The Camden Chronicle

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—BY—

W. L. McDOWELL.

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The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint.

Many a successful man owes a good part of his prosperity to the economy and tact of his wife, but how often does he acknowledge or repay the debt?

Judge W. C. Benaett will sail from New York to-morrow for Scotland to visit his mother who is now 90 years old. He will not return until September.

It will be Irish potato no longer officially. The agricultural department has decided to drop the word Irish in its potato reports and substitute for it the word "white." The Irish potato will hereafter be known as the white potato.

The latent indignation which for some time has been felt for the numerous insulting and uncomplimentary insinuations from various sources, regarding the men who composed the Crawford jury, has come to the surface, and is recorded in a communication today from Mr. J. E. Du Pre.

Congressman Norton recently had a conference with President McKinley about army appointments. As a result, he says Col. Henry T. Thompson, late of the Second regiment, will receive an appointment in one of the regiments to be raised. This State is to have a lieutenancy and this appointment is to be given to Mr. Bristow, Mr. Woods or Mr. Davis, each of whom were officers in the Second regiment. The appointments have about narrowed down to these gentlemen, but there are others who may get places.

Is It a Case of Spite Work?

The county of Richland, acting under the advice of its attorney H. Cowper Patton, has refused payment of the claims of Kershaw county for the costs in the Crawford trial. The following is from the State and our readers can form their own opinion:

"Yesterday the county board of commissioners held a special meeting to consider the matter of claims in the Crawford case and the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, the county attorney has filed an opinion to the effect that Richland county is not in law liable for the costs in the case of the State vs. W. R. Crawford, except for such costs as may have accrued prior to the change of venue from this county to Kershaw county, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the county supervisor is hereby instructed to refuse payment of such part of the claims presented by Kershaw county for the expenses of the trial of said cause as is for the pay of jurors, bailiffs and attendants, and for meals furnished to jurors, bailiffs and attendants, and to withhold payment of the other portions of said claim pending the decision of the circuit court in the case of R. B. Williams vs. Richland county.

Williams is the sheriff of Kershaw county, who presented a bill for serving papers in the case. The bill was refused, and Sheriff Williams, through his attorney, J. P. Thomas, Jr., is suing in the circuit court for their payment."

The following is from last week's Yorkville Yeoman:

Lawyers are now debating whether one county can be compelled to pay expenses of trial when the case is removed to another county. The question has come up out of the trial of Crawford in Kershaw for a killing committed in Richland county. Richland has been asked to pay the cost of the trial, but the county attorney declares that there is no law by which payment can be compelled. York county had a case transferred to Lancaster county a few years ago, but paid the bill without raising any question of law.

Trial by Jury.

Mr. Editor:—In recent years there has grown up a feeling that very few people are competent to serve on a jury, that they do not want to submit to it. The system is not perfect, but our wisest and best lawyers say it is the best that can be established, and the best tribunal for the trial of the issues of fact in controversy between the citizens of the country. Let the enemies of law, one and all, two thirds, or three fourths, is all that is required to convict in civil cases. Federal Courts, it takes twelve men to convict—the whole of the jury, and our system is the most conservative, humane and liberal in existence and places in the hands of the accused all the safeguards of life, liberty and property. Many times I have heard people complain that they were put on juries, and I have seen men who were so put on their knees and in tears, because they were compelled to serve on a jury. Such people are generally those who are conscious of their own inability to meet the searching inquiries of the lawyers, and they are generally those who are conscious of their own dishonesty in the matter of the issue of fact in controversy. Only a few weeks ago, I was in the court of Richland county, and I heard a man who had been summoned from the country, and who was a man of good standing, and who was a man of good sense, and who was a man of good morals, and who was a man of good manners, and who was a man of good appearance, and who was a man of good speech, and who was a man of good thought, and who was a man of good action, and who was a man of good character, and who was a man of good reputation, and who was a man of good name, and who was a man of good fame, and who was a man of good honor, and who was a man of good conscience, and who was a man of good heart, and who was a man of good soul, and who was a man of good life, and who was a man of good death, and who was a man of good resurrection, and who was a man of good judgment, and who was a man of good decision is concerned. Only one question was put to him, and that was, "Are you a good citizen?" and he said, "I am a good citizen." He was then asked, "Do you know what a good citizen is?" and he said, "I know what a good citizen is." He was then asked, "What is a good citizen?" and he said, "A good citizen is one who is