VOLUME X.4--NUMBER 2181.

CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1873.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE

A Good Rule Adopted in the House. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS] COLUMBIA, January 10.

The Senate, after a long debate, concurred in the House resolution requiring the attorney-general to make immediate investigation into the late State treasurer's payments, and if any be found to have been illegally made to commence proceedings against him. Whittethere introduced a bill to incorporate the Darlington Academical Society; also another bill to enforce the payment of the polltax. The latter bill prescribes a penalty of two dollars or thirty days in jail for non-payment. The bill to amend section 6, chapter 62 of the general statutes was reported on favorably by the judiciary committee. This is important, as it seeks to increase the State license fee for agencies of foreign insurance companies from five dollars to five hundred dollars. The bill to incorporate the State Auxiliary Joint Stock Company was reported on unfavorably by the committee on incorporations. The bill providing for extension of the time for payment of the tax for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1872, was reported on favorably by the committee on finance, and after a long debate was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Gaillard presented a memorial from the Charleston City Council, and gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Charleston Water and Canal Company. The bill to incorporate the Irish Volunteer Rifle Club of Charleston and the bill for the better protection of railglous worship, were read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The rest of the calendar was referred to appropriate committees.

The Senate in executive session to-day con firmed the following appointments by the Governor: Trial Justices, C. T. Hopkins and J. B. Sherman, for Greenville; Oliver Hewitt, for Barnwell; R. S. Rollins, for Darlington; G. W. Shingler and J. P. Howard, for Charleston; J. F. Southerland, S. B. Hall, J. T. Truesdale and C. Shiver, for Kershaw; Jas. B. Newberry.

In the House Speaker Lee announced a very admirable rule that hereafter the call of viously issued" to debts contracted tive ex committees for the introduction of bills, &c., prior to the adoption of the constitution. It 1871-72. committees for the introduction of bills, &c., would terminate each day at one o'clock P. M. This is deligned to limit the tiresome and triffing debates which have lately occupied the sessions of the House, and it will have the salutary effect of shortening the session of the General Assembly. Moore gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Greenville Agricultural and Machanical Society. Harrington gave notice of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor to minors. The bill to incorporate the Irish Volunteer Rifle Club of Charleston; the bill to incorporate the Paimetto State Rifle Club of Charleston; the bill to incorporate the National Zouaves of Charleston; the bill to incorporate the Lincolm Light Infantry of Charleston, and the bill to incorporate the Bowen Riflemen of Charleston, received their final reading, passed and were ordered to be sent to the Senate. After a long debate, the enacting clause was stricken out of the bill to repeal the act relating to the financial agent of South Carolina.

The Blue Ridge Scrip Case was continued to-day. Mr. Haskell concluded

his argument against the scrip holders, and was followed by Mr. Pope on the same side. Mr. Pope addressed himself especially to the invalidity of the scrip as violating the Constitution of the United States in being a bill of edit. His argument was clear, convincin and pleasing to the court and to the bar, and it is thought has practically settled the ques-

After Mr. Pope came Attorney-General Melton, who discussed the question of the propriety of the mandamus under the circumstances. He showed clearly that the demand for the levy and collection of the tax to pay the scrip should first be made, which had not been done in the present case. Shortly after Mr. Melton commenced, the hour of adjournment arrived, and the court adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow. PICKET.

THE BLUE RIDGE SCRIP CASE.

The Argument on Thursday. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 9.

The tug of war has commenced in the revenue bond scrip case. After the conclusion of the business from the Eighth Circuit the scrip matter was resumed in the Supreme Court today. The court delivered its decision adverse to the motion of the attorney-general made yesterday; that Is to say, the court refused to hear testimony on important questions of fact which bear directly upon the case. The action of the court has excited general comment in the community. It is not understood why evidence in certain important matters should be suppressed. The questions of fact raised by the attorney-

general, and upon which testimony was requested, were-

1st. What was the actual consideration for the issue by the State of the revenue bond

2d. Whether the condition of the act of 15th 2d. Whether the condition of the act of 15th September, 1883, was complied with, which enacts, in the second section thereof, "that the bonds or 'any part thereof shall not be used unless upon the express condition that upon application to the Congress of the United States, or to private capitalists, the amount of three millions of dollars in currency, or so much of that sum as may be necessary, shall be furnished in exchange, or upon the security of said bonds;" and if not, what was the transactions which resulted in the transfer of the said bonds from the possession of the Biue Bidge Ballroad Company?

3d. What, if any, were the representations

3d. What, if any, were the representations made by the officers of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company to induce the Legislature to declare, by preamble, that the State had be-come liable to pay the said bonds, and that it would be to the interest of the State to take up such supposed liabilities by the issue of the revenue bond scrip; and was the State, in fact,

4th. What amount of money was actually received by the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in consideration of the transfer of the said

5th. Has the consolidation of the Greenville

and Columbia Bailroad Company and the Bige Bidge Bailroad Company been either partially or entirely effected in pursuance of the act of March 6, 1871?

6th. What was the date of the levy by the comptroller-general for the fiscal year com-mencing November 1, 1872? Atter the decision of the court against the admission of testimony, the arguments of

counsel came next in order. Mr. Chamberlain opened for the relators. He said:

The correctness of the remedy here sought, the right of the relators to lemand it, and that

the respondent is the proper officer to perform the duly, are not questioned. The other ques-tions he would discuss in the order in which they were presented in the respondents re-

1. That the obligation to redeem the scrip rests on the treasurer. The duty now demanded lests on the comptroller-general. The rela-

tors cannot demand anything of the treasurer until siter the respondent has been compelled to do his daty. It is his duty to levy and collect this tax "in the same manner and at the same with the regular annual taxes either of the immates of the said House of levied by the State." This duty should have been performed on or before the 15th Novembern performed on or before the 15th Novembern to state the said or representation. lect this tax "in the same manner and at the same time with the regular annual taxes levied by the State." This duty should have been performed on or before the 15th November, annually. General Statutes p. 65; Commonwealth vs. Commissioners, 37 Penn., 246.

2. This is a public daty resting on the respondent, and enforceable at the suit of any person interested in its performance. Moses on Mand., 126, 127. Commonwealth vs. Commissioners, 32 Penn., 223, and other cases.

dissioners, 32 Penn., 223, and other cases 3. He said that demand was necessary in them as shall have been apprenticed by the the case of a public officer, and cited numerous authorities.

for the scrip outside of all their representa-tions. The act itself set forth the considera-tion of the scrip, namely, the recovery and destruction of the bonds. This consideration had been received, and was now retained by

The act of March 6, 1871, called the "consol-Idation act,"was a valid statute which repealed the conditions imposed by the original act of September 15, 1868. It had been frequently said that this act was in violation of section 20, article 2, of the constitution, but that act tweive years from March 1, 1873. The bonds desirable the consolidation of the two roads. It did not impose any obligations to consoli-date, but only held out inducements to that consolidation, and among these was the pro-vision repealing the conditions imposed by the act of September 15, 1868.

The great purpose of the Legislature, in the purpose was effected, and now the relators demand the payment of their scrip, which they have received in return for their bonds. There had been no failures of consideration to the State, but the great object of the act was accomplished by the retiring of the bonds. All defences to the payment of these bonds

could be made in this proceeding as well as at any time, and the respondent had no cause to claim that they should be allowed to make

4 Mr. Charberlain next went into an elaborate discussion of the scrip under Sections 7, 10 and 14 of Article 7 of the State Constitution. He said the State had all power to contract public debts in the absence of express prohibitions in the State Constitution. Section 7 was merely a restriction on the mode of contracting debts for extraordinary expenditures. It was not a restriction on the power of the Legislature to contract debts for other purposes. Section 10 authorizing the issue of scrip.cerlificates, &c., for the redemp-tion of other evidences of indebtedness, could not be limited by the words "premeans simply the evidences of indebtedness issued at any time prior to the time of the issuing of the new scrip, &c. Section 14 can-not be understood in the absolute sense of the words used. This would lead to a conflict of this section with the 10th section. flict of this section with the average of the loth section must be understood as a requirement simply that all State debts by way leaves the 10th section in full force and

as a grant of power to issue scrip, &c., in lieu of other evidences of indebtedness. 5. Had the Legislature a right to endorse the Blue Ridge Bonds? He contended that the constitution contained no prohibition of the guaranteeing of the bonds of corporations. He read also from the Constitutional Conven tion of 1868 in which a section was proposed expressly prohibiting the guaranteeing of the bonds of corporations by the State, which section, after much debate, was stricken

He concluded that the State had that power and that it had been properly exercised in the endorsement of the Blue Bidge bonds. ds were, therefore, an obligation properly and lawfully incurred by the State, and they came under the meaning of the words used in the 10th Section of Article 9 of the Constitution, "Evidences of indebtedness previously issued." The right of the State nder that section to redeem these bonds was

6. He next examined the question whether the scrip was a "olli of credit," and went into a careful examination of the cases of Craig vs. Missouri, 4 Pat. 421, and Briscoe vs. Ken-tucky, 11 Pet. 204, and reached the conclusion that under those cases the acrip was not repugnant to the Constitution of the United

7. Mr. Chamberlain said that he now advanced to the most important position of this argument. It was that, admitting that the scrip was a "bill of credit" within the meauing of the United States Constitution, it was still obligatory on the State to redeem it by the levying of this tax. Granting that the scrip could not be received for taxes, nor re-lesued for payment of dues from the State, it was still true that the State had realized the

was still true that the State had realized the full value of the scrip, and that no law or principle of law forbade the levying of the tax to redeem the scrip.

He elaborated this point at much length, and insisted that the contract still subsisted and was fully capable of enforcement at the hands of the State, even if the scrip was repugnant to the United States Constitution. This was the impregnable nosition of this argument. The consideration was received, the obligation to redeem was complete, and the relators demand their rights.

the relators demand their rights.

8. He next addressed himself to the inquiry whether the time having elapsed for the ievying of the tax, it could now be drawn before another year. He said this was preposterous. The comptroller-general having neglected his duty at the proper time, he could now be compelled to do his duty whenever this court the relators demand their rights.

should order it.

9. In regard to the proceedings now pending in the Fifth Circuit, he said that those proedings did not reach to the case which the relators here make. Those proceedings asked only the enjoining of the Issue and circulation of the scrip, and did not touch the question of the duty of the Lovying of this tax. This case is wholly outside of that case, and this case is not only not involved in those proceedings, but re-ts on independent grounds of its own-10. Finally he urged that if these relators

were entitled to this remedy there should be no hesitation in granting it. It would then be a legal obligation instead, as the respondent claims, of being a financial question resting in the discretion of any State officer.

After Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Haskell followed in a finished argument against the scrip. He confined himself strictly to the question of the violation of the constitution of the State in the act authorizing the issue of the revenue bond scrip, and maintained this position to the entire satisfaction of the outsiders, and the evident gratification of at least one mem-OUI VIVE. ber of the court.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, Thursday, January 9. In the Legislative proceedings to-day there were a large number of important measures introduced and a tremendous quantity of trifling debate indulged in, but no action of particular significance.

Senator Jervey to-day introduced in the Senate, and Representative Bosemon in the Senate, and Representative Bosemon in the House, a bill of some importance to Charleston, which proposes the establishment of a juvenile reformatory under the control of the Mayor and City Council. The provisions of this bill are as follows:

Betteracked, &c., That the City Council of Charleston, by their ordinance duly ratified, shall have power and authority to establish a House of Refuge and Industrial School for the care, correction, education and instruction of

care, correction, education and instruction of juvenile offenders of the law and peace of the city, street beggars, vagrants, destitute orphase and abandoned minors, and to make rules and regulations, and appoint a board of commissioners and other officers for the gov-

ernment of the same.
SEC. 2. That the mayor or acting mayor of the City of Charleston shall have power and authority to commit juvesile offenders, vagrants, sireet beggars, destinte orphans and abandoned minors to the House of defuge and Industrial School for a term of years, to be held to useful lodustry and to be instructed in various branches of knowledge for which they

which they may be fitted, the maies till twenty-one, and the females till eighteen years of age.

SEC. 4. That it shall be a misdemeanor to entice away or harbor any of the minors committed to the House of Refuge or Industrial authority aforesaid.

the case of a public officer, and cited numerous authorities.

4. He denied that the false representations made by the Blue Bidge Railroad Company, it they were admitted, impaired the validity of the scrip. There was abundant consideration for the scrip outside of all their representations. practice into county affairs. The bill is en-titled a bill to provide for the funding of the debt of Beaufort County, and its principal pro-visions are as follows: It authorizes the Beautort county commissioners to borrow thirty thousand dollars on the credit of the county, to be represented by coupon bonds are to be signed by not less than two-of the county commissioners, countersigned by the treasurer and registered by the clerk of the ceurt in the name of the person to but only held out inducements to that but only held out inducements to that the provisions took full effect without fifty dollars each and numbered consecutively didation, and among these was the propar value of all these bonds is to be used exlusively in acancelling the debt of Beaufort county. The county commissioners are to County. The county commissioners are to advertise for thirty days for bids from persons holding county checks for terms of exchange for said bonds at par, and those offering the largest discount on their checks shall have the county of the checks and the checks. them exchanged for bonds and the checks cancelled. An annual tax of one mill on the dollar is also provided for, the funds there-from to be kept separate and used exclusively

tor paying interest and retiring bonds.

Another proposition to amend the game law was made to-day by Senator Nash in the introduction of a bill which seeks to change the period when it is unlawful to hunt deer, which is now from January 1 to September 1, to the period between March 1 and August 1. Also to limit the period in which the hunting of turkey, partridge, snipe, &c., which now extends from February 14 to October 15, and make it from May 1 to September 1.

Senator Whittemore to-day introduces his

Senator Whitemore to-day introduced his usual batch of bills, among them being a oill to require officers elected by the people to quality within thirty days after the receipt of official notification of their election, under a omeial notification of their election, under a penalty of forfeiture of the office. He also introduced a resolution to make an appropriation of —— thousand dollars for the legislative expenses of the sessions of 1870-71 and 1971-72. Senator Jeter introduced a joint resolution

to extend the time for the payment of the present taxes to the first of March, which, after some debate, in which the proposal was strongly supported by Senators Jeter and Smalls, and as strenuously opposed by Sena-tors Nash and Whittemore, it was laid over for consideration to-morrow.

The entire time of the House this morning

was occupied with a series of senseless squab-bles over the most triffing resolutions, intro-duced apparently for the express purpose of provoking debate and prolonging the session. One or two important bills were introduced, however, which were as follows:

however, which were as follows:
Representative Grant introduced a bill to
divide the State into five congressional districts, the proposed arrangement of counties
being as follows:
First District—Georgetown, Williamsburg,
Horry, Marion, Mariboro', Chesterfield, Darlington and Clarendon Counties.
Becond District—Charleston, Colleton and
Orangeburg Counties.

Orangeburg Counties.
Third District—Richland, Fairfield, Newberry, Laurens, Anderson, Pickens, Oconee

and Abbeville Counties. Fourth District—Sumter, Kershaw, Lancaster, Chester, York, Union, Spartanburg and Greenville Counties. Fifth District—Beaufort, Barnwell, Edge-

The same member introduced a bill to re-peal the act to establish an inferior court in the County of Charleston, which proposes to make a clean sweep of that expensive and un-salisfactory institution.

Representative Wallace introduced an im-

portant bill seeking to undo the labors of the late codifying commission and repeal the act authorizing the formation of the compission and the code which they produced.

mission and the code which they produced.
This bill also provides as follows:
The forms of proceeding, practice and pleading in the Court of Common Pleas in all actions shall be the same as have heretofore existed in this State in the Court of Equity. The times and places of holding the Courts of Sessions and Common Pieas shall be the same as those now established by the laws hereinbefore recited and repealed, and by

any law amendatory thereof.

In actions already commenced all further proceedings shall, under the order of the Court where it is pending, be made to con-lorm itself to the said former practice of the form itself to the Court of Equity.

OUR COTTON MILLS.

Statistics of the Manufacture in 1872. We are indebted to B. F. Nourse, Esq., Boston, generally acknowledged to be our highest authority on statistics of American cotton manufactures, for estimates of the spinning capacity and the consumption of the cotton mills of the United States. Mr. Nourse desires

mills of the United States. Mr. Nourse desires it to be understood that his figures are only estimates, though based upon facts which warrant their being regarded as a very close approximation to accuracy. Mr. Nourse remarks:

"They (the statistics) are only estimates, and the further we get from any last period of actual data, 1869-70, the more room is there for error. None of my figures can be far wrong, though in the great fire I lost all my statistical itorary (including the Bulletin's Annual of 1872.) and cannot avail myself of matter I had for verifying this sort of work."

The following are Mr. B. F. Nourse's statistics, relating to consumption and the number of spindles; the figurers apply to the calendar year:

Estimated consumption of cotton in the United States for the calendar years 1871 and 1872:

At the close of 1871 the Southern consumption, as then stated, (96,000 bales,) was underestimated. Further information of the increase of spinning machinery showed that it should have been at least 106,000 bales, and the correction is made in the above compari-

Estimated number of cotton spindles in the United States— 7,260,000

These figures show an important increase in the productive capacity of our mills, the gain of 1872 upon the preceding year being \$6'0,000 spindles, or \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per cent.; and compared with 1870, 1,090,000 spindles, or 15 per cent. The consumption of cotton in the whole United States last year is stated at 1,-210,000 bales, against 1,052,000 bales in 1871, an increase of 168,000 bales, or 14 per cent. As the increase in spinning capacity during the year is only \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per cent., while the increased consumption of cotton is 14 per cent. It follows that the cotton machinery of the country has been more actively employed in 1872 than during the preceding year, which affords another evidence of the general prosperity of business during the past year.

THE HAND .- It is a profound study. No instrument devised by man compares with it for complication. It is a hammer, a vise, a for-ceps, a hook, a spring, a weight; it pushes, draws in, and the fingers alone contain elements of chisels, gouges, and all the tools a sculptor requires in modeling. From the elbow to the digital extremities its movements are produced by nearly fifty muscles. So com-plicated is the cordage of a human hand ex-pert anatomists can hardly keep in re-membrance its intricate machanism. With it all the emotions of the mind may be both manifested and intensified. How could a Frenchman talk with his hands tied? The hand is the prime minister of the brain. It is the may be qualified.

SEC. 3. That the Mayor or acting Mayor of signs. It is a wonder of wonders.

perity of business during the past year.

EX-GOVERNOR SCOTT.

A CARPET-BAGGER'S OPINION OF CARPET-BAG RULE.

The Ex-Governor to Become a Perma nent Resident of "Our Beloved State." A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes from Columbia on Christmas

I called upon Scott yesterday at his resi A caned upon scott yesterday at his residence. Having retired from public life he keeps pretty close to his house, and gives more attention to private than to public affairs. He is interested in a banking house here and compared where the state of the here, and owns some property, but no very large amount. We had a long talk about the ate senatorial contest, he going into details pretty freely, but the information he gave me iam not at liberty at present to make public. A portion of it, however, has been embodied in a previous letter. As to the general condi-tion of the State he said: "Trannot say that I see much hope for South Carolina in the near future. The outlook is rather gloomy. The finances are in a wretched condition."
"How will the present Legislature compare with the last one?" I asked.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE WORSE THAN THE LAST "It is worse than the old one, and the old one was bad enough. The truth is, each succeeding Legislature is more worthless and corrupt than the previous one. We seem to be drifting down stream all the time." "How about the Beformers that were elect-

ed at the last election ?" "Oh, they are a worse set than the fellows they succeeded. It seems impossible to improve on anything down here."
"Won't there ever be any improvement?"

asked. "Unless there is," replied the ex-Governor, "the finances of the state will get in such condition that the reckless Legislature will be brought to a stand-still from mere inability to

NO CHANCE FOR THE TAXPAYERS

NO CHANCE FOR THE TAXPAYERS
ever to get into power or have a respectable
voice in the administration of State affairs?"
"Not as they have been previously managing. Force, violence and intimidation will
not do. It has made matters worse for them.
Their only chance is to win over enough
blacks by kindness to give them power, or
else go en masse into the E-publican party,
and rule through that medium."
"You have, no doubt, seen it reported,"
continued the Governor, branching off on to
another subject, "that I have made a million
doilars white in South Carolina. There never

ioilars while in South Carolina. There never was a more iniamous lie circulated. Before I became Governor I had some money. This I invested in State bonds, as they were very low, and I felt certain they were bound to rise. They did rise. Any one else could have ione the same thing with the same effect.

AFTER BECOMING GOVERNOR bought \$10,000 more in bonds, going into

the market and buying them the same as any other person would who wanted them; this is all. It has been charged that I would, as governor, depress bonds as low as possible, buy them, and then, through vigorous recom-mendations to the Legislature, cause them to be enhanced in value. The charge is false. I made a little in State bonds in a perfectly le itimate way, but nothing beyond what any one should who chooses to invest his money and risk the consequences. What little I and risk the consequences. What little I have I did not make here. I have, from time to time, brought over \$60,000 into the State.

"You intend to live here, I suppose ?" "You intend to live here, I suppose?"
"I do," replied the ex-governor, with emphasis. "I cannot be driven, coaxed, or rightened away. I own property here, and intend to make my home here. I shall stick it out, reports to the contrary, notwithstanding. Those who have been predicting that I would act Bullock over again will be disappointed. This house where I now live between the little I shall move out in a few longs to the State. I shall move out in a few days and turn it over to Governor Moses, going to my own. I shall live in Columbia, and if a carpet-bagger, I shall become a permanent

I talked with the ex-governor several hours and some of his conversation would prove "very interesting reading," if I was allowed to give it. But as he is out of public life, he does not want to stir up unpleasantnesses here, which the publication of his entire conversation would be apt to do. A friend of his told me the other day that the "old man," as he calls the governor, would make things warm here in 1875. He intimated that Scott would then run for the Senate, and rattle the

REFUNDING THE COTTON TAX. A Powerful Movement in its Favor.

Washington, January 10. The friends of the cotton tax refunding scheme are making a powerful and what they think will prove a successful movement in furtherance of their object. A circular, accompanied by figures from Judge B. R. Curtis and Messrs. Hughes, Sharkey and Herschel Johnson, as well as memorials and resolutions from nearly all the Southern States and clies, has been signed by all the members from the cotton states. The circular, which with accompanying papers will be laid on the desk of each member, is a declaration that they intend to press the passage of an act at this session to refund the cotton tax collected by the general gavernment after the close of the late war. They set forth that in their belief the law imposing the cotton tax was unconstitutional and unjust and oppressive in its operation; that it fell essentially upon producers, and was passed when their States The friends of the cotton tax refunding ducers, and was passed when their States were wholly unrepresented under the mis-taken idea that it would fall upon consumers. They ask of Congress a fair examination of the arguments submitted, which they claim demonstrate the correctness of their positions and the reasonableness of their demands. It is stated that this paper is signed unani-mously by all the members of the House of Representatives now present from the cotton

States, irrespective of politics or color, and it is expected that it will have a powerful effect, and give dignity and force to she movement. CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, January 10. In the United States Senate to day Ames in-roduced a bill opening all branches of the army to colored men. The Indian appropriation bill was passed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.
In the House a large number of private bills

were received from committees. The execu-tive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill was considered. An amendment to increase the appropriation for the Educational Bureau was rejected. The appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds by the Agricultural Department was increased from fitty to seventy-five thousand dollars. Upon the question of appropriating four hundred housand dollars to pay judgments of the thousand dollars to pay judgments of the Court of Claims, an amendment was offered providing that no part of it should be applied to the judgment for the proceeds of captured or abandoned property selzed before June 30, 1865, and that no such judgment should be paid except under special appropriation by Congress, Without action on this amendments there addougred. Congress. Without action ment, the House adjourned.

STAR SHIRTS.

What's in a name? asks Shakespeare. A great deal, say we. And in this we are not singular, as we inter from an interesting case recently tried in the United States Circuit Court, District of Connecticut, and reported in the Scientific American of December 21, 1872. It appears that certain parties, envious of the great and uniform success that has attended the sale of the celebrated Star shirt, thought of turning a (dis) honest penny by appropriating this trade (*) mark, and accordingly called their fabrics Star Shirts also. The manufacturers of the real Star Shirt thereupon brought sult, taking that these parties be restrained from the use of this trade thereupon brought suit, asking that these par-ties be restrained from the use of this trade mark. This the court granted, issuing a per-petual injunction.

Now there could be no higher tribute paid

Now there could be no higher tribute paid to the excellencies of the Star Shirt than was unintentionally rendered by those would-be pirates. They saw, with the quick instinct of avarice, that the Star Shirt was the favorite of the public, and empassed all others, and they sought to profit by the fact.

The bogus article, however, is now effectually sque ched, and the real true and original Star Shirt can be found at Scott's Star Shirt Emporium. Meeting street, under Star Shirt

STOKES AFTER THE SENTENCE.

In the Condemned Cell-The Sheriff's Vain Efforts to Return him to his Old Cell-Painful Meeting with his Father-The Prisoner Despondent.

The New York Sun, describing the return of Stokes to prison after sentence had been passed upon him, savs:

The scene outside of the Tombs was an animated one. Every window, every door step, and even the house tops commanding a view of the side entrance of the city prison was crowded with male and female spectators. A crowd of not less than two thousand persons surrounded the entrance, all anxious to catch glimpse of the condemned murderer as he drove up to the door a swarm of men, women, and children, almost out of breath, ran up and defled the authority of the few police officers who in vain tried to keep the entrance to the prison clear.
At 11.45 A. M. Stokes re-entered the Tombs,

demned him to be kept UNTIL HIS EXECUTION.

Immediately the massive oak doors of the prison were closed, and for some time no one was admitted. Horace Stokes, the brother was admitted. Horace Stokes, the brother of the condemned man had arrived there in advance of the carriage, and he and the reporter joined the procession which so sadly filed into the court yard of the prison, sadly filed into the court yard of the prison, where Warden Mark Finley and several keepers were awalting the arrival of the prisoner. Not a word was spoken as the small party passed into the male prison where Mr. David O'Dwyer stood sentinel at the door, but when inside, and while standing in the lower corridor. Warden Finley said, in a low tone of

voice, to the sheriff:

"I'll give him No. 4."

"Oh, no," quickly responded the sheriff,
"you must put Ed back in his own cell."

"I cannot do it." said Mr. Finley, politely
but firmly, "he is a condemned man and must
be put into a condemned cell. I am sorry. be put into a condemned - cell. I am sorry. but I have only one duty to perform, and I must do it without fear or favor."
"But," replied Sheriff Brennan with anima-

tion, "he is in my custody, and I alone am responsible for his safe-keeping. I want him

responsible for his safe-keeping. I want him put in his own ceil."

"Mr. Sberiff," answered Warden Finley, "you know I would not do anything to displease you or Mr. Stokes either, but I tell you, sir, that I have been in this prison twenty-three years and I never knew of a similar received by the responsibility of the state of the same avecage. I same request being made or even expected. I am governed by the rules of this institution which are made by the commissioners of charity and correction, to whom alone I am responsible for any violation of my duty. So that if you turn over this prisoner to me, much as I regret it the necessity for so doing, I will have to

PLACE HIM IN NO 4."

Here Deputy Sheriff Shields spoke up and asked the warden to allow the prisoner to be placed in his old cell on the second tier for one hour, or until the commissioners could be communicated with, but Mr. Finley was immovable from what he considered his bounden movable from what he considered his bounden duty. Then the sheriff directed Mr. Shields to retain possession of the prisoner, and not give him up to the warden of the Tombs for one hour, and he left promising to communicate with the Hon. Ispac Bell during that

Then, Mr. Shields, Edward S. Stokes and Then, Mr. Shields, Edward S. Stokes and Horace Stokes made several circuits of the courtyard, but the prisoner was slient. He appeared to be wrapt up in his thoughts, and, though a deep shade of sadness overspread his whole features, there was a peculiarly sardonic expression about the lips which told of latent fires of smothered hatred. The walk around the yard had been traversed several prisoner, entered. STOKES'S INTERVIEW WITH HIS FATHER

"Hillos, lather," said the condemned mur-derer, as he grasped the extended hand of his aged parent. But the almost broken-hearted oid man, whose gray hairs are being dragged in sorrow to the grave, was too much overcome to reply, and the tears flowed from his eyes unbidden and unrestrained. Horace Stokes dropped behind and placed his pocket Stokes drooped behind and placed his pocket handkerchief to his eyes to hide his emotion, when suddenly the aged parent seemed to have recovered his sell-possestion, and, and a copious flow of tears, he almost cried out:
"God bless you, Edward, but I never thought I would live to see this day."

The walk around the yard was then resumed, but not another word was spoken between the father and son for several moments, but after that quite an animated conversation was kept up in a subdued tone.

was kept up in a subdued tone.
At one o'clock Warden Finley re-entered the court yard and informed Mr. Stokes that no message having arrived from the commission-ers in relation to any alteration of the standing rules of the prison, he would have to be placed in the condemned cell, which had been prepared for him.

"GOOD-BY, FATHER,"

said the condemned man, and he walked away toward the entrance to the male prison. As the father passed out of the yard toward the gate the son entered the prison toward his orll: and as he was about to enter it he suddenly stopped, grasped his brother by the hand and saying, "Good-by, Horace," turned his back on his only brother, and stepped over the portal of his small cell. Horace cried bitterly, and with his head hanging on his breast he slowly and sliently passed out of the prison.

The cell in which Edward 3. Stokes will remain until the day of his execution—February 28—is known as Condemned Cell Number Four. It is located on the east side of the ground floor, and was last occupied by John Thomas, the negro who was hanged for murder, and previously to that by John Real, the political rough, who also explated his crime on the gallows. It is a small apartment with eald the condemned man, and he walked on the gallows. It is a small apartment with

two iron doors, each of which fits into the other. When Stokes took possession of it the only article of furniture it contained was IRON BEDSTEAD

with a canvas bottom. The walls were scru-pulously white, and the floor was a paragon of cleanliness, but the interior had a dull, cheerless appearance, which evidently struck ter-ror to the heart of the prisoner when he en-tered it. After he had been there alone for some time, his bedding and clothing were taken down from the cell he formerly occupled, but none of the ornaments or little luxuries which he formerly had about him were

transferred to his new quarters.

At 2 P. M. the prison was closed. At that time the keepers made a tour of the cells and tried all the doors to see that they were securely locked. When keeper McCafferty tried Stoken's cell door he found the condemned murderer WEEPING AS THOUGH HIS HEART WOULD

"Cheer up, Mr. Stokes," said the kind-hearted keeper. "It will do you no good to give way to your feelings, and will only make

"On, Mac," responded Stokes in a tone of sepulchral sadness, as the tears trickled down his face, "Neither you nor I ever thought it would come to this."

At 4 P. M. Miss Foster's restaurant furnished Stokes with a tempting dinner, but the dishes were returned almost unlouched. Stokes's appetite seemed to have departed with his spirits, and hope having also gone, the con-demned man was left to his own mediations. After the dishes were removed, he closed the inner door of his cell and was seen no more

by the day keepers.

Those who claim to know Edward S.
Sokes's disposition and temperament say
that in their opinion he will never aubmit to
be hauged, and that if so legal barrier is interposed to his execution previous to the day fixed for it he will prevent the disgrace of a public execution by quietly terminating his own existence. He will, however, be closely waiched by the warden and keepers of the rombs, and one week before the execution Speriff Brennan will detail two deputy sheriffs who will relieve each other in their watch over him both night and day.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Wm. Craig, colored, convicted of rape, -wm. Craig, colored, convicted of rape, was hung at Cumberland, Md., yesterday.

-Extremely cold weather continues at Chicago and throughout the Northwest.

-President Grant is gone to Annapolis to attend the ball at the Naval Academy.

-Anselmo Vivante & Co., of London, have suspended. Liabilities, three and a half million dollars. Emporium, Meeting street, under Star Snirt. Sign, Charleston. Mr. Scott has never handled any but the original Star Snirt.—Adv't.

THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON III.

Farther Particulars of His Last Moments-The Grief of the Empress and Young Prince-Sympathy of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales-The Effect of the Tidings in France,

LONDON, January 10. The Empress Eugenie and all of the house hold of Chiselburst were present at the bedside of Napoleon when he died. The Emperor

showed some slight signs of consciousness towards his last moments, and spoke to the Empress twice in a very feeble tone. The last indication of life was a smile when his wife kissed his hand. She was completely overcome by her emotions, and faint-d at the bedside. The Prince Imperial, who had been summoned from Woolwich by telegraph, arrived at Chiselhurst fifteen minutes after the death of Napoleon. He was greatly affected and klesed his father's face several times. The Emperor died peacefully, passing away without the slightest sign of pain. His death is attributed to syncope or embolism. A post-mortem examination of the emaiss was to have been held yesterday. The body will lie in state for several days previous to the funeral. Eugenie, for several hours after his death, knelt at the bedside of the Emperor, engaged in prayer. Her Majesty Queen Victoria has sent messages of condolence to the Empress in her bereavement, and the Prince of Wales, with Prince Teck, have visited Chiselburst. The remains of the Emperor will probably be placed temporarily in St. Mary's Church. The Prince of Wales, who is at present the guest of Baron Rothschild, at Acton. has requested the postponement of all French plays at the theatres in London, as well as of the ball which was to have been given in his honor. A dispatch from Paris pays that the news of Napoleon's death caused a great sensation in that city. There was a slight rise in the price of rentes. The Bonapartist deputies in the National Assembly left the Chamber on hearing the news. Many of them will come to London, where Prince Napoleon. Princess Mathilde, M. Bouher, M.

Fleury, and others are expected. The sad intelligence caused great grief in the provinces of France, and much sympathy is expressed for the Empress. The London journals of this morning publish highly laudatory obituaries of the distinguished dead.

The latest dispatch from Chiselburst announces that Eugenie is more composed, though still very much prostrated. She sees no one but her nearest relations. The arrangements for the funeral of the deceased Emperor have not yet been decided upon. It is said that the dean and chapter of Canterbury have effered, subject to the approval of the home office, a crypt in that Cathedral beneath the crown of Thomas-a-Becket, as a temporary tomb for the remains. Rouher, Fleury and several other well known Bonapartists had arrived at Chiselhurst. Dispatches were being received from distinguished persons from all quarters expressing the deepest sympathy for the Erapress.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-There are 4800 dogs in Abbeville County. Aiken is to have a dre company.

The county treasurer at Blackville was not ready with his books on the 10th instant.

—The new courthouse at Abbeville has been

-Mr. B. H. Jones died on Friday last, at Ninety-six, of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

—The people of Abbeville are paying their taxes promptly and bravely.

The total value of real estate in Abbeville is \$4.681,226.

The Free Bridge at Camden will probably

be completed next spring.

The Newberry Female Academy is in a flourishing condition. The Masonic Fraternity at Winnsboro', gave a supper last week which

gave a supper last week which was a success.

—H. B. Leadbetter, Esq., died recently in Anderson County of meningitis. —In every part of the State people are paying their taxes promptly.

—The National Bank of Chester has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. payable on and atter the 6th instant.

-A survivors' association was organized in Darlington County, on the 6th instant, to cooperate with the State Association.

The Methodist Couron at Darlington C. H. is pleased with the appointment of Rev. A. M. Chreitzberg, who is now on duty there.

Mr. Audrew Powers, who was wounded in the late affray at Timmonsville, has had his leg amputated above the knee.

Rev. A. M. Chreitzberg, of Darlington, preached last week before the Methodist congregation at Newberry.

A portion of the salaries of the professors of the University have been paid by Treasurer Cardozo. with the blate Association.

Cardozo.

—The Sparianburg postmaster is a missing male and he did not leave his cash account —The Sparianburg postmaster is a missing male, and he did not leave his cash account in a satisfactory condition.

—Orangeburg is pleased with the dignified and satisfactory manner in which Judge traham presides at the court now in session there.

—The receipts of the hot supper at Cokesbury, on the 4th instant, amounted to \$130, and were given to the Masonic Female College.

lege.

—A large eight light chandeller of elegant finish has been sent to Rev. J. B. Middleton, the pastor of the Pearl street Methodist Church at Darlington, from a slient but active friend.

—Mr. L. O. Dargan, the former superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school at Darlington, is coming to Charleston to reside ermanently. —Mr. Lucien Butler, who shot and killed a

colored man also named Butler at Greenville, on Sunday last, has surrendered himself to me authorities.

—Mr. G. E. Tuxbury's official bond has been approved by the attorney-general, flied in the office of the secretary of State, and his commission issued as treasurer of Union the authorities.

-Mrs. P. G. Bockwell, Mrs. Gaines Ashley. Mrs. Jennie Williams and Mrs. W. Stevenso Mrs. Jennie williams and mrs. W. Sievelsch have been appointed the auxiliary committee to forward the objects of the association for the promotion of amusements in Alken. —Alken is determined to have a race-course. A committee consisting of Messrs.

course. A committee consisting of Messrs. Henry Sparoick, Gaines, Ashley and Luther-W. Williams, has been appointed to take the matter into consideration, and report at an early day.

The Lexington Dispatch asserts that the

bond of county treasurer Dr. E.S. J. Haves was not accepted, because of its illegal execution, and not on account of its lack of money value, and adds that in fact the clerk of the board of county commissioners says it was not rejected at all; but as it was not presented in legal form, it could not be legally approved.

approved.

—Governor Moses has appointed Levi
Meerze, W. H. Witt, J. E. Dooley and C. P.
Quantiebaum notaries public for Lexington County, and David Garvin for Colleton County.

D. S. Branchamp, commissioner of deeds for South Carolina, resident in the State of Louis-Bouth Carolina, resident in the State of Louisiana. The Governor has respionted J. Tunno Harrison health officer at Georgetown.—The annual parade of the Palmetto Steam Fire Engine Company of Columbia took place on Tuesday. The day pa-s-d off pleasanily. In the evening the Palmettoes elected the following officers: President, Captain W. B. Stanley; vice-president, G. A. Shielos; first director, J. A. Shields; second director, R. B. McKay; told director, James McElrone; jourth director, O. Poat; treasurer, E. B. B. McKay; third director, Sames metalos, lourth director, O. Poat; treasurer, E. B. Stokes; secretary, T. P. Purse; engineer, Wm. Martin; axmen, Joseph McDougals, Hugh Weir, James Maloney, M. Braunan. -A freight train ran into the rear of a pa-

eogratrain on the Eric Railroad, yesterday morning, completely demolishing the rear cars, and injuring the bumpers of the others so that they could not be uncoupled. One passenger had his leg broken.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS.

Georgia.

-Columbus still complains of a scarcity of coal.

—A fire in Atlanta on Tuesday destroyed eight buildings.

—One hundred houses in Griffin have been

levied upon for taxes.

—The Savannah Evening Mirror has sus--Lowndes County has a colored justice of

the peace just elected.

The governor's message gives much satis--An attempt was made a few days ago to set on fire the machine shops on the State

—The bridge of the Georgia State Road over the Oustanaula was destroyed by an in-cendiary on the 7th instant. cendiary on the 7th instant.

— A race for five hundred dellars a side will take place in Savannah on the 18th instant between "Nick King" and "Dandy."

— Amongst the works of art at the late fair in Savannah was a fine portrait of the late Bishop Davis, of South Carolins.

— Colonel Robert A. Alston, of the Atlants. Herald, formerly of Charleston, is a candidate for public printer of Georgis.

— All the machinery of the Arkwright Cotton Factory, in Savannah, has been received, and is being placed in position.

is being placed in position.

—The Washington Steam Fire Company, of Savannah, will visit Jacksonville, Fis., on the

first of next month. —Mr. Geo. Doby, a well known and popular engineer on the Georgia Railroad, shot him-self accidentally on Friday last, and it is feared

he wound is mortal —The clibens of Columbus held a meeting Thursday night to take into consideration the extension of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad to Columbus.

—At a meeting of Joseph Lodge, No. 76, I. O. B. B., held at davannah on the 5th instant, Mr. S. Yates Levy, formerly of Charleston, was elected monitor.

—The total receipts of the treasurer of the State of Georgia last year for taxes, rental of State Road and sale of bonds, were two mil-

State Road and sale of bonds, were two million dollars.

—The base of cotton which was presented to Miss Lydia Thompson in Savannah last year, was sold in St. Louis last week for \$800, and she gave the proceeds to the poor of that

city.

—A well known citizen of Savannah, supposed to be in sine, was seen a few evenings ago running along B is street bareheaded. It is supposed that he fell into the river and was

-On Wednesday last a colored boy was run over and crushed by a lumber train on the Central Ballroad, and a white man run over and killed by a freight train on the Macon and Augusta Road.

Macon and Augusta Road.

—The best time ever made by a sailing vessel between Savannah and Bremen was made by the ship "Savannah," which went from port to port in twenty-five days, leaving Savannah on December 14 and arriving at Bremen Langer 19.

vannah on December 14 and arriving at Bremen January 8th.

—An Atlanta letter says: "Many South Carolinians have settled in Atlanta, among whom we may mention Messrs. D. J. Carter; A. C. Garlington. Farrow, Bonham. &c., not to lorget Col. W. S. Grisham, formerly of Walhalla, who is now connected with the firm of J. M. Bon, Jr., & Co."

—At a me-ting of the stockholders of the Macon and Western Ballroad, held at Macon last week, a vote was taken upon the question.

macon and Western Ballroad, held at Macon last week, a vote was taken upon the question of consolidating that road with the Central, and resulted, seventeen thousand five hundred and sixty shares for consolidation and three hundred and eight shares against.

North Carolina North Carolina. -The citizens of Raleigh desire to have cu-

mulative suffrage.

—General Robert Bausom, formerly of Wil-mington, has been made superintendent of the Florida Ballroad.

the Fiorida Baliroad.

The proposed fire alarm telegraph for Wilmington will cost \$5000.

The spirit-rappings in the continues at Wilmington are said still to continue.

There have been sixty-one cases of small-pox in Harnett county, and sixteen of its best citizens have died.

The Jewish ladies of Wilmington have formed an association styled "The Concordia" for the purpose of sluing in building a syna-

for the purpose of aloing in building a syna--An unknown man was run over and

killed by the Wilmington and Weldon train on Tuesday last, about nineteen miles from Wilmington.

—There is a firm engaged in the lumber business on the line of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railway, which has 100,000 feet of lumber on hand and cannot find cars for its transportation.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT. NHW YORK, January 10.

The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week: | Statement for the week : 1878. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 187

SIPPINGS OF PUNCH.

COMPANION OF THE BATH. The sponge. An expensive wife makes a pensive husband.

ADVICE TO BACHELORS.

Never marry a horsey girl. She will be a TAKING IT FOR GRANTED. Engaging Photographer. "Just look a little pleasant, Miss! Think of "im!"

LEARNING MADE LIVELY. Pupil (saying his lesson.) Nauta secat mare.

DOERZAPH-WITCOFSKY.-On the evening of January 1st, by the Rev. W. S. B wman, PAUL H. DOERZAPH to Miss SOFHE WITCOFSKY, both of MCOLLLAM — WILKES.—In Chester County, January 2, by Rev. J. B. Mickle. Mr. John Mc-Callam to Miss Matilda Wilkes.

DUNCAN-DOVER.—In Chester County, December 21, by Rev. Thomas Mullenau, Mr. W. C. DUNCAN to Miss Jans Doves. SP./USE-HELLER.—In Newberry County, De-cember 22d. by Rev. E. C. McClinfock, Mr. Calvin SPOUGE 10 Miss HENBIETTA HELLER.

STEWART-MOUURRY -In Anderson County, December 24, by Rev. W. S. Pressly, WM. T. T. STEWART to Miss MOLLIE MCCUERY. HAWTHORN—PENNEL.—In Abbeville, December 31st, by Rev. W. S. Pressly, Mr J. C. HAW-THORN to Miss MATTIS PENNEL.

MCWATERS— WATERS.—In Chester County, Decomber 21, by Nev. C. B. Betts, Mr. James MC-WATERS to Miss NANCY ANN WATERS. FE NEL — BR DFORD.—In Ohe-ter County, December 24. by Rev O. B. Betts, Mr. LEWIS B. FENNEL to Miss amanda Bradyord.

THOMPSON—BREWTON.—In Laurens County-December 10, by Rev. D. F. Hadden, Mr. A. Y. THOMPSON to Mrs. MARY E. BREWTON. MODILL - THOMPSON. In Laurens County, December 10th, by Rev. D. F. Haddon, Mr. W. H. MOGILL to Miss MARY M THOMPSON.

finneral Maures. THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND

ly, and of his sister, Mrs. Eilen Brown, are repectfully invited to attend the Funeral services of the former, at Centenary Church, Wentworth street, To Morrow, (Sanday,) at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.

equaintances of CHARLES ANORUM and fami-

Special Notices. THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON, S. C., JANUARY 3, 18:3. - The

Stockholders of this Fank are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors will be held at their Banking House, in Broad street, on TUESDAY, the 14th of January. Polls open from H. G. LOPER. 12 M. to 2 P. M. Cashier. ian4-stuftu4

Nauta, the sailor, secat, cuts, mare, the sea.
Preceptor. Cuts the sea! How does the
sailor cut the sea? Pupil. Got sick of it, gives it up. (Grins.)
Preceptor Good boy. Married.