

QUALIFICATION OF JURORS QUESTIONED.

Can One Serve on a Jury Who is Not a Qualified Voter?

Special to The State. Charleston, Dec. 19.—The far-reaching question—as affects the business transacted at this session of the court of common pleas—of the constitutional disqualification of a juror who is not a qualified elector, was set for argument before Judge Benet at 2 o'clock this afternoon. At the appointed hour a distinguished array of counsel—representing both sides of the question and constituting nearly the entire bar—were gathered in the court room.

The defeated lawyers in nearly every important case tried during the term read affidavits going to show that one or more members of the juries in the respective cases were disqualified by non-payment of poll tax and the absence of their names from the registration books as qualified electors, and one attorney, Mr. Joseph W. Barnwell, gave notice that while opposed to the setting aside of the verdicts on account of the disqualification of jurors, he would take advantage of the decision of the court if it sustained the objection under discussion in a case that had been heard by the court and in which he had appeared as counsel.

Among the counsel who actively arrayed themselves on the respective sides of the question were: For the motion to set aside the verdict—Mr. W. St. Julien Jervey, Buist & Buist, Nathans & Sinkley, W. M. Fitch, Young & Curtis and others. Opposed to the motion were: J. P. K. Bryan, Mitchell & Smith, Joseph W. Barnwell, Mordecai & Gadsden and others. Mr. W. St. Julien Jervey opened the argument maintaining that the provisions of the constitution regarding the qualifications of a juror were mandatory and that the court had held that a verdict could not stand when participated in by a juror who was not a qualified elector. Mr. Jervey was followed by Mr. H. A. M. Smith and others. The discussion consumed the afternoon.

Spanish Ministry to Resign.

Madrid, Dec. 19.—It is semi-officially announced that the Spanish ministers will place their resignations in the hands of the queen regent tomorrow. The friends of both Premier Sagasta and Senor Montero Rios declare they are in full accord on all questions of policy.

The most discussed solutions of the crisis are a Sagasta ministry to include among its members Gen. Weyler, Senor Romero y Robledo and Senor Canalejas y Mendez; a Montero Rios ministry, composing representatives of the different groups of the majority, or a Martinez de Campos ministry, including Senor Silvelo and other Conservatives. In the event of the first or the last, the cortes will be dissolved. The general commanding the army has proclaimed the closure from tomorrow of all the Carlist clubs and societies in his district.

Savannah, Dec. 19.—The transport Minnewasha sailed this morning with the Forty-ninth Iowa volunteers.

The Panama, which carried Gen. Lee and staff to Havana, arrived here to-day. She will take the headquarters of the First division on her return trip.

The Michigan also returned here this morning.

The Oadm, one of the largest transports in the service, arrived about the same hour.

The Ronzanta is loading troops and supplies and will sail to-morrow.

The four transports now here will accommodate about half of the First division of the Seventh corps.

Paris, Dec. 19.—Another stormy debate was precipitated in the chamber of deputies to-day over the Dreyfus affair. The minister of war, M. de Freycinet during the course of the debate, said that he did not desire to appear as wishing to influence the decision of the court of cassation. But, the minister added, while willing to submit to the court all the official documents in his possession, he was absolutely determined not to submit the secret batch of documents in the case, which, he pointed out, contained papers effecting the security of the nation.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 19.—The worst fire in the history of Terre Haute broke out to-night, causing a loss of \$1,000,000. The blaze started in the big show windows of the Havens & Geddes' company, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods and notions. The cause is not definitely known, but it is supposed that a live electric wire set fire to the cotton with which the window was decorated, and before the blaze could be extinguished the fire spread to the decorations of evergreens in the store and the building was wrapped in flames in an incredibly short space of time.

Good Sewing Machines from \$10.00 up at Randle's.

Col. Bryan Still Silver's Champion.

Says It is to be the Main Issue in Next Election.

New York, Dec. 18.—The World to-day published the following: William J. Bryan is in town. He was found last night, (Saturday) at the Bartholdi hotel. Col. Bryan declared himself an uncompromising opponent of the McKinley policy of expansion. He said:

"It is too early at this time to discuss party politics for the presidential election of 1900, but I think the issues will then be free silver, anti-expansion, anti-imperialism and the rights of labor."

"I have already expressed myself against imperialism and territorial expansion. The proposal to adopt the colonial idea of European nations is fraught with the greatest danger."

"What will be the fate of the treaty in the senate I do not care to predict. While I was in Washington, I sought all the information I could get. I cannot say that I learned sufficient to warrant me in expressing a positive opinion."

"Do I think free silver will be the issue in 1900? Certainly. It will be the main question. How about the labor problem? I am not prepared to answer that question."

Washington, Dec. 17.—The president will submit the peace treaty to the senate during the present session; that much has been definitely determined upon.

The text is still lacking here, and as the commissioners have not thought proper to entrust the document to the mails, it will not reach Washington before next Saturday.

Although desirous of placing it before the senate at the earliest opportunity, the president will not be able to do so for a week after its receipt, for the reason that congress will then be in holiday recess.

Meanwhile the treaty will not be given to the public.

Strong pressure has been brought to bear already to change this decision, but a strict observance of the established custom in such cases will be followed in order to avoid exciting animosity against the treaty on the part of sticklers for the observance of courtesy due the senate.

Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 19.—After 40 hours of hard work with the assistance of the United States collier Southey and the gunboat Mayflower, the United States cruiser Cincinnati, which on Saturday evening ran full speed upon an unbuoyed rock in Santiago harbor, is now in deep water. Apparently she is not damaged.

London, Dec. 20.—The French court of cassation, according to a special despatch from Paris, has demanded the secret Dreyfus dossier, undertaking not to publish its contents.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 19.—The jury which held the fate of United States Senator Kenney in its hands was discharged by Judge Bradford at 4:30 this afternoon without reaching a verdict. The jury had been out over 70 hours, retiring Friday evening at 6 o'clock.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 19.—A special to The Telegraph from Leesburg, Ga., says: A most horrible crime was perpetrated on the eastern edge of Lee county to-day and a lynching is almost certain. Two negroes went to the house of S. S. Moroney, a white farmer, knocked him down and bound him fast. They then committed a double rape on the person of his wife, and, after robbing the house of everything of value they could carry away, left. The alarm was given quickly and a strong posse started out in search of the criminals. It is reported they have been captured. If so, they have doubtless been lynched.

UNVEILED TO-DAY.

Columbia, Dec. 20.—At the State capitol to-day at noon the mural tablet commemorating the lives and deeds of the signers of the ordinance of secession, will be unveiled with befitting ceremony.

Gen. Millidge L. Bonham of Anderson is the orator of the occasion.

A feature of interest is the presence among the boys who will unveil the stone of Lamar Wardlaw, grandson of Chancellor Wardlaw, who wrote the celebrated and momentous ordinance.

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 19.—Maj. Marchand and his party evacuated Fashoda during the morning of December 11th, when the French flag was lowered, and the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted. The French detachment started for the Sobat river.

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. De Witt's Little Early Risers will remove the trouble and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Incurable Liver and Clear the Complexion. Small, sugar coated, don't gripe or cause nausea.—Haghton-Ligon Co.

The "White" runs light. The "White" sews right.

Old Manuscript Ink.

A Recipe From Which an Excellent Quality Can Be Made.

"While examining a large number of manuscripts of an old scribe, some twenty-five years ago," said a well-known New York librarian to a Star reporter recently, "I was struck with the clearness and legibility of the writing owing, in a great measure, to the permanent quality of the ink, which had not faded in the least, although many of the manuscripts were nearly two hundred years old. It was remarked, too, that the writer must have been celebrated in his day for his calligraphy, for I met with a letter or two from his correspondents in which there was a request for the recipe of the ink he used. I found his recipe, which I copied and from one of them dated in 1658, I have during the last eighteen years made all the ink I have used."

The recipe reads as follows: Rain water, 1 gallon, galls, bruised, 1 pound; green copperas, ½ pound; gum arabic, 10 ounces, 5 drams, 1 scruple. Not requiring so large a quantity at a time, I reduced the proportions to one-eighth, and the recipe stands thus:

"Rain water, 1 pint; galls, bruised, 1½ ounces green copperas, 6 drams; gum arabic, 10 drams. The galls must be coarsely powdered and put into a bottle with the water and other ingredients added. The bottle, when securely stoppered, should be placed in the light (sun if possible) and its contents occasionally stirred until the gum and copperas are dissolved, after which it is enough to shake the bottle daily, and in the course of a month or six weeks the ink will be fit for use. I have ventured to add ten drops of carbolic acid to the contents of the bottle, as it effectually prevents the formation and growth of mold with out any detriment to the quality of the ink so far as I know."

Southern Illiteracy.

The New York Tribune and other northern organs of the revolutionary republican party—a party that succeeded in destroying the Republic and setting up an Empire—a party the most corrupt, unfaithful and treacherous of all parties, are prone to dwell on the extreme illiteracy of the southern whites. The percentage of illiteracy is much greater in the south than in the north, but among whites the ratio of orism is as great in the north as in the south. We venture the statement that there is twice as much crime of the baser and more brutal kind in proportion to population in New York City than among the whites in Wilmington, illiteracy or no illiteracy. We would not be surprised to find if a correct census were taken among the children of school age, in New York City and in Wilmington (among whites) that there was as great a percentage of non-attendants in the great city of the north as there is in this small southern city.

Illiteracy is awful in the south say the enemies of the south, who are always "barping upon my daughter." Grant it. But take the average southern white man from Maryland to Texas and he will grade well with the average northern man in honor and honesty, in bravery and true patriotism, in common sense and virtue, in truthfulness and sobriety, in religion and piety, in all that makes a real man. He may not be quite so well read in newspapers and not so skilled "in ways that are dark and in tricks that are," by no means "vain," but he is not puffed up with conceit, and does not eternally seek to pull out the mote from his neighbor's eye, while carrying a beam in his own eye. We verily believe that in candor, in genuine sympathy and friendliness of soul, and in free, open hospitality he leaves far behind the more prosperous and industrious and money-loving average man in the dominating, cock-sure, "superior" north.

It is well known that so important to the glory, prosperity and wealth of the American Union prior to 1861 was the maligned south, that the greater north would not allow twelve of the very "illiterate" states to peacefully withdraw. Rather than lose their trade and patronage—for the south managed so badly as to make itself a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the north—the northern people turned loose the dogs of war and sent 3,000,000 of men (army and navy) to whip 7,000,000 of whites all told, and took four years in which to do it. They killed up a half million of their own men and 150,000 of the southern men in order to prevent the "illiterates" from getting from under their thumb and continuing to work for their enrichment. After succeeding they literally played havoc in malignant legislation, and as a Yankee soldier said "turned loose hell."—Wilmington Messenger

Woodward, Dec. 19.—While Warren Hope, colored, was working in Maj. F. W. Bric's ginhouse a belt running from the engine to the gin caught his leg and drew him against a wheel. He caught the belt, and pulling against it with his full strength, he stopped the gin while it was running at full speed, thus saving himself from a very serious injury, if not from death. His leg was cut in two or three places, but he was not seriously hurt.

THREE QUEER CITIES.

Each One Is Built on Islands Connected by Many Bridges. The city of Ghent, in Belgium, is built on 26 islands. These islands are connected with each other by 80 bridges. The city has 300 streets and 30 public squares. It is noted for being the birthplace of Charles V and of John of Gaunt, whom Shakespeare called "time honored Lancaster." and as the scene of the pacification of Ghent Nov. 8, 1576, and of several insurrections, sieges and executions of well known personages. It is associated with American history by the treaty made there Dec. 24, 1814, terminating the second war between England and the United States, known as the war of 1812.

Amsterdam, in Holland, is built on piles driven far below the water into the earth. The city is intersected by many canals, which are spanned by nearly 800 bridges, and resembles Venice in the mingling of land and water, though it is considerably larger than that city. The canals divide the city, which is about ten miles in circumference, into 90 islands.

The city of Venice is built on 80 islets, which are connected by nearly 400 bridges. Canals serve for streets in Venice, and boats, called gondolas, for carriages. The bridges are, as a rule, very steep, rising considerably in the middle, but have easy steps. The circumference of the city is about eight miles. The Venetians joined the Lombard League against the German emperor, and, in 1177, gained a great victory in defense of Pope Alexander III, over the fleet of war vessels headed by Otto, son of Frederic Barbarossa. In gratitude for this victory the pope gave the Doge Ziani a ring, and instituted the world famous ceremony of "Venice Marrying the Adriatic Sea." In this ceremony the doge, as the chief ruler of Venice used to be termed, with appropriate ceremonies dropped a ring into the sea every year in recognition of the wealth and trade carried to Venice by the Adriatic.

Fun From the French.

A boulevardier is at once surprised and enchanted to meet an old time companion whose suicide had been reported. "It's true," said the latter. "I did want to kill myself, simply from distaste of life. And then came along the doctors and discovered that I had a grave disorder. Since then, you understand, I take care of myself!"—Figaro.

Surely He Wouldn't.

"If I were only a man," she said, "we could!" "Possibly we could," he said, "but the chances are we wouldn't. If you were a man, I wouldn't be here. I'd be saying nice things to somebody who wasn't a man."

Sometimes it is worth while to think of such facts as these.—Chicago Post.

The Tongue.

The tongue is divided into three regions of taste, each of which has its own special function. The tip of the tongue is chiefly sensible to pungent and acid tastes, the middle portion to sweets or bitters, while the back is confined entirely to the flavors of roast meats, butter, oils and rich and fatty substances.

Bargain in Real Estate.

Agent—I think I can sell this place for you, but I can't get the \$5,000 you ask. You'll have to take \$4,998.

Owner—That's queer. Why should the extra \$2 stand in the way?

Agent—My customer is a woman.—Chicago News.

The Death of Coaching.

The coaching system died a lingering, a lamentable death. I can remember something of a few coaches in remote districts which longest escaped strangulation, and memory of those distant days has been sweeter without them. They resemble what Nimrod describes as the obsolete, old fashioned coach of his boyhood, drawn by spirited, ill fed jades over long stages. One of his paragraphs well describes what used to make my blood boil with impotent fury, imbittering the joy of returning home for the holidays, and deepening the depression of the schoolward journey:

"The four horse whip and the Nottingham whipcord were of no avail over the latter part of the ground, and something like a cat-o-nine-tails was produced out of the boot, which was jocularly called 'the apprentice,' and, a shrewd apprentice it was to the art of torturing, which was inflicted on the wheelers without stint or measure, but without which the coach might have been often left on the road."

No; the last of the road coaches—corruptio optimi—disappeared and left none to mourn them.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Long Lived Germans.

It is interesting to recall the extraordinary longevity of the three founders of the German empire. William I was 91, Moltke was also 91 and Bismarck was 83, but indeed all the most illustrious Germans of the latter half century have been long lived. Ranke was 91; Curtius was 72; Mommsen is 81. The poet Geibel was 70, Wagner was 70, Liszt 75, and the present chancellor is 77.

No Escape.

"What is your name, Mr. Throgson?" "My name is Adam. Miss Well-along."

"And my first name is Eve! Dear me! What a—what a remarkable coincidence!"—Chicago Tribune.

What He Had on His Mind.

He—There is something I have wanted to say to you for a long, long time.

She (demurely)—Well, don't—don't you think this is as good a time as—as any to say it?

He—That molar on the left side of your nose—I know a surgeon who can remove such things without a bit of danger.

They adjourned sine die that evening.—Chicago News.

RUM MONEY FOR THE SCHOOLS.

If Any is in the Treasury the Schools Should Have it All.

Columbia, Dec. 19.—A motion was made to-day to get a most important construction of a resolution passed at the last session of the General Assembly, relative to the distribution of the dispensary profits. It will be remembered that the Constitutional Convention, by way of a compromise, agreed to guarantee every county in the State \$3 per capita for each child enrolled. This was to be derived from the dispensary profits, and if not obtainable in that way then a supplementary tax was to be imposed for the support of the poorer counties—those that did not raise the \$3 per capita on their own account.

There are a dozen counties which have not yet gotten anything from the dispensary profits going to the State, and to-day's proceedings before the Supreme Court, brought by Mr. Jehu P. Thomas, for Mr. Ellison Capers, Jr., county superintendent of Richland County, is, in a word, a move to get the fund not used, to make up the deficiency for use in all of the counties of the State, to be divided according to the enrollment of school children. The action does not in any way seek to interfere with the \$70,000 which has been set aside for the deficiency account, that is to run up the school fund in certain counties to \$3 per capita, but it seeks to utilize the fund now on hand in the State treasury to the credit of the school fund.

The contention is that the resolution of the General Assembly provides that all money paid into the State treasury and not used for the deficiency account should be distributed among the counties of the State. The view taken is that the \$70,000 has been appropriated, and that there now remains in the treasury \$60,000, which should, according to the terms of the resolution, be distributed among all of the counties of the State—those getting the \$3 and those having more than that amount out of their own resources.

All of the counties of the State are, of course, interested, but those especially

interested are twelve counties, including Richland, Kershaw, Colleton, Charleston, Clarendon, Hampton, Barnwell, Beaufort, Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson and Laurens, which did not receive any of the first distribution, as their school funds already amounted to \$3 per capita. It is now contended that the remainder of the dispensary profits for 1898 is distributable among all the counties of the State, including the twelve counties above mentioned, according to the enrollment of pupils. It has not yet been ascertained if the other county superintendents will cooperate with County Superintendent Capers. They can put themselves in communication with him and secure, along with Richland, the benefit of the proceedings in case the Supreme Court sustains the position taken.

It is stated, in addition, that if the State board of control will pay over to the State Treasurer all money now on hand and not formally turned over to the Treasurer for credit to the school fund, that the amount involved will run up to \$100,000.

The rule is made returnable on the 9th of January before the Supreme Court. Mr. Derham is not in the city today and the petition could not, therefore, be served on him.

Some time ago Mr. Mayfield, Superintendent of Education, called attention to the fact that many teachers had to have their salaries "shaved," so as to get the money they needed, and suggested that the very fund now in question, which was, according to his construction, available for school purposes, should be paid out so that the teachers and others could get their money.—Cor. News and Courier.

London, Dec. 19.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says that King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway has been suddenly taken ill, and is now confined to his bed.

Savannah, Ga. Dec. 18.—Nearly the whole of the business part of the town of Tifton, in the centre of the peach belt, was burned last night. An oil lamp in a boarding house exploded. The Masonic hall and 10 stores were destroyed, and a hotel and large lumber mill were damaged.

Two English farmers, brothers, have succeeded in crossing Asian spelt and Fife wheat, the result being a much stronger stalk and nearly twice as much grain as the best wheat hitherto grown.

\$20 in Gold.

\$10 in Gold.

\$5 in Gold.

Somebody will get these amounts at

RYTTENBERG'S

GREAT REDUCTION SALE.

In order to reduce our immense stock of Winter Goods, we are going to hold a Special Sale during the

ENTIRE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

In addition to selling goods for less than you can buy them elsewhere, we are going to give you a coupon (the duplicate of which we will keep)

With Every \$1 Purchase.

On January 1st, 1899, a Committee of Citizens will draw from these duplicates three coupons:

The holder of the First will get \$20 in Gold.
The holder of the Second will get \$10 in Gold.
The holder of the Third will get \$5 in Gold.

J. RYTTENBERG & SONS.