The Times.

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SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1900.

SOME THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE KENTUCKY DECISION.

There is no more extreme stickler for State's rights than The Times, but State rights and rights for our States in he Union, under the Constitution of the United States, must be distinguished. A State not ruled by a constitution like ours may do whatever its Legislatures pleases; it is sovereign to do whatever it chooses. But under our constitution the States of our Union have surrendered some of their powers. They have agreed, for instance, that Congress alone shall regulate commence between the States. They have agreed, and they are prohibited by it, from impairing the obligation of contracts; they are prohibited to grant patents of nobility, and so they have agreed and are prohibited by the constitution to do a number of other things. The true advocate of State's rights under our constitution is just as positive, therefore, in demanding that the States shall be held to their agreements in the cases in which they have surrendered their sovereignty and are under constitutional prohibitions as he is in claiming for them the fullest exercise of their freedom where they have not surrendered their sovereignty.

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United Sates provides that "no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that for the observance of this provision a State may act by any of its agencies, and that if it deprives any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, whether acting by one of its agencies or by another, it violates this provision. In ex parte Virginia, 100th U. S., at page 346, the Supreme Court says:

"We have said that the prohibitions of the fourteenth amendment are addressed to the States. They have reference to actions of the political body denominated a State, by whatever instruments or in whatever modes that action may be taken. A State acts by its legislative, its executive or its judicial authorities. It can act in no other way. The constitutional provision, therefore, must mean that no agency of the State, or of the officers or agents by whom its powers are exerted, shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Whoever, by virtue of public position under a State government, deprives another of property, life or liberty without due process of law, or denies or takes away the equal protection of the laws, violates the constitutional inhibition; and as he acts in the name and for the State, and is clothed with the State's power, his act is that of the State. This must be so, or the constitutional prohibition has no meaning."

We need not discuss the question whether an office is property or not, but this is certain, if the Legislature of Kentucky deprived Mr. Taylor of property without due process of law, it would have been entirely competent for the Supreme Court of the United States to have annulled its action, notwithstanding the fact that the Legislature did it, for it would have been a case of a State depriving a person of property through the agency of its Legislature without due process of law; and it need not have surprised any one if the Supreme Court had taken jurisdiction of this case and had annulled the action of the Legislature of Kentucky, as we pointed out some days before the decision. Indeed, Mr. Justice Harlan, one of the ablest judges in the court, delivered a dissenting opinion, in which he held that the court should have taken jurisdiction and should have annulled the action of the Kentucky Legislature.

What we have aimed at in this article is to make it clear that regarding an office as property, if the Legislature of Kentucky had deprived Mr. Taylor of his office, it would have been such a contravention of the fourteenth amendment as would have entitled the United States Supreme Court to interfere, because State's rights imply the correlative State's duties. But, as a matter of fact, the Supreme Court decided that the State had a right to appoint whatever tribunal it chose for deciding questions of this character, and, as a matter of fact, Kentucky had appointed its Legislature as the court of last resort, and the decision of this body was one that was both constitutional and had been acquiesced in numerour times before. As Justice Brewer said, it was not the part of the Supreme Court to go behind the motives of the members of the Legislature in the discharge of their duties. That is a question which lies between them and their constituents. And so the action of the Supreme Court in this case is one that only accentuates the fundamental character of that opinion which we so long have held, that State's rights under the constitution are to be protected, for it is difficult to imagine a stronger point in favor of State's rights than the decision of this august court to the effect that a State may appoint whatsoever tribunal it chooses to pass upon questions of the character involved in the dispute between Beckham and Taylor. Every enlightened citizen feels that there ought to be a power like that which Taylor sought to have exercised in his own behalf on this occasion, and which the Supreme Court said was unnecessary to say to lawless communities and lawless individuals "thus far shall thou go and no farther, but here shall thy proud waves be stayed."

DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

Chicago politicians are considering a proposition to raise the annual salary of each member of the Board of Aldermen to $5,000 a year. It has been argued that members of the Richmond City Council should be paid a good salary. But it is doubtful if the public service would be improved thereby. It might, to be sure, have the effect to make the position so desirable as that there would be a livelier contest each year between prominent citizens for positions in our legislative body, but as a rule members of the Richmond City Council and Board of Aldermen serve their city in a true patriotic spirit, and their work is a labor of love. Such a service is not to be purchased with dollars and cents. We do not mean that a Councilman would necessarily be any the less efficient or patriotic if he were paid a salary. But the man who goes to the Council in the right spirit and who serves in the right spirit will work as faithfully without a salary as with it, and the chances are that if there was a salary attached the scramble would be so great as to discourage men who have no taste for partisan politics from entering the race.

The surest way for a city to get a good legislative body is for the citizens themselves to take an active interest in municipal elections, exert themselves to bring the best men forward, exert themselves to elect the best men and then when such a Council has been secured, to take a lively interest in its work and to aid the Councilmen in the discharge of their difficult duties. The trouble is that many citizens are too prone to stay at home and leave the ward politicians in control of local politics. There are many prominent citizens in this city who never take the trouble to vote in a primary election, who give the subect of local politics no attention whatever, and yet these men are the men to complain if the city's affairs are not properly conducted. And so things are allowed to drift along from year to year until by and by there is a big floating debt and a threat of increased taxes, and then there is a general awakening. When once the people are aroused they will turn out and elect a reform ticket, and things will go along well for a few years, until, through indifference, a political clique again gets into the saddle and makes it necessary to have another "arousement." This sort of thing could be avoided if the representative citizens of the city would always take a lively interest in public affairs, and see to it that the right sort of men are elected to fill the office.

The right of suffrage carries with it a grave responsibility. The government has a claim upon every citizen who has the right to vote, and this is an obligation which cannot with impunity be shirked. It is as much a man's duty to vote and to aid in the establishment and maintenance of good government as it it his duty to take up arms in time of war. There are sins of omission in political life as well as in religious life.

THE WASHINGTON POST CATCHES A TARTAR.

The Washington Post is one of the most blatant of the newspapers that denounce England in column after column for her war with the Boers. The Post has been citing the eminent historian, Lecky, as authority for its denunciation of England, and this has brought from the the Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim, of Washington, the following most delightful retort. It is a little long, but will well repay perusal:

Editor Post: You have again and again adverted in your columns to the condemnation of the course of Great Britain toward the Boer republics which has been given expression to by that "foremost writer of critical and dispassionate history," the Right Hon. W. E. H. Lecky. To be supported in your denunciation of England by the opinion of an historian so calm, so judicial, so impartial, so thorough as Mr. Lecky you have justly considered a point of no small importance. To his other pre-eminent qualifications for judging righteously of this unhappy conflict in South Africa is to be added the fact that through his wife, a Dutch lady of conspicuous talent, he has access to the pro-Boer point of view. He is also one of the few leading British statesmen who have known personally Paul Kruger and other Transvaal leaders.

The conclusions of such a man, so able and so dispassionate, ought, as you truly suggest, to have great weight in this much controverted discussion. Now, in order that your readers may appreciate the full measure and extent of the agreement between the views of the Post and those of Mr. Lecky, and may see for themselves how this great writer throws the enormous weight of his opinion into the scale against England and in favor of the Boers, I subjoin a few extracts from an article published by him over his own signature in the month of March of this year:

"The overwhelming preponderance of opinion in support of the necessity of the present war would not have been attained if its immediate cause had not been a Boer ultimatum which it was manifestly impossible for any self-respecting government to have accepted, followed by an invasion of British territory, which it was the manifest duty of every British government to repel.

"For my own part," he continued, "I am convinced that the war had, on the English side, for some time become inevitable, and could not have been greatly postponed. It was impossible that a British Government could permanently ignore the state of subjection and inferiority to which a great body of British subjects at Johannesburg had been reduced. * * * A long series of progressive disqualifications had deprived the English population of every vestige of political power, and subjected them to numerous and irritating disabilities. The Transvaal remained the only part of South Africa where one white race was held in a position of inferiority to another. Considering the distinct promise of equality that was made when England conferred a limited independence on the Transvaal, considering the position of England in South Africa, and the perfect equality granted to Dutch subjects in our own colonies, it was impossible that the British Government should acquiesce in this state of things, and once they formally took up the grievances of the Uitlanders, it soon became evident from the disposition of the Government at Pretoria that a peaceful solution was exceedingly improbable."

Again he says, "Disqualification after disqualification, utterly unknown when England conceded self-government 'to inhabitants of the Transvaal,' was introduced. Laws raising the qualifications for citizenship from two to fourteen years' residence; interfering with the press, with public meetings and with the right of residence and reducing the law courts to utter servitude by giving a simple resolution of the majority of the small Dutch Volksraad all the force of law, clearly showed the policy of the government, and there were abuses in administration which were probably even more irritating than the abuse in legislation.

"In England no responsible politician desired the war. * * * There was not, I believe, the smallest desire among the Ministers to annex the Transvaal, but there was a determination to put an end to the bad government at Johannesburg and to secure for the English-speaking population the same kind of privileges which were enjoyed by the Dutch in our own colonies. The British Government were perfectly prepared to acquiesce in an arrangement which would have strictly limited the Uitlander representation to a fourth or even a fifth part of the Volksraad, and they were ready at the same time to give the fullest and most formal guarantee of the independence of the Transvaal. If this had been accepted frankly and unreservedly the war would never have taken place. * * * But the proposals of England were either evaded or disdainfully rejected."

The precise agreement of these utterances of Mr. Lecky with the attitude of the Post is too obvious to require comment.

R. H. M'KIM.

The Post had fairness enough to print Dr. McKim's letter, but it printed it without comment, and it did not have the candor to acknowledge that it had made an unfortunate citation of Lecky as an authority for its side. Two or three days after it printed Dr. McKim's letter it had a lame editorial comment upon the subject, which amounted to no more than a quotation from Lecky denouncing Cecil Rhodes. This was, of course wholly beside the issue and only reflected upon the Post as disclosing an attempt to bolster up an indefensible position by humbuggery.

We are glad to read Mr. Lecky's utterances as quoted by Dr. McKim. We have, from the beginning, felt that intelligent men who were fair, would take his view of the case.

WHAT ARE THE ENVOYS UP TO?

The envoys of the Boers, who came to this country to induce our government to intervene in the South African war, were politely received by the President, but were told that it was impossible for this government to comply with their request. Their mission ended, the envoys should return. But it seems to be their purpose to take their appeal to the people. To what end? To induce the voters of the United States to elect a man to the Presidency in November with instructions to espouse the cause of the Boers?

This is a free country and many privileges are permitted here. The Boer envoys have had a kind reception, and there is no doubt that in going up and down the land they will find much genuine sympathy among the American people with the brave fellows who are fighting for their independence in South Africa.

But if it be their purpose to stir up strife among the people of the United States, to get the people against the government and to involve this country in serious difficulties with Great Britain, they are presuming too much upon the liberality of the government.

OUR RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORARIES.

MOURNING FOR THE DEAD.

In the light of the teachings of history, ancient and modern, we seem shut up to the conclusion that the custom of wearing mourning for the dead as practiced by our people in this day is of heathen origin. It seems to me, "though to the manner born, it is a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance." In common with many others, I have long desired to see the custom of putting on mourning apparel for the dead fall into "innocuous desuetude." I would not willingly wound the feelings or sensibilities of any who are clad in the habiliments of mourning for the dead, because under the force of education and the conventionalities of society, they have felt that propriety, not to say duty, has dictated their course; but at the same time I would contribute my mite toward the formation of a more enlightened Christian public opinion on this subject.—Dr. T. S. Dunaway, in Religious Herald.

* * *

THE LIVERY OF THE HYPOCRITE.

It is not an easy thing to be a hypocrite. Because, like one of Solomon's fools, "he saith to every man that he is" a hypocrite. Nature has a livery for a hypocrite which she makes him wear, and which, more and more, identifies him as he practices his business. It is not in nature to deceive. All deception is but for a moment.

The issues of life spring from the heart, and it is down there that we are to make our beginnings and make the character of all our words and works and manifestations.

So our Lord admonishes us that if we mean to keep His commandments, we must begin by keeping them in our inmost souls. Idolatry, sacrilege, Sabbath breaking, irreverence, murder, thieving, false witness, and coveting are all committed first in the heart, and the open acts are mere consequences of the indulged inner badness.

Moreover, the heart is not to be kept in the crowd, out in the world "for daws to peck at," or for Mrs. Grundy to observe. It is to be kept secretly in the fear of the Lord all the day long. And He that seeth in secret will determine its manifestations and its reward.—Southern Churchman.

* * *

COWHIDE FOR MEAN HUSBANDS.

A certain Professor Summer, of Yale, has a while ago told people that ninety out of every hundred marriages are misfits. This may be so "up his way," for in Vermont we hear every third couple get divorced. In South Carolina there was one divorce in a hundred years. We admit that there would be at times betterment of bliss by burning the silken cord in two.

Froude pulled aside the curtain and let us see old Tom Carlyle as he was. A more selfish brute of his sort seldom lived. The treatment of that nervous little Jane Welch merited the penalty Delaware inflicts on such culprits—a cowhide with a muscular arm at the butt end. Think of that old rascal running off to a comfortable seaside villa of a friend and leaving the poor invalid to assist, nay, more, to do part of the work of housecleaning and painting, because he hated the smell of varnish and the noise of hammers. And when this coarse Scotch peasant got back to his renovated and neat home, instead of pouring out gratitude, he begins to growl because the pegs he used to prevent the sash from rattling were misplaced! Who can endure to read his heroics?

Divorce—never, but there ought to be a decent method whereby the Jane Welch can rid herself of Carlyle and leave him to his own conceit and selfishness. If there is one baseness that is bottomless it is the insulting, stamping upon, snarling at some poor, delicate, diseased, despondent little woman, who, by cunning concealment of character, was inveigled into marrying a hog, with the devil as a perpetual tenant, and no precipice to plunge from. Society ought to tie him to the cart's tail, as the English custom was, then flog him through the village till his howlings reach the suburbs.—Christian Advocate.

CURRENT TOPICS.

John Marshall Day.

Mr. John S. Wise has addressed to the New York Evening Post a communication "to stimulate the organizations within New York State, and the unorganized members of the bar in the different localities throughout the State, to take steps forthwith for the proper observance of John Marshall Day."

In discussing the subject he pays the following tribute to the great Virginia jurist:

"No State has furnished greater contributions of talent and learning to the jurisprudence of America than New York; no community appreciates more thoroughly the inestimable value of the genius, the learning, and the faithful services of John Marshall to his whole country. No man ever did more to elevate and dignify the profession or to increase the respect of the American people for the laws of that country. It is believed, desired, and hoped that the State of New York will celebrate this occasion in a manner worthy of the man whose virtues and intellect we seek to commemorate, and worthy of the State itself.

"It will be a source of great gratification if this letter shall stimulate."

* * *

The Reason is Very Plain.

Says the New York Commercial Advertiser: "The result of the referendum on the new Virginia Constitution is exceedingly interesting. The issue really involved is that of negro disfranchisement, and the vote indicates that this experiment is to be tried in Virginia under entirely novel conditions. The people have voted for the Constitutional Convention, which, it is understood, will disfranchise negroes with an educational and property test, but the curious thing is that it was carried by the vote of the black counties."

The reason was given by the Democrats of Nottoway county when they said that with unrestricted negro suffrage, election methods in the black district are revolutionary.

SOME NOTES FROM FLOYD.

"Greasy Neck Scraps."

The health of the community is good at this writing.

The farmers are done planting corn and are now preparing the ground for buckwheat.

We are glad to read Mr. Pokenhorn's blasts on Mormonism. Come again, Mr. Pokenhorn, we hope it will do good to all who read it, for such doctrine as they teach is dangerous, and it should and ought to be stopped.

Mr. Riley Reed caught four groundhogs one day last week. He says he will not do without shoe-

"Oscar Items."

strings any longer.

Mr. Jacob Wade and wife visited Mr. Riley Dobyns Sunday.

Mr. Giles Reed is all smiles over the arrival of a fine big boy at his house.

Mr. John Lawrence has the mumps.

Mrs. J. E. Vest is quite sick at this writing.

"Flintlets."

Elder H. V. Cole and family attended services at Stonewall Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Keaton went to Graysville last Thursday and drove home a nice cow.

Mr. Ben Hollens, of Otey, was in our midst last Saturday.

Some people make the best of everything and others take it.

Carthage Chat.

Mr. John E. Sled was baptized at Wilson's Grove last Sunday.

Mr. Charles Hall went to Radford last week and had some dental work done.

PRESIDENT'S PARTY.

Leave Washington on Dolphin to View the Eclipse.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The President and party left Washington about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon for a trip down the Potomac, and to view the eclipse on Monday, probably from some point off Norfolk. The movements of the boat, however, are subject to change.

It is not likely that the President will make any extended stop during the trip, preferring to spend nearly the entire time on the boat. The party will return to Washington next Tuesday afternoon.

It consists of President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Hay, Secretary and Mrs. Root, Miss Root and Master Edward Root, General Russell Hastings and Mrs. Hastings, Colonel Webb Hayes, Dr. Rixey, Secretary Cortelyou.

Agree on Extradition Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, consisting of Messrs. Fairbanks, Davis and Lindsay, have agreed on an extradition bill, which will be reported to the full committee on Monday. It follows the line of the House bill and also that introduced by Mr. Hoar.

Court Martial Named.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In accordance with the recommendations of a Court of Inquiry, the Secretary of the Navy has appointed a court martial to try Captain John McGowan on charges connected with the killing of a Filipino in the harbor of Cebu, while commander of the Monadnock.

Montague the Orator.

MARION, VA., May 26.—Special.—Hon. A. J. Montague will deliver the commencement address before the Marion Female College Tuesday next.

ANEMIA

is thin blood. It causes pale faces, white lips, weak nerves and lack of vitality. A blood-enriching, fat producing food-medicine is needed.

Scott's Emulsion

goes to the root of the trouble, strengthens and enriches the blood, and builds up the entire system.

For Anemic girls, thin boys, and enfeebled mothers, it is the Standard remedy.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

NO SECTIONAL LINES NOW FOUND

Veterans in Grav Greet Weavers of Blue.

COL. O'FERRALL'S ADDRESS.

Extends to the Visitor Fraternal Greetings and Declares This is One United Country.

About one hundred veterans and friends who had attended the reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg Friday, arrived in this city yesterday morning and spent the day in visiting the various points of interest in and about Richmond.

They left Fredericksburg on a special train yesterday, and were met at Ashland by the local reception committee, who accompanied them to this city. On their arrival at Elba Station, the party went immediately to Murphy's Hotel, and later adjourned to Lee Camp Hall, where a formal welcome was extended.

Commander D. C. Richardson, of Lee Camp, acted as master of ceremonies, and introduced Mayor Richard Taylor, who welcomed the visitors on behalf of the city, and Attorney-General Montague, on behalf of the Commonwealth.

Ex-Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall welcomed the visitors to Richmond on behalf of the Confederate camps. He said in part:

"You have been welcomed to Virginia by her distinguished Attorney General, and to Richmond by her honored Mayor, and it is now my privilege and pleasure, as the spokesman on this interesting occasion, of R. E. Lee Camp and Pickett Camp—the two Camps of Confederate Veterans of this city—to welcome you to their camp halls and to their joint festal board. Knowing, as you do, the metal of which Confederate Veterans are made, that their words are their bonds, and that their souls are as free from deceit as virtue is from wrong, Confederate Veterans speak as they think and act as they feel; there is no dissimulation in their character, no duplicity in their nature. Like all brave men they are frank and candid, and when they extend the hand of fellowship, the heart goes with it.

"I know you will agree with me when I say that your journey to-day to the gates of Richmond was attended with far less difficulty and peril than when you sought to reach them in the days of your young manhood. Then bayonets glistened and sabres flashed in the sunlight; shot and shell filled the air; the rush and roar, torrent and tempest of battle quickened every pulse and strained every nerve; passion was ruling and reason was sleeping. It was war; grim-visaged war.

"Now, the vengeful blade is sheathed—long since sheathed; passion has subsided—long since subsided; reason has awakened—long since awakened; no alarms startle; no drum beats are heard; no bugle 'sets the wild echoes flying'; our whole land is in smiles, not in tears; in gay attire, not in mourning.

"Peace reigns; fraternal feeling has been restored, and reunited we stand as one people, with one flag, one Constitution and one destiny.

"We honor you for your pride, love, devotion and reverence, and in turn I know you honor us for ours. Show me a man who condemns your pride or ours in martial achievements and deeds of daring on the field of battle, your love or ours for the memory of fallen comrades, and your reverence or ours for heroic leaders, and I will show you a man dead to all manly and ennobling impulses. Yes, gentlemen, we will continue to erect monuments and have our memorial days North and South; we will continue to feel the glowing of pride in our victories, one over the other, as long as we both shall live, and you will not feel that we are thereby disloyal to the flag that floats as our national ensign from the dome of the Capitol of our republic, and we will not feel that you are thereby seeking to rekindle the passions engendered by the unfortunate events of a generation and more ago.

"Veterans of the Army of the Potomac, do we need evidence that the people of this unequalled nation are united in the bonds of a lasting Union? If so, let us call for the muster rolls of the late war with Spain and the volunteer lists of the army now in the far-away Philippines. We will find that this hour the sons of the North and South are marching shoulder to shoulder under the inspiring airs of 'Dixie' and 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in our new Philippine possessions, and not only baring their breasts to the missiles of death, but facing the perils of disease whose myriad germs swarm around them."

General Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn, N. Y., responded, and Gen. G. D. Ruggles, governor of the Washington Soldiers' Home, also made an address, after which refreshments were served.

The party then returned to the hotel, where luncheon was served.

SEEING RICHMOND.

This afternoon the members of the party visited the various points of interest in and about the city, many of them going to the battle-fields of Seven Pines, Mechanicsville and Ellerson Mills. The party returned yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Colonel Murphy (chairman) had the assistance of the following committees:

From Lee Camp—Commander D. C. Richardson; Comrades George Winfree, John Bolling; D. A. Brown, quartermaster; D. Hardy Pyle, Charles T. Turner, James T. Ferriter, J. Shelley Van Horn, B. M. Parham, John Murphy.

From Pickett Camp—Commander W. U. Bass; Lieutenant-Commanders J. D. Redwood, J. W. Burgess; Past Commanders W. T. Woody, C. T. Loehr, P. P. Winston, J. E. Sullivan, S. R. Gates.

Acca Temple Committee, A. A. O. N. M. S.—Captain F. W. Cunningham, past potentate; Alex. Archer, E. A. Catlin, Captain J. T. Brown, Captain Hume, W. H. Sands.

Among the more prominent of the visitors are General Horatio C. King, Mrs. King, Miss Mabel King, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barr, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. J. Canner, Orangeville, N. J.; Clay Tilden, Jersey City, N. J.; C. P. Cellery, Rockland, Me.; O. Burr, Braxton, N. Y.; J. F. Moore, Morristown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, Philadelphia; Chas. Davis, Allegheny, Pa.; John Suter, Jr., Pittsburg; A. W. Sturdy, Attleboro, Mass.; and H. K. Abell, Dunkirk, N. Y.

MILLION DOLLARS.

Archbishop Keane Successful in Raising Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Archbishop Keane, of the Catholic University here, who was commissioned by Pope Leo XIII. to visit the various Sees of this country and make personal appeals in its behalf, has been quite successful up to date in the matter of raising the required million dollars, with which to endow chairs at the institution and facilitate its work.

He has just finished a tour through the Sees of St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago and Milwaukee, from which about one-fifth of the sum needed has been realized. At Chicago, he says, that a public-spirited Catholic, who is a member of the University Board of Trustees, gave him $50,000 conditionally, which will enable the directors of the institution to found a number of new scholarships at the next session.

Archbishop Keane speaks hopefully of the University. The Archbishop expects to continue his tour through other sections of the West, and gradually cover all the bishoprics, which he has not already visited.

CLARK HOWELL TO WED.

Bride Will Be Miss Annie Comer, of Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 25.—The coming marriage of Hon. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and Miss Annie Comer, daughter of the late President H. M. Comer, of the Georgia Central Railroad Company, has been announced here.

The date is fixed for July 12th next, after which Mr. and Mrs. Howell will sail for Europe on the St. Paul, which leaves New York July 18th. They will spend six weeks at the Paris Exposition, visiting also the Italian Riviera and the Alps.

Mr. Howell has atained marked prominence in the political as well as the newspaper world. He is at present the Georgia member of the Democratic National Committee and is one of Mr. Bryan's closest friends. Mr. Howell has just been nominated as a member of the Georgia State Senate and will probably be elected president of that body when it meets in October.

Miss Comer has traveled extensively both on this continent and in Europe. Her father was for over forty years one of the leading business men of the Southern States.—Baltimore Sun.

PENSION DECISION.

A Ruling That Will Add to the Already Large List.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock to-day rendered a decision which will be of interest to a class of pension claimants. The question arose under the statute giving a pension to children under sixteen years of age at the date of the disabled father's death. The Secretary holds that section 4702 of the Revised Statutes granting a pension to minor children does not require that the application therefor be made before the child attains the age of sixteen years, and that the act of March 3, 1879, limiting the time of filing claims for pension, is not applicable to claimants who were under sixteen years of age on July 1, 1880. In consequence he directs the commissioner of pensions to proceed with the consideration and disposal of these claims in all instances where the claimant was under sixteen years old July 1, 1880.

QUEER STORIES FROM THE SOUTH

HORSE THIEF'S DAUGHTER SAVES HIM.

A Charleston correspondent says: A North Carolinian stole a horse five weeks ago from Edward Dean, of Spartanburg, this State. Dean went to Marshall, the county seat of Madison county, N. C., found his horse, and identified the thief. He secured a requisition from Governor McSweeney, which Governor Russell would not honor. But the daughter of the man who stole the horse wrote Dean that she had raised $50, and would turn the horse and the money over to the Sheriff at Asheville if he would drop the matter, and these terms were accepted.

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A BICYCLE AND A RATTLER.

The Lake Worth (Fla.) News says: F. G. Crosby, of Mangonia, had rather an interesting experience one day this week while on his way home from town. Mr. Crosby was on his bicycle, and was riding along on the rock road at a 2:40 gait when his eye caught sight of a six-foot diamond back rattler lying at full length across the road and only a few feet ahead of him. Mr. Crosby was going too fast to stop and could not turn to either side, so the only thing left for him to do was to go straight ahead. He put on all speed, threw his feet in the air, and hit his snakeship just above the belt and was safely across, but slightly nervous. He secured a heavy stick and returned to the rattler, to find him "pawing the earth," a few well-directed blows being sufficient to keep him from harming or frightening other wayfarers in the future.

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A GEORGIA ROMANCE.

Miss Annie Raines was married to Mr. Dudley Gleaton at Cordele Monday afternoon, less than forty-eight hours after her father had been slain by her affianced's brother. The marriage of Miss Raines and Mr. Gleaton is the closing chapter to a romance and tragedy which cost two lives. Messrs. Dudley and Columbus Gleaton, two brothers, went to the home of Mr. T. S. Raines, father of Miss Annie Raines, with the purpose of carrying Miss Raines from the parental roof and marrying her to Dudley Gleaton. A shooting followed, in which Miss Raines' father and Columbus Gleaton were killed. As soon as the shooting was over Dudley Gleaton got into his buggy and drove away, leaving the dead bodies on the ground. The bodies of the two dead men were interred Sunday afternoon without an inquest, and so far no charges have been preferred against any one. It is presumed that Mr. Greene fired the shot that caused Columbus Gleaton's death. A reconciliation has been effected, Messrs. Dudley Gleaton and Mr. Greene having made friends, and the marriage occurred soon after the funeral.—Savannah News.

AFTERMATH.

The Louisville Sons of Confederate Veterans have brought out Briscoe Hindman, son of Major-General Thomas C. Hindman, for the office of Commander-in-Chief of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. The election will take place at the encampment of the Sons to be held in Louisville during the Confederate Reunion.

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Governor Pingree's plan of giving poor people in the cities small patches of land on which to raise vegetables has been tried in Boston, but has failed. The reason assigned is that there is so little illeness and poverty at the Hub that the poor people do not need this sort of relief.

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Senator Foraker admitted at Columbus, Ohio, the other day that he would present President McKinley's name to the Republican National Convention to be held in Philadelphia.

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When Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, was recently asked what he had been reading of late, he replied: "For serious work, 'David Harum'; for light reading and amusement I've been going through Gibbon again."

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The citizens of Hiawatha, Kan., are divided into two hostile camps over a curious question. Some time ago a wealthy woman died and was buried. When her will was opened it was discovered that she had left $500 for the improvement of the cemetery in which she should be buried. The managers of the graveyard in which she wasn't buried are trying to have the body moved, and the people have taken sides.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Prevention better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent

Sick Headache,

dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS ABSOLUTELY CURE.

What Is It? You Know.

Hickok's Fig TOBACCO

BUY IT. The Best Chew in the world.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE LITTLE YELLOW TAG.

A. HUTZLER'S SONS,
315 East Broad Street.

We Sell to Those Who Buy the Best.
We Compete With Those Who Sell the Lowest.

Washable Cotton Goods.

A turn in the tide has brought down the price of some leading fabrics just about 25 per cent.

Printed Dimities, that started at 15c., now 12 1-2c.

Fine Sheer Jaconets, reduced from 12½c. to 10c.

Indian Batiste, 10c. quality, at 8 1-3c.

Scarboro Cords, in large variety of patterns, at 5c.

Finest 36-inch Percales, in lengths of 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 yards, at 7 1-2c. These are equal to any 12 1-2c. goods in the market.

Black India Linen and Batiste.

Black India Linens, fast colors, at 7 1-2, 10, and 12 1-2c.

Black Batiste, fast color, at 15, 18, and 20c.

Leading White Goods Materials,

A decided drop in the prices all through this department.

Sheer India Linen, 10c. value, at 6 1-4c.

Fine India Linen, 15c. value, at 10c.

Extra - Width, Finest - Quality India Linen, considered cheap at 25c., now 18c.

40-inch Victoria Lawn, 10c. quality, at 7 3-4c.

48-inch French Nainsook, special value, 25c.

68-inch Imported White Organdie at 25c.

68-inch Very Fine French Organdie at 35c.

Long Cloths and Ladies' Muslins

8 different grades, at one-fourth less than former prices, beginning at $1.35 per piece of twelve yards, and running up to $2 per piece. This lot consists of over 200 pieces of the assorted qualities!

Japanese Corded Silks.

Newest colorings, washable, durable fabrics, at 45c.

27-inch Black China Silks at 50 and 75c.

19-inch Black Taffetas at 50, 60, and 75c.

Allover Laces and Embroideries.

Fortunately, all of our earliest purchases have been disposed of before the arrival of this lot, embracing new styles as well as new patterns.

Allover Normandies at 40, 50, and 60c.

Allover Cream Venetians at $1, $1.50, and $1.75.

Allover Irish Points at $1.25 and $1.50.

Allover Nainsook Embroideries, 75, 90c. and $1.

Allover Hamburgs at $1, $1.25, and $1.50.

Allover Lace Tuckings, $1, $1.50, and $2.25.

Allover Black Silk Laces, $1 to $2.50.

42-inch Tuxedo and Spray Nets, from 90c. to $1.50.

Match patterns in Honiton, Venetian, Normandie, French Valenciennes, and Embroidered Edges and Insertions at reduced prices.

Men's Negligee Shirts.

We have added to our stock a large variety of Colored Shirts, in best designs and reliable qualities; prices, 39c. to $1.

Mattings and Rugs.

The most satisfactory importation of Mattings that has ever fallen to our lot is now in store. Patterns, qualities, colorings, and prices all unite in lending their aid to help the sale. Prices range from 11 to 50c. per yard. We invite an early inspection.

In order to help the sale of Mattings, we are offering special inducements in the prices of

Smyrna Rugs.

We have about 200 Rugs on hand, that we wish to dispose of before putting in our winter supply, which is to come in about July 1st, and to that end price reductions will enable the purchaser to own what we have on hand at a lower figure than other merchants will be paying for them.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

New assortment of fresh styles. Black, colors, and fancies, just received.

A. HUTZLER'S SONS,
315 East Broad Street.

Woodard the Choice.

WILSON, N. C., May 26—Special.—Mr. John E. Woodard was to-day nominated for the Senate from this county by a large majority. At the County Convention held during last week a Senatorial primary was decided on in order that harmony might be maintained in the Democratic ranks in this section. The vote cast to-day was the largest ever polled. Woodard was the candidate of the laboring class, while Barnes, the opposing candidate, was supported by the party now in office.

Phil Kearney Post.

An order has been issued by the Commander of Phil. Kearney Post, G. A. R., commanding all comrades to report at the Post room this afternoon at 3 o'clock in uniform and white gloves. The members of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 15, and friends are invited to meet with the Post, the occasion being the holding of memorial services.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis Return.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Davis returned home last night from Topeka, Kan., where Mr. Davis has been attending the Conference of National Association of Charities and Corrections.

Was Crushed to Death.

PETERSBURG, VA., May 26.—Special.—A colored man was killed by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, near McKenney, this afternoon. The man was employed on the gravel train. He was thrown between the cars and crushed to death.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of B. Nance, as postmaster at Lancaster, S. C., and of J. W. Johnson, as postmaster at Marion, S. C.

At St. James.

The usual services will be conducted at St. James Episcopal Church to-day.

Mrs. E. B. Thaw is recuperating so rapidly from the very successful operation performed upon her recently by Dr. Jacob Michaux that she has been removed from the Retreat for the Sick to the residence of her sister, Mrs. Augustine Royall, No. 1518 Porter Street, Manchester.