CHRGNICLE. CAMDEN

"God and Our Native Land."

VOLUME, VII.

CONSTITUTION.

in Each Article and the New

of the Committee In

Charge.

SUFFRAGE,

Points by the Chairman

THE

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1895.

THE OLD AND THE **NEW COMPARED.** CHANGES MADE IN THE NEW

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 neces-A Review of all the Important Changes sary 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

The following are condensed state-ments of the thanges made in the Con-stitution of the State by the present Convention have been furnished by request to the Charleston News and Cou-rier: They are of the highest author-ity and of special interest. The concential 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 w Constitution the voter must to be able to read and write or understand and explain any section of the Constitution submitted to him by the registration officer before he is cli-gible to registration. This clastic provision only lasts to the 1st of January, 1898, and under it only one elec-tion will be held, after which the apdicant for registration, and therefore the voter, must be able to read and write, or have \$300 worth of proper-

ty. The provisions in regard to registration are not at all difficult or onerous, and every safeguard that exists in al-State is thrown around the purity of

the ballot and honesty of the count. The Constitution of 1868 based ortienship 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 clastic provision which allows registration for two years to the illitcrate who can understand and explain any section, of the Censtitution was made necessary by the existence among us of a large number of worthy white and black citizens who are worthy of the ballet by reason of their intelligence and property who otherwise would have been disfranchised.

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 giving the mortgage thereupon. The homestead exemption is not all

that a large minority of the Conven-tion 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 poer woman and her childreen 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 buard of nanagers of each precinct were required to send the roturns 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 canrassers 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 voto 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 re-gard to their institutions, including itemized focount 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 embezlement, or of appropriating public funds to private use, ho 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 va-

cant and filled as provided by law. 4. The Governor is give to veto any section or item of an appropriation bill without vetoing or invalidating the remainder of the bill. C. M. Efird, Chairman of Committee on Executive Department. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, Article 4, as adopted by the Convention, changes that article of the Constitution of 1668 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, Justico 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

elerk and Supreme Court reporter in made four years instead of two.

(e) A lawyer of five years' practice is eligible as Chief Justice or Associato 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
"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 magistra-

as 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 sottled 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 romedial writs;" instead of "totissue writs of injunction, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such other original and romedial 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

urisdiction 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

urisdiction in all cases except such offences as the General Assembly may assign to the exclusive jurisdiction of magistrates. It will have appellate urisdiction in all criminal cases within the jurisdiction of inferior Courts. This enlarges the jurisdiction of the General Sessions by giving it concur-rent jurisdiction with inferior Courts, except as the General Assembly may otherwise provide; but exclusive juris-

diction 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 pescribe; it cannot be greater than the present jurisdiction of trial justices; it may be less.

4. General matters: (a) All persons charged with an ofence are entitled t

(d) The term of the Supreme Court than two million dollars, nor to less tirely new provision, and is intended population than fifteen thousand inhabitants. No new county shall be cut within

eight utiles of its Court House build-The General Assembly shall have ug. the power to alter county lines: Provided, that before any existing county line is charged 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 as prescribed above. No county soat 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 affection 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 change 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 Peniteutiary, when hired or farmed out, shall be under the direction of officers of the Penitentiary, W. J. Gooding, Penitentiary.

Chairman THE MILITIA.

The article on military, as it will appcar 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. Porsons under impeachment shall have the right to be heard in their own defence, "or by counsel,

to remedy the existing ovil 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 heretoforo been done by a special appointce 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 fauth : provides that the compensation of the commissioner shall not exceed \$500 per aunum. (The work Eleretofore has cost at the rate of over \$1,100 per annum.)

The section in the old constitution looked only to a collection of the Geueral Statutes, having no higher volue 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 publish 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 amcudment, the committeo declining to recommend it. The article in the old constitution consisted of three sections; the new article is composed of six.

G. DUNCAN BELLINGER, Chairmon.

THE NEW RICHLAND MILLS.

Its First Shipment of Goods Made Very Early.

The Richland Cotton Mills have broken the record for early shipments of goods to market. This mill has made its first shipment of goods from three to six months earlier than mills of its size are usually able to do. It is a beginning that President Whaley has every reason to be proad of. The mill is now running right along and President Whaley says. "The prospects with, the present markot are all that can be The Columbia State has been presented with a sample of the excellent product of the mill, a beautiful specipen of fine goods, which are displayed in the office windows, so that he who runs may read the signs of the times. The texture and finish of the cloth is unusually fine.



Our Relations With England-The Cuban Insurrection and American

Massacres, etc. On Tuesday at noon the long-expecod Message from President Cleveland was read before Congress. The document was very lengthy, but below will be found its salient points:

To the Congress of the United States: The present association of the legislative branch of our government occurs

at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances special importance.

The reports of the heads of the everal administration departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective dutics, and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelli-gent labor and observation suggest.

After reviewing in a general way the reports referred to the Presidents proceeds. The resumption of specie payments

by Chili is a type of great interest and importance both in its direct consequonces upon her own welfare, and as an evidence of the ascendency of sound financial principles in one of the most influential of the South Americau republics.

I take pleasure in calling to your attention the encomiums bestowed on those vessels of our new navy which took part in the notable ceromony of the Kiel Canal.

Our relations with Great Britian, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year oven a greater share of consideration than is usual. Several vexations questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Behring Bea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, because their excontion has been more or less imperfect.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay and Great Britian to receive a lump sum of \$425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our soizure of British scaling vessels unauthorized under the award of the perish tribunal of arbitration was not confirmed by the last Congress, which approalined to priation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous oue for the Government, and I carnestly recommend that it bo sgain considered and sanctioned. Notwithstanding that Great Britain originated the proposal to enforce international rules, for the prevention of collisions at sea. VENEZUELA BOUNDARY DISPUTE. **TENEZUELA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.** It being apparent that the boundary dis-pute between Great Britain and the Repub-lie of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of inforest and policy of the United Stafes as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. 'In July last, therefore, d disputch was ad-diressed to our embassador at London for communication to the British government, in which the stitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and contribution of the substance of the traditional and established polley of this government. Is firmly opposed to a forefble increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this polley is as well founded in principle as it is strongly sup-ported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against will of Venezuela; the torritorial dispute between them can be reasonably set-ticed only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy and is not sat-isfied if one of the powers concerned is, perisfied if one of the powers concerned is, per-mitted to draw an arbitrary line through the

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OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION. OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION. As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our nation-sl funancial kituation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of doines-tic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment. By command of the poople a customs reve-

present in such a perplexing and denotes predicament as to require prompt and wise ireatment. By command of the people a customs reve-mue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great masses of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of the great masses of our recountrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of the great masses of our recountrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of the great masses of our trade relations and which, while in principle is fast of the world, has been superseeded by a tariff policy, which in principle is fast of upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues to our peoples' cheap living of lessen their comfort and content-ment, for the sake of according especial ad-vantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our interfor and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that Ameri-em self-reliance, thrift, and ipgenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than an enervating paternalism in February, 1805, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical.³ The results of prior bond issues had been exceedingly uncatisfactory, and the large withdrawals of gold immediately succeeding to their publicate of prior bond issues had been exceedingly uncatisfactory, and the large withdrawals of gold immediately succeeding to the publicate of prior bond issues had been exceedingly uncatisfactory, and the large withdrawals of gold immediately succeeding to the publication of United States notes or trans-situation of United States notes or trans-ter message then takes up the repeal of the silver purchase of bonds. The history of the issue and partial redees the silver purchase clause, says fit under-mined conddence and produced the panlo. The history of the issue and partial redees prior of United States notes is given at length. The history of the issue and partial redees prior of the issue and partial redees presential rede

GOLD BESERVE.

Bitress is latid on the importance of the gold reserve. Loss of gold is attributed to the cylstence of Treasury notes. The rise and fall of the reserve is followed, and the histo-ry of the bond issues, matters that are famil-liar to our readers, are rehearsed in detail. Then follows a history of the contract with the bond scullente.

he bond syndicate. "I flavo never had the slightest misgiving oncerning the wisdom or propriety of this

"I have here is a control of propriety of this concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement." As to further gold withdrawsis it says: Quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future are predicted in well in-formed quarters. About \$16,000,000 to been withdrawn during the month of Nove been withdrawn during the month of Nove been withdrawn during the month of Nove been withdrawn a statement of counts and condition, develops the fact that after in-creasing our interest bearing bonded indebt-edness more than \$162,000,000 to save our gold reserve, we are fearly where we started, having now in such reserve \$79,333,266, as against \$66,498,877 in Feb. 1894, when the first bonds were issued. The government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes theward. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing a gold reserve, and of \$162,315,400 in efforts to evaluate the

and of \$162,815,400 in efforts to resorve. naintain lt

PAVORS RETIREMENT OF GREENBACES.

Trouble is found in the retirement and can-cellation of our United States notes, commonly called groenbacks, and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases and of the act of

I believe this could be quite readily accom-plished, by the exchange of these notes for United Status boals of small as well as large denominations, hearing a low rate of inter-

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes.

B. R. Tillman, Chair LEGISLATIVE ARTICLE.

. In framing the article of the constitution known as the Legislative Department the convention has kept close o that article in the constitution of 1868, making such changes as were considered important and adding such sections as, were thought to be ncces-

The number of sections in the old constitution was thirty-three. The new has thirty-seven. The four additional sections are as follows:

Tet. 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 Assem-

bly to authorize the payment to any porson the salary of a deceased officer eyond the date of his death nor to grant ponsions except for military and naval service, nor to retire any officer

on pay or part pay: 4th. Not to allow the General As sembly to enact local or special laws on certain subjects and for certain pur-

Ten of these are enumerated and the normath subdivision covers all other miere 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 thowing 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 legis-lating 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 ny 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.

The new constitution in dealing with the above provision adds to the words "profit and trust" the word "position" and excepts only officers in the militia and notaries public. Perhaps the most important changes are made in the section granting the

are made in the section granting the homestead exemption. One of these makes the title to the homestead to be set off and assigned absolute and forever disobarges from it all dobts then existing, or thereafter contracted. This, of course, does not apply to morigage debts. Another of these amendments pre-vents a judgment creditor, or may other creditor whose lien does not bund the homestead, from having any rights or equity to force the morigage credit-se to formations his mortungs, and after the morigage is astisted, to active his

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 the latter. (b) "Justices of the Peace" are sup

planted 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 perjary 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 es tablishment. 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 consis 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 decision below stands, unless the Court (upon request of two of the Justices) calls in the full Bench of Circuit

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 1869. (b) The Supreme Court is required to at "at least twice" in each year in-stend of "at least twice" in each year in-stend of "at least twice" is allowed to at in a case in which he may be in-broaded, or where he is connected, by attack, or where he is connected, by

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

(r) In those counties where magistrajes have separate and exclusive territorial jurisdiction criminal cases must be tried in the district where the offence was committed, subject to the law of change of venue. (d) Whenever an appeal to the Su-

premo 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 in-

ferior thereto will have the power to impose sentence of labor upon highways, streets and other public works upon persons by them sentenced to im-prisonment. Heretoforo 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 cre ated 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 Stanyarne Wilson. to law. COUNTY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT. The essential differences in the for-

mation 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 org mize new counties by changing the boundaries of any of the old ones, but no new county could be formed of less ares 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 out 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 propos

be dismembered shall be cut off withbe dismembered shall be cut off with-out consent by a two-thirds vote of those voting in such section. An elso-tion on the question of forming the same proposed new county shall not be held offenter than once in four years. No new county formed shall have less assessed in able property than one and one-half millions of viollars, new less area than four hundred expects willow. No old county shall be assess inter State Could an

M.R. Cooper, Chairman.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The changes made by the present addition in Article 9 of the Con-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 Assemble 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 education purposes, to build and repair public roads, buildings and bridges, to maintain and support prisoners, pay jurors, county of ficers 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 nd Taxation.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Section 1, relative 10 the appointment of arbitrators, is taken from the. Constitution of 1868. Section 2, in addition to the provisions of the old Constitution as to visions of this article, the defendant

ction 3 retains the eld provinte the American made of provinte

Torsely expressed the record of this mill is as follows, and it speaks for itself: On Monday, Feb. 4, 1895, the Rich-land Cotton mills organized by elect ing a board of directors and other officors. The first call of 20 per cent. of the amount subscribed to the capital stock was made on Feb. 15.

The board of corporators received the charter for the mill on the 18th of Feb., 1895.

On the first of cach consecutive month a call of 10 per cent. was issued to each shareholder to be paid on the 15th. The calls were paid up very promptly. On Fob. 20 work on the site was

commenced, all orders for material and machinery having been placed. Brick work begun on March 5th. From that time the work was pushed rapidly to completion.

On Oct. 5, at three minutes of 2 p. n., cotton was started through the openers, and, although delayed by some tardy machinery and repairs to the looms, which were caused by some minor parts going wrong, cloth was made and work was pushed so that a shipment of nine bales of 48 twills was made on Nov. 28, 1895, "Thankeyiving day," over the South Carolina and Georgia, by steamer to New York, they thus reaching New York Monday, exactly two days less than 10 months from the organization of the company, which was on the 4th of Feb., 1895.

Times Better.

We believe what the Yorkville correspondent of the News & Courier says about York county can be truthfully said about every county in the State There is less grambling and complaining by the farmers in this section

on account hard times this fall than ever heard before, not excepting the years when they received 15 and 18 cents for their cotton, and made large

crops of it. They seem to have moro cash than ever before, and are able to "change of venue," reads: "The State buy and pay for what they need, and shall have the same right to move for a change of vehucthat a defendant has for such offenses as the General Assem-have raid some old debts. They seem the year, which was very small, and have paid some old debts. They seem bly may prescribe. Unless a change at last to thoroughly understand that of venue has been had under the proforced on them two or three years ago shall be tried in the county where the by their inability to furnish the supp offence was committed: Provided, however, that no change of venue shall be granted in criminal cases until af-ter a true bill has been found by the grand jnry: And provided, further, that if a change be ordered it shall be to a county in the same judicial cir-cuit.

territory in debate and to declare that it with territory in decate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclus-ions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would to the question whether it would be would be not submit the excition y controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entrety to impar-tial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communi-cation on the subject will probably be made to the Congress. to the Congress,

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION. Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An iu-

Cuba is again 'gravely disturbed. An ia-surrection, in some respects more active than the last preceeding, revolt, which con-linued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the la-iand menacing even some population on the coast, besides deranging the commercial ex-hange of the Island C. which our country takes the predominant share. This flagrant condition of hostility by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people has entailed carnest effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our settrality laws and to pre-went the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to add those in arms against Spatish sovereignty. Whatever may be the iradi-tional sympathy of our countrymen as indi-viduals the plain duty of their government is to observe good faith in the recognized ob-ligations of internal relationship.

WIAN - MAGRACETO

amounting to probabl

amounting to probably less than \$486,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks. / I think they should be allowed to issue our-culston equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to ne-fourth of one per cent, which would un-doubtedly meet all the expense the govern-ment incurs on their account. In a general way the President proceeding to thinke that the cash insment of State banks may be a necessity. As to silver cola-

banks may be a necessity. As to silver coin-

I do not overlook the fact that the cancella I do not overlook the fact that the cancella-tion of the treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing set of 1890 would leave the treasury in the actual covarable of sufficient silver including seigniors. To coin marry \$178,000,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this most not, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circu-lation as in the judgment of the Beeretary of the Treasury the nocessities of the coun-try should require. try should require.

BIMETALLISH IMPOSSIBLE.

try should require. DIMETALLISH INFOSCIELE. No government, no human contrivance act of legislation has ever been able to ha the two metals together in free coinage a ratio appreciably different from that which established in the markets of the var-coinage of sliver at an artificial ratio-gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity be-tween the metals, and consequently between the coinag, oppose an unsupported and im-probable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to the teach-ing of the wises states us and sconomist of the world, both in the past and present. The President then went on to argue the markets of other states us and sconomist of the world, both in the past and present. The President then went on to argue the standard as the only true means of value. holding that "it does not despise silver nor scek lis banishment," and that "such a standard also gives free scope for the use and experience, and to weigh again and action in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and action agitation of the subject adds mather the consequences of und legislation as there efforts have invited. Even the continent agitation of the subject adds mather the consequences of and legislation as there efforts have invited. Even the continent agitation of the subject adds mather the consequences of and legislation as there efforts have invited. Even the continent agitation of the subject adds mather the consequences of sub legislation as there efforts have invited. Even the continent agitation of the subject adds mather the consequences of and legislation as there efforts have invited. Even the continent agitation of the subject adds mather there are the intervent the Congress, when charged with the responsibility of that areally forced upon us. The restore the iso of our continent which my judgment approves.

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