into some poor misdog. This is the new woman with a erable brute and be beaten and whacked and cruelly treated and frozen and

heated and overdriven-into an everlasting stage horse, an eternal traveler on a towpath, or tied to an eternal REV. DR. TALMAGE DISCUSSES THE winter, smitten with eternal epizoo-

Oh, is it not a shame that the prute creation, which had first possession of our world should be so maltreated by the race that came in last-the fow gins With Betting-The Way to Drive a and the fish created on the fifth day. the horse and the cattle created on the morning of the sixth day, and the human race not created until the even-NEW YORK, Oct. 20.-In his sermon ing of the sixth day? It ought to be for today, Rev. Dr. Talmage discusses that if any man overdrives a horse, or a topic which for months past has feeds him when he is hot, or reckless been a familiar one in the daily press ly drives a nail into the quick of his -viz, "The Dissipations of the Race hoof, or rowels him to see him prance His text was Job xxxix, 19, or sc shoes him that his fetlocks drop blood, or puts a collar on a raw neck. or unnecessarily cluthes his tongue with thunder? He paweth in the valwith a twisted bit or cut off his hair until he has no defense against the cold, or unmercifully abbreviates the natural defense against insectile annoyance-that such a man as that himself ought to be made to pull and let his horse ride!

But not only do our humanity and

horse, but I go farther and say that whatever can be done for the development of his fleetness and his strength and his majesty ought to be done. need to study his anatomy and his adaptations. I am glad that large books have been written to show how he can be best managed and how his ailments can be cured and what his usefulness is and what his capacities are. would be a shame if in this age of the thin flower of the wood into a gorgeous rose and the pomologist has changed the acried and gnarled fruit of the ancients into the very poetry of pear and peach and plum and grape and apple and the snarling cur of the orient has become the great mastiff, and the miserable creature of the ollen times barnyard has become the Devonshire, and the Alderney, and the Shorthorn, that the horse, grander than them all, should get no advantage from our science or our civilization or our Christianity. Groomed to the last point of soft brilliance, his flowing mane a billow of beauty, his arched neck in utmost rhythm of curve, let him be harnessed in greceful trappings and then driven to the farthest goal of excellence and then fed at luxuriant oat bins and blanketed in comfort able stall. The long tried and faithfu servant of the human race deserves all kindness, all reward, all succulent forage and soft letter and paradisaical pasture field. Those farms in Kentucky and in different parts of the north, where the horse is trained to perfection in fleetness and in beauty and in majesty, are well set apart. There is no more virtue in driving slow than in driving fast, any more than a freight train going 10 miles the hour is better than an express train going 50 There is a delusion abroad in the world that a thing must be necessarily good and Christian if it is slow and

dull and plodding. There are very few good people who seem to imagine | shot around the ring at a race course. it is humbly pious to drive a spavined galled, glandered, spring halted blind staggered jade. There is not so much viture in a Rosinante as in a Bucer halus. We want swifter horses and swifter men and swifter enterprises, and the church of God needs to get of its jog trot. Quick tempests, quick lightnings, ouick streams; why not quick horses? In the time of war the cavalary service does the most execution, and as the battles of the world are probably not all past, our Christian patriotism demands that we be in terested in equinal velocity. might as well have poorer guns in our arsenals and clumsier ships in our banged and bruised and beaten and navy yards than other nations, as to before our parks of artillery slower horses. From the battle of Grenicus, where the Persian horses drove the Macedonian infantry into the river, clear down to the horses on which Philip Sheridan and Stonewall Jackson rode into the fray, this arm of the military service has been recognized. Hamilcar, Hannibal, Gustavus Adolphus, Marshal Nev, were cavalrymen In this arm of the service, Charles Martel at the battle of Poitiers beat back the Arabinvasion. The Carthaginian cavairy, with the loss of only 700 men, overthrew the Roman army with the loss of 70,000. In the same way the Spanish chivalry drove back the Moorish hordes. The best way to keep peace in this country and in all countries is to be prepared for war, and there is no success in such a contest unless there be plenty of light footed chargars. Our Christian patriotism and our instruction from the Word of God demand that first of all we kindly treat the horse, and then after that that we develop his fleet- happiness. He had all of us in the ness, and his grandeur, and his majes-

ty, and his strength.

But what shall I say of the effort be-

ing made in this day on a large scale

to make this splendid creature of God,

this divinely honored being, an instru-

ment of atrocious evil? I make no indiscriminate assault against the turf. I believ in the turf if it can be conducted on right principles and with no betting. There is no more harm in offering a prize for the swiftest racer than there is harm at an agricultural fair in offering a prize to the farmer who has the best wheat, or to the fruit grower who has the largest pear, or to the machinist who presents the best the church of God cries out as Elisha corn thrasher, or in a school offering exclaimed when Elijih went up with a prize of a copy of Shakespeare to the galloping horses of tire. "My father, best reader or in a household giving a my father, the chariots of Isreal and lump of sugar to the best behaved youngster. Prizes by all means. That is the way God develops the race. Rewards for all kinds of well doing. Heaven itself is called a prize, the prize is right in another direction. And without the prizes the horse's fleetness and beauty and strength will never be fulgins, where the betting begins, for equivalent, and gambling, whe-ther on a large scale or a small scale. ought to be denounced of men as it will be accursed of God. If you have won 50 cents or \$5,000 as a wager, you had better get rid of it. Get rid of it ight away. Give it to some one who lost in a bet, or give it to some great made from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000 eformatory institution, or if you do not like that go down to the river and has been a barber, a drummer, a bra witch it off the docks. You cannot af- ker's clerk and a messenger. Asoour estate and you will lose all that. perhaps 10,000 times more-perhaps ou will lose all. Gambling blasts a not known, but he made a big fortune man or it blasts his children. Generally both and all.

What a spectacle when at Saratoga or at Long Branch or at Brighton Beach, or at Sheepshead Bay, the horses start, and in a flash \$50,000 or \$100,000 change hands! Multitudes sult the horse, that beautiful servant ruinel by losing the bet, others worse ruined by gaining the bet. for if a man lose in a bet at a horse race he may be discouraged and quit, but if he win the bet he is very apt to go straight on to nell! An intimate friend, a journalist, who

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"bookmaking"-all gambling, all bad. all rotten with iniquity. There is one word that needs to be written on the brow of every poolseller as he sits delucting his 3 or 5 per cent and slyly 'ringing up" more tickets than were sold on the winning horse—a word to be written also on the brow of every bookkeeper who at extra inducement scratches a horse off of the race and on the brow of every jockey who slackens pace that, according to agreement, another may win and written over every judges' stand and written on every board of the surrounding fences. That word is "swindle!" Yet thousands bet. Lawyers bet. Judges of courts bet. Members of the legislature bet. Members of congress bet. Professors of religion bet. Teachers and superintendents of Sunday Schools, I am told, bet. Ladies bet, not directly, but through agents. Yesterday, and every day they bet, they gain, they lose, and this summer, w' ile the parasols swing and the hands clap and the huzzas deafen, there will be a multitude of people cajoled and deceived and cheated. who will at the races go neck and neck, neck and neck to perdition.

Cultivate the horse, by all means. drive him as fast as you desire, provid-

ed you do not injure him or endanger yourself or others, but be careful and do not harness the horse to the chariot of sin. Do not throw your jewels of morality under the flying hoof. Do not under the pretext of improving the horse destroy a man. Do not have your name put down in the everincreasag catalogue of those who are ruined for both worlds by the dissipation of the American race course. They say that an honest race course is a "straight track, and that a dishonest race course is a "crooked" track-that is the parlanceabroad-but I tell you every race track surrounded by betting men and betting women and betting customs, is a straight track I mean straight down! Christ asked in one of his gospels, 'Is not a man better than a sheep? I say yes, and he is better than all the steeds that with lathered flanks ever That is a very poor job by which a man in order to get a horse to come out a full length ahead of some other racer so lames his own morals that he comes out a whole length behind in the race set before him. Do you not realize the fact that there is a mighty effort on all sides

today to get money without earning it? That is the curse of all the cities; it is the curse of America—the effort to get money without earning it-and as other forms of stealing are not respectable, they go into these gambling practices. I preach this sermon on square old fashioned honesty. I have said nothing against the horse, I have said nothing against the turf. I have said everything against Young men their prostitution. you go into straightforward in industries and you will have better livelihood, and you will have larger permanent success than you can ever get by a wager, but you get in with some of the whisky, rum blotched crew which I see going down on the boulevards, though I never bet, I will risk this wager, \$5,000,000 to nothing, you will be debauched and damned. Cultivate the horse, own him if you can afford to own him, test all the

speed he has, if he have any speed in him, but be careful which way you drive. You cannot always tell what direction a man is driving in by the way his horses head. In my boyhood, we rode three miles every Sabbath morning to the country church. We were drawn by two fine horses. My father drove. He knew them and they knew him. They were friends. Sometimes they loved to go rapidly. and he did not interfere with their wagon with him. He drove to the country church. The fact is, that for 82 years he drove in the same direction. The roan span that I speak of was long ago unhitched, and the driver put up his whip in the wagon house never again to take it down, but in those good old times I learned some thing that I never forgot, that a man may admire a horse and love a horse and be proud of a horse and not always be willing to take the dust of the preceding vehicle, and yet be a Christian, an earnest Christian, a humble Christian, a conserated Christian, useful until the last, so that at his death

A Louisville Sensation.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.- A few hours after the filing of the sensational breach of the high calling of God in Christ of promise suit by Miss Maud Sturgeon lesus. So what is right in one direction against Dr. Samuel Wetherby yesterday the defendant appeared at the county clerks office at Middleton and applied for a license to wed Miss Aileen ly developed. If it cost \$1,000 or Milliken. He was accompanied by her \$5,000 or \$10,000, and the result be ac | brother. The license was granted, but hieved, it is cheap. But the sin be- Miss Sturgeon succeeded in creating a scene and appealed to Miss Miliken's that is gambling, or the effort to parents to delay the marriage pending get that for which you give no an investigation. The marriage was postponed. Miss Sturgeon threatens to kill Dr. Wetherby if he weds Miss Miliken.

BARNEY Barnate, the man most talked about in London today, is not yet forty years of age. He is said to have in South African speculation. He ord to keep it. It will burn a hole in plunger his success has been phenomenal. Just how he got started in Africa, the New York World says is there, and is now adding to it in Lon-

THE Augusta Chronicle thinks that he fact that Northern papers have begun to credit the Southern with be ng the most representative Amerian, does not indicate a change in the Southerner, but in the Northern edi-

SENATOR Brice, of Ohio, predicts hat the next ten years will be years of phenomenal prosperity for this country. We sincerely trust he may n the line of his profession investigaprove a true prophet. ted this evil, tells me that there are

Ex-Governor Flower, who has been hree different kinds of betting at norse races, and they are about equalpretty good political guesser, says ly leprous, by "auction pools," by that the Democrats this year will car"French mutuals," by what is called ry New York by 50,000 majority.