THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

God and Our Native Land

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AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

INVOLVES A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The Supreme Court Interprets the Section Relative to a Circuit Judge Charging the Jury as to Evidence in a Case.

The Supreme Court, in rendering a decision in a case that came before it at the April term, passed upon a section of the new Constitution, thus rendering the finding of more than usual interest. The question involved was relative to circuit judges charging a jury. The decision was in the case of E. B. Norris, as executor, respondent, against A. J. Clinkscales et al. appellants.

This action for claim and delivery was brought by Jane Estelle Clinkscales to recover from the defendants certain personal property covered by a mortgage, of which she was the assignee.

After the commencement of the suit, the plaintiff died, and her father and executor, E. B. Norris, was substituted as plaintiff.

The case was heard before Judge Earle and a jury at the January term of court, 1896, at Abbeville, and the jury found for be plaintiff. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court from the rulings and decision of the circuit judge and from the decision of the jury on ten exceptions. The Supreme Court at the April term heard the case and on five of the exceptions reversed the decision of the circuit court and ordered a new trial.

One of the exceptions involved the constitutional question of charging the jury, the judge having "stated the testimony" notwithstanding such power is denied him by the Constitution of 1895.

The Constitution of 1868 declares: "Judges shall not charge juries in respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law."

The Constitution of 1895 says: "Judges shall not charge juries in respect to matters of fact, but shall declare the law."

The first clause in both instances is the same, but the second clause has been changed in two important particulars. Permission to "state the testimony" has been omitted. The permission to "declare the law" has been changed into a mandate. Instead of being "Judges may declare the law," it has been made mandatory by declaring, "Judges shall declare the law."

The Supreme Court, in rendering a decision on this constitutional question, has this to say in regard to it:

"Until the adoption of the Constitution of 1868, under the common law and the practice of the courts of this State, our circuit judges had the power to charge juries upon the evidence as well as upon the law. After the case was closed on both sides the judge summed it up to the jury. In this summing up—the old name applied to a judge's charge, and the name still used in the English courts—it was customary to state to the jury the issues involved, to explain the law applicable to the case, and to recapitulate the testimony so as to refresh the minds of the jurors and enable them to apply the law to the testimony and to pass intelligently upon it. It was competent for the judge to give the jury his opinion upon the facts as well as upon the law, provided he did not actually take the decision of the case from the jury, but left it to them to find a verdict according to their own opinions. This was the practice for many years throughout all the States, and it still obtains in the Federal courts. But this power to comment on the testimony has at various times and in various degrees been abridged in the respective States by constitutional or statutory limitations. No effort has been made, however, so far as we are aware, by Congressional legislation to deprive the judges of the Federal courts of this power which the States piece-meal have taken from the judges of the State courts.

"There is no doubt this power had been greatly abused. Not unfrequently judges evinced partisanship in their charges and moulded verdicts to their wills; and as frequently juries shirked responsibilities and readily adopted the opinion of the judge, finding their verdict as he directed."

"It was to put a stop to this, and to secure the constitutional right of trial by jury, and not by a judge, that the various limitations on this common law power were imposed by constitutions or by statutes."

The Supreme court on the omission of the clause that judges may "state the testimony" says: "This right has been taken away from the circuit judges by the change made in section 26 in the Constitution of 1895, the permission to 'state the testimony' having been left out, and, we must hold, intentionally left out. It was manifestly the intention of the framers of the Constitution of 1895 to deprive judges of the right to state the testimony in charging juries and to take from them all the power which that phrase has been held to imply. Section 26 as it now stands, thus further abridges the right and limits the power of judges in charging juries which they formerly exercised under the common law, and which, as we have seen, has already been abridged and limited by the same section in the Constitution of 1868.

"It stands to reason that nothing has been taken from the judges, with regard to the testimony, except the right to 'state the testimony' in the charges.

"We, therefore, conclude, and hold that, as it would be impossible to declare the law applicable to a case on trial without connecting the legal principles involved with some state of facts, actual or hypothetical, it was the intention of the framers of the new Constitution, in amending section 26, article 4, that the trial judge in charging the law of the case should lay before the jury that law as applicable to a supposed state of facts; but that in so doing he should carefully avoid repeating the evidence on the facts at issue, making no statement of the testimony either in whole or in part.

"We are clearly of the opinion that under section 26, as it now reads, a judge may, in declaring the law applicable to the case, base that law upon hypothetical findings of fact by the jury, and instruct the jury that if they believe so-and-so from the evidence they have heard, then such-and-such will be the legal result. In doing so, if he be careful not to repeat any of the testimony, nor to intimate directly or indirectly what is in evidence, he will be chargeable neither with stating the testimony nor charging in respect to matters of fact."

This decision was rendered by Judge Benet, acting for Associate Justice Gary who was disqualified for his relation to the case. The opinion was concurred in by all the other judges of the Supreme Court.

This section has previously been decided the same way by circuit judges, but this is the first decision of the Supreme Court on it. This is also the first time Judge Earle has been reversed in a decision.

THE PHARMACISTS.

Annual Meeting in Columbia on November 11.

The State Pharmaceutical Association will hold its annual session in this city on November 11. During the meeting the State Board of pharmacy will hold examinations and applicants for license should appear before them.

The president of the association is Dr. O. E. Thomas, and he is particularly desirous that there shall be a full meeting, as many matters of interest to the profession will come up for discussion. Besides this it will be in the way of recreation for the members, for at that time Fair festivities will be in full blast.

Among other entertainments a banquet will be served the members of the association during the session of the association.

Dr. Thomas has issued the following circular:

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 20, 1896.

Dear Sir:—You are especially invited to attend the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of South Carolina, to be held in Columbia, Wednesday, Nov. 11th, 1896.

We desire all druggists doing business, whether members of the association or not, to attend this meeting; and to this end we submit a few of the many reasons why you should come.

1st. It will be profitable to you.

2d. A day's recreation is what you need.

3d. Your presence and advice is wanted.

4th. Columbia can be easily reached from every section of the State.

5th. Reasonable railroad rates are offered, and hotel accommodations are ample.

6th. Prominent men will read papers for discussion, and interesting subjects will be brought up.

7th. Officers of the association and a member of the State Board of Pharmacy will be elected.

8th. The State Fair being held from the 9th to the 14th inst. offers many attractions for visiting druggists to Columbia during this meeting.

9th. A banquet will be given for your entertainment and the officers of the Association will welcome you.

10th. The Board of Pharmacy will hold their examinations during the day, and you can witness how they are conducted.

The members of the Association are anxious to meet their fellow druggists, and trust that you will note the above reasons, and strain a point to take a day off from business to come, making this the largest and most representative, as well as the most successful meeting of the druggists ever held in the history of the Association in South Carolina.

Your prompt response to the above will greatly facilitate us in making arrangements for our banquet.

Hoping to receive a favorable reply,
Yours fraternally,
O. E. Thomas,
President.
J. A. Barbot,
Secretary.

DISREPUTABLE MEHODS.

To Which Spain Has Resorted to Convict Americans.

At Jacksonville, Fla., W. H. Budd alias James McCormick, alias J. H. Hamilton, an alleged Spanish spy and also said to be in the employ of the United States Secret Service, is held under $1,000 bond, charged with endeavoring to incite to commit perjury, a colored man who is alleged to have been employed on the Steamer Dauntless when it made its filibustering trip to Cuba from Brunswick, Ga., and who gave testimony in the libel case against the boat at Brunswick recently. The evidence in the case was taken before a justice of the peace, and if true it shows the disreputable methods to which the agents of the Spanish government are resorting in their efforts to convict Americans of sending filibustering expeditions to Cuba.

Ten Inches of Snow.

The heaviest snow storm experienced in October, since 1880, prevailed Friday at Huron, S. D., and over the entire State. Saturday night there was over ten inches of snow on the ground. Fortunately the weather was not cold, but should it become severe cattle on the ranges will seriously suffer. Railroading and telegraphing were somewhat interrupted.

PALMETTO STATE NOTES.

WINANT PAYS UP.

Grand Jury Finds Several Important True Bills.

The case of E. L. Winant, the "chief cook and bottle-washer" of the fraudulent and now defunct "Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, of Columbia, S. C.," who was indicted for fraudulent representation of facts in securing a charter from the Secretary of State for said company, was called for trial in the Court of General Sessions for Richland county, at Columbia, Tuesday of last week. By advice of his counsel, Col. John T. Sloan, Winant pleaded guilty, whereupon Judge Buchanan, tempering mercy with justice, imposed upon the culprit a fine of $400, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Winant, who appeared to be quite "flush," immediately pulled a "wad" from his pocket, paid his fine to the clerk of court and obtained his discharge. This occurred about 4:30 in the afternoon and half an hour later the notorious insurance fakir, whose exploits in Columbia have been fully detailed in these columns, was speeding Northward over the Southern Railway at the rate of forty miles an hour. The case was so quietly managed that but few people outside of the court house knew anything about the proceedings until after Wily Winant was well out of reach of legal process, and so the greater number of his creditors will simply have to charge up their bills against him to profit and loss account.

During the day the grand jury returned true bills in the cases against ex-Dispenser T. A. Scott for violation of Dispensary law and breach of trust, and ex-clerk W. A. Cartledge for forgery, and also in the cases against R. J. McCarley and A. T. McCants, for breach of trust and obtaining money under false pretenses. The action of the grand jury in the case of Mr. McCants occasioned no little surprise, inasmuch as the Magistrate who held the preliminary hearing fully exonerated Mr. McCants and dismissed the proceedings in his case.

The Secretary of State has issued a commission to the Paris Mountain Land Co., of Greenville. It proposes to build a railroad through Greenville to Paris Mountain and to develop the property. Capital stock, $10,000, divided into 100 shares. The corporators are all of Greenville.

Dispensers Warned.

The State Board of Control has issued the following circular:

To County Dispensers: At a recent meeting of the State Board of Control their attention was called to the fact that some County Dispensers are ignoring that section of the Dispensary law requiring a request be signed by applicants for liquors. This is to admonish you that you must enforce the law under which you hold office, and any neglect on your part to see that each purchaser signs a request before purchasing, or should you sell to inebriates or minors, will be considered sufficient cause for your summary removal from office and this Board will act accordingly.

Respectfully,
Willie Jones,
Chairman.

S. W. Scruggs, Clerk.

The Wire Ties.

The export from the factory which makes the wire ties that the Alliance exchange has been selling, after making a trip to Charleston and investigating the cause of the trouble with the cotton compresses in that city, has returned to the factory. He states that he was pleasantly received and thinks the whole trouble can be easily settled by a slight change in the ties used. One of the compress men told him he would rather handle the wire tie, if it were only a little more pliable.

The twelfth annual conference of church workers among the colored people of the United States was held in Charleston last week. Rev. H. C. Bishop, rector of St. Phillip's church, New York, delivered the opening sermon.

The legislative examining committee has not yet completed the inspection of the books and affairs of the State Dispensary. The committee is still at work, but expects to get out the report for the last quarter at an early date.

Young Earnest Hazeltine, who speculated in the funds of the Lancaster bank was sent up for twenty-one months, has been received at the penitentiary. He has been assigned to the commissary department.

The constable of Magistrate Allen, of Ridgeville, who was shot by John Baxter, has died of his wounds. Baxter has not been captured as yet.

The Palmer-Buckner electoral ticket has been completed by Mr. Nat Gist being put on it from the Third Congressional District.

Ex-Senator M. C. Butler has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Imagines Himself a Monkey.

William Koonsman, near Kokomo, Ind. imagines that he has turned into an animal. A week ago he cast off all his clothing and went about his farm entirely nude under the belief that his body would soon be covered with a growth of hair as a protection against the weather. In this condition he stayed on the roof of the house several nights to avoid capture, sitting on the chimney occasionally to break the force of the cold, frosty night air. Koonsman was finally taken into custody, but he successfully resisted every effort to dress him. He was put in an iron cage in the jail, where he climbed and ran around the bars like a monkey. He has been taken to the asylum.

OPENING OF COLORED COLLEGE

Over 430 Students Enrolled—From Many Southern States.

The Orangeburg correspondent of the Columbia State sends that journal the following account of the opening of the colored college at that place last Wednesday: This has been a red letter day in the history of the Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina, or the State Colored college. The announcement was made in August that the college would open in all its departments on this day, but the most sanguine friend of the institution did not dream that their efforts would have been crowned with so great a success; for on July 24th there was not a single foot of lumber on the ground with which to build and today 400 and more are enrolled. Every class in the collegiate department also those of the normal and college preparatory, with eight classes in the model school or English department are organized. All of the industrial departments, including the agricultural, are equipped and have been matriculating students for the last three months. Hence any young man or woman coming here can get, in addition to a literary training, any of the following trades:

Sewing, dressmaking and millinery, cooking and domestic economy, carpentry and woodwork, bricklaying and plastering, architectural, mechanical drawing and painting, iron working and machinery, housekeeping, farming, upholstering and cabinet-making, saddlery, harness-making and shoe-making, saw-milling and manufacture of hard and soft lumber, typewriting, printing brass band music, orchestra and tailoring.

At 10 o'clock the trustees, faculty and students convened in the chapel. The devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Palmer, after which the president addressed the body, reviewing the history of the struggle for the school, making assurances for the future and pledges for its support and continuance the two races of the State in a united phalanx.

At the close of his speech Major J. Walker Floyd, of Kershaw; Hon. Arthur Kibler, of Newberry; Dr. Lowman and Hon. C. D. Kortjohn, of Orangeburg, made fitting and eloquent addresses. The occasion was enlivened with instrumental music by Miss Rowena E. Andrews, professor of instrumental and vocal music, and the singing was grand, glorious and soul-stirring.

Students are here from nearly every county in the State; four are from Georgia, and by the last of this week Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and other Southern States will be represented. Correspondence of the faculty shows that members of the late Constitutional convention, the State legislature, circuit judges, solicitors and State officers have all been at work to secure students from their respective localities. Can any one wonder at the large attendance on the opening day when the best white people of the State have been working for the school? All of the daily and weekly papers of the State, for the last five months, have rendered great aid and support to the institution. The State canvasser, Dr. W. R. A. Palmer, left no stone unturned to arouse and enthuse the colored people in the interest of the school, and they have unitedly responded to his call from every portion of the State.

At the close of the exercises the 430 students, with the president and faculty formed in line and paraded the principle streets of Orangeburg. It was an imposing and grand spectacle.

AFTER MR. THOMAS.

The Matter of the Fertilizer Rates in This State.

In view of the coming hearing on the question of fertilizer rates in this State, the following from the official organ of the State Alliance will be of interest:

"Commissioner Thomas, in a labored attempt to defend his unwarranted opposition to the just reduction in the fertilizer freight rates last year by the railroad commission, seeks to draw into the controversy not only Manager Duncan of the Alliance exchange, but The Cotton Plant as well. This paper pleads guilty, with a good deal of pleasure, to endorsing this reduction, and while we have no means of knowing Manager Duncan's views upon the matter, we take it for granted that he favors it, as it is manifestly to the interest of the farmers, for whom he has been faithfully working. We do know, however, that he would not be influnced in taking such a position because, as Mr. Thomas says, "he sold $60,000 worth of fertilizers a year." Mr. Thomas should know, if he does not, that Mr. Duncan in selling this fertilizer, simply acts as the agent of the Alliance of the State, and that the only interest he can have in the matter is subserving the interest of the farmers of this State.

"Mr. Thomas was elected upon the Railroad Commission as a Reformer, and while no one expects him to reduce rates upon any commodity in the face of justice and right, he is certainly expected to second the efforts of the other members toward correcting rates discriminating against the farmer. We cannot understand the persistence with which he has carried on this fight in the board, and his endorsement of the action of the railroads in disregarding a legally given order of our State Commission and forcing the matter into the courts.

"Mr. Thomas' argument that this reduction is not of advantage to the farmer is too fallacious for argument, and its justice is best defended by comparison with the charges for similar service in adjoining States.

"Mr. Thomas, in all respect, the farmers of this State are waiting for some better reason than you have given them."

ABOUT COLLEGE DIPLOMAS.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION AS TO EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

Given by the Attorney General—Only Clerks of Court Can Issue Charters for Colleges.

A question has been raised in some counties as to whether the diploma of any college chartered by the State did not entitle the holder thereof to a certificate to teach in the public schools of the State. The Superintendent of Education says that all diplomas of recognized colleges are accepted in lieu of an examination, but only diplomas of a full course in any college will be accepted. A graduate who has passed in only certain branches, for which he gets a certificate, is not entitled to a teachers' certificate, unless on examination he proves himself prepared.

In connection with colleges another interesting question has recently arisen. It is as to who has the power of incorporating them. From a decision of the Attorney-General it will be seen that the Secretary of State has no right to issue such charters, but that it is within the power of Clerks of Court. Following is the opinion on that point:

Hon. W. D. Mayfield, State Superintendent of Education—Dear Sir: The letter of B. Y. Culbertson referred to this office has had attention.

The new Constitution in Section 34, Act 3, provides that the General Assembly shall provide a general law, by which to incorporate educational, religious, charitable, social, manufacturing or banking institutions not under the control of the State, etc.

At the last session of the General Assembly an Act was passed in pursuance of this Constitutional requirement "to provide for the formation of certain corporations and to define the powers thereof." This Act only provides for manufacturing, mercantile, banking, railroad, steamboat and other industrial business or businesses. Other Acts were passed for the incorporation of fraternal beneficiary societies and mutual protection associations, but no Act was passed to incorporate educational, religious and charitable institutions.

There was an Act passed in 1868 providing for the incorporation of charitable, social and religious societies, which is incorporated in sections 1,531 and 1,535 of the Revised Statutes, which is still in force. Section 10, Article 16, of the new Constitution provides "all laws now in force in this State and not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain and be of force until altered or repealed by the General Assembly." This Act is not repugnant to the Constitution.

The General Assembly having failed to provide a general law for the incorporation of educational institutions, I am of the opinion that such can be incorporated under the Act of 1868 which is embodied in Sections 1,534 and 1,535 of the Revised Statutes.

Yours very truly,
C. P. Townsend,
Assistant Attorney General.

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

The Sultan of Turkey Coming to His Senses.

The latest from Constantinople, Turkey, says that since the recent visit of the Russian Ambassador, M. De Nelidoff, to the Sultan and the long and important audience that followed, it has been noticeable that another change for the better has taken place in the attitude of Abdul Hamid and his advisers towards the Armenians in particular and the reform policy in general. It is known that M. De Nelidoff used very plain language to the Sultan, and it is apparent that the latter was convinced that the Russian Ambassador was in earnest. This, supplemented by grave reports received by the Sultan from the Turkish Embassies at London and Paris, pointing out the distrust and irritation caused by the attitude of Turkey, has brought about eager professions upon the part of the Turkish government of desire to honestly push the work of reform, and, as a commencement, five Christian deputy governors have been appointed in Armenia, and it is probable that there will be changes shortly in the composition of the Turkish ministry.

A TALE OF HARDSHIP.

Whaling Bark Returns After Thirty-One Months of Absence.

The whaling bark John Winthrop has returned to San Francisco, Cal., after an absence of thirty-one months during the greater portion of which time she has been within the arctic circle. There is not a barrel of oil in her hold, or a pound of whalebone and her logbook shows only hard luck. The Winthrop brings additional particulars of riots last winter among the whalers. When a party of twelve left Herchell Island for the mines last March they stole all of the Winthrop's dogs, sleds and firearms. A searching party went in pursuit and was mostly made up of officers, the bark's crew was so mutinous that the officers were obliged to stand two out of three watch and it became necessary to doubly guard the store-house. Several deserters were captured and brought back; at least one froze to death and awful hardships were encountered. Captain Simmons says sailing vessels are useless in the Arctic regions because the currents are so strong that the ship is unmanageable in the gale of wind.

Will Not Change It.

Hon. Thomas E. Watson wires the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal in regard to his letter of acceptance, acknowledged by Senator Butler to have been received Saturday night after eight days of delay:

"Thomson, Ga., Oct 29.

"Yours received. In reply, I say my letter was mailed from here October [illegible], with three two cent postage stamps on, directed to Hon. Marion F. Butler, Washington, D. C. I do not care to say whether I think the postal authorities at Washington would have withheld it eight days. Perhaps Mr. Edgerton, secretary of the national committee, could tell where the letter has been."

"I had nothing to do with Mr. Washburn's telegrams, nor will the letter be altered to suit Mr. Butler.

"Thomas E. Watson."

APPEAL TO THE WOMEN.

Lady Physician at the Hospital For the Insane Makes a Request.

Dear Women of South Carolina:

I wonder how many of you ever give a thought to your sisters shut out from home, loved ones, liberty and all that makes life beautiful to you. Does the Hospital for the Insane interest you? Four hundred and thirty-five women of your own State—yes, many of your own blood—are here for safety to themselves and others—are here because the hand of God has fallen upon them and blighted their intellects, the most precious of all endowments. Can you conceive the unutterable sadness of a being who feels that her intellect is going from her; that, as she may tell you, through some fancied sin she is here doomed to insanity and captivity forever. Can you imagine another, a chronic maniac, whose never-ceasing cry is, "I want to go home to my [illegible]." See how, even when brain and life seem shrouded in darkness, comes the child cry for mother and home. Fancy our little girls here, born with imperfectly developed brains, unable to talk even, but exquisitely sensitive to surroundings and kindness. Even the feeblest intellects show the woman's pride in a new dress or pretty picture.

And so, with these on your hearts, and your faces turned toward Him who chasteneth whom He loveth, we ask your co-operation in furnishing a building for certain cases whose quiet and gentle natures are injured by contact with the noise and ravings of the more actively insane.

The State legislature of 1896 authorized the purchase of a tract of land adjoining the hospital. On this stands a large house, to be called the Dix cottage, in memory of that philanthropic woman, who had done more than any other individual for the comfort of the insane; and the thought came to me that it would be a beautiful tribute to her, as well as a loving duty to our afflicted, to furnish this woman's home in memory of a woman by women.

Contributions of money, pictures or books may be sent to any of the following ladies, or to me at the State hospital by Nov. 15.

Yours faithfully,
Sarah Campbell Allen, M. D.,
Asst. Physician in charge Woman's Department.

Mrs. Edmund Ravenel, Spartanburg.

Mrs. J. C. McMillan, Marion.

Mrs. Jas. Allan, 222, Rutledge ave., Charleston.

Miss Isabel Martin, Columbia.

Miss Belle Lachicotte, Waverly Mills.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The section of foreign markets of the Department of Agriculture has issued its circular, No. 10, on the course of wheat production and exportation in the United States, Canada, Argentine, Uruguay, Russia and British India from 1880 to 1895. It shows the annual average production of wheat by quinquennial periods, and the very decided increase in the wheat productions of the United States, Canada, Argentine and Russia during the last fifteen years. A simular growth would also be shown for Uruguay were the statistics available for the entire period. India alone of the six countries has suffered a decline. The circular also presents a table containing the annual average exports of wheat and wheat flour, expressed in bushels of grain by quinquennial periods, of the same countries, which indicates in a striking manner the marvelous growth which has occurred since 1880 in the volume of wheat distributed by some of the principal wheat exporting countries. The average yearly export of wheat and wheat flour from the United States increased 40 per cent. from 1880 to 1895; Russia made nearly an equal gain; Canada, although rather unimportant when compared with the United States and Russia, shows a growth which is proportionately even more rapid, the average net shipment per annum having tripled since 1881-'85. But the wonderful growth in exportation is exhibited in Argentine and Uruguay. From the average of 2,000,000 bushels in the quinquennium 1881-'85, Argentina's shipments increased to an average of nearly 35,000,000 in 1881-'95, while in the same period Uruguay's net exports per annum advanced from about 77,000 bushels to more than 1,000,000 bushels. The total quantity of wheat exported from the six countries during the five year period, 1881-'85, averaged 238,000,000 bushels, and of the five years 1891-'95, 352,000,000 per annum, a total gain of 114,000,000 bushels. Tables are also given showing the wheat area, production and exportation of the six countries from 1880-'95 in detail.

It is stated authoritatively at the State Department that Consul General Lee's return to this country at this time is without any other significance than that the state of affairs in Havana is now so satisfactory that his presence there is not urgently required and that he has been able to leave his office in the hands of Vice Consul Springer. Gen. Lee has merely seized this opportunity to visit his family as well as to see his son, who is a cadet at West Point, and possibly to take his family back to Cuba with him next month.

Gen. Craighill, chief of engineers, in his annual report says that detailed projects have been approved for the artillery defense of Hampton Roads, Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, Savannah, Key West, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans. Complete projects for the defense of Port Royal, S. C., and Tortugas, Fla., are under consideration. In these projects use is made of the existing old type fortifications, which are either strengthened and given in part modern armament or utilized as an adjunct of the newer and stronger works.

The Treasury Department has instructed Dr. Senser, commissioner at New York to land 213 Armenians on their giving bond in $100 each. These Armenians had been detained as likely to become public charges.

The President has denied a pardon to Luther A. Hull, of Georgia, sentenced in January, 1891, to imprisonent for life in the Ohio penitentiary for conspiracy and murder.

The President appointed Isaac M. Elliot, of New York, consul at LaGuayra, Venezuela, and Horace L. Washing, of Texas, consul at Alexandretta, Syria.

Cigarmakers on Strike.

Six hundred operatives in Manrara's cigar factory struck at Tampa, Fla., because their demands for an increase in wages were not accepted. The cigarmakers are all Cubans and Spaniards. Much bad blood prevails and serious trouble is apprehended. The men will not allow other workmen to take their places.

"LITTLE BIRDS GO SOUTH."

SOUTHERNERS GO NORTH TO STEAL BRIDES.

What Did the Governor of South Carolina Say to the Northern Maiden, or Hasn't He Spoken Yet?

"And the little birds go South, also."

Things have changed considerably since the war closed. In the days of '61 the Northern soldiers and sailors went South to battle with their Southern brethren, but nowadays the gallant, good-looking and gentlemanly young Southerners come North to steal the daughters of Northerners and take them to their far away homes to become their blushing and happy brides.

For several months a tall, good looking young man has been paying frequent visits to the Brass City. For some time Waterburians wondered who he was, but they finally learned that he was John Gary Evans, Governor of South Carolina and one of the brightest and most promising young men in the Palmetto State. He is the kind of a man that the ladies would call very handsome, as he is tall, well formed and carries himself like a soldier.

As soon as it was discovered that the stranger was such a distinguished man he found that he had his hands full attending to the calls of society and answering the questions asked by inquisitive and enterprising Waterbury newspaper men.

At first the Governor kept the object of his frequent visits a profound secret; in fact he does not as yet publicly declare why he came to Waterbury, but the ever ready gossips soon discovered why he came, and their wagging tongues have already mapped out his Excellency's future years, and they are sure that he will spend them as the husband of one of Waterbury's fairest daughters.

When the Governor first came to town it was noticed that he practically made the D. L. Plume homestead his abiding spot and most of his time was spent in the residence of that well known citizen.

Now the gossips say that Mr. Plume's daughter, Emily, one of the belles of the Brass City society, will become Mrs. Gary Evans before the snow flies and that along with the little birds she will go South to spend the wintry months under the blue skies of the good old State of South Carolina.

The engagement of the young Southern statesmen and Miss Plume has not, as yet, been announced publicly, but it is understood that the affair is settled and society, the upper ten portion of it, are on the qui vive, anxiously awaiting the event.

Gary Evans comes from some of the best old timber in the Southern States and he is every inch a gentleman. His prospects in life are said to be exceedingly bright. He is a clever fellow and since he has governed South Carolina the people of that State have had it proven to them that they had a chief executive worth having.

Miss Emily Plume is so very well known to Waterbury people that it is hardly necessary to say very much in regard to the lady. She has always been considered one of the brightest and most popular young women who have graced Brass society during the last few years.

D. E. Plume's fortune is estimated to be away up in the millions, and her share, united with what the young Governor has in his own right, will keep all the wolves away from this happy couple's door even if Connecticut and South Carolina do go for Bryan and free Silver.

The Waterbury young men should feel ashamed of the fact that they have allowed a stranger to come from away down South and carry back home with him one of the fairest of the fair daughters of a Northern citizen, but we are glad to see another union between the North and the South. These weddings will help considerably to further assist the good feeling that now exists between the two great countries that once fought under two flags, but now enjoy perfect peace under the grand old stars and stripes.

It was thought at one time that Miss Plume would marry a Waterbury gentleman, but it has been proven that for once, at any rate, the know-it-alls were somewhat off the track.

The wedding ceremony will undoubtedly be the event of the year and will satisfy that craving Waterbury society people have for excitement and bon ton events, owing to the fact that they have such a small number of them from one New Year to the other.

What did the Governor of South Carolina say to the Northern maiden, or hasn't he spoken yet, is a question all interested people are asking. But what the Governor did or didn't say is his business and we'll draw the curtain.—*Waterbury Evening Democrat.*

Shot Her Son and Husband.

Mrs. J. W. Allen, of Marysville, Mont., shot at her husband with a rifle, but missed him and killed her twelve-year-old son. She then fired two more shots at her husband, one ball fracturing the skull and the other breaking his arm. He will probly die. The couple have not been living happily together. Allen whipped his son and this so enraged Mrs. Allen that she picked up the rifle and began shooting.

Georgia Legislature Meets.

The Georgia legislature met last Wednesday and was immediately organized. There was no contest of any offices, all being settled by caucus. The Hon. Robert [illegible] was elected president of the Senate, Hon. C. L. Gray, president pro tem; the Hon. H. A. Jenkins of [illegible], was elected Speaker, the Hon. W. A. Dodson, of [illegible], Speaker pro tem, and Hon. Mark Hardin, clerk.