THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

Scraps and Facts.

— An Augusta, Ga., minister has created a decided sensation by charging that the society girls of the Fountain City do not belong to the cold water army. He says some of these young ladies actually go into restaurants and order drinks. He also referred to a case in which he says he was an eye witness—it was that of some Augusta society ladies drinking liquor on a train while on their way to a party. There is considerable excitement over the minister's revelations.

— The veteran cavalrymen of the Army of Northern Virginia will meet in Richmond for the purpose of inaugurating a movement to erect a monument to General J. E. B. Stuart. The committee having the matter in charge have issued an address from which the following is an extract: "It seems but fitting that the soldier in his twenties, who blazed the way for Jackson around the armies of McClellan and Hooker, should be made the subject of an enduring monument in the capital of the Confederacy, in whose defense he fell at its very gates."

— The only negro elected to the next congress is H. P. Cheatham, and he hails from North Carolina. He comes from the eastern or coast district, and if he serves out his term he will have four years in the house, which is about the average service of colored members. Cheatham is a large, burly man and a mulatto. He is about 34 years of age, and consequently was born a slave. He has had excellent educational advantages, and with the exception of Robert B. Elliott, of South Carolina, is the best educated negro who has sat in the lower house of congress. He is a college graduate, and before he came to congress he held the office of register of deeds in Vance county. Cheatham sat in the most obscure seat on the Republican side during the last congress. He didn't select this seat, but it was given to him, and his Republican white friends emphasized their regard for his race when they placed him.

— Politics are raging just now over in Louisana. The fight is on the question of renewing the charter of the Louisiana Lottery company. The matter will be decided by a popular election to be held in April. Colonel E. E. F. Ross, of New Orleans, while in New York the other day, in speaking to a reporter said: "I cannot tell which way the fight will be decided. Many of our best people favor the lottery because of the $1,250,000 it proposes to pay to the State for the privilege of living. According to the proposition, part of this money would go to the schools and charitable institutions, and the rest would be used to build and repair the levees along the the Mississippi river. Against these arguments is placed the one great moral arguments of giving State recognition to gambling. One minister of New Orleans, the Rev. Dr. Palmer, says that if the lottery is not voted out of existence it will be wiped out in revolution. I think, however, that the battle will be fought at the polls."

— Colonel L. L. Polk has recently made a lengthy statement in answer to the charges that he was a skulker at the battle of Winchester. In his statement, he says that on the day before the battle he received notice of his election to the North Carolina legislature, and having made application for a discharge, prepared to set out for Raleigh the next day. Before starting, the line of battle had been formed, and he asked several officers if it was his duty to go into battle. It was their opinion that it was not. General Grimes, however, advised that if he did not go in it would cause talk, and accordingly he went in. He fought throughout the battle and only left the field to bear off a wounded comrade. It was true that he had been courtmartialed on the charges of "misbehaviour in the presence of the enemy," and "absence without leave," but after a thorough investigation of the charges, the court martial ordered a verdict of honorable acquittal from both of the charges.

— A special to the Atlanta Constitution tells of a desperado known as Gentleman John Dowdy who is terrorizing the neighborhood of Cordele, Ga. Two years ago Dowdy killed a young man named Studsill and fled. A reward of $300 was offered for him and he shortly afterward returned home defying arrest. Several posses have attempted to arrest him, without success. A few days ago a deputy, accompanied by several assistants, went to the desperado's house with the intention of taking him dead or alive. Dowdy was at home and came out in the yard to meet the deputy. The deputy presented his revolver and ordered Dowdy to throw up his hands. Instead of obeying the order, however, the desperado quietly drew his own weapon and dared the deputy to fire. He then quietly backed into the woods leaving the officers afraid to follow. The fellow says that if given a promise that he will be admitted to bail, he will surrender. If not given such a promise he will not surrender, and will not be taken alive. In the meantime, notwithstanding that he is in easy reach and that there is an outstanding reward of $300, he continues to be a terror to the community and the people are afraid to attempt his arrest.

— An interesting convention, known as the Methodist Ecumenical conference, assembled in Washington last week. There were about five hundred delegates present, representing every branch of the Methodist denomination in all parts of the world. Three hundred of the delegates are from the United States and Canada, and the other two hundred are from Ireland, Scotland, England, Wales, France, Germany, China, and in fact from almost every country in which there is any branch or off shoot of the Methodist denomination. This is the second meeting of the conference which held its first session in London ten years ago, and which is to assemble every ten years in the future. Its object is not legislative, but simply for discussion with a view to bringing out the brightest and best ideas of the wisest representatives of the church. It is intended to leave the application of their ideas to the discretion of individual branches. Among the many interesting bits of information that have so far been brought out, is the following by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, of San Francisco, relative to the progress and condition of the church in America: "One hundred years ago, he said, there was in America but one Methodist denomination and only one annual conference, only 83 traveling preachers and 14,988 members. Today there are fifteen denominations of Methodists, a fact that is thought to show that they have some brains and independence. If they had less there would be less denominations, perhaps only two to one. One conference has multipled to about 300, and three traveling preachers have multiplied into 31,765, besides 30,000 local preachers; and 14,988 actual communicants have multiplied into over 5,000,000, with 5,000,000 Sunday-school children and a following of over 20,000,000 souls in the Republic. Methodism crossed the brook into this century leaning on a solitary staff. She will cross over out of this century with more than two bands, besides flocks and herds and camels and asses, for she has over 55,000 churches and about 15,000 parsonages, with church property worth more than $200,000,000."

— Charles Stewart Parnell, the great leader of the Irish home rule movement, died suddenly at Brighton, Eng., last Wednesday. Mr. Parnell was probably one of the most remarkable men of the present generation, and although he went to his grave dishonored and forsaken by his countrymen, he was, without a doubt, one of the greatest Irishmen that ever lived. He first became a candidate for election to parliament in 1874, but was defeated, receiving the smallest vote of any other candidate for the position. The next year he tried again and was elected by a bare majority. Immediately upon entering parliament, he commenced a stubborn fight for home rule in Ireland. Ireland at that time was but little better than a nation of slaves. For more than 800 years her people had been ground down beneath the heel of English landlords, until liberty was practily unknown. To champion the cause of Irish liberty was to incur the contempt of the whole British people. Unaided, Parnell became the champion of Ireland in the British parliament. He got one Irish member to help. Whenever either of the two would get up to speak, he was howled down. They adopted a policy of obstruction, and for a long time succeeded in blocking the business of parliament by interrupting the speakers. In this way Parnell forced himself into notice. He gradually succeeded in forming his countrymen into a party formidable enough to exercise the balance of power between the two great opposing factions of parliament—the Liberals and the Tories. He was then in a position to compel deference to his demands, and obtained concessions for Ireland that astonished the civilized world. His countrymen idolized him and he was called their uncrowned king. In 1881 he was arrested and thrown into prison for inciting Irish tenants not to pay their rent. From the prison, through his party in parliament, he dictated the policy of the British government until the government was glad to make terms and release him. He was the greatest power in England. A man of iron will, it was thought nothing could swerve him from his purpose. But about this time (1881) his fall commenced. He became acquainted with a married woman named Mrs. O'Shea, and followed her to his ruin. Mrs. O'Shea was finally divorced from her husband (this year) and Parnell married her. As a consequence of the scandal, his followers dropped off, and his once powerful party was split up in factions and all was lost. It is believed that his death was the result of despondency, if not a case of simple suicide.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1891.

— Col. T. W. Holloway, of Pomaria, makes the announcement that the cotton growers' convention will be held in Atlanta, October 29th, and requests the delegates already appointed to notify him at once whether they can attend.

— Col. D. P. Duncan, of Union, is making a vigorous effort to secure the Democratic vacancy on the inter-state commerce commission. He bases his claim on the fact that he is a practical railroad man, and at the same time the candidate of the Farmers' Alliance. It is said that his chances for the appointment are very good.

— The County Alliance, at its meeting last Friday, had under discussion two matters in which we are especially interested, and for which if it can carry them to a successful consummation, future generations will rise up and call them blessed. We refer first to the reduction of the cotton acreage to ten acres to the plow and the consequent increase of other crops; and second, to their movement in behalf of better roads. The achievement of either one of these ends will double the prosperity of the country, and the achievement of both would make this the garden spot of the world.

— To those of our Alliance friends who are really in earnest in their desire for better public roads, and we presume they are all in earnest, we commend an article on the fourth page of this issue describing Macadam's methods. Many who have not given the matter a great deal of consideration will, at first glance, say that this method is impracticable for the reason that it is too expensive. It is not impracticable, and it is not expensive. It is the only method that is worth an hour of labor or a dollar in money. Begin by fixing up the worst places in that way, and in a few years we will find that Macadamized roads do not cost half what they are worth.

— Professor S. B. Lathan, of Hickory Grove, introduced an important resolution before the county teacher's association at Rock Hill last week. The resolution looks to the securing of an accurate and reliable map of York county, showing all the water courses, railroads and public highways, and the location of towns, villages, and public churches, etc. Such a map would be a most valuable acquisition to every school house and private home in the county, and although it would cost several thousand dollars, we believe that enough copies could easily be sold at two or three dollars apiece to defray the expense of the publication. The association referred the matter to a committee.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

We beg leave to call the attention of those who may be interested in the matter, to an announcement on the fourth page of this issue. We refer to our offer of a $90 buggy to the club-maker who returns and pays for the largest number of new subscribers to THE ENQUIRER between the 1st day of November next and the second Monday in February, 1892.

Competition is left open to everybody who wishes to try his or her hand, and in view of the fact that none but new names count, every competitor, new clubmaker or old clubmaker, is on the same footing with every body else, and the prize will be, as it should be, to the most energetic worker.

This prize is worth trying for. It represents full $90 of value—you can't buy the buggy from the manufacturers for any less—and that means nearly $30 a month for the successful competitor during the three and-a-half months that the contest will last. The securing of the names will only require a portion of the actual working time during that period, and the successful competitor will necessarily get big pay for his work.

And those who fail to win this $90 prize, will not lose their labor. Every name that is returned in competition will also count toward securing one of the prizes that will be offered in our regular prospectus, to be published soon, and which is also to be on a most liberal basis.

Now is the time to commence work for the buggy, and let everybody who intends to try for it begin at once. Every new subscriber, returned under the above offer, will be sent THE ENQUIRER from the date his or her name is entered "paid" on our books, until January 1, 1893.

SUSPENSION OF A NEWSPAPER.

A slight ripple of interest was created in newspaper circles throughout the State last Wednesday by the death of a newspaper. On that day the Charleston World suspended publication indefinitely. The event may be source of regret to some, but it will be a surprise to few. Although, of course, it was represented that the paper had been "paying handsomely" from its inception, very few whose experience puts them in a position to know, believed any such representation, and the general opinion was that as soon as those who were footing the bills got tired of their load, The World would go under. This opinion has been confirmed.

The history of The World is interesting. The paper was established in 1888 as an honest business venture to fill a "long felt want." After about three months of vigorous existence, its projectors developed the fact that the supposed want was already full, and were about ready to give up the fight. About this time certain Charleston politicians, who had previously been on good terms with The News and Courier, fell out with that paper because it did not happen to think their way. In order to ventilate their grievance, they organized a joint stock company and purchased The World. A vindictive campaign was commenced against The News and Courier, and it was sought to convince the entire State that it was under the dictatorial domination of that paper. But the State would not convince. What it wanted was a sure enough newspaper. The News and Courier continued to be a sure enough newspaper; The World was not such a newspaper, and it failed to make any capital out of its grievance.

When the Tillman campaign commenced, The World thought it saw its opportunity and championed the cause of the farmers, as well as it knew how. Whether or not it did any good for the movement is doubtful, but anyhow it made some money, and after the campaign was brought to a successful close, was awarded the honor of having played an important part.

From the close of the campaign up to last spring, the affairs of The World seemed prosperous enough. Suddenly, however, without any explanation, the paper turned its batteries upon its former allies. This conduct was variously interpreted, and not a few have accounted for the unreasonable hostility in the conjecture that Governor Tillman had refused to give the paper a monopoly of State advertising as a reward for its supposed services. Its hostility amounted to nothing—scarcely less than its friendship. So much for the policy of its management.

By the suspension of The World, Charleston is once more left with only one morning newspaper. It has been demonstrated more than once that the town is not large enough for two, and it will probably be a good long while before the patriotic fillers of long felt wants, will take it upon themselves to attempt the establishment of another.

JOINT DEBATE IN OHIO.

The great joint debate advertised to come off between Governor Campbell and Major McKinley, took place at Ada, O., last Thursday. Governor Campbell spoke first. He was answered by McKinley, and he closed in reply. The principal subjects of discussion were the tariff and silver.

Governor Campbell, among other things, showed that as the result of the high tariff, farming is growing more and more unprofitable, and American commerce is being swept from the seas. The pittance of American wage earners is being steadily but surely reduced, and in proportion to this reduction of wages the rich are constantly growing richer. He cited figures from history to show the great danger of the accumulation of the wealth of the country into the hands of a few, and quoted from The National Economist a statement to the effect that in twenty-five years the proportion of people who owned their own homes had been reduced from five-eighths to three-eighths. This state of affairs was due, he said, almost solely to the excessive tariff.

While discussing this question, Governor Campbell caused a board to be raised on the stage, and demonstrated by methods of bookkeeping the injustice of a high tariff. What he said was reported as follows:

"A man goes to England and purchases goods to the amount of $5,000; the average duty on these goods would be $3,000, making $8,000, total sum paid by the importer. Here another board was hoisted on which this $3,000 was charged up to "profit and loss," indicating that if the importer did not charge the duty to the consumers he would lose $3,000 paid in duties. Thus the foreigner did not pay that tax. Another board was hoisted. It was shown that if the foreigner paid the tax the cost price of the goods offered to the American consumer would be $5,000 instead of $8,000, which would be absolute free trade. Now, when genuine reciprocity comes in, we would have not a little one-sided reciprocity with the little countries of South America, but substantial reciprocity with England, France and the world. [Applause.] The duty on plate glass is 140 per cent. Last year we imported $160,000 worth of plate glass. That was the value of the goods in England; yet upon that glass there was paid $223,000 duties, or $63,000 more than the cost of the glass in England. Who paid that tax? Did English manufacturers give us glass and pay $63,000 besides to get us to take it. [Applause and laughter.] A Chicago paper says that last week a Chicago firm received $1,400 worth of pearl buttons from Austria, and the duty on these buttons was just $3,000, or a trifle over 200 per cent. Who paid that duty? [Laughter.] Did the foreign manufacturer pay nearly $2,000 for the privilege of sending pearl buttons to us? [Laughter and applause.] The McKinley bill provides that 90 per cent. of the duties on some articles shall be refunded, provided these articles are exported. Last year the Standard Oil company imported tin to this country upon which they paid more than a million and a quarter tax or duty. If they did not, if the foreigner instead paid that duty, then the United States has put its hand in our pockets and presented the Standard Oil company with a million and a quarter of our money, for this amount was refunded to the Standard Oil company. There was manufactured in this country last year $5,500,000,000 worth of goods.

In reply, on the subject of the tariff, Major McKinley spoke as follows:

"The governor's platform commits him to a tariff for a revenue only; that is a tariff upon foreign products levied with no other object in view but revenue, unmindful of every consideration, not caring for the industries and occupations of the people. A revenue tariff will raise revenue for the government; a protective tariff will do that. A revenue tariff will do nothing more; a protective tariff, besides raising revenue, will also stimulate the industries of the people, encourage the skill and genius of American citizens, develop the resources for the government and secure to us, as it has done in the past thirty years, the first rank in mining agriculture and manufacturing. Tell me why the foreign producer should be permitted to enjoy this market equally with the American citizen; why he should have the same privilege to enter this market with his competing products as the American citzen enjoys? The foreign producer contributes not one dollar to our State, county or municipal improvements or expenses. He is beyond our jurisdiction. You can't reach him. You can't compel him to pay one cent of tax. The governor says we pay the tax. If we do, why, I ask, is England making such a fuss about our tariff. (Laughter and applause.) If you want to know who pays the tax ask the Canadian farmer who brings his wheat to Buffalo, N. Y. The Erie county farmer takes his there, too. They meet at the same market place. The Erie county farmer takes ninety cents home with him. The Canadian farmer takes ninety cents less twenty-five cents, the American tariff."

Major McKinley's speech raised the enthusiasm of his adherents to a high pitch, and when Governor Campbell got up to reply, it was a considerable time before he could be heard. Before he sat down, however, he fully answered all the arguments of his opponents and left his cause in a still better shape than when he commenced. In answer to a grand peroration on the part of McKinley, he said:

Ladies and gentlemen, I concur most heartily with Major McKinley that this is the greatest, best and proudest nation on earth. But unlike him I would distribute that greatness and that wealth as God distributes the dews of heaven, upon the just as well as the unjust. [Prolonged applause and cheers] I depicted the condition of the farmer, and the answer of the major is not only that I am a calamity croaker, but in the words of somebody else, you must not grumble. [Laughter]. You Findlay gas workers who have had your meagre wages reduced, you steel workers of Cleveland who have had your pittance further cut down, you must not grumble because your poverty adds to some other man's wealth. [Cheers. A voice: "Give it to him."] I will take care of him now if you will just let me alone. [Laughter.] This is a good-natured fight, for we are both good men. However, as only one of us can be governor, and I am there already, why, perhaps, I had better stay. [Great laughter.]

TO OPPOSE MR. HEMPHILL.—The Gaffney correspondent of the Greenville News, under date of Monday, says: "State Lecturer Jefferies was in town today, and in a conversation with your correspondent he intimated in strong terms that the "farmers" would put up a candidate to oppose Mr. Hemphill for congress. In answer to a direct question, he led your correspondent to the conclusion that he would not object to occupying such an honorable position."

THE MOTZ TRIAL.—Charles and Caldwell Motz, of Lincolnton, N. C., were formally arraigned before the Lincoln, N. C., court last Wednesday for the murder of S. C. Motz a few months ago. They plead not guilty and their counsel moved for a change of venue. The change was granted and the judge ordered the case moved to Cleveland county. It will probably come up for trial during the latter part of this month.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. McCorkle, Judge of Probate—Citation—Jerome F. Whisonant, Applicant—Thomas P. Whisonant, deceased.
T. G. Culp, Chairman—Ten Dollars Reward.
H. A. D. Neely, Treasurer of York county—Tax Levies for 1890-91.
Felix H. Dover, J. R. Dickson, J. A. Whisonant—Notice to Trespassers.
J. S. Brice, Clerk of Board—Annual Meeting of County Commissioners.
J. W. P. Hope & Co.—Notice.
Louis Roth—Fresh Oysters—Order at Once.
E. T. Gaillard, King street, Charleston, S. C.—Pavilion Hotel.
O. E. Johnson & Co., Managers for South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.—The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
L. M. Grist—A $90 Buggy to be Given Away. See Fourth Page.
Wm. C. Latimer—Address to the People.
A. Y. Cartwright & Co.—Down Goes Dress Goods.
Ferguson Brothers—A Clean Grocery.
T. B. McClain—Mark the Sacred Spot.
Hunter & Oates—We Don't Want the Earth.
Agnes Moore—Always the Best.
Mrs. T. M. Dobson—Dobson's Racket.
M. & H. C. Strauss—The Cold Wave is Coming.
Frew Bros. & Keesler, Rock Hill—That $50 Sewing Machine.
Creighton, Sherfesee & Co., Rock Hill—Furniture, Furniture, Furniture—A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.
Riddle & Carroll—A Story With a Moral.
Lowry & Starr—Glad to See You—A First-Class Drug Store—Toilet Soaps, Etc.
Sam M. Grist, Sole Agent—Evans's Smoothing Harrows.
Kennedy Bros. & Barron—A Word to the Ladies.
Miss Baity Ferguson—Dyeing, Cleaning and Repairing.

COUNTY FAIRS.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket of admission to the 13th annual exhibition of the Chester A. H. and M. association, to be held in Chester, October 28–30.

We have also received a similar ticket to the first annual fair of the Rutherford County (N. C.) Fair association, to be held at Rutherfordton on October 20, 21, 22 and 23.

IT IS COIX LACHRYMA.

We have learned something about that peculiar plant that was mentioned last week as having been exhibited at THE ENQUIRER office by Mr. R. Landreth Wilkerson. We sent it to the secretary of agriculture at Washington, and he kindly replies as follows:

EDITOR YORKVILLE ENQUIRER, Yorkville, S. C. Dear sir: In reply to your inquiry of the 5th instant relative to a peculiar plant of which you send a specimen, our horticulturist reports that the plant is a specimen of "Coix Lachryma," commonly known as "Job's Tears," a grass often grown for ornament. It is a native of Japan and the East Indies. Respectfully

J. M. RUSK, Secretary.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroad commission has issued its tabular statement of the earnings of the various railroads in this State for the month of August, compared with the same month last year.

The earnings of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago were $14,056.66, an increase of $5,301.86; Chester and Lenoir, $2,211.37, a decrease of $251.83; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, $56,312.79, a decrease of $1,908.44; Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line, $61,409.26, a decrease of $4,554.77; Georgia, Carolina and Northern, $8,062.42, an increase of $4,315.08.

In the aggregate of all the roads in the State, there was a total decrease of $15,814.41.

WHY COTTON OPENS SLOW.

Here is what seems to us the correct theory as to why cotton is opening so slowly this year. Two or three farmers in attendance on the Alliance meeting last Friday were standing on the corner discussing the situation, and one of them remarked: "I'll tell you my idea as to the reason why the cotton is opening so slow. There is no guano under it. All of the guano was leached out of the soil by the incessant rains of last spring and summer, and there is nothing to make it open. Don't you remember that before the war, when we didn't use any guano, the cotton was always slow about opening. Well, that is what is the matter this year. There is not enough guano left to make it open."

In support of this theory another farmer remarks: "Cotton seems to be opening more freely on red lands than on sandy lands." This is no doubt because the red soils resist the action of the water better than sandy soils.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal—Sunday-school at 10.30 a. m. Associate Reformed Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Galloway, pastor. Yorkville—Services next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday-school at 4 o'clock p. m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal—Rev. G. H. Waddell, pastor. Prayer-meeting this evening at 7.30 o'clock. Services next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday-school at 4 o'clock p. m.

Baptist—Rev. Robert G. Patrick, pastor. Union—Services next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday-school at 10 o'clock a. m. Yorkville—Prayer-meeting to-morrow evening at 7.30 o'clock. Services Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 4 p. m.

Presbyterian—Rev. T. R. English, D. D., pastor. Prayer-meeting to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Services next Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock, Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7.30 o'clock p. m. and on Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7.30 o'clock p. m. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered during the morning service on Sunday. The pastor will be assisted by Rev. S. I. Woodbridge, a missionary recently returned from China. Sunday-school at 4 p. m.

TAX COMPARISONS.

Auditor Williams, on last Monday, turned over to Treasurer Neely his tax duplicate for the fiscal year beginning November 1, 1890. The following comparison of items in the duplicate will be interesting:

Acres of land in 1889-90,	476,649
Acres of land in 1890-91,	460,512
Decrease,	16,137
Total taxable real estate last year,	$3,206,515
Total taxable real estate this year,	3,265,610
Increase,	59,095
Total taxable personal property last year,	$1,837,585
Total taxable personal property this year,	2,056,421
Increase,	$218,836
Total taxable railroad property last year,	$ 886,410
Total taxable railroad property this year,	1,317,980
Increase,	$431,570
Total all taxable property last year,	$5,930,510
Total all taxable property this year,	6,640,011
Increase,	$719,501
Total tax for collection last year,	$ 70,676 13
Total tax for collection this year,	103,915 56
Increase,	$33,239 43
Number of polls returned last year,	4,456
Number of polls returned this year,	4,726
Increase,	270

ECONOMY AND PERSEVERANCE.

In the course of a conversation with a representative of THE ENQUIRER a few days ago, Mr. John L. Rainey, of Blairsville, made some observations that may be heeded with profit by a great many people in this and adjoining counties. He said:

"The greatest trouble with the people nowadays is their extravagance. They actually waste more than it required to support the older generation. Why, I'll tell you, there is hardly a cropper on my place that does not use twice as much sugar, coffee and even flour as used to be used by the owner of the plantation. Now, it wouldn't matter if they needed it. But they don't. They just waste it. And as to raising anything to eat, why they wouldn't think of it. Nearly all of them say they can buy their bread and meat cheaper than they can raise it.

"And right here is where they make a grave mistake. Raising bread and meat requires only time and labor, and the time and labor required is usually such as cannot be used for anything else. If not devoted to raising bread and meat it is wasted. Now it is well enough to include your labor in the expense of producing any crop. Of course, it is worth so much if expended. But if not expended, it is not worth one cent, and the man who counts the cost of wasted time will come out in debt every time.

"Time is money, it is true, but it is only those who make proper use of time that get any money out of it. Now here is a little story that will interest you: On a plantation of mine there is a young man named W. J. Shillinglaw. About six years ago he started in with me working for wages—seven or eight dollars a month. After a while he proposed to rent some land. Although he had no money, I saw there was something in it. He bought a mule on credit and paid for it. He then bought another mule on credit, paid for it, and now he has, in addition, a horse that is also nearly paid for. He raises everything he needs, buys very little, pays all of his debts, and is getting along swimmingly.

"It is true that there are a great many people who would say that he is lucky. But then he is nothing of the kind. It is just an illustration of what I was telling you at first. If a man wants to get along in this world, all that he has to do is to buckle down to hard work and save all that he makes, and he musn't try to keep up with those who are able to travel faster. If he does, he will get left every time."

THE THREE C'S WAITING ROOM.

The people of Yorkville are beginning to complain against the Three C's railroad, and with good reason. The cause of their grievance is the poor depot accommodations, particularly for the passenger traffic. Under the old management Yorkville was promised a first-class depot. The management, however, became involved, and the people were patient. Now that the new management is boasting of its prosperity, it is but natural that people who are being so severely imposed upon should kick. The waiting room at Yorkville, if it is proper to call it by that name, is one of the poorest along the whole line of the road. It is small, uncomfortable, and altogether inadequate for the purpose for which it is used. In fact, it is a shame on the part of the railroad authorities to ask people from whom they receive such a large portion of their support, to go into such a place.

It would only cost a few hundred dollars to construct a decent waiting room, and if the Three C's people are not willing to do it voluntarily, it is quite probable that the railroad commission can be induced to force them. Such action would only be just.

LIST OF JURORS.

The board of jury commissioners on yesterday drew the following list of petit jurors to serve during the first week of the next term of the circuit court, which convenes on Monday November 2, his honor Judge T. B. Fraser presiding.

H. M. White,	Fort Mill.
E. E. Poag,	Catawba.
N. A. Simril,	York.
J. T. Summerford,	Broad River.
Calvin M. Whisonant,	Broad River.
S. P. Sutton, Jr.,	Fort Mill.
D. M. Campbell,	Bethel.
Amzi Smith, colored,	Broad River.
W. C. Reid,	Catawba.
Colonel A. Martin,	Cherokee.
W. J. Roddey,	Catawba.
John W. Lawrence,	King's Mountain.
W. B. Love,	Bethesda.
Wm. F. Downs,	Fort Mill.
D. M. Hall,	King's Mountain.
H. W. Aikens,	Fort Mill.
R. C. Moore,	Bethesda.
J. J. J. Robinson,	Broad River.
R. E. Sadler,	Bethesda.
J. R. Witherspoon,	York.
J. A. Campbell,	Bethel.
N. J. N. Bowen,	York.
R. A. Parish,	York.
W. J. Stanton,	Bethel.
J. S. R. Alexander,	Bullock's Creek.
J. L. Martin,	Broad River.
J. P. Giles,	Fort Mill.
W. R. Biggers,	King's Mountain.
J. I. Spynks,	Fort Mill.
L. S. Nivens,	Fort Mill.
J. E. Adams,	King's Mountain.
J. Edward Mintz,	Cherokee.
J. W. Carroll,	Bullock's Creek.
E. B. Burton,	Ebenezer.
J. F. Oates,	York.
W. P. Rippey,	Cherokee.

REORGANIZATION OF THE THREE C'S.

We are informed by Maj. James F. Hart that the arrangements for taking the Three C's railroad out of the hands of the receiver and effecting a reorganization, are in a fair way of consummation.

Sometime ago it was agreed among the bondholders that when the holders of $4,000,000 out of the $7,345,000 bonds should endorse a plan of reorganization, steps would at once be taken toward the perfection of the necessary arrangements. The business of working the matter up was left to a committee of five bondholders, and this committee has just issued a circular stating that the plan has, up to this time, been endorsed by the holders of $5,500,000 worth of the first mortgage bonds, and advising the holders of the remaining bonds to assent to the reorganization.

It is believed, on the part of a number of the old Three C's officials, that the success of the scheme is now assured, and that the new company will soon be in condition to push the work to completion. However, granting that there are no other obstacles in the way, it will require a long time before the arrangements of the new company can be fully perfected. Even if everything works with absolute smoothness, next April is the soonest possible date that a final consummation can be looked for, and it is quite possible that a still longer time will be required.

STATE PROHIBITION.

The good templars of Columbia have started a movement looking to the passage of a law prohibiting the liquor traffic in this State. To this end Messrs. H. F. Chreitzberg, S. P. H. Elwell and J. A. Glenn, constituting the committee having the matter in charge, are sending out thousands of petitions, with a view to securing the signatures of as many voters as possible. It is their purpose to present this petition to the general assembly at its next session. The petition is worded as follows:

Believing the traffic in intoxicating beverages to be one of the most prolific causes of degredation and ruin to the individual, poverty and wretchedness to the home, disorder, pauperism, and crime to the commonwealth; that it is subversive of all law, moral and civil, and should not receive the sanction of law; therefore, we, the undersigned, do hereby enter our solemn protest to the continuance of such traffic by law; and we do hereby pray the honorable senate and house of representatives of South Carolina to give their earnest consideration to enact the bill now pending in the house looking to the prohibition of the liquor traffic in South Carolina. And we shall ever pray.

Several of these petitions are being circulated in Yorkville and different portions of the county by the good templars, and are receiving a large number of signatures. If the petition is backed by the names of about 50,000 voters, and there is no reason why it should not be, it is quite likely to receive the serious consideration of the general assembly. That body is largely composed of farmers now, or at least special representatives of the farmers, and the farmers of this State, especially of this county, are generally prohibitionists.

LOCAL LACONICS.

— The roof of the county court house has just been repainted, and the painters are now engaged in giving the iron fence around the yard a nice coat of black.

— Correspondence of the clerk's office will hereafter be written on a typewriter. Clerk of the Court Wylie has just purchased an elegant "Smith's Premier" machine from Mr. George T. Schorb.

— According to the provisions of the game law of this State, the close season for partridges expires on the 31st of this month. The sportsmen may legally begin their fall campaign on November 1.

— By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the county commissioners are inclined to make it rather lively for those parties in Bethel township who have been stealing the iron nuts off the bridges in that section.

— Refer to the advertisement of Messrs. Creighton, Sherfessee & Co., the big furniture dealers of Rock Hill, in this issue. They call special attention to unusual inducements, and from the emphatic manner in which they present their claims, it would appear that they mean business.

— We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Pavilion Hotel, on King's street, Charleston. We commend those of our readers who expect to go to Charleston at any time, to this hotel. Mr. Gaillard, the proprietor, is a hotel man who comes up to every requirement of his profession, and always treats his guests royally.

— We understand that the Narrow Guage railroad officials have abandoned the proposed schedule by which the north and south bound trains were to meet near Yorkville about 12 o'clock, and are now figuring on another schedule. Whether the new schedule will be more desirable than the old one we do not know, as we have not been informed as to the nature of it.

BIG COTTON SALE.

There was another big cotton sale at this place last Wednesday and the Yorkville market sustained its reputation of being one of the best within fifty miles.

The sale was worked up by Mr. J. M. Sims, of Bullock's Creek. Putting in a lot of cotton that was raised on Mr. Dick Thomson's place, and that of several of his neighbors, he accumulated a lot of 355 bales. Cotton buyers at Spartanburg, Chester, Charlotte, Gaffney City, Gastonia, Rock Hill and other points were notified of the date that the cotton would be offered and were invited to come to Yorkville on that day.

The day came and the cotton was represented here by sample. No foreign buyers, however, put in their appearance. Although the lot was big enough to tempt any of them, it seems that they did not care to buck against the Yorkville buyers.

After some spirited bidding on the part of Messrs. Riddle & Carroll, J. W. P. Hope & Co. and Latta Bros., 195 bales were bought by Messrs. Hope at prices ranging from 7.65 to 8.12½, averaging an equivalent of 8.25 on the basis of middling cotton.

Mr. Hope would also have bought nearly all of the remainder, but did not do so on account of the inability of the holders to deliver it at Sharon depot by Saturday afternoon, according to his requirement.

The price paid for the cotton was away over the ordinary market and created considerable comment on the part of other buyers.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED.

Yorkville is now in direct telegraphic communication with points along the northern section of the Chester and Lenoir railroad. The connection was made with Lenoir yesterday morning, and other points later in the day. The following note from Mr. H. H. Beard, the agent at this place, received at THE ENQUIRER office at about 12 o'clock, tells the whole story:

"Dear Sir: I have just exchanged greetings with Clover, Gastonia Hickory and Lenoir by telegraph, Instruments will be put in at the other offices along the line—Dallas, Lincolnton, Maiden and Newton—to-morrow and next day. The line works nicely and communication with all points is fine."

Mr. W. S. Smith will have charge of the office at Clover.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. John A. Darwin and family are visiting in Yorkville.

Mr. Felix H. Dover, of Grover, N. C., paid us a pleasant visit last Monday.

Hon. J. C. Wilborn, of Ebenezer, was in Yorkville last week.

Miss Lillie Hardin, of Chester, visited the family of Mr. John F. Oates last week.

Mrs. M. E. Howe, of Begonia, N. C., spent several days with relatives in Yorkville last week.

Miss Agness Moore is again at her store, after an absence of several weeks in consequence of sickness.

Mrs. W. A. Elam and Mrs. W. H. Elam, of Baskersville, Va., are in Yorkville visiting the family of their father, Mr. Joseph Herndon. They will leave this afternoon for Cleveland county, N. C., where they go to spend a few days with relatives.

Mr. Emanuel Pope, of Crossing, Catawba county, N. C., who, for more than two months has been confined to his bed at Mr. Q. J. Hoke's, in this place, has so far recovered as to be able to travel and left for his home on Monday evening, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. John King.

THE COUNTY ALLIANCE MEETING.

Less Cotton, More Grain and Better Roads Will Insure the Prosperity of the Whole Country.

Reported for the Yorkville Enquirer.

GUTHRIESVILLE, October 12.—Editor of THE ENQUIRER: As it has been my custom in the past to give your readers a synopsis of actions taken by the County Alliance in matters pertaining to the general welfare of the order, and as thought for the advancement of agriculture and the betterment of our condition as a people, I will now give a few points from memory.

Nearly all the sub-Alliances of the county were represented. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, your humble scribe, who is now district lecturer for the Fifth district, addressed the body on the principles and demands of the order. He was followed by Captain W. H. Edwards, assistant lecturer, who in the absence of County Lecturer Thompson, made some remarks on the same line.

The road working question was then called up, but as very few of the sub-Alliances had given it proper consideration, the discussion was deferred until the next meeting. The sub-Alliances, however, were urged to give the matter their special consideration and send up their delegates fully prepared to express their views.

This question, in my opinion, is of vital importance to the advancement of agriculture and our prosperity.

Next was discussed the reduction of the cotton acreage. All favored a reduction, but some doubted the practicability of fixing a limit. Hence, a resolution was passed requesting our farmers to reduce their acreage, as far as practicable, to ten acres to the plow, and that the surplus be devoted to cereals, etc.

Next was discussed the importance of our membership reading more, and especially Alliance literature, in order that they may become better acquainted with the principles, objects, aims and demands of the order. Hence, a resolution was passed urging the district, county and State lecturers to impress these facts on the minds of our people, and insist that they subscribe for and read The Cotton Plant and The National Economist.

The committee on digest then made its report, showing that less than one-third of the sub-Alliances had sent in written reports as to the condition of their lodges, etc. Others made verbal reports which represented the Alliance in the county in a healthy condition, and solid on the demands of the order.

Several other matters pertaining to business affairs, which came under the secret workings of the order, were discussed, and left over without final action. For the further consideration of these matters and any others that may be brought up, a called meeting will held on Thursday, the 22nd of October.

As the county council failed to meet, on account of other matters, it is desired that they be present on the above date in order that they may be informed as to their duties.

W. N. ELDER,
President Y. C. F. Alliance.

MERE-MENTION.

Fifteen hundred bales of cotton were consumed in a fire at Hawkinsville, Ga., last Thursday.·····Governor Campbell, of Ohio, has filed two suits for damages