# ANNEXATION OF HAWAII. TREATY SIGNED AND SENT TO THE

SENATE. Message From the President Urging Favorable Action-Much Opposition shows to its Ratification—Mr. MeMinley Says to Annex the Islands to to Accordance With the Established

From Japan. WASHINGTON, June 16.—The representatives of the Governments of the United States and Hawaii met this morning and signed a treaty by the terms of which, if ratified, the little island republic will become part of the territory of the United States. Of the persons who stood in the diplomatic room of the State Department to-day three were present when the original treaty was signed, namely, Special Commissioner Lorin Thurston and Assistant Secretaries Adec and Cridler.

It is an unusual thing for a treaty of such importance to be signed early in the morning, but in this case it was desired that the convention be made ready early in order that it might be submitted to the Senate on the day of its signature. The document itself had been prepared carefully over night, in fact, it was practically completed at the close of office hours yesterday, but it was necessary to make a close com-parison and the President wished another opportunity to go over the docu-

For the United States, there were Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretaries Day, Adee and Cridler, Private Secretary Babcock, and Assistant Private Secretary Gaytres. On the Hawaiian side were Minister Hatch, Lorin Thurston, and W. A. Kinney, all for this particular occasion ac-credited as Special Commissioners, duly empowered to negotiate a treaty of unnexation. After the formal greetings, the credentials of the pleni-potentiaries were scanned and recorded. Secretary Sherman alone rep-resented the United States in the sigrescried the United States in the sig-nature of the convention. Then came the reading and comparison of the treaty. Of this there were two drafts, one to be held by each, later on to be exchanged in the usual form. Alto-gether, it was 0:20 o'clock when all was ready for the signatures. The Hawaiian representatives had brought with them a gold pen in a plain holder, and at their request this was used for and at their request this was used for all of the signatures.

### SIGNING AND SEALING THE TREATY.

Secretary Sherman signed first the copy intended to be held here, while Minister Hatch signed first the Hawaiian copy of the treaty, his fellow-Commissioners coming next in order, Mr. Thurston first, followed by Mr. Knuey. The treaties were scaled by Assistant Secretary Cridler with a private seal carried on his watch chain, the copies were handed to their re-spective custodiars, and the treaty was made, as far as the Executive branch of the Government could affect it. There was a general exchange of congratulations between the parties to the ceremony, and after a photograph had been taken of the Commissioners

the ceremony was ended.

Before the final signature of the document, the Secretary of State was presented with a formal protest by the Japanese Government, through its legation here, against the consumuation of the agreement. The protest is understood to be based on apprehension that the appeals treating new context. sion that the special treaties now exist-ing between Japan and Hawaii, under which the Japanese enjoy privileges, will be affected injuriously by complete AH Rights of Severeignty in and Over anurxution.

The treaty reached the Senate chamber at 5 o'clock to-day. The Senate at once went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were closed the theseage of President McKinley accompanying the treaty and the treaty tasef were read to the Senate. They were attentively listened to.
In one part of the chamber there was a group of Senators who will bitterly

oppose the ratification of the treaty. Among them were Senators Gray, Mills, Pasco, White, Caffery, Petti-grow, and McEnery. As soon as the reading of the document was completed, Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Poreign Rela-tions, moved that the message and treaty be made public. Senator Gray objected to a vote on the motion and, under the rules, a single objection carried the motion over until to morrow. Senator Davis gave notice that at the next executive session he would press the motion for publication, as all the casential facts and almost verbatim copy of the trenty had been published in the press of the country.

There was some discussion as to when the freaty might be considered, and Senator White asked if it was the intention to push it at this session, and upon the reply being made that it was possible, the California Senator said.

"I desire to announce that I am propared to stay bers all Summer to prewhich I consider a very bad proposi-

tion,"
"I'll join you," said Senator Petti-grew of South Dakota,

# PRESIDENT DEALS WITH HISTORY.

The message of the President was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the islands, and showed that the United States and Hawaii yearly grew more closely bound to each other. This was not really annexation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations with closer bonds between the people closely related by blood and kindred tier. Since 1820, said the President, the predominance of the United States had been known. The semilar of the first been known. The sending of the first envoy there brought the islands into relations with the United States, and those relations had grown more firm by succeeding events. At the

Samoa, he said, Great Britain and Samoa, he said, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was rejected by the United States because this Government held that there already existed relations between Hawaii and the United States which placed the islands under the especial care of this country, and that this Government could not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii. The angeration of the Hawaii. The appearation of the islands, said the President, and making Policy of the Country-A Protest them a part of the United States, was in accordance with the established

policy of this country.

The President called attention to the fact that a legitimate and existing Government of Hawaii offered to an-nex the islands to the United States in 1851, but on account of what was deemed best policy the annuxation was not accopted by this country. He stated that the United States had virtually exercised a protectorate over the islands since the first American mission and country. islands since the first American mis-sion, and guaranteed the autonomy of the Governments of the group. The lilands bad been largely settled by our poople, and our people were now in-terested in them. American interests predominated, and we had grown to consider them under our protection. The present treaty was in the light of a consumnation of what had practi-cally been in existence for years.

a consumnation or what has practically been in existence for years.

Referring to the treaty negotiated under the Harrison Administration, President McKinley said that the failure to accept the proffer of annexation in 1803, while not a subject of congratulation was not whally without its ulation, was not wholly without its existing Government could maintain itself, and no question could be raised of the authority of the present Government to begotiate the present treaty or of its right to yield the sovereignty of

### PROTEST FROM JAPAN.

The Japanese government has filed a

The Japanese government has filed a protest against the Liawalian treaty on the ground that it promises to lead to a breach of the treaty stipulations between Japan and Hawaiii.

The news of the protest was a great surprise to the Hawaiian legation, and as soon as intelligence of it was obtained, Minister listch started out to learn the particulars. The execution learn the particulars. The essential point as to the protest, it is said, at the Hawaiian legation is, whether the protest against the annexation of Hawaii or is merely a protest reservito Japan all her rights under the existing treaty of Hawaii. It is believed that it is the latter.

### THE JAPANESE TREATY.

The Japanese treaty with Hawaii was made in 1871, and provides that natives or citizens of one country shall have the uninterrupted right to enter into, reside and trade in the other country and also shall have the rights country, and also shall have the rights and privileges enjoyed by the people of any other country under treaty stipulations with Japan. Japan under the treaty consequently has a perfect right to have her immigrants enter the Hawaiian Islands. Under international large the appearation of Figure 1. tional law the annexation of Hawaii to the United States would abrogate this treaty. Moreover a new treaty between the United States and Japan made some time ago and to become effective in 1899 provides that the Unito States may exclude Japanese. It Hawaii is annaxed the effect would be to permit the United States to exclude the Japanese from Hawaii. It is taken for granted, therefore, that the protest is one reserving Japanese rights under its treaty of 1877 with Hawaii.

## WHAT THE TREATY PROVIDES.

the Islands and All Public Properties Coded to the United States-The Islands To Be Admitted as a Territory. Atlanta Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- The Haw washing-rox, June 18.—The Haw-aim annexation treaty sent to the scuate today provides that the govern-ment of the Hawaiian talands code to the United States absolutely and for-sever all rights of sovereignty in and over the Hawaiian Islands and its de-pendencies and that these islands about pendencies and that these islands shall become an integral part of the territory of the United States.

of the United States.

The government of Hawaii also cedes
to the United States all public lands,
public buildings and public property of
every description. Congress shall enact special laws to govern the disposi-tion of the lands in the Hawalian islands. All revenue from these lands shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiin islands

The Hawaiian Islands shall be admitted into the Union as a territory of the United States, local laws to he passed by a local legislature, but subect to the approval of the president. Until congress shall apply the laws of United States to the islands, the pre-sent statutes of Hawaii are to govern

the islands.
The present treatles and laws govern ing Hawaii's commercial relations with foreign countries will remain in fore until congress shall take action. Further immigration of Chinese laborers is probibited pending congressional notion and the entry of Chinese from Hawati into the United States likewise is pro-

The United States assumes the public debt of Isawaii, but with a stipula-tion that this liability shall not exceed 84,000,000.

84,000,000.
Former Queen Liliuokalani and the Princess Kalaulani were provided for in the Harrison treaty, the first to secure a pension of \$20,000 annually during life, and the latter the lump sum of \$150,000. Neither of these parsonages is mentioned in the new

trenty.
The last article of the treaty pro-President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate on the one part and the government of Hawaiian Islands on the other. firm by succeeding events. At the or. The treaty does not yet contain same time the tripurtite agreement the place of ratification, this point not yet having been determined."

## Gastonia, N. C., June 24, 1897. ABOUT THE NEW TERRITORY.

What and Where the Hawalian Inlunds Are-Their Natives and Racial Characteristics, Climate Population and Fereign Trade.

The Hawaiian or Sandwich islands comprise a group of twelve, eight of which are subabited and four uniquated. They lie in the North Pacific and were discovered in 1778 by Captain Cook, who gave them the same Sandwich in honor of the Earl of Sandwich in the same standwich in the contract of the Earl of Sandwich in the contract that were the same standwich.

Cook, who gave them the name Sandwich in honor of the Earl of Sandwich in honor of the Earl of Sandwich. The other name—that under which they are today annexed to the United States—is taken from that of the largest of the group, Hawaii, which was adopted by the inhabitants.

The natives of these islands are of the Malayo-Polyuesian race, and, physically, are splendid specimens of manhood. They bear a strong resemblance to the New Zealandars in stature and in muscular development. They have reddish-brown skin, straight black hair, broad faces, and thick lips. They are, as a race, more hardy and industrious than those living nearer the equator, probably from the fact that the climate of their island home is bracing and salubrious, and the soil rather sterile, compelling them to cultivate those articles of food upon which they are dependent.

Large amounts of American capital have been invested in the production of sugar in these islands, with profitable returns. Owing to their geographical position, their commercial development has been rapid. The United States are the largest customers for the exports of the islands, and supply most of the imported products.

The Hawailan islands are 5,000 miles

most of the islands, and supply most of the imported products.

The Hawaiian islands are 5,000 miles distant from Washington and over 2,000 from San Francisco. The present population is estimated at a little more than 100,000, comprising 10,000 English-speaking whites, 15,000 Portuguese, 80,000 natives, 10,000 half-breeds, 15,000 Chinese and 25,000 Japanese.

## Hail to Hawall.

Charlotto Observer, 18th.

Wearying of the menotony of at-tending to our own business, it be-comes necessary, in the course of hu-man events, for the United States

man events, for the United States government to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the Union as a Territory. We can annex them with less trouble than almost anything else, no other nation of the human family being especially anxious to adopt the islands. The Hawaiian Islands are in the middle of the Paoific Ocean. There are eight of them, in a chain. We could give the numes of them, but our linotypes would choke on them and the gentle reader would not be able to

States-unless it be with the sugar and cattle trusts.

We get this bargain for the small sam of \$4,000,000, that being the Hawaiiau national debt, which, if we assume, we may have the islands. On with the trade. What is the better-ment of our disturbed and inadequate financial system compared to the uc-quisition of foreign territory? High tariff and Hawaii and the finances be dinged. The Advance Agent hath said it, and of course he knows.

Denver Field and Farm.

If road dust or dry earth of any kind If road dust or dry earth of any kind is strongly impregnated with kerosene and sprinkled freely on squash and melon plants, the bugs will not touch them. A man who tried it says: "I left the patch fearing I had killed my plants with the oil. But time proved that fear groundless. I used it by handfuls on the leaves and around the tender stems and while the affect of tender stems, and while the edge of kerosene could be perceived no bug

## Type and Tongue a Strong Combine

"What others say of you," says a New York advertiser, "is better than what you say about yourself." The shrewd advertiser not only addresses the public eya, but he contrives to set the public tongue in motion with his name as the theme. When type and tongue pull together they make a mighty combination.

# There is Nothing so Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you sums substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit by more claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all affections of Throst, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as is Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at J. E. Curry & Co's Drug Storo. Hegular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

### ARP AND BINES.

The Georgia Philosopher Solling time About the Cycles and Cyclists-And and her Cotton Mills.

Bill Arp in Goidsboro Hendlight.

The bicycle has come to stay—at least until there is something better. Prejudice is passing away. I confess that I had it, but I am cautious now-adays and make no fuse about it. Somehow I don't like to be left behind. One of our school board refused to vote for our superintendent. "I believe he is the best man of all," he said, "but he rides a bicycle." I was in South Carolina last week and found them everywhere. There were eightyin South Carolina last week and found them everywhere. There were eighty-seven registered in the town of Black-ville and nearly half of them were used by girls and matrons. It is a beautiful town, as level as a floor, and the streets look like they have been fore-planed and sand-papered. The light, sandy surface is not much in the way of the wheels and the pretty girls wheel to school and to the post-office and the stores and go visiting and take their evening exoursions. They ride with grace and modesty and bobody objects or is surprised. There is a first-class repair shop there, where every broken or damaged part is mended and even plating in silver and brass is done. From this skilled mechanic I learned that it cost \$5 a year to k-up his wheel in order and cost a woman about \$1.50.

"You see," said he, "the young

woman about \$1.60.

"You see," said he, "the young men took more risks and ride over the cross-ties on the railroad track, but the girls are more prudent and careful. Oh, no, it does not cost one-tenth as much to keep a wheel in order as it does to feed a horse. With careful wange a good wheel ought to last ten years, but the improvements come so quick and fast that the old style soon becomes a second-hand and is sold for half price and a new one bought. Like the sewing machines, the price will soon come down as the patents run out and thus a good wheel can be bought for \$30 or \$40."

My next stop was at Bamberg, a

My next stop was at Bamberg, a live town on the South Carolina road, and the first thing that greeted me was a bicycle dress parade and then a tournament. Riders and wheels were all decorated. Some of the man were all fantastic areas the wheel all decorated. Some of the man were in fantastic array; the wheels were adorned with colors of ribbon and fancy paper. The company was forty strong and had its officers, who gave command, "light wheel, forward roll, evolute, speed well, round the bend, wheels aboy, slow up, diamonnt, salute your queen," etc. There were some young ladies in the precession and some men in female yarb, but it took no Solomon to divine their sex. Bamberg is an old town made over, renewed and invigorated by the wheels and spindles and looms that hum day and night in a large cotton mill near by. This mill has brought schools and artesian wells and new hotels and chirches and many beautiful new residences.

couls give the name of them. Dut of them not on them and the gentle reader would not be about the particular and the gentle reader would not be about the particular and the gentle reader would not be about the particular and the gentle reader would not be about the procussor than the gentle reader would not be about the particular and the gentle reader would not be about the particular and the gentle reader would not be about the particular and could be reader to civilize and could be reader to civilize and not civilize and invited and invigorated by the wheels and could not of people, and the gentle said may be autiful new read in the procession to divine their said and sare further than the American Loado. They are and injury that the particular and of the thing that they are not some parameter to civilize and night the particular and of the particular and of the particular and the population is 50,950.

The statement at Washington have harped about the necessity of the United States having charge of the United St break by that eastern time and I had hardly got rested in the depot before hardly got rested in the depot before the street car came rolling down with-out a passenger. What an idiot I was, but nobody told me how to do and I wouldn't have been left for ten dollars. But just think of it, I left at six o'clock and reached Atlanta at 12 o'clock—961 miles in six hours, iu-clading stoppages. This was the fast-est traveling I ever did in my life. I visited another town that is just tak-ing on its second growth. St. George is a lovely little village that has reis a lovely little village that has re cently been made a county seat and the people are proud. They are pre-paring to build a court house and exparing to build a court house and exwater-works and gas lights will soon

water-works and gas lights will soon follow.

"But right now," said my friends.

"We have a town full of the prettiest girls in the State." Yea. His wife in in Europe and every girl looks sweet to him. I learned that the town was named for a clever old settler by the name of Georga, but how he came to be casonized into a saint I did not learn. I met a Howell there—a ccusin of Evan. He is editor, postmaster and general factotum and a rebel to the core. Our own D. B. Frieman, of Cartersville, another editor, has proved his claim to the youngest suldier of the confederacy, but Howell pushes him very close, for he ran away when he was fifteen years old and fought at Vicksburg and Chiesmanga and then got into a hospital at itome and Dr. Miller took pity on the beardand Dr. Miller took pity on the beard-less stok boy and cared for him two

and Dr. Miller took pity on the beardless sick boy and cared for him two
months at his own home and then sent
him home to his mother.

But Barnwell, old time-honorad
Barnwell, quiet, peaceful Barnwell,
gave me the most royal welcome.

Those good people are not in a harry
about anything except once a year,
and that is on the race track. They
i trot around that and talk politics and
discuss Tilmanism and the dispensary
on the way. What fine old gentlemen
if met. A riper scholar than Colonel
Simous, a son of William Gimer Simoun, dan hardly be found. A handsome man and a pleasant and earnest
talker. Then there was ex Governor
illargood—General Haygood, the hero
of Petersburg. His solid, massive,
bonevolent face made an impression
on me that will endure as long as I endure. But who would have thought
of finding there a brother of Mrs.
Lincols—Dr. Todd, a leading physi-

cian and surgeon, a friend to the south; a life long Democrat. He has dorniciled there ever since the war and commands the respect of that people. I knew his younger brother, who was an unterrified robel and was an aid decamp on Joe Johnston's baff. It is not singular that ail Mrs. Lieucole's kindred were loyal to the South during the struggle? I remember that one of her nices presented a flag to the South during the struggle? I remember that one of her nices presented a flag to the South during the struggle? I remember that one of her nices presented a flag to the South during the struggle? I remember that one of her nices presented a flag to the South during the struggle? I remember that one of the structure and guilty of treason?

But I sus home again and happy—not that I was unhappy while away, but a feeling of rest comes over me here that I cannot find abroad. I would never leave home if there was not a pressure of necessity and I count the days and the hours when I shall return. There has been another birthday in the family and I was bound to be here. My wife, Mrs. Arp, shall not close her sixty-fifth year without my presence. It is all over now—the morning kies and a ten dollar bill slipped under her breakfast plate was the best I could do and don't knew yet which was most appreciated. She will speed that money on some of the children or grandchildren. Strange to tell, but it is true, one of our neighbors has the same birth-day and is the same ago and invited my wife to dine. Of course she accepted and found there a goodly company of matrons. There were nine of them and they were over aix hundred years old. No, I don't mean that the sum of their ages bed to be guessed at, for they were widows.

They talked principally about antebullam days and the times "when niggers was" and about the falling of the stars and when matches and steel pens and cooking stoves and kerosene oil first came and show the starcase and a little nig stood up behind and by glip and had kind words for every-body and lose a top you ha

"There is now an opportunity which presents itself to get an industrial school for boys which will never again school for boys which will never again accur in this generation. There was a man whom the people of this commonwealth, for nearly fifty years delighted to honor. He has gone to that bourne from where no traveler returneth. I speak of the immortal Vance. There is a movement contemplated to creek a cold marble shaft to his memory. When one would gaze on that shaft, the memory of Vance would linger but for a moment and fade away. In the coming generation the youth would look on the shaft and join the great stream of humanity and join the great stream of humanity and forget the great tribune of the people loger through generations and do good to us and our posterity. Let as erect the 'Vance Industrial School,'

### Improved Strawberries. th Sadolphia Bosord.

The strawberry has been improved to a remarkable degree within the past fifteen years. At one time the Wilson was the only berry that was sent to market, being grown more for its excellent shipping qualities than for any other merit, as it was small and sour. The Crescent supplanted it for a while, when it was followed by a large number of superior varieties. Now, with better varieties being introduced every year, and improved methods of cultivation, strawberries are nearly as large as peaches, and if the sizes increase during the next decade as rapidly as during the past ten years strawberries will cease consing to market to be sold in boxes, and sell by the dozen. This may seem improbable, but it is possible. Several growers this season produced strawberries of which twelve measured a pint, and one strawberry grown by a May Larges growers. pint, and one strawberry grown by a New Jersey grower this year was over three inches in dismeter. The time three inches in diameter. The time has pussed when small strawberries bring good prices, as consumers have been educated to something better, and will buy only the most attractive

### The Barth's Divisions, Volunteer Fireman

Teacher - "Children, how is the Johnny Uptodate... "Hetween the sugar trust, the coffee trust, the beek trust and the Standard Oil Company."

LOCAL TAXATION FOR SUMBOLS. we Objections to the Press

Tax Amswered.

Ribited Recorder.

So far we have heard of only two considerable objections to voting for local taxation in the forwashing for school purposes. The first is that the State's promise of \$500 to every township that votes a tax upon itself to raise \$500, will not be kept. To doubt we uld certainly have been disloyalty. But now even those who have pretended to doubt have that pretence no longer. For the Governor's Council has expecially guarantzed the promise of the General Assembly by announcing that if the general rands in the State Treasury shall not prove available, the public land funds already in the Treasury will be herrowed by the State. This makes prompt payment of the money a certainty.

The other objection is that the colored rans would get the benealt of this special tax. So it will, It is law, and good law at that, that money for school purposes shall be divided according only to school population. Herein we repose great topes. The cluestion of the colored race is necessary to the progress of North Carollan. The negrees new vote solidly; and, without reflection upon any party, we all agree that they vote moldly; and, without reflection upon any party, we all agree that they vote moldly; for as soon as they begin thinking for themselves they will split, just an other races do. As long as a class votes solidly as a class, there is not free expression of the popular will; and so there is political evil. Let it be remembered that the colored people will pay their shars of the tax. The white people new pay more than they. But we make no better investment of our money than when we give some of it to the freeing of North Carollan from the incubes of a solid ignorant vote of 80,000 in every election. To some this is a new view of a grave matter; but we are sure every one will agree that it is a sound view.

Wamamaker fittil Teshting.

## saker Silli Telking.

Wannamaker Silli Talking.

Winington Messenger.

Ex-Secretary John Wansmaker is giving his republican friends trouble, and the organs are disposed to lask him with fury because of plain speech and the truth he tells. It will not do to be truthful if you wish to secure the indorsement of demagagues and organ grinders. Lately Wannaker said this:

"Much as I love quistness and recommended."

"There is no use sending delegations to foreign nations until we have some definite proposition to make.
"Let authority be given immediately

for a monetary commission to determine what the United States wants to do on the money question, and then let us go after it and get it as promptly as possible."

ly as possible."

John's party pretends to desire bimetallism. Over 0.500,000 voters in
November last said they demunded
both silver and gold. If the republicaus were as honest and united as to what they wanted as the Bryan voters ara, the money question would be soon settled. Mr. Wanamaker believes the people are awake and in earpest. Hear him :

There are not a few who believe that since the war no such exigency fell upon the country as that which preceded the election of November,

1896.

"The spirit which moved the people then is still alive. It will neither be ignored nor dallied with. The tariff, money, economy of expenditures, must be arranged fairly and promptly if we are to find contentment or prosperity." That appears to be plain talk for plain people. But John will be howled down and the organs of plutocracy will lay on the lash.

Poes Hot Use Suame.
Yorkville Enquirer.
The reporter overheard Dr. Barnett, of the Neely's ferry neighborhood, say the other day that he had not used a dust of guana in 20 years. He does not plant a great deal of cotten; but seldom makes less than a half-bale to the acre. He reises a great many outle and sheep and depends upon them for all the manure he uses under his various crops. various crops.

The old man who looks out at the world with clear eyen entrops help he slay great gratifiesticat at the thought that his delicites income many the stage of the stage, and replaces impossible with the stage of the stage, and replaces impossible with the stage of the stage, and replaces impossible with the stage of th



### WE. MESANE IN PERCON.

sections New Commonwealth,

There has arisen some question as to who is eligible to the office of county supervisor. State Superintendent C. H. Medane has seet out the following as a construction of the law, which construction he proposes shall guide county boards of admition in their respective counties:

"For your guidance in the election to take pince on the first Monday in July. A practical teacher is a man whose business is teaching, a man whose profession is that of teaching. We want only school men for county supervisor. A man who taught school even two years ago and has since engaged in other business as a profession would not be a practical teacher and therefore, would not be eligible to office of county supervisor under this section."

Now, the Commonwer-life differs from

office of county supervisor under this section."

Now, the Commonwer-life differs from Mr. Mebane in the construction of the law. We do not see that the reasonable construction of the law makes it necessary for the person elected as county supervisor to be a teacher at the time of his election.

The law mays that he "shall be a practical teacher at the time of his election;" but this is only the first clause of the service. The following clause whath says, "ur has at least one year's experience in teaching school," knocks out Mr. Mebane's construction, we think, and makes eligible any man who has had a year's experience in teaching school, at any time in his life, if he has the other qualifications specified in the act.

However, this particular act of the last legislature need not be singled out as a subject of debate; for the entire work of that body needs to be passed upon by the supreme court before there will be noy sately in construing anything that is called law which they formulated and for the printing of which the State pays high price.

that her husband had been seriously injured on his way back, that he was lying hurt at a certain possise boune, and that he wanted her to come for him with a cab at once, with fillows and other suitable appliances, as both his legs had been broken in the accident. The statement was wholly false, as the husband had suffered no injury whatever. The physical effects of the fright which the news produced upon the wife, however, were very serious. The complaint alleged and the evidence tended to show that her hair turped suddenly white, that she became very ill, so that she mearly lost her reason, and that she underwest weeks of suffering as a direct comequence of the defendant's practical joke. The court held that she was entitled to recover damages for these physical results of the fright which she experienced, and sustained a verdict of \$500 in her fayor.

## Biggest Thunder on Record. conville Hessy.

Paris Mountain is remarkable for a great many things, but nothing more so than a continuous roar of thunder at Hotel Altamont yesterday, during a storm in the Salada mountains, which lasted for thirty-six minutes without the slightest intermission, after which the slightest intermission, after which the slightest intermission, and time was taken by the watch. Probably the roar was for furly minutes altogether. Then after a slight interval another push commenced and lasted sine minutes. The storm was in the distance but no such lengthy, inbrokes roar was over heard by any of those at the Altamont—who thought it so remarkable that they belephoned the fact to town. Paris Mountain is remarkable for a

## Mrs. "Stone wall" Jackson

Lestin's Wookly.

While in the North Mrs. Je While in the North Mrs. Jefferson Davis is the representative widow of the Confederacy, in the South Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson is perhaps fully as much so. The homogo paid her at Dallan, Tex., when the Confederate Soldlers' Monument was unvailed, and continuously along her route home, especially in the larger office, was indicative of this, Mrs. Jackson is a gautic, kindly, and thoroughly charming woman, whose youthful looks, as is characteristic of the index of the South, belte her age.