
Case ctred Thvolved stimer is sues to Those Involved fin Contest Over Rinte Law.
masion senuel.
The Sentinel has taken th pains to read carefully the de cision cited by Goy. Glenn in his letter to the judges (Fitts is. McGee, 172 U. S., page 516 ) and, apart from any sentimen upon the question of States rights or other political ques tions involved in the railway rate cases in the State, have decided to present for the benfrom this case.
The facts in the case wer that the General Assembly of Alabama in 1895 prescribed certain maximum rates of toll to be charged on the bridge across the Tennessee river in the State of Alabama. It also declared that if the owners, lessors or operators of the bridge demanded or received a higher rate of toll than was prescribed they should forfeit to such person twenty dollars for each of fense, and the general laws of the State made such aets indictable. This bridge passed into hands of the railway company and the receivers of the road instituted civil proceedings against the State of Alabama, the Governor of the State and the Attorney General, upon which they obtained an injunc tion against "persons whomso ever from instituting or prose cuting any proceedings." Af terwards indictments were found by the grand jury for charging excessive tolls and the bill was amended so as to in clude the solicitor of the dis trict, against whom an injunc tion was obtained restraining him from prosecuting the in dictment. The proceedings be ing in all respects similar to those pending before Judge Pritchard. This case was taken to the Surreme court of the United States.
Justice Harlan rendered th opinion of the court, and afte citing many authorities, lay down the principle that a Stat cannot be restrained from en lorcing its criminal laws and the Circuit Court has no juris diction except where the act committed or charged to b committed was done by an in dividual as an individual, and that an injunction does not lie against a State or any of its of ficers acting simply in the en orcement of its laws.
We quote Justice Harlan' language

If, because they were law of ficers of the Stato, a case could be made for the purpose of test ing the constitutionality of the statute by an injunction sui brought against them, then th canstitutionality of every ac passed by the Legislature coul e tested by a suit against th Governor and the Attorne General, based upon the theory that the former as the executive of the State, was, in a general senge, charged with the ex ecution of all its laws, and th atter, as Attorney General might represent the State in itigation involving the enforce ment of its statutes. Tha for obtaining a speedy judicia termination of questions of con
> "To enjo Care Cainbiaias.
> blains, writes John Kemp, Esat Otisfield, Me. 'I apply Bucklen's for salt rheum with exoellent sults." Guarantsed to cure feve ores, indolent uloers, piles, burna ases. 25. at all drug storea
raised by citizens, but it is a mode which cannot be applied to the States of the Union consistently with the fundamental principle that they cannot, without their assent, he brought into any court at the suit of private persons. If their, officers commit aets of trespass or wrong to the citizen, they may be individually praceeded against for such trespass or wrong. Under the view we take of the question the citizen is not without effective remedy when proceded against under a legislative enactment void for repugnancy to the supremelaw of the land; for, whatever the form of proceeding against him, he can make his defense upon the ground that the statute is unconstitutional and void. And that question can be ultimately brought to this court for final determination
"* * * And if all such officers, attorneys or agents (refering to State officials) are personally subjected to the process of the court, so as to forbid their acting in its behalf, how can it be said that the State itself is not subjected to the jurisdiction of the court as an actual and rea defendant?
Justice Harlan winds up his opinion as follows:
"It appears from the record hat Clemm and Babson were ndicted in the State court under section 4151 of the Crim inal Code of Alabama. Hav ing been arrested under these indictments, they sued out writs, as we have seen, writs of habeas corpus upon the ground that they were indicted for taking tolls in violations of the above act of February 9 th, 1895, which they alleged to be anconstitutional, and that their arrest was in disregard of the injunction of the circuit court restraining the institution and prosecution of indictments or osher criminal proceedings in execution of that act. The circuit court discharged the patitioners upon their own recognizances. It was error to discharge them and thereby interfere with their trial in he State court. As already indicated, the circuit court sitting in equity, was without
jurisdiction to prohibit the institution or prosecution of proceedings in the State court. Further, even if the circuit court regarded the act of 1895 as repugnant to the constitution of the United States, the custody of the accused by the State authorities should not have been disturbed by any order of that court and the accused should have been left to be dealt with by the State court, with the right, after the determination of the case in hat court, to prosecute a wri error from this court for udg:nent so far as it involved any privileges secured to the ccused by the constitution o he United States. Ex-part Royall. New York vs. Eno, I wilf mail you free, to prove merit,
amples of my Dr. Shoo 's Restorative and my bo my Dr. Shoo on either Restorative
Hespepsin, The
Heart, or the Kidneys. Address me, Dr

Bsker ys. Grice, zoove cited, Wog a
There were no exceptional or With ax on his ahoulder, Lige extraordinary circumstances in Hufman wes returaing lome
these cases to bave justitied the from work when he was struck the interference by the Ciricuit by lightaing, which remioved hie Coturt, undecwrits of habeas beafd and hair as smoothly as corpus, with the trial of the it could have been dome by indictments found in the razor.
${ }^{1}$ The judgment of the Cir cuit Court is reversed, wi:h directions to dissolve the in
junction restraining the institu tion or prosecution of indictments. or other criminal pro ceedings in the State court, to dismiss the suit brought by the receivers, against the Altorney General of Alabama and the solicitor of the eight judical district of the State, an to remand Clem and Babson to the custody of the proper Stat authority.'
This is the unanimons voice of the highest court in the na tion on this matter.

## Marriage Licenses liostied.

White: J. T. Sanderson to Be tie Sessoms; Sellers Skipper Rosa Thompson.
Indian: Will Maynor to Rose Oxendine.
Colored: J. O. Mallet to Mary C. McCormic; M. Morrison to Maggie Morrison; J. B. Mc Neill to Ida Moore.
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When found, he was walking
round in a emall circle in a dazed condition with blood lowing from his mouth and ose. Ke was bareheaded, with he rim of his hat around his eck, the rest of his hat having been completely burned. The ground where he had fallen whenstruck showed signs tha he had rolled over and'over for ome time.
Thomas Giddings, 67 years old, who was arrested last week a
Winston-Salem on the charge o an attempt to criminally assault ie daughter and was releasec Friday on bail, attempted to
shoot and kill his 16-year-old daughter Tuesday morning and daughter Tuesday morning anc her life was saved only by the failare of the pistol to fire. After is arrest Giddings confessed to he officers that it was his inten ion to kill his daughter and hat his two daughters refused ot'to swear againsc him on the oldest daughter.

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