A BRITISHER ON THE BENCH JUDGE BENET'S QUEER IDEA OF CON-

STITUTIONAL LAW,

He Does not Realize the Difference Between his Native Country, where there is no Written Constitution, and his Adopted Country, where Written Constitutions are the Source and Limit of all Authority.

[Special to News and Courier.] COLUMBIA, October 1.- Judge W. C. grand jury, which has created some- is to declare that the earlier act is set what of a sensation. He took up the aside as superseded by the latter one. dispensary law and delivered quite an argument upon it.

is another matter which behooves you courts set aside the decision and sustain and me to take into consideration, and the acts of Parliament as the higher which it is my duty to charge you. I authority. But whatever be the source refer to the dispensary law. Since last of this extraordinary power it certainly we sat here, at the June term, Gover- is not found in the Constitution. Yet it nor Tiliman has issued a proclamation of the state that informing the people of the State that the dispensary Act of 1893 is of force islative department is rendered of none effect by the judicial department. And land. No doubt you are aware that the dispensary act of 1892 was decided to be unconstitutional by a majority of the Supreme Court, one Associate Ju-tice dissenting. That adverse decision was made after the act of 1892 had been in effect repealed and superseded by the act of 1893, but the court did not and distinct. consider nor pass upon the act of 1893.

That act stands upon the statute book to-day unrepealed and unaffected bound as officers of the law to do all in our power to enforce it, and I charge you that it is your sworn duty to pre-sent any violations of that law which may come under your notice or which may be reported to you or submitted to you. It is just as much your duty as violations of law.

Unfortunately much opposition has of it have been openly counselled and commended as a patriotic duty. This opposition has been directed chiefly to izes constables to make search and seizures. To encourage and intensify this opposition the cry has been raised that the liberty of the citizen is in danger. committee, first reading, second read-and that the sanctity of the home is ing, third reading, the debate and being desecrated. It is well to be on amendments, the passage by a branch our guard against any measure that of the General Assembly, the sending threatens our individual rights as citi- to the other branch; there to go through the privacy and sanctity of our homes. It is the enrolment, the approval and signawell to be on our guard also against the ture of the Governor. specious cry of liberty and home when raised, as in this case, without just vest the court with these powers, but cause. Nothing is more potent and it is unsatisfactory to consider that it is beneficent in a righteous cause, nothing an usurped and not a conferred power, is more mischievous and misleading in If there is to be a Constitutional Conan unrighteous cause, than such a vention it will be worthy of considerapopular cry. If it be the cry of the pation whether to confer this power or triot, jealous of our rights, we should not. If this great power is to be exergive it good heed. If it come from the cised by the courts then surely it should disappointed politician, or even from Constitution. If is to be exercised then the misguided patriot, we must disregard it. As I understand the dispensary act I can assure you, gentlemen, that the liberty of the citizen is not in peril, nor is the sanctity of the home in

danger of desecration. The provisions relating to search and seizure authorize nothing new. Similar powers have always been exercised by the revenue officers and other officers of the law. It is true that a man's house is his castle, across the threshold | inoperative by the judicial department of which, be it ever so lowly, reither of the government, which constituking, nor president, nor governor dare tionally has no more power to repeal go without his permission. Such is the law of South Carolina, and such may it ever be. But when a man makes use of his house to harbor a criminal, or as a depository for stolen or smuggled goods, then be that home bigh or humble the officer of the law. armed with the warrant of the law. has the right to enter it in the name of the law and make search and

Such is the law in every civilized country. Similarly, under the dispen-sary law, if a man uses his house for a bar room for the sale of liquor, or as a club room for the dispensing of liquor for a price, or as a storehouse for contraband liquors, the dispensary constable, armed with a warrant, may lawfully enter that house and make search and seizure. The householder cannot invoke the law's protection of his home while he makes use of it as a means of concealing his violation of law, or of pursuing an unlawful business. It is not the purpose of the law, nor the intention of its framers, that a house should be searched because there may be liquor in it. Liquor lawfull; there is safe, and the law will protect its owner in the lawful use of it. But liquor unlawfully there is not safe, and should not be safe there or anywhere else, and search for and seizure of such is not the unreasonable search and

seizure which the Constitution forbids. That is a pernicious doctrine which has sometimes been taught, that the citizen does not owe obedience to the dispensary law until the Supreme Court shall have passed upon it and decided its constitutionality or unconstitutionality. I charge you that it is kind, and whenever he spoke at much the duty of every citizen to obey the law as long as it stands upon the statute books unrepealed or unannulled by a decision of that court of last resort. type proof. Among the men now pro-It is a matter of common knowledge that the Supreme Court is now considering the dispensary act of 1893 in the light of the Constitution. The decision long address in writing read it over has not yet been filed. It is ours to once and then stand up before an audiact in compliance with the law as it

Before leaving this subject I shall has been hardly any one prominent in briefly advert to this power which is public life who has sought to excel in exercised by our courts, circuit and this wonderful mental accomplishsuperior, in common with the United ment. Probably Mr. Wilson, of West States Courts-the power, I mean, of Virginia, can do better at it than any rendering laws null and void by declar- other man in Congress. ing them to be uncoestitutional. This power has been exercised since the revolution, and strange to say, it is neither inherent in the courts themselves nor was it conferred upon them by the constitutions which created them. Strictly speaking it is itself an unconstitutional exercise of power. By long continued and unopposed custom it may be said to have become the

common law of the courts. In the early days of the Republic the Supreme Court at Washington and other courts in natural imitation began to assume this extraordinary but unbest motives and perhaps because of the necessities of the situation. It may be testimony that it was simply the perpetuation and expansion of the power exercised by the State courts and the privy council in colonial days, for it is a matter of history that the colonial courts would sometimes decide a local Act of Assembly to be invalid if it was shown to have exceeded the power conferred by the royal charter, and the privy council | headache. 25c.

in Lordon, acting as Supreme Court of Appeals for all the colonies, decided conflicts between laws and charters.

Indeed the learned Judge Cooley observed that it is "worthy of note that the first case in which a legislative enactment was declared unconstitutional and void on the ground of incompati-bility with the Constitution of the State, was decided under one of these royal charters," referring to a Rhode Island case. Certain it is no power like this has ever been exercised by the English courts or the courts of any other country. There the legislative body that enacts laws is the only body Benet delivered from the Bench in the that repeals or annuls them. The ut-Richland County Court House this most that an Euglish court can do morning a remarkable charge to the when the Acts of Parliament conflict

Another rule is thatwhen there is a conflict between an Act of Parliament Mr. Foreman and gentlemen, there and a judicial decision the English it may also be said that the veto power lodged by the Constitution exclusively in the executive is thus assumed by the judiciary. And this in face of the fundamental doctrine that the three departments, the executive, judicial and legislative, must be kept separate

Thus we have two departments with the power of veto, the Governor and the judiciary, and two departments by the decision of the Supreme Court. with the power to repeal—the legisla-lt is the law of the land. You as grand jurors and I as circuit judge are equally ment by the judicial department upon the powers and prerogatives of the exexutive and the legislative, utterly without warrant in the constitutions, State and Federal, has gone to greater length than could have been foreseen both here and elsewhere. It seldom attracts the attention of the general it is for good cause shown to present public. It is only when, as in the case to nicides, burglaries, larcenies or other of the dispensary law, a measure which public. It is only when, as in the case has come home to the people and affected them closely has been declared been industriously stirred up and kept | null and void, that the people find to alive in some parts of the State against | their surprise that the writing, "I conthe the dispensary law and violations | cur," by a majority of one in a court of three operates as a repeal of the meas-

In contrast to this simple and sumthat provision of the law which author- mary process the formalities attending the passage of the Act: The introduction, placing on the Calendar, the printing, referring to a committee, report of he same formalities, the f

It may be well, it may be wise, to intion whether to confer this power or liquor dealer, the liquor drinker or the be in terms conferred on them by the should it be in terms denied them. Certainly if it is to be exercised it should be specifically conferred. Thus would much unpleasant friction between the different departments be removed. Then no longer would the anomalous condition of affairs exist wherein laws stand unrepealed by the only power that can lawfully repeal them-the Legislature-and yet are cancelled and annulled and rendered than it has to enact laws.

Memorized Speeches.

| From the Boston Herald.] Thomas B. Reed has never shown that he possessed the remarkable power of verbal memory that some of our public men have had. Consequently it is not surprising to hear that the speech he delivered at Old Orchard a week ago was quite different from the speech which he had caused to be printed in advance for the use of the newspapers. Probably Mr. Reed could not deliver a long discourse from memory if he tried to do it. Few men have this power in the superlative degree which Roscoe Conkling had it. No one equaled him in feats of verbal recitation among our modern public men. When he prepared a speech of 12,000 words with which to open a campaign it was his habit to have it put in type in advance, to memorize it, and then to repeat it word for word before a great audience. Once he had a "campaign-opener" in advance in the office, put in type, on the New York "Times." The "Times" reporter took slips of the speech to the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where the speech was delivered, and followed Mr. Conkling was letter-perfect in the recitation, but that he transposed one passage of considerable length, uttering it at a later time than he had intended. yet not altering a word, and the speech was so divided by topics that this was possible without affecting the force of the argument with the audience. Mr. Blaine had no special power of this length on any formal occasion he always wrote out what he had to say and read it from manuscript or from the minent there is no one who excels Mr. Cleveland in this power of verbal memory. Mr. Cleveland can prepare a ence and read it without changing a word. Since Mr. Conkling's time there

[Harper's Bazar.]

"Why do you call old man Johnson a pirate?"
"He kicked me off the place the other night."

"That doesn't make a pirate of him." "Doesn't eh? Well, what is a pirate but a free-booter, then?"

A Good Appetite.

Always - accompanies good health, authorized power, no doubt from the and an absence of appetite is an indication of something wrong. The universal ven by those who have Letter. used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its merits in restoring the appetite, and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine.

> Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. tilliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick

JAS. D. NANCE CAMP.

Tribute to the Memory of the Late Thos. J. Maffett.

The James D. Nance Camp, No. 336, U. C. V., met in the courthouse on Monday, October 1st, at 11 a. m.
Commander J. W. Gary called the

Camp to order. The minutes of the last meeting were read and sustained. New members enrolled: A. W. T.

Simmons and J. W. M. Simmons. In the absence of Dr. Holland, chairman of the committee appointed to raise funds to reimburse the Adjutant for money paid out by him, the Adjutant reported that the money had been raised and turned over to him. The

committee was discharged. Rev. E. P. McClintock, chairman of committee to draft resolutions on the death of T. J. Maffett, made the fol-

owing report: Your committee would report: Sergeant Thomas J. Maffett was born in this county April 25th, 1840, and died at his home at Silver Street, July 30th, The secession of South Carolina oc-

corred just as he reached his majority and he was called to consider the claims of the State for his service as a soldier as the first exercise of his young manhood. The decision was promptly made and he enlisted in Company C which soon constituted a part of the Third Regiment of South CarolinaVolunteers. At the expiration of twelve months he re-enlisted for the war with his regiment. Of robust build and buoyaut health he was always ready for the march or the picket post or any other duty or any other hardshin that came into the experience of the sol-dier in the army of Northern Virginia. With the exception of one furlough of thirty days, to bring home for burial the body of his brother, D. S. Maffett, he was not absent a single day from his place in the ranks and rarely if ever missed even a roll call. He stood in his place in all the numerous and hardfought battles in which the Third Regiment reflected so much honor on South Carolina, and contributed to the world-wide renown for valor and heroism of the Confederate soldier-valor and heroism that has not been excelled in the history of any cause or of any soldiery. We append a partial list of the more important battles in which he participated: First Battle of Manassas, Williamsburg, the battles around Richmond, Maryland Heights, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Spottsylva-nia, Petersburg, Cold Harbor and Ben-

Some of your committee sustained to Sergeant Maffett the close relation of messmate throughout the war and uniformly cheerful disposition and of the States of the late Confederacy in census has meanwhile been but 134 per genial spirit and many sterling traits of his character as we learned them about the camp fire and on the march and on the field of battle in those fou

long, long years.
When the war closed he selected farming as his pursuit and was happily married in 1866 to Miss Frances Werts of Silver Street. In their prosperou home he spent the rest of his days in the enjoyment of the esteem of hi neighbors and of a large circle of friends. He always took active interest in the affairs of his county and

State. We find his name on the roll of this Camp at its organization and you remember that he very generally attended your regular meetings, and took a hearty interest in all your affairs. He ling and Texas more than tripling was a delegate from this Camp to the their respective populations within that meeting of the United Confederate period. Except in the newly settled Veterans at Birmingham, Ala., April Territories of the West this increase is horses, number of the respective populations within that number of the respective populations with the respective population with the respective population with the respective populati the week before his death.

est pride. His genial disposition and soldierly qualities of character greatly encrease in the States composing the late his name or to neglect his memory. 2. That we devote a page of our min-

ute book to his memory.
3. That we assure his wife and daughter of our hearty sympathy in their great loss and sore bereavement. 4. That we direct our secretary to

E. P. McCLINTOCK, N. H. YOUNG, W. G. PETERSON,

M. J. SCOTT, Committee.

The report was unanimously adopt-The report of W. W. Riser, chairman

of barbecue committee, showed that the great orator. He discovered that there was still due him for expenses. \$21.80. On motion of George Johnstone, Esq.,

committee was appointed consisting of O. L. Schumpert, as chairman, W. Y. Fair and John M. Kinard to solicit subscriptions to reimburse Mr. Riser. On motion the Camp adjourned to meet on the first Monday in January, regular meeting.

J. W. GARY, Commander. C. F. BOYD, Adjutant.

Best Novels.

The Chicogo Inter Ocean offers the following as an excellent, though limited, list of the best books for one to read: The best historical novel-"Ivanhoe." The best dramatic novel-"The Count of Monte Cristo." The best domestic novel-"The Vicar

Wakefield." The best marine novel-"Mr. Midshipman Easy.' The best country life novel-"Adam

The best military novel-"Charles O'Malley." The best religious novel-"Ben-Hur." The best sporting novel—"Sarchedon. The best political novel—"Lothair." The best novel written for a purpose 'Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The best imaginative novel-"She." The best pathetic novel-"The Old Curiosity Shop." The best humorous novel-"The Pickvick Papers." The best Irish novel—"Handy Andy." The best Scotch novel-"The Heart

The best English novel-"Yanity Fair." The best American novel—"The Scarlet The best sensational novel—"The man in White." The best novel of all-"Vanity Fair."

of Midlothian."

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

THE SOUTH SINCE THE WAR. The lotal loss of personal property as-

ITS WONDERFUL RECOVERY AND GROWTH IN THIRTY YEARS.

An Increase of More than Seven Million in Population and More than Two Billion Dollars in the Assured Value of Property-The Richest and Most Flourishing Part of the Union,

which the terrible cyclone of civil war assessed wealth of the Confederacy in had left upon the land.

assessed wealth of the Confederacy in 1865 (at the close of the war) and in

of the several States had also toppled over, and they must needs be rebuilt. The entire system of labor had been do with his newly found freedom. and which presented obstacles hardly less formidable than had been the armies

of Grant and Sherman.

8	1860 and 1890, and the in	crease t	nerei
a	POPULATION		L
	State. 1890.		ncreas
b	Virginia* 2.418,774	1,596,318	822,
r	North Carolina 1,617,917	992,622	625,
•	South Carolina 1, 51,149	703,708	447.3
	Georgia 1,838,353	1,057,285	780.0
d	Florida 391,422	140.425	250.
v	Alabama 1,513,017	964,231	548,8
y s,	Mississippi 1,2:9,600	791,305	498.
	Louisiaua 1,118,587	7:8,002	410,
S	Texas	604,212	1,631,
a	Tennessee 1,767,518	1,109,801	657,
	Arkansas 1,123,179	335,450	692.
s	At amondan in initial		
f	Total 16 9,069 46	0 103 3207	7 905
	*Includes West Virgina.	10, 100,020,19	13000
-	I Therades west virgina.		

From the above it will be notwithstanding the intervening war, | Irish potatoes, in less than one generation the population of the States in question has increased in the aggregate 80 per cent, Florida and Arkausas more than doub-25th and 26th of this year, and was unparalleled. It even exceeds that of present and greatly enjoyed the annual the North Atlantic divison, composed meeting of the survivors of this county of the New England States with New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In view of these facts we recommend | This division has in recent years enjoyed the adoption of the following resolu- a prosperity so marked as to arouse a jealousy in other sections of the Union. Resolved, 1. That in the death of and to provoke charges of special leg-Thomas J. Maffett the James D. Nance islation in its favor. Yet its popula-Camp is called to mourn the loss of a tion has increased only from 10,594.268 gallant comrade whose record will be in 1860 to 17,301,545 in 1890, an increase cherished as a matter of just and hon- of 6,807,277, or only 64 pericent—a rate

deared him to us his comrades and we Confederacy.
we will not allow ourselves to forget The valuation placed upon property for taxation is also in a geneal way a fair indication of the material condition of a country at the time of the

assessment. The following table shows the value put upon taxable real estate in the eleven Confederate States for 1870 and transmit this paper to his family and a and 1890, the amounts for 1870 being copy to the papers of this county for reduced 20 per cent to bring them to a

	COID VAIGACION.		
	ASSESSED VALUATION O States. Virginiao North Carolina	1890. \$393,518,641	*ATE TANED 1870 \$300,032,63 66,665,60
	South Carolina Georgia	90,042,723 225,651,915	95,595,741 115,158,572
•	Florida	60,586,574 154,709,484 117,004,402	16,158,15: 93,778,43- 94,522,76:
t	Texas	159,619,875 524,893,098 297,872,811	153,074,760 77,749,240 178,428,300
,	Arkansas	169,417,158	50,081,84
,	Total	2,208,970,613	51,241,746,008

Unfortunately no report of such assessed valuation for 1865 is now obtainable, but the figures reported show that from 1860 to 1870, five years after the war closed, the assessed value of real estate taxed in the Confederacy had shrunk \$613,167,675. This amount represents mainly the assessed value of buildings, fences and other improvements destroyed by the war and not restored five years after its close. it would doubtlese be safe to say that before any recuperation had begun there would have been found a shrinkage of fully \$800,000,000, and the assessed valuation of real estate in the States of the late Confederacy in 1864 would prob-

ably have been (in coin) about \$1,054,-913.683. The amount of shrinkage in the value of personal property during the period is not so easily ascertained. It must be remembered that in 1860, according to the report of the eighth census, there was of taxable property in the Union 3,953,760 persons designated as "slave population," and differentiated regions.—Medical World. into "black and mulatto, male and female." Of this population the late Confederate States were credited with 5,521,110, all of whom evidently were included for assessment with other personal property for the census year. The following table shows the assessed value of all personal property

taxed in the States comprising the Confederacy for 1870 and 1890—the amounts for 1870 having been decreased 20 per cent to reduce them to coin valuation: 37,645,289 51,534,930 66,617,042 9,826,522 North Carolina. South Carolina.. 104,273.091 49,767,877 74,700.005 257,005,507 ississippi ouisiana. Cexas....

Arkansas.

89,887,280 65,320,597

sessed for taxation from 1860 to 1870, as as shown by the table, is \$1,988,784,213. In this is included the value of slave

459, leaves as the assessed value of

sonal property taxed, (slaves omitted,) from \$927,500,074 to 490,080,246, cr\$437,-

This shrinkage, as in the case of

the loss must have been meanwhile re-

1890 may therefore be thus stated:

CLASS OF PROPERTY.

It will be seen that the loss of \$1,400,-

000,000 in assessed values accruing from

the war has been not only fully re-

The gain of \$2,129,423, 394 in the as-

of ex-Confederate soldiers and their

.. \$3,511,837,061 \$1,382,413,757

Real estate \$2,278,790,613 \$1,054,913,783 Personal Property 1,243,046,448 327,500,047

proyerty, the amount of which is unknown, and can be only approximated It is noticed that the value of live stock upon farms, and of farm implements and machinery averages for the years 1870, 1880 and 1890 about onehalf of the total assessed value of all taxable personal property. The value of such stock, implements and ma-

To keep its armies reinforced it had, slave property \$1,551,344,385, or about

[J. K. Upton in Harper's Weekly]. In April, 1865, the so-called Southern | chinery in 1860 was \$463,750,037, and in Confederacy yielded to the Union this relation held good, then the value forces, its surviving officers and men of personal property (slaves omitted) returning to peaceful avocations. For would have been double the amount, four years it had maintained an un- or \$927,500,074, which amount taken equal struggle, sometimes fierce and at from the total assessment, \$2,478,844,all times unremitting.

as was aptly said, robbed the cradle \$440 per capita. If this result is corand the grave. Not less exhaustive rect, there must then have been a had been its drain upon the material shrinkage of value in the Confederate resources of the eleven States of which | States between 1860 and 1870, of perit was composed. Failing to obtain official recognition by foreign countries, it could not anticipate future 439,828. revenues by loans, and thus, without credit abroad, it necessarily depended real estate, is to the year 1870, not 1865, mainly upon its own resources to main- when the war closed. Considerable of tain its armies and to support the women and children, the aged and the stored, and in this case it is safe to anhelpless, within its borders. The sup- sume that, exclusive of slaves, there ply afforded was frequently shared was a loss in the Confederate States of with the invading Union armies, personal property taxed during the which were constantly going up and war of \$100,000,000 making the value down throughout the Confederacy, of assessed personal property in 1865 seeking what they might devour or only \$327,500,074. This loss, taken destroy. Consequently at the close of with that of real estate and improvethe contest little of personal estate re- ments, \$800,000,000, indicates a total mained in this devastated country, and loss to the Confederacy of actual tangiof the realty, although the soil was left, ble assessable property from 1860 to houses had been demolished or burned, 1865 of \$1,400,000,000, and this includes fences appropriated for camp fires by no "consequential damages," arising both armies, and timber used for from the diversion of wealth producing bridges and fortifications; everywhere laborers to a consuming and destroythere were marks of the ravages ing soldiery. A comparison of the

During the storm the political fabrics uprooted, and the colored man, the former laborer, half dazed, was wandering idly about, not knowing what to Such were the conditions which confronted the ex-soldiers of the Conederacy as they reached their homes in that pleasant spring month of 1865,

The ex-soldiers, however, and evidently all concerned, went to work with a will, and of the results of their labor and enterprise the publications of the eleventh census will help to tell. There is perhaps no surer indication portions no such increase is recorded of the prosperity of a country than the elsewhere in the country. It repreincrease of its population. The followno table shows the nonulation of each

values			
o tax-			
ation.			
of in-			
The rapidly increasing value of in-			
dustries in the Confederate States is			
25 250,998 well shown in the following table.			
95 CHARACTLE OF INDUSTRY,			
.778,601			
,708,493			
1,105,455			
5,461,291			
Alternative and the second			
7,850,142			

value of \$415,007,709 \$381,778,601 dings, 2,009,305,988 1,850,708,493 turing s, total re of cot-40,165,074 6,647,062 12 417.369 Butter, pounds of.....

1,355 522 812,838 6,352,166 1,742,638 Horses, number of.... These largely increased values in 1890 above those of 1860 show only in part the actual increase since the war, but they show that notwithstanding the changed methods of labor, the destruc-tion and upheavals of war, the States which failed to establish their independent government have prospered under the old flag quite as well as any of their sisters in the Union, and have a record of prosperity in the eleventh census of

which they may well be proud. Not only in material wealth, but in the education of its people, have the States comprising the late Confederacy made commendable gains.

The education statistics previous to 1880 are not very satisfactory for any parts of the Union, but the eleventh census shows expenditures on account of public common shools for the States of the late Confederacy to have been \$13,327,813 for 1890, against \$6,649,809 for 1850, a gain of more than 100 per cent in that decade alone. The illiterate of 10 years of age or

over of these States have also decreased in number during the last decade 155, 051, notwithstanding the large increase of population. The percentage of persons over 10 years of age unable to read or write in 1880 was 43, in 1890 but 32, and this improvement has all been accomplished without the aid of public land grants or other charities.

Newspaper English

He kissed her back .- Atlanta Constitution. She fainted upon his departure .-

Lynn Union. She seated herself upon his entering. -Aldia Democrat. She whipped him upon his return. Burlington Hawkeye.

How about the woman who was hurt in the fracas?-Railway Age. He kicked the tramp upon his setting down.-American Pharmacist. We thought she sat down upon her being asked .-- Saturday Gossip., He kissed her passionately upon her

reappearance.--Jackson Souvenir. A Chicago footpat was shot in the tunnel.-Western Medical Reporter, Chicago. We feel compelled to refer to the poor woman who was shot in the oil

"Why Is He So Irritable?"

This question is often heard and nearly as often unanswered. It is not always remembered, as it should be, that the occasion of ill-temper and irritability is often to be 20 per cent to reduce them to coin valuation:

assessed valuation of Personal Property is tortured with rheumatism, how can 17,622; against license, 49,595, a majority Can a confirmed dyspeptic | traffic of 1,933. be expected to be cheerful and always ready to tell a funny story? The only way to remove the difficulty is to get 30.687.642 at the cause. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, 47.200.344 impure blood and liver troubles yield 47,30,331 impure blood and liver troubles yield the best safety and the blood and liver troubles yield the best safety at the blood's Sarsaparilla; this is why it is to Hood's Sarsaparilla; this is why it is to Hood's Sarsaparilla; this is why it is the World's Fair. Chicago, 1894, being good, therefore leading physicians 25,597,428 effective tranquilizer, a peaceful messenger, and a preventive of domestic the World's Fair, Chicago, 1894, being good, therefore leading physicians the only blood-purifier admitted to be recommend Ayer's Pills, especially as a .\$1,243,046,448 \$490,060,246 quarrels.

A TALK WITH MRS, PEARY. She Expects to go Back to Greenland for Her Husband Next Summer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Mrs. Peary, the plucky wife of the Arctic explorer, who arrived in Washington vesterday and is now at her mother's home, corrected some impressions about the

Peary expedition to-day. "I am at a loss to understand the city of food," she said. "There was plenty of provisions, and only once, in last May, when the weather was too bad for the hunters to go out after deer for two or three days, did the supply of deer meat run out. Then we had seal likely to fall to 20,000. meat. No, it is not so bad when properly cooked, but I shouldn't like it as Democratic nomination the young Dea steady diet. The sealers consider it mocracy ran the Confederate veterans excellent, however. We had an abun- out of the party by the personal war dance of vegetable and farinaceous food and plenty of tea and coffee, and really favorite, Gen. Clement A. Evans. He and plenty of tea and coffee, and really I cannot overcome my surprise at the ridiculous stories about the shortage. who said it was time for crutches to be "I left Lieut, Peary with a plentiful supply of everything. Together we went over the food and made an in-

back. I regretted leaving very much." "What kind of a winter did you have?" "It was terrific. The storms were silver men. An instance of Confede-stylish Hats for young men and old indescribable. The loss of a portion of rate discontent was exhibited to-day in men which I will offer to the trade at our oil supply made our experience harder than it would otherwise have the Rev. Dr. T. H. Cleveland, the been. We lost half our oil supply, and were compelled to put up with short rations of fuel. This made every one more or less miserable, and in such a state of nervousness, you know, a person is liable to make mountains out of little things that would not be noticed to the results of the Rev. Dr. T. H. Cleveland, the well-known Presbyterian preacher and the Chaplain of the Fulton County Veterars' Association, approached the polls. He picked up a Democratic ticket, and folding Mr. Atkinson's name, was about to tear it off. Major little things that would not be noticed. Bob Guinn approached and asked him. little things that would not be noticed

ventory of everything, and if anything

furnished from the ship's stores before

the Falcon left. I did not want to come

had been needed it would have been

f good spirits prevailed. "It is a mistake," Mrs. Peary went | land finally said: on, "to allude to my husband as a "I can't swallow Atkinson without and having the advantage of being on seeker for the North Pole. His object some help. Hie's a bitter pill for me. the inside where I could get the benehas been, and still is, to delineate the Get me a glass of water." north coast of Greenland.

"Will you return to your husband next year?' "That depends upon the American people," responded the energetic woman with a cherry smile. "My husband and I have about reached the end stored but that the assessed value of property taxed in 1890 was \$729, 423,304 in excess of that of like property in of our resources in outfitting expediions, and have expended something over \$50,000. I have made no plans yet. If it is possible I shall fit out a ship essed value of taxed property between next summer and return to Greenland." 1865 and 1890 is the result of the efforts associates, and is, indeed, a victory of more renown than war could possibly have given. Except in recently settled sents a gain of 153 per cent. while that

weather. She is getting along very nicely now." Mr. Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn, who was a member of Peary Auxiliary Expedition, has a leading article in the the Standard-Union on anonymous statements purporting to be made by some members of the Peary party. These statements are to the effect that

had there been any real necessity to go after them, and by the further fact that in another cache near the headquarters, 2,600 pounds of untouched provisions were stored. Many men in Brooklyn, who get fresh meat at one meal a day, do not feel called upon to complain of hardship or of short rations. The glass roof of Anniversary Lodge and the coal oil did not prove the success which was expected. But the results scarcely rise above the importance of

minor annoyances. The truth of the matter seems to be that until the return of the party, baffled and disappointed, from the inland ice, everything went well, and enthusiasm and courage were at high tide. Subsequent to that event, when it became obvious that the hopes of the expedition for a brilliant success were, to a degree, frustrated, repining and dissatisfaction took the not unnatural form of complaint and criticism towards the leader. Lieut. Peary's own record is the best answer to all objections. He has asked none of his men to go where he has not led; has shared their rations from first to last; has returned every man who wished to come in good health and good order to his home, and has remained at his post to make another, and doubtless successful, attempt upon the inland ice.

What Every Lover Thinks.

That the maid that he woods is the fairest Of all that the solemn stars see; That her voice is the richest and rarest Of all that have been or will be; That her step when she walks is the lightest-That her movements are made with

more ease Than the flag's when it nods to the zephyr, Or fern's when it bends to the breeze.

That her tresses by far are sleekest E'er seen since the launch of the ark; And her eyes when she sighs are the meekest That ever made mankind their mark; That her brow is the noblest and purest

That Time, the gray scribe, e'er wrote

And her lips when she smiles just the sweetest A lover's e'er feasted upon. That the tenets she holds are the sound-

Of which this old world ever heard. And her logical lore the profoundest-Though others may deem it absurd; That the songs that she sings are the dearest

Of gems ever strewed upon earth; And she of all treasures the grandest Since treasures and pleasures had birth. -ALFRED E. HOSTELLEY.

No License Won in Atkansas by 1,933.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 27

found in the physical condition of the The complete returns on the liquor persons affected. What is the use of license question in the recent State eleche be expected to be affable and against the continuation of our liquor

Confusion as to the choice of a blood-

GEORGIA'S MAJORITY REDUCED. Atkinson, Democrat, Elected Governor by

About 20,000 Majority. ATLANTA, Oct. 3.-W. Y. Atkiuson Democrat, was elected Governor of Georgia to-day by a majority largely

reduced from that given to Governor Northen two years ago.

The best returns at midnight indicate a full vote, but a falling off of certainly stories that are printed about the scar- fifty per cent. of the Democratic majority. Gov. Northen received in 1890, 140,492 votes, against 68,990 for Peek,

Populist. If Atkinson has 30,000 majority to-day it is more than his most sanguine friends hope for. It is more In the campaign which led up to the

relegated to the rear. The nomination of Atkinson was so distasteful to the veterans that fully 15,000 of them bolted the Democratic ticket to-day and voted for James K. Hines, the Populist nominee. In addition to this the speeches of

Secretary Hoke Smith in advocacy of Mr. Cleveland's financial policy had net Drawers, Teck Scarfs, Four in the effect of driving away many free Hands and Windsor Scarfs, Also Bob Guinn approached and asked him to vote the straight ticket. Dr. Cleve-

The water was brought, and as the

doctor shoved his ballot in he shut his eyes and took a big swallow of water. "There now," he exclaimed, "I've swallowed Atkinson bodily, but I had to wash him down with a glass of water."

One of the surprises of the campaign was the heavy Populist vote given in Fulton County, in which Atlanta is situated. The normal Democratic maority is 4,000. It looks at midnight as "The baby," she added with a bright, motherly glance in her eyes when the reporter inquired about Miss Marie, "was never sick a day in her life until we reached St. John's, and some of the 400. Floyd reduces her Democratic maparty jokingly said that civilization did jority from 1,000 to 600. Pike turns not agree with her. I am inclined to over and gives a Populist majority. of the North Atlantic division of the think it was stale condensed milk and Oconee increases her Populist majorithe change of water and the warm ty 250. Grantville, in Atkinson's hom county, gives Hines 91, against 105 for

Atkinson The Populist campaign in Georgia was not run upon the wild Western plan, but upon thoroughly conserva-tive lines. The negro counties of South Georgia vote Democratic, giving the biggest majorities. Col. Hines to-night thinks the returns so close that he de-

The story about the short supply of food is materially affected by the fact that six months' provisions for the inland ice party of eight men were cached at the end of the march, 125 miles. and could have been remarks. sum of \$50,000.

The building is now going to ruin, while ex-Attorney-General Ely, a Confederate veteran, is an inmate of the county poorhouse, within sight of the ouilding which the people had erected for such men as he.

INFORMATION.

-China has at last one railway, the short line conecting Tien-tsin with Shan hai-kwan. -The area of the United States is slight-

ly over 3,000,000 square miles, excluding Alaska. -A French electrician has invented fish-catching net with an electric light to attract them

-It is the boast of Germany that she possesses the greatest number of political parties, there being no less than thirty-two -The aerial space within the limit of our vision is calculated to have a diameter of 420,000,000 miles, and a circumference 1,329,742,000,000 miles. -It has been computed that the death

rate of the globe is 68 per minute 97,790 per day, or 35,717,790 per year. The birth rate is 70 per minute -It is computed by a Scotch paper

that there are now enough paupers in Great Britain to form four abreast, a procession considerably over 100 miles in -It is said that an elephant has been taught to take up the "collection" in some

of the Hindu temples. It goes around with a basket extended from the trunk. with a basket extended from the trunk.

One of the greatest natural curiosities Dry Goods, Shoes, in Central America is a water volcano, in Guatemala. Its apex is 14,450 feet above the level of the sea, and cultivated fields and forest trees extend almost to to its summit. It occasionally vents forth torrents of pure, cold water. -The substitution of camels as working animals for horses and oxen is going on

rapidly in many parts of Russia. In some provinces the only horses in use are for riding or driving to light vehicles. The camel is clumsy, but for heavy hauling he is admirable. -The latest invention of the watchmaking industry is the application of

phonography. A Geneva watchmaker has replaced the ringing machinery of watches and alarms by plaques in vulcanized rubber, upon which are engraved a series of words, which are spoken as by a phonograph when the vibrating point passed over the plaques.

—A French statistician says that the number of men and women in France is

more nearly equal than in any other country of the world, there being only 1,007 woman to 1,000 men. In Switzerland there are 1,064 men to 1,000 women, and in Greece only 933. In Hong Kong, according to this authority, there are 366 women to 1,000 men. -The total number of newspapers pub-

lished in the world at present is estimated at about 50,000. United States and Canada, 20,933; Germany, 6,000; Great Britian, 8,000; France, 4,300, Japan, 2,000; Italy, 1,500; Austria-Hungary, 1,200; Asia, ex-clusive of Japan, 1,000; Spain, 850; Russia 800; Australia 800; Greece, 600; Switzer-land, 450; Holland, 300; Belgium, 300; all others, 1,000. Of these more that half are printed in the English language.

Identified.

Toots-Is Miss Florence at home? Maid - Let me see - red hair, turn-up ose, no moustache to speak of - yes, sir; come right in.

To remove the constipated habit, the purifier is unnecessary. There is but only safe treatment is a course of Ayer's one best Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. Pills, followed by a laxative diet. Most family physic,

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! Men's Fornishing Goods and Hats

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY NEW line of Fall and Winter Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Collars and Cuffs, Overshirts, Night Shirts, Unlaundried Shirts, Laundried Shirts, Cotton Flan-

Everything Desirable.

No old stock of shelf-worn goods at any price. A great many express sur-prise that I am able to sell goods so cheap. But beginning on the eve of the Democratic reduction of the Tariff, "I can't swallow Atkinson without and having the advantage of being on fit of these reductions for my customers, and having my expenses figured down to the very lowest notch, I have been able to make extraordinary low prices on my goods, and am figuring on closer profits than even now to meet the expectations of the trade this Fall. Remember that I sell strictly for cash, but that you pay no fancy prices for anything at my store. Come and see me in my new store room in the Post-

"Cinco and Luxus."

We like for our customers to have the best things that money will buy and to give them a good cigar when they wast a smoke. We have placed on sale The Celebrated "Cinco" Cigar at 5c, six for 25c; and "Luxus" at 10c or by Otto Eisenlohr & Bros., Philadel-phia, and are regarded the best made, and retailed at 5c and 10c. Stop in and try them while waiting for your mail.

A. C. JONES, "THE HABERDASHER."

New Postoffice Building, Newberry, S. C.

Cotton Five Cents!

These are stubborn facts that touch

us all. We are doing all in our power

to lighten the burden. Now notice-This we will GUARANTEE

to sell all classes of Millinery, Notions, and Furnishing Goods

10 to 25 Per Cent Don't take this statement for it but come in and let us show you to prove

it. Come whether you buy or not. See and he convinced. If the above statement is not in all particulars entirely true, don't buy a cent's worth from us.

Davenport & Kenwick.

Jewelers.

WE HAVE CAST OUR LOT IN with the people of Newberry, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. We shall keep a nice lot of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, We have the langest stock of Speciacles this side of Atlanta, and we are

prepared to fit the most difficult cases of deranged vision that Spectacles will benefit. With an experience of twenty-five years at the bench, we are competent to do all kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing, and especially so-

licit hard jobs that other jewelers have

We have come to stay.
DANIELS & CO., At Dr. Hale's Drug Store.