

# THE OLD AND THE NEW COMPARED.

## CHANGES MADE IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

A Review of all the Important Changes in Each Article and the New Points by the Chairman of the Committee in Charge.

The following are condensed statements of the changes made in the Constitution of the State by the present Convention have been furnished by request to the Charleston News and Courier. They are of the highest authority and of special interest.

**SUFFRAGE.**  
The essential difference between the limitations on the suffrage now and under the old Constitution is this: Under the Constitution of 1868 every male person 21 years of age, not laboring under certain disabilities for crime, was a voter; under the registration law he had to have a registration certificate, which had to be changed every time he changed his residence, even in the same township, and the renewal of certificates was hedged about with many restrictions. Under the new Constitution the voter must either be able to read and write or understand and explain any section of the Constitution submitted to him by the registrar before he is eligible to registration. This elastic provision only lasts to the 1st of January, 1898, and under it only one election will be held, after which the applicant for registration, and therefore the voter, must be able to read and write, or have \$300 worth of property.

The provisions in regard to registration are not at all difficult or onerous, and every safeguard that exists in almost any Constitution of any other State is thrown around the purity of the ballot and honesty of the count.

The Constitution of 1868 based citizenship upon manhood, the present Constitution bases it on intelligence, and is a virtual enactment to carry out the eight-box law, which of itself was an educational qualification.

The elastic provision which allows registration for two years to the illiterate who can understand and explain any section of the Constitution was made necessary by the existence among us of a large number of worthy white and black citizens who are worthy of the ballot by reason of their intelligence and property who otherwise would have been disfranchised.

**B. R. Tillman, Chairman.**  
**LEGISLATIVE ARTICLE.**  
In framing the article of the constitution known as the Legislative Department the convention has kept close to that article in the constitution of 1868, making such changes as were considered important and adding such sections as were thought to be necessary.

The number of sections in the old constitution was thirty-three. The new has thirty-seven. The four additional sections are as follows:  
1st. Making it unlawful for white persons and negroes or mulattoes to marry where there is one-eighth or more of negro blood.

2d. Making it the duty of the General Assembly to enact laws limiting the number of acres of land which any alien or any corporation composed of aliens may own within the State.

3d. Forbidding the General Assembly to authorize the payment to any person the salary of a deceased officer beyond the date of his death nor to grant pensions except for military and naval service, nor to retire any officer on pay or part pay.

4th. Not to allow the General Assembly to enact local or special laws on certain subjects and for certain purposes.

Ten of these are enumerated and the eleventh subdivision covers all other cases where a general law can be made applicable.

Under the old constitution each bill before it had the force of law had to be read three times in each house and signed in the senate house by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This is simplified in the new constitution by omitting "in the Senate house" and by allowing each branch of the General Assembly to make rules to have both the first and third reading of bills read by their title only.

Time is money, especially in legislating for the State, and the time saved by the foregoing provisions will result in the saving of thousands of dollars.

The old constitution did not allow any one to hold a seat in the General Assembly while holding any other office of profit or trust, except officers in the militia, magistrates or justices of inferior courts, who received no salary.

Under the old constitution the homestead in lands was not to exceed one thousand dollars, or five hundred dollars in personal property, leaving it in the power of the Legislature to make both of these amounts less, if it saw proper to do so. In the new constitution this cannot be done.

In the old constitution no provision was made for an exemption in personal property for those not being heads of families. In the new, all the necessary wearing apparel and personal property to the amount of three hundred dollars may be exempted to such persons. It is also further provided that the husband cannot mortgage the homestead without the wife joins him in giving the mortgage thereupon.

The homestead exemption is not all that a large minority of the Convention desired it to be, but in the opinion of many it is thought to be superior in many respects to the exemption provided for in the old Constitution. It is to be hoped that no poor woman and her children in the State will ever be driven from the home set off under its provisions. J. A. Sligh.

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.**  
In the old Constitution the board of managers of each precinct were required to send the returns for the vote of Governor to the Secretary of State, who handed them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives upon the assembling of that body, where the votes were tabulated and the result declared. In the new, the board of canvassers of each county send their returns of the entire county vote to the Secretary of the State, who hands it to the Speaker of the House on the assembling of that body and the vote is then tabulated and the result declared as before.

The following new provisions have been added:  
1. The General Assembly is required to provide for a board of pardons to whom the Governor may refer all petitions for pardon whose recommendations he may adopt, but in case he does not adopt the suggestions of such board he must give his reasons therefor to the General Assembly.

2. All boards of public instructions when required by the Governor, shall give him information in writing in regard to their institutions, including itemized account of receipts and disbursements.

3. Whenever the Governor shall be informed by affidavit that any county or other officer who has charge of public or trust funds is probably guilty of embezzlement, or of appropriating public funds to private use, he shall direct the immediate prosecution of said officer and, upon true bill found, shall suspend him and appoint another in his stead until acquitted. If convicted the office shall be declared vacant and filled as provided by law.

4. The Governor is given the right to veto any section or item of an appropriation bill without vetoing or invalidating the remainder of the bill. C. M. Eiford, Chairman of Committee on Executive Department.

**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**  
Article 4, as adopted by the Convention, changes that article of the Constitution of 1868 in these respects:

1. As to the Courts:  
Those there created were: The Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas and the Court of General Sessions, (called Circuit Courts.) Probate Courts, Justice of the Peace, (since denominated trial justices,) and "such municipal and other inferior Courts as may be deemed necessary," (which the Supreme Court construed to mean Courts with no greater jurisdiction than trial justices or Justices of the Peace.)

The changes are:  
(a) The Probate Court continues as to Charleston County. As to other counties it continues in each until a County Court may be established, upon which event it becomes absorbed in pay or part pay.

(b) "Justices of the Peace" are supplanted by "Magistrates."

(c) For "such municipal and other inferior Courts as may be deemed necessary" is the following:  
"The General Assembly may also establish County Courts, municipal Courts and such Courts in any or all of the counties of this State inferior to Circuit Courts as may be deemed necessary, but none of such Courts shall ever be vested with jurisdiction to try cases of murder, manslaughter, rape or attempt to rape, arson, common law burglary, bribery or perjury; Provided, before a County Court shall be established in any county it must be submitted to the qualified electors, and a majority of those voting must vote for its establishment."

Each county has the right to secure County Courts by voting for their establishment.

The General Assembly has the power to create any other kinds of Courts, (below Circuit Courts,) municipal or otherwise, without an election.

2. As to judicial officers:  
(a) The Supreme Court will consist of a Chief Justice and three Associate Justices, instead of two, the additional Justice to be elected the next session of the General Assembly. The term of each of the four is to be eight years, instead of six. In order to reverse the decision of the Circuit Judge three must concur. If the four Supreme Court Justices are equally divided the Chief Justice, unless the Court (upon request of two of the Justices) calls in the full Bench of Circuit Judges, (omitting the trial Judge,) whereupon the opinion of the majority of all the Justices and Judges prevails. This is very much like the old Court of Errors of 1859.

(b) The Supreme Court is required to sit "at least twice" in each year instead of "at least once."

(c) No Judge or Justice is allowed to sit in a case in which he may be interested, or where he is connected, by affinity or consanguinity, even with consent of all the parties.

(d) The term of the Supreme Court clerk and Supreme Court reporter is made four years instead of two.

(e) A lawyer of five years' practice is eligible as Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court or as Circuit Judge when 26 years of age. Heretofore the age was 30.

(f) Each Circuit Judge is to be elected by viva voce vote of the General Assembly instead of by ballot, and must be a resident of his circuit when elected.

(g) Judges are no longer permitted to "state the testimony" to the jury.

(h) In those counties where County Courts may be established the General Assembly may provide for election of a county solicitor in the place and stead of the circuit solicitor.

(i) A sufficient number of magistrates will be appointed for each county by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

3. As to jurisdiction:  
(a) The Supreme Court, in addition to its present jurisdiction, will, in appeals in cases in chancery, review the findings of fact as well as the law, except where the facts are settled by a jury and the verdict not set aside.

(b) The Supreme Court is empowered "to issue writs or orders of injunction, mandamus, quo warranto, prohibition, certiorari, habeas corpus and other original and remedial writs;" instead of "to issue writs of injunction, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such other original and remedial writs as may be necessary to give it a general supervisory control over all other Courts in the State."

(c) The common Pleas will have jurisdiction in all civil cases and appellate jurisdiction in all cases within the jurisdiction of inferior Courts, except from those inferior Courts from which the General Assembly may provide an appeal directly to the Supreme Court.

(d) The General Sessions will have jurisdiction in all cases except such offenses as the General Assembly may assign to the exclusive jurisdiction of magistrates. It will have appellate jurisdiction in all criminal cases within the jurisdiction of inferior Courts. This enlarges the jurisdiction of the General Sessions by giving it concurrent jurisdiction with inferior Courts, except as the General Assembly may otherwise provide; but exclusive jurisdiction cannot be given to the inferior Court in cases of riot, assault and battery and larceny.

(e) The Probate Court jurisdiction remains unchanged.

(f) Magistrates' jurisdiction, civil and criminal, will be such as the General Assembly may prescribe; it cannot be greater than the present jurisdiction of trial justices; it may be less.

4. General matters:  
(a) All persons charged with an offense are entitled to demand and obtain a trial by jury.

(b) In all Courts inferior to Circuit Courts the jury will consist of six.

(c) In those counties where magistrates have separate and exclusive territorial jurisdiction criminal cases must be tried in the district where the offense was committed, subject to the law of change of venue.

(d) Whenever an appeal to the Supreme Court involves a question of Constitutional law, or of conflict between the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, or between the duties and obligations of her citizens thereunder and the Court is not agreed upon it, they may call to their assistance the Circuit Judges and the decision of a majority of the Justices and Judges will be final.

(e) Circuit Courts and all Courts inferior thereto will have the power to impose sentence of labor upon highways, streets and other public works upon persons by them sentenced to imprisonment. Heretofore that power was only in Circuit Courts.

(f) Judges are required to file their decisions within sixty days from the rising of the last Court of the circuit then being held instead of from the last day of the term of Court at which the causes were heard.

(g) The present trial justices are created magistrates and so continue till their terms as trial justices would have expired.

(h) All matters, civil and criminal, now pending in any of the Courts continue therein till disposed of according to law. Stanyarne Wilson.

**COUNTY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT.**  
The essential differences in the formation of new counties under the old Constitution and the new are as follows: Under the old Constitution the General Assembly had the power at any time to organize new counties by changing the boundaries of any of the old ones, but no new county could be formed of less area than six hundred and twenty-five square miles, nor could any existing county be reduced to a less area than six hundred and twenty-five square miles.

Under the new Constitution, one-third of the qualified voters within the area to be cut are required to petition the Governor for the creation of a new county setting forth boundaries, etc. The Governor is required to order an election within reasonable time by the qualified voters within the proposed area and at the same time the question of a name and a county seat for such county shall be submitted to the election. If two-thirds of the qualified electors voting at such election shall vote yes, then the General Assembly shall establish the new county.

No section of the county proposed to be dismembered shall be cut off without consent by a two-thirds vote of those voting in such election. An election on the question of forming the same proposed new county shall not be held oftener than once in four years.

No new county formed shall have less assessed taxable property than one and one-half millions of dollars, nor less area than four hundred square miles. No old county shall be reduced to less area than five hundred square miles, to less taxable property

than two million dollars, nor to less population than fifteen thousand inhabitants.

No new county shall be cut within eight miles of its Court House building. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter county lines: Provided, that before any existing county line is changed two-thirds of the voters within the territory to be taken from one county and given to another shall vote for same: Provided the change does not reduce the county from which the territory is taken below the limits prescribed above. No county seat shall be removed except by a two-thirds vote of the qualified electors of said county voting in an election held of said county voting in an election held for that purpose.

J. Thomas Austin, Chairman Committee Counties and County Government.

**PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.**  
The following changes are made in the article of the old Constitution:  
The name of the Lunatic Asylum has been changed to "State Hospital for the Insane." The regents appoint all the physicians, officers and employees, except the superintendent, who is appointed by the Governor, as formerly. Convicts sentenced to hard labor by any of the Courts of this State may be employed upon the public works of the State or counties, and upon highways. Provision may be made by the General Assembly for the establishment of a State reformatory for juvenile offenders. Convicts from the Penitentiary, when hired or farmed out, shall be under the direction of officers of the Penitentiary. W. J. Gooding, Chairman.

**THE MILITIA.**  
The article on military, as it will appear in the new Constitution, has five sections, while that of the old Constitution has three sections.

The difference consists in the general change of phraseology and condensing of language, besides the addition of Section 2, exempting from arrest the volunteer forces while on duty, mustering, etc. and the further addition also of Section 5, making it mandatory on the General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of the new Constitution, to make ample provision by statute to pension disabled and indigent Confederate soldiers and the widows of Confederate soldiers. J. W. Floyd, Chairman.

**IMPEACHMENT.**  
The only changes in the article on impeachments from the old Constitution are:

First. Vacancies occasioned pending the impeachment trial "are to be filled" in such manner as may be provided by law.

Second. Persons under impeachment shall have the right to be heard in their own defence, "or by counsel, or both."

M. R. Cooper, Chairman.

**FINANCE AND TAXATION.**  
The changes made by the present Constitution in Article 9 of the Constitution of 1878 are as follows:

In addition to the power given to the General Assembly to provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation and to prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real, personal and possessory, except mines and mining claims, the proceeds of which alone shall be taxed, and also excepting such property as may be exempted by law for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes, the article provides that the General Assembly may impose a capitation tax upon such domestic animals as, from their nature and habits, are destructive of other property, and also for a tax upon incomes and occupations.

The poll tax remains the same as heretofore; the two-mill tax for educational purposes has been increased to three mills.

The General Assembly is prohibited from pledging or loaning the credit of the State to any individual, company, association or corporation or becoming a joint owner or stockholder in any company or corporation, nor shall it have the power to authorize any county or township to levy a tax for any purpose except for educational purposes, to build and repair public roads, buildings and bridges, to maintain and support prisoners, pay jurors, county officers and for litigation, quarantine and expenses of Courts, to support paupers and pay past indebtedness, nor issue bonds in aid of building railroads. A uniform valuation of property for taxation is provided for, and assessments for county, school district and municipal purposes must be levied upon the basis of the State assessment.

W. D. Evans, Chairman Committee on Finance and Taxation.

**JURISPRUDENCE.**  
Section 1, relative to the appointment of arbitrators, is taken from the Constitution of 1868.

Section 2, in addition to the provisions of the old Constitution as to "change of venue," reads: "The State shall have the same right to move for a change of venue that a defendant has for such offenses as the General Assembly may prescribe. Unless a change of venue has been had under the provisions of this article, the defendant shall be tried in the county where the offense was committed; Provided, however, that no change of venue shall be granted in criminal cases until after a true bill has been found by the grand jury; And provided further, that if a change be ordered it shall be to a county in the same judicial circuit."

Section 3 retains the old provision for the "uniform mode of pleading without distinction between law and equity."

Section 4, new, makes all statutes public laws, unless otherwise declared in the statute itself. This is an en-

tirely new provision, and is intended to remedy the existing evil of having, in suits, to specially plead and prove statutes which were not of such a general character as to require the Courts to take judicial cognizance of.

Section 5, new, provides for a commissioner whose duties shall be generally to index the Acts of each session before being published yearly, (which has heretofore been done by a special appointee for \$250 per annum) to collect the Acts of each year and revise the same systematically and prepare them for the inspection of a committee of the General Assembly, whose office it shall be to report the progress of his work at each session; to prepare from all the Acts so passed and collected "a systematic code, including the Code of Civil Procedure," and report the same to the General Assembly on the first day of the session for the year 1900, which report shall remain in the hands of the members until the next session, when it shall be considered and adopted. This shall be done again at the end of every subsequent period of ten years. This code shall contain all the general statutory law of the State, except that passed at the session of its adoption. The section guards carefully against additions or alterations under the guise of amendments without the formalities of a bill.

The section further provides that the compensation of the commissioner shall not exceed \$500 per annum. (The work heretofore has cost at the rate of over \$1,100 per annum.)

The section in the old constitution looked only to a collection of the General Statutes, having no higher value than a collection made as a private enterprise.

Section 6 is known as the anti-lynching section, and is the first attempt ever made to punish the officer in charge of the prisoner lynched and to require the county to pay damages. This was not reported in the original article, but was offered by Mr. Bellinger as an amendment, the committee declining to recommend it. The article in the old constitution consisted of three sections; the new article is composed of six.

G. DUNCAN BELLINGER, Chairman.

## THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

### A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both Houses.

#### THE SENATE.

The Fifty-fourth Congress began its session at noon Monday with crowded galleries and many other manifestations of acute interest in its proceedings including, of course, the inevitable floral decorations. There were 15 new faces among the Senators, not counting Chilton, of Texas, who re-occupies



LUCIEN BAKER, HORACE CHILTON. (New Senators from Kansas and Texas.)

a seat he once held before by appointment, and there were in addition 13 re-elected Senators to be sworn in by Vice-President Stevenson as their own successors. Of the hold-over Senators whose terms will expire two years from now, some of the most prominent, including Blackburn, Brice, Hill, Voorhees, Vest and Peffer. Among the new Senators sworn in were Lucien Baker, of Kansas, Lee Mantle and T. H. Carter, of Montana.



LEE MANTLE, T. H. CARTER. (New Senators from Montana.)

Half the time the Senate was in session on Tuesday was consumed in the reading of the President's message. The duties of the United States in relation to affairs transpiring in other countries were the theme of various bills, resolutions and memorials presented to the Senate. Various annual reports and departmental communications were laid before the Senate and laid on the table. Two hundred and seventy-two bills and eleven joint resolutions were introduced and referred. Many of these were inherited from previous Congresses.

On Wednesday immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Mitchell, Republican, of Oregon, presented the claim of Henry A. Dupont to be admitted as a Senator from the State of Delaware under an election by the Legislature on the 9th of May, 1895, and it was referred to committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Chandler presented petitions from various counties in Alabama alleging the commission of election frauds and asking that Congress shall secure to that State a republican form of government; and they were referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition from the citizens of Ohio for recognition of the independence of Cuba. Referred to committee on foreign relations. Like petitions were presented from Florida by Mr. Call.

Mr. Hoar offered the following resolution: Which was referred to the committee on foreign relations:

Resolved, That the Senate will support the President in the most vigorous action he may deem it to take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon such citizens there.

Resolved, That the President be desired to make known to the government of Turkey the strong feeling of regret and indignation with which the people of America have heard of the injuries inflicted upon persons of the Christian faith in Turkey, and that the American people cannot be expected to view with indifference any repetition or continu-

ance of such wrongs.  
Mr. Hoar also offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all information received by him or the State Department in reference to injuries inflicted on the persons or property of American citizens in Turkey, and in reference to the condition of affairs there, as to oppression or cruelties practiced on the Armenian subjects of the Turkish government.

Also to inform the Senate whether all the American consuls in the Turkish Empire are at their posts of duty, and, if not, to state any circumstances that have interfered with the performance of their duties.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, then addressed the Senate in behalf of the Cuban Belligerents. In the Senate on Thursday bills were introduced to provide for the coinage of the silver in the Treasury; by Mr. Chandler to provide, in connection with other nations, for the unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 1 to 15 1/2, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, declaring it to be "unwise and inexpedient to retire the greenbacks." Mr. Call, of Florida, addressed the Senate in behalf of the Cubans. He says Spain's warfare is disgraceful. "It is merciless and in disregard of age, sex and condition. Spain and England recognized the Confederacy as a belligerent power, and why should not the United States recognize the Cubans as entitled to the rights of struggling patriots?" The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

The Senate held a session of a few minutes Saturday, but the House did not meet. Many members of both bodies went home to stay until Monday. When the Senate adjourned to adjourn to Monday it was with the understanding that the House could do likewise. The House refused to adjourn at first, but, after learning of the Senate's action, reconsidered the motion. The Senate also reconsidered and decided to meet on Monday. The news that the House would be in session was received. Neither body learned of the final decision of the other until the adjournment for the day was taken.

**THE HOUSE.**  
In the House of Representatives the changes were still more marked. One of the features which provoked comment from the galleries was the youthful appearance of many of the new members. Selected Speakers have sent as representatives men who are still in their twenties. Probably two score of others are under forty. In point of age, the present House is the youngest known to the history of America. It was composed of boyish appearing members, bright faced, intelligent looking, well groomed, well mannered and well dressed, college men most of them, presented a striking contrast in their youthful appearance to their veteran associates such as Grosvenor of Ohio, whose flowing white beard gives him a venerable appearance disproportionate to his age; to ex-Speaker Galusha Gray, of Pa., halo, hearty and vigorous, despite his seventy and odd years; to Callahan, of Illinois, now entering upon his eleventh term and other of the House veterans, whose political prospects were not temporarily submerged in the November elections of '94. Mr. Reid, of Maine, in pursuance to the unanimous decision of the Republican caucus, was elected Speaker by a vote of 234 against 95 for Mr. Crisp, of Georgia. The rules of the Fifty-first Congress—popularly known as the Reed rules—were adopted for the government in the House for the present.

In the House on Tuesday no business was transacted except the reading of the President's message and the referring of it to the committee of the whole. The House adjourned until Friday.

In the House on Friday Speaker Reed announced the following committee on Mileage: Messrs. A. B. Wright, of Massachusetts, chairman; J. B. Fisham, of California; Orlando Burrell, of Illinois; and George C. Pendleton, Democrat, of Texas. Quite a number of bills and resolutions—one calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the House his action in regard to the expenditure of the appropriation made in the agricultural act for the purchase and distribution of seeds and the printing and publication of farmers' bulletins; and one signifying American indignation over Turkish oppression of American citizens in Armenia—were introduced and referred to the proper committees. There was a colloquy between the Speaker and the Ex-speaker.

## THE SUPREME COURT.

### Order of Business in the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

The sixth Circuit came up in the Supreme Court on Tuesday. The following is a list of the cases and the order in which they appear on the docket:

1. A. A. Pollock vs. Nancy Dempsey.
2. Wm. S. Cherry vs. J. W. Fewell, mayor, et al.
3. Augustus W. Smith vs. Spratt Machine company.
4. W. R. Doty & Co. vs. J. W. Boyd.
5. Glenn W. Ragsdale vs the Winnaboro National Bank.
6. Ella Selman et al., vs. William Robertson.
7. General Electric company vs. Blacksburg Land Improvement company.
8. Jones & Williams vs. J. H. Fitzpatrick.
9. Josephine Little, administratrix, vs. the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad company.
10. Cyrus W. Hunter vs. Fletcher Ruff.
11. O. W. Buchanan and H. A. Gilliard vs. A. Fletcher Ruff.
12. S. P. Carpenter, et al., vs. American Accident company.
13. Jane C. McKenzie vs. Stanhope A. Sifford, et al.
14. Vorhies, Miller & Co., vs. In, Hurst, Purnell & Co. vs. W. C. Latimer, et al.
15. Heath, Springs & Co., vs. J. E. W. Haile.
16. R. M. Kirk vs. W. Duren and Ernest Moore.
17. The State vs. John May.
18. The Durham Fertilizer company vs. J. J. Hemphill, et al.
19. Allison—and Allison vs. J. J. Hemphill et al.

## TILLMAN ON THE MESSAGE.

He sees in it No Regard for the People's Welfare.

Senator Tillman says of the message: "I see nothing in the message that indicates statesmanship or a regard for the general welfare of the people. The question that suggests itself to my mind is, if he retires the greenbacks, what will be substituted therefor as currency? If national bank notes are to be issued upon the bonds issued to retire the greenbacks, why not save the interest that will accrue upon these bonds? Both the bonds and the greenbacks are the promises of the government to pay. The only difference is that the bonds will draw interest and the greenbacks not. Why, then, saddle this additional interest upon a suffering people? The policy of Mr. Cleveland is surely leading to plutocracy instead of democracy."