THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

Scraps and Facts.

— A cable dispatch from Japan brings the news of the terrible devastation recently wrought by an earthquake among the islands of that empire. The town of Nagoya, Kano, and Kagamatsu, on the island of Hongo, were almost completely destroyed. The reports put the loss of life at about 15,000 killed, and the number of houses destroyed as footing up more than 50,000.

— The Southern Road congress met in Atlanta, Ga., last Thursday according to appointment, but was not very largely attended, South Carolina and California being the only States represented by full delegations. The other States represented were Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina and West Virginia. A committee appointed to prepare business and a plan of procedure reported as follows: "It is the sense of this committee that labor and property should each bear their proportion of the burden of road duty. And that we recommend to the legislatures of the different States in the congress, that such legislation be enacted as will best bring about the result, and that special attention be given to the convict laws that will utilize to the best advantage said convict labor in working public roads." The report was unanimously adopted.

— The New York Central railroad has instituted the fastest train service in the world. The train, which will be known as the Empire State Express, will leave the Grand Central station in New York city every morning, except Sunday, at 9 o'clock, and will reach Buffalo at 5.40 p. m., making the run in 8 hours and 40 minutes. Stops will only be made at Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester. The train is expected to make fifty-two and one-third miles an hour, and the officials of the road are confident that this run can be made daily with ease, and that the train will be on time every trip. On the first trip, which was made last Monday, the speed at one point was seventy miles an hour, so that the proposed schedule time of fifty-two and one-third miles an hour can be easily maintained. This is faster than the famous Flying Scotchman train between London and Edinburg, which averages about fifty-one and a half miles an hour.

— The Central passenger depot at Macon, Ga., was burned last Thursday morning, as the result of an attempt of an employe of one of the railroads to kindle a fire by pouring kerosene on the coals. There was a Pullman sleeper in the depot at the time, full of drowsy passengers, just arrived from Savannah. The car was left standing in the car shed preparatory to changing engines for a continuation of its trip. The passengers were awakened with the alarming information that the roof over their heads was burning, and many of them attempted to rush out in their night clothes. About this time, however, they were directed to keep their places, as an engine was coming to pull the car out of danger. In a few minutes the engine arrived and the car was gotten from under the building just as the roof was falling in. Nobody was hurt except the man through whose carelessness the fire originated. He was badly burned, but his injuries will not prove fatal.

— A negro named Lee Green murdered the family of a white farmer named Lowe, near Queen City, Texas, on Saturday, the 24th ultimo. He was arrested and committed to jail. A few days afterward a large number of negroes and whites assembled from different parts of the county, in which the crime was committed, and from adjoining counties, and going to the jail, forced the sheriff to give the negro up. The frightened wretch was taken before the father of the murdered family and made a full confession of his crime. A trace chain was then put about his neck, and he was fastened to a tree in the woods. Forty-six colored men piled fagots around him until the pile reached to the top of his head, and then an old negress applied a match to the pile. He was dead in a few minutes, and when the fire burned down, there was nothing left of his remains. The burning took place just fifty-three hours after the crime, and was participated in by about fifteen hundred people, whites and blacks.

— The Atlanta papers tell of an invention that is on exhibition at the Piedmont Exposition which, if it will do what the inventors claim for it, will be of untold benefit to the cotton planters of the South. The invention is known as the Rembert roller compress, and was patented by a Texan in November, 1890, and February, 1891. It is intended to at once do the work of the ordinary cotton press and the big compress, turning out a bale of the same size and density as that of the latter, with as little power as is required by the former. As the cotton is ginned it passes between two rollers which force the air out of it and press it into a smooth web. This web falls into the press in layers, and when the power is applied, a five hundred pound bale is reduced to as small or smaller package than can be made by the most powerful hydraulic presses. Although one more tie is required than in the old process, the bale is so much smaller that eleven feet in ties and a yard of bagging is saved in every bale packed on the new press. In doing away with the compress, it is claimed that the invention will effect an annual saving of from seven to twenty million dollars a year.

— The trial of John, Charles and Caldwell Motz, for the murder of Samuel C. Motz, at Lincolnton, N. C., in July last, began at Shelby, N. C., last Wednesday. It will be remembered that Samuel C. Motz was riding in a buggy with Robert Michael, and the two were waylaid in the road by the Motz brothers. After a short parley firing commenced, and as the result Samuel Motz was instantly killed, Michael was wounded, and Charles Motz was shot by Michael. The cause of the difficultly was the alleged seduction of Miss Maggie Motz, a sister of the three brothers, by Michael. On account of such considerable feeling in the matter at Lincolnton, the trial of the case was removed to Shelby. It was only after great difficulty that a jury was secured. All the regular panel was challenged as well as 104 out of a special venire of 150 that was afterward summoned. The trial will probably not be concluded before today or tomorrow. So far, the defense has shown that Michael had been a lover of Miss Motz, and after betraying her, forsook her. The fact became known at the birth of a child, and it was the intention of the brothers not to kill Michael, but to make him marry their sister. Samuel Motz, at the time of his death, was helping to carry out the scheme of the brothers to get hold of Michael, and his killing was the result of an accident. Michael has admitted his intimacy with Miss Motz, but denies that it was under promise of marriage; also claiming that he was not responsible for the paternity. At last accounts from Shelby, public sympathy was represented as being decidedly with the Motz boys, and there was little doubt that they would be acquitted.

— The Tennessee coal miners have at last resorted to force in the solution of the convict labor problem in that State. It will be remembered that last July the miners in the vicinity of Briceville, Tennessee, to the number of nearly one thousand, took up arms for the purpose of preventing the use of convict labor in the mines. The State militia was assembled in the vicinity of Briceville, and for several days it looked as if bloodshed was imminent. Finally, the matter was compromised by an agreement on the part of the State authorities to call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of repealing the convict lease laws. The legislature met, but after several weeks deliberation, failed to repeal the obnoxious laws. The miners then threatened force, but decided to defer their action pending a decision of the supreme court involving the question at issue. The decision came about a week ago, and was adverse to the interest of the miners. Last Friday night, about one thousand miners, men and boys from Eastern Kentucky, Southern Indiana and Eastern Tennessee, went to Briceville, overpowered the convict guards, broke down the stockade, provided the convicts, to the number of 140, with citizens' clothes and rifles, and set them free. The stockade was then burned. The mob then repaired to the mines of the Knoxville Iron company and released all the convicts confined at that place. The released convicts were started toward the Kentucky line, most of them provided with citizens' clothes, and all provided with arms and ammunition. The miners procured the clothes by robbing neighboring stores, and many of the guns given to the convicts were taken from the guards. Several of the convicts, who were unable to get citizens' clothes, gave themselves up, and the governor has offered a reward of $50 a head for the capture of any of the others. Governor Buchanan, it is said, will not send any troops to the scene of the trouble, but will spend any amount of money that may be needed to arrest and convict the ring leaders of the miners.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1891.

— We received the exposition edition of the Augusta Chronicle last Friday. It is handsomely gotten up in a neatly printed sixty-four page pamphlet, and gives the industrial condition of Augusta complete. The business of the city for the past year is shown to be nearly seventy-three million dollars, an increase of $2,500,000 over last year. Augusta is solid and progressive, says The Chronicle, and her future is full of promise. The exposition was formally opened last Monday by Governor Northen.

— A lady correspondent who desires that her name be witheld for fear that she will be called an "old fogy," has written to know if THE ENQUIRER cannot advocate a petition to the legislature to establish the whipping post in this State and make "forty stripes" the punishment for many misdemeanors and small crimes that now call for imprisonment in the penitentiary. The idea is a good one, and our correspondent need have no fear of being called an "old fogy" for advancing it. There is an unsurmountable barrier in the way of the passage of such a law, however. Section 38, Article 1 of the constitution forbids the infliction of "cruel and unusal punishment," and according to the general construction of the section, the whipping post is included in its provisions.

— The Greenville News, discussing the imperfection of the jury system, suggests that "what is needed to remove many of the evils and absurdities of the jury system, is to have the deliberations of juries made part of the court record, to allow a reasonable time for consideration and discussion, and to make each juror place on the record a concise statement of the reasons governing his action, and the process by which he reached his conclusion." The News is usually level headed in its opinionss on each subject, but we fail to see what benefit, if any, could be derived from making the deliberations of juries a part of the court records. Juries are generally honest in their conclusions, even if not just, and the dishonest or interested juryman is the exception. The conscientious juryman often arrives at a just conclusion without being able to give a good and sufficient reason therefor, while the dishonest juryman is just as often able to give a plausible explanation for an unjust judgment. To make the deliberations of the jury room a part of the court records, would open the way for no end of complications, and furnish more grounds for new trials and appeals than was ever dreamed of before, and the machinery of justice would be more cumbersome than ever. No, there is nothing the matter with our jury system. It is as near perfection as anything that is contrived by man ever gets, and the only possible hope for the most satisfactory results, is the elevation of human nature up to the same high standard. When that point is reached, we confess that there will be no need for juries, but in the meantime the best we can do is to bear with our present system as it is.

ACREAGE REDUCTION CONGRESS.

Forty cotton growers, representing four Southern States, met in Atlanta, Ga., last Thursday to discuss practical questions connected with their occupation. Colonel D. P. Duncan, of South Carolina, was elected president, and the "Acreage Reduction Congress" was adopted as the name of the body. Colonel Livingston, president of the Georgia Alliance, made a strong speech in which he discussed the questions of ginning, sampling, and classification. He said that a large quantity of cotton was damaged ¾ of a cent a pound, by the ignorance and carelessness of ginners, who paid more attention to the quantity than the quality of their work. The system of sampling, he said, was a very expensive one to the farmers, and stated that the cotton samples in New Orleans had amounted to 25,000 bales in one season. As to classification, he recommended that it be done in each county by sworn experts; that all cotton be classified in four grades, and that these be known by number—one, two, three, four, respectively. He went on to say that there was a difference of four cents between the price in Savannah and in Liverpool; that the cost of carrying the cotton from one port to the other is only 1¼ cents, and that somebody is making 2¾ cents merely for the handling. As the result of the discussion, a committee appointed to prepare resolutions, reported the following which was unanimously adopted.

"Mr. President—Your committee to formulate a paper covering the necessity for a change in the acreage, handling, classing and selling cotton, beg leave to submit the following report:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that the acreage should be reduced one-third, and where the intensive system has been practiced, not more than twelve acres per plow should be planted. This, with careful cultivation, would give seven millions of bales or less. This would be an advantage to the cotton farmer or planter in that it would enable him to raise plantation supplies much cheaper than now obtained from the West or Northwest. Also it would enhance the p ice of cotton.

"Resolved, further, That this convention urge cotton growers to be more careful in handling their cotton. Cotton should be gathered clean of trash, sand or dust, ginned and kept dry until marketed.

"Resolved again, That we demand a more simple and practical classification of cotton, giving not more than four grades, and by number, to-wit: 1, 2, 3 and 4.

"Resolved again, That we urge cotton producers to co-operate in the sale of their cotton, direct to spinners or manufacturers, recognizing the fact that now enormous amounts of money are made by commission men, warehouse men and exporters, under present methods.

"Your committee recommend that cotton producers must bend their energies to reform the evils now existing. Clean cotton, dry cotton, careful ginning, bales covered and securely fastened at both ends and sides, with sample of each bale attached in cotton pocket, guaranteed by ginners, classified by experts, sold with the smallest amount of commissions to middle men. And by all means holding back for monthly sales and delivery to meet the demands of manufacturers, all cotton not necessary to meet matured obligations, this to be sold and delivered under contract between producers and manufacturers.

"Your committee recommend that an address be given to all interested parties embodying the foregoing suggestions and calling attention of the State legislature, cotton exchanges and cotton shippers to the numerous frauds now perpetrated upon cotton producers. We suggest that all agricultural organizations and alliances or other labor combines, cotton exchanges and all classes and callings, be earnestly requested to consider the foregoing resolutions and urge their adoption and enforcement. We suggest a committee to report upon the propriety of bales of cotton to be reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds maximum.

"We, the committee, ask to be allowed to amend this report in that the secretary of this convention have it published in all papers friendly to the move, calling attention to secretaries of organizations specified heretofore, asking that their alliances, clubs or subordinate organizations adopt the policy as set forth and report to the secretary of this convention."

Names of committee: L. F. Livingston, Georgia; Smilie A. Gregg, South Carolina; D. L. Brown, Alabama; A. A. Sligh, South Carolina; John O. Waddell, Georgia.

THE TROUBLE WITH CHILI.

The diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Chili in regard to the attack on American sailors in the streets of Valparaiso, on the 16th of October, has been occupying considerable space in the daily papers of the past week.

As has been stated, the report of Captain Schley, of the Baltimore, represented that the attack on the Baltimore's sailors was wanton on the part of the Chilians, and was participated in by the police of Valparaiso as well as the rabble.

Acting upon this information, Assistant Secretary Wharton instructed Minister Egan as follows, by cable:

"You will at once bring to the attention of the government of Chili the facts as reported to you by Captain Schley and will enquire whether there are any qualifying facts in the possession of that government or any explanation to be offered of the event that has very deeply pained the people of the United States, not only by reason of the resulting death of one of our sailors and the pitiless wounding of others, but even more as an apparent expression of unfriendliness towards this government, which might put in peril the maintenance of amicable relations between the two countries. If the facts are as reported by Captain Schley, this government cannot doubt that the government of Chili will offer prompt and full reparation."

In reply to this, the Chilian minister returned an answer very much in the same tone as that made by Blaine to Rudini in the Mafia controversy. Paraphrased by the State department at Washington, it is given out to the press for publication as follows:

"The minister of foreign affairs replies that the government of the United States formulates demands and advances threats that, without being cast back with acrimony, are not acceptable, nor could they be accepted in the present case or in any other of like nature. He does not doubt the sincerity, rectitude or expertness of the investigation on board the Baltimore, but will recognize only the jurisdiction and authority of this country to judge and punish the guilty in Chilian territory.

"He says the administration and judicial authorities have been investigating the affair; judicial investigation under Chilian law is secret and the time is not yet arrived to make known the result; when that time does arrive he will communicate the result, although he does not recognize any other authority competent to judge criminal cases than that established by the Chillian people.

"Until the time arrives to disclose the result of the investigation, he cannot admit that the disorders in Valparaiso or the silence of his department should appear as an expression of unfriendliness toward the government of the United States, which might put in peril the friendly relations between the two countries."

Several other notes bearing, in the main, on the same lines as included above, have passed between the two governments, and as yet the controversy remains unsettled, the United States, however, apparently awaiting the result of the investigation by the Chilian authorities.

In the meantime, the possibilities of war are being freely discussed. It is represented that the Chilians are a fighting people, confidently believing in their superiority, and that they would rather fight than make the semblance of an apology even to the United States. However this may be with the ignorant masses, there is little probability that their more intelligent leaders, familiar with the power and resources of the United States, would for a moment think of plunging the ridiculous little republic into a war against such overwhelming odds. It is infinitely more likely that the affair at issue will be thoroughly investigated, and all the reparation that circumstances seem to require or that this government may demand, will at once be made.

MERE-MENTION.

The steamer Oliver Bierne, plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, was destroyed by fire, near Vicksburg, last Thursday. The boat was loaded with passengers and cotton. Fourteen passengers lost their lives. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin, and the property loss was about $60,000. ·····As the result of the long drouth in Alabama, many of the streams have gone dry, and the railroads find great difficulty in securing the necessary water to run their trains. It is represented that all the passenger trains going out from Montgomery carry barrels of water for distribution at the various stations along their various lines.·····A bronze statue of William Carter Wickham was unveiled at Richmond, Va., last Thursday. The statue was presented to the city of Richmond by General Wickham's comrades in the war, and the employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway.·····The fire record of last Thursday and Friday was something appalling. Over forty-seven fires were reported in different parts of the country, and the aggregate amounted to several million dollars.·····A powder mill blew up at Youngstown, O., last Wednesday. Two men were killed by the explosion, and their remains were scattered over a ten acre field.·····William Elliott and his wife, both about 80 years old, were burned to death in their home near Shoals, Ind., last Wednesday. Mrs. Elliott ran into the burning house to get some clothing and bedding, and her husband failing in an attempt to rescue her, both perished.·····A negro assistant to a female æronaut, was killed at Raleigh, N. C., last Wednesday. He was helping to hold the balloon down, and when the signal was given to let go, he was caught in the ropes. He was carried up about sixty feet, and fell that distance to the earth.·····Osaka, a seaport town of Japan, numbering about 350,000 inhabitants, was visited by an earthquake one day last week and about 300 people were killed.·····The town of Conneaut, O., was nearly destroyed by a cyclone last Wednesday. Property was destroyed to the amount of about $100,000.·····A dispatch on Friday, from Atlanta, says that the Wells-Lipscomb cotton picker was tested near that city on that day and that it picked a bale of cotton in a very few minutes, leaving the leaves and green bolls uninjured.·····A big warehouse, containing 1,000 bales of cotton, was destroyed at Newnan, Ga., last Wednesday. The entire loss is estimated at $200,000.

LETTER FROM LOWRYSVILLE.

Error Corrected—Cotton Receipts—Did not Pay According to Promise—The Short Crop.

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

LOWRYSVILLE, November 2.—The printer made me say in my last letter that Sandy River lodge had rented the Masonic hall. It should have been Sandy River Lodge Independent Order of Good Templars.

Cotton receipts at this place are not more than one-fifth of what they were last year.

Lowrysville is still increasing in size. Mr. J. L. Abell is building a neat four room cottage on his lot near the depot.

A gentleman who lives not a great way from Yorkville, was going home on the uptrain one day last week and got off at this place by mistake. Soon after he found out his predicament, he struck a bargain with one of our citizens to carry him home. The citizen carried out his part of the contract, but on reaching the end of the journey, the other party did not have the money with which to make the promised payment. He promised to send it down by mail or express next day, but did not do so. Unless he fulfils his promise pretty soon, I think it will be my duty to give his name and address.

The cotton crop in this section will be the shortest that we have had for several years. The cotton crop has been housed, and while not so large in bulk as that of last year, I think it will go quite as far. About 25 per cent. of last year's crop in this section was rotten. W. O. G.

— Mr. James H. Barnes, cashier of the Bank of Marlboro, committed suicide last Thursday morning by shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol. There was no crookedness in his accounts and his physicians attribute the deed to mental depression. He was forty years old, and leaves a wife and six children.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Louis Roth—Fresh Oysters To-Day!
Hunter & Oates—Clothing! Clothing!!
M. E. Dobson & Co., Proprietors—Dobson's Racket.
M. & H. C. Strauss—Prices According to the Times.
Riddle & Carroll—They Have Arrived.
Agnes Moore—Some New Goods.
Lowry & Starr—No More Chills—Do You Chew or Smoke—We Have What You Want—Headache Cured—Glass and Putty—Lanterns and Lamps.
L. D. Childs, Chester, S. C.—For 15 Days.
Ferguson Brothers—Good Morning.
J. W. P. Hope & Co.—Notice.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

At the regular meeting of the Yorkville Lodge of I. O. G. T. last Friday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter: O. E. Grist, C. T.; Miss Eunice McConnell, V. T.; Miss Lenora Parker, secretary; H. H. Beard, financial secretary; J. W. Snider, treasurer; J. A. Tate, chaplain; W. M. Kennedy, Jr., marshal; Miss Kate Cody, I. G.; Felix McClain, sentinel; F. A. Gilbert, P. C. T.

ALLIANCE MEETING YESTERDAY.

An adjourned meeting of the York County Alliance was held in Hunter & Oates's hall on yesterday, Mr. W. N. Elder presiding. The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. J. A. Sligh, president of the State exchange, on the workings of that institution. The address was listened to by a pretty full delegation of Alliancemen from all parts of the county, and all pronounce themselves highly pleased with Mr. Sligh's exposition of the matter in hand.

MARRIAGE IN YORKVILLE.

Miss Minnie Wilson, daughter of Colonel W. B. Wilson, and one of the most popular young ladies of Yorkville, was married last Thursday at noon to Mr. Alexander Long, of Spartanburg. The ceremony, which took place at the residence of the bride's father, was performed by Rev. B. F. Wilson, of Spartanburg, and was witnessed by a few intimate friends of the bride and groom. Mr. and Mrs. Long left on the Three C's train for an extended trip to various Northern cities. On their return they will take up their residence in Spartanburg.

ENTERTAINMENT THIS EVENING.

A delegation of the Willing Workers called on THE ENQUIRER yesterday afternoon with the information that the society is "on the warpath again." It is another entertainment, a prominent feature of which will be oysters and other good things served in the Willing Workers' most approved style. The hour is 4 o'clock; the place is the residence of Mr. Jas. M. Starr, and the public is invited to be on hand. The young ladies have entered into a solemn promise this time to break all previous records and have enough for everybody.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH.

The new Baptist church of this place is practically completed, and it will be dedicated on the fourth Sunday in this month, 22nd instant. The dedication sermon will be preached by Rev. R. H. Griffith, D. D., formerly corresponding secretary of the Baptist State Mission Board, but now one of the professors of the Cooper-Limestone Female Institute. It was through the exertions and at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Griffith that the work of re-organizing a Baptist church in Yorkville was taken in hand by the State mission board.

YORKVILLE'S WAITING ROOMS.

The following letter from Mr. D. P. Duncan, chairman of the board of railroad commissioners, was received by THE ENQUIRER last Wednesday afternoon. It explains itself:

OFFICE OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, COLUMBIA, S. C., October 26, 1891.

The YORKVILLE ENQUIRER: Yorkville, S. C., My Dear Sir: Your paper of the 21st instant, with marked article, duly received, for which please accept thanks.

The inspection of the Three C's was made on the 23rd, and the attention of the railroad authorities was called to the condition of the depot accommodation, and they have promised that it shall be remedied at an early date. If it is not done, will you be so kind as to notify me of the fact.

The R. & D. people have been spoken to some time since as to their depot facilities, and if it is not soon arranged, I will be glad to be advised of the fact. Very truly, D. P. DUNCAN.

REVENUE RAIDERS.

We have been informed that Forbes's still, in the southern part of Gaston county, was raided by revenue officers on Tuesday of last week. The story is about as follows: The officers captured Forbes, together with twenty-two barrels of illicit whisky. They nailed up the whisky in the warehouse in which it was found, and started to Dallas jail with Forbes. On the road he managed to escape, and returning, collected a large crowd of friends, went to the warehouse, broke it open and took out the whisky, and hid it in the woods. The party, however, partook of the re-captured whisky too freely and began fighting among themselves. In the melee, it is said that Forbes received two pistol shot wounds. The revenue officers returned and again got possession of most of the whisky, but all the moonshiners, including Forbes, got away. At last accounts none of them had been recaptured.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal—Sunday-school at 10.30 a. m.

Presbyterian—Rev. T. R. English, D. D., pastor. Prayer-meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Services next Sunday at 11 a m. and 7 p. m. Sunday-school at 4 o'clock.

Baptist—Rev. Robert G. Patrick, pastor. Yorkville—Prayer-meeting tomorrow evening at 7.30 o'clock. Services next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday-school at 3.30 o'clock p. m. Union—Sunday-school at 2 o'clock p. m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal—Rev. G. H. Waddell, pastor. Services each afternoon and evening this week at 3.30 o'clock and 7.30 o'clock, and on Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday-school at 3.30 o'clock p. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Galloway, pastor. Tirzah—Services next Friday and Saturday at the usual hours, and on Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered during the services on Sunday The pastor expects to be assisted by Rev. G. R. White, of Mecklenburg county, N. C. Yorkville—Sunday-school at 3.30 o'clock p. m. Services Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

SALES-DAY.

On last Monday, sales-day for November, the following property was sold by the clerk:

At the suit of the Scottish-American Mortgage company, vs. Dora Crawford and others, defendants, 149 acres of land situated about four miles south of Yorkville and bounded by lands of John Miskelly, John Carson, F. D. Davidson and W. C. Latimer. Bid off by G. W. S. Hart, attorney, for $785.

Under decretal order, at the suit of Jos. F. Wallace, as administrator, against Fenner Whitt and others, one house and lot in Yorkville, the property of M. Whitt, deceased. Bid off by Mrs. Catharine Corkill for $555.

Under decretal order, at the suit of J. A. Carroll against Mary A. Howell and John J. Foster as heirs, the interest of Julia A. Foster, deceased, in: 1st, a piece of land known as division No. 6 of the McCaw land, bounded by lands of A. Stillwell, R. G. McCaw and J. A. Ratchford, and containing 52 acres, more or less. Bid off by C. E. Spencer, attorney, for $50. 2nd. House and lot in Yorkville containing one acre and 20 rods. Bid off by C. E. Spencer, attorney, for $20.

Under decretal order, at the suit of William B. Glass and others, plaintiffs, against M. F. Frank Stewart and others defendants: 1. A tract of land situated partly in the town of Clover and containing 168½ acres. Bid off by C. M. Parrott for $2,400. 2nd. Tract of thirty acres, near Clover. Bid off by W. B. Smith for $311.

By Mrs. E. E. Wright, executrix, the J. L. Wright mill and mill tract, lying on Allison Creek, tract containing 130 acres. Bought by J. S. Wright for $1,235.

CLUB-MAKERS FOR 1892.

The following list of the club-makers for THE ENQUIRER for the year 1892 is published for the information of those who wish to subscribe for the paper for the ensuing year. Either of them will be pleased to receive subscriptions at club rates:

Dr. Wm. Anderson,	Blacksburg, S. C.
E. M. Bailes,	Yorkville, S. C.
W. McG. Bailey,	Olive, S. C.
D. A. S. Boyd,	Laconte, Ark.
Hugh G. Brown,	Filbert, S. C.
W. J. Caveny,	Rock Hill, S. C.
J. J. Clinton,	Guthriesville, S. C.
G. S. Cobb,	Hickory Grove, S. C.
J. C. Comer,	Yorkville, S. C.
J. R. Comer,	Tirzah, S. C.
W. H. Crook,	Fort Mill, S. C.
T. Gib. Culp,	Fort Mill, S. C.
F. H. Dover,	Grover, N. C.
J. R. Gettys,	Leslie, S. C.
W. O. Glover,	Point, S. C.
A. M. Grist,	Yorkville, S. C.
John T. Grist,	At Large.
Reg M. Grist,	Yorkville, S. C.
Wm. O. Guy,	Lowrysville, S. C.
Joshua D. Gwin,	Clover, S. C.
Miss Hattie Hafner,	Blairsville, S. C.
M. Hafner,	McConnellsville, S. C.
F. M. Harrison,	Walnut Grove, S. C.
W. H. Hicklin,	Guthriesville, S. C.
H. F. Horton,	Gould, S. C.
C. C. Hughes,	Grover, N. C.
S. W. Jackson,	Newport, S. C.
J. H. B. Jenkins,	Sharon, S. C.
E. L. Keesler,	Rock Hill, S. C.
Jos. C. Kirkpatrick,	Kirkpatrick, S. C.
W. S. Leslie,	Leslie, S. C.
W. J. Miller,	Newport, S. C.
Miss L. Miller,	Old Point, S. C.
Sam'l L. Milling,	Rock Hill, S. C.
P. E. Moore,	Bowling Green, S. C.
T. C. Pegram,	Gastonia, N. C.
J. Campbell Roberts,	Yorkville, S. C.
E. R. Sapoch,	Blacksburg, S. C.
Misses Nannie and Eliza Scott,	Sharon, S. C.
R. K. Seahorn,	Hickory Grove, S. C.
C. M. Smith,	Tucker, Texas.
John J. Smith,	Clover, S. C.
W. F. Smith,	Bethany, S. C.
G. L. Suggs,	Clay Hill, S. C.
R. Y. Williamson,	Fort Mill, S. C.

DEATH OF DR. A. J. WITHERSPOON.

Rev. Dr. Andrew Jackson Witherspoon, pastor of the Seaman's Bethel, of New Orleans, died at Moss Point, Miss., on the 24th ultimo, aged 67 years. He was formerly a citizen of Yorkville, having studied law in this place in 1846, and having returned on several occasions since in the interest of the Seaman's Bethel, was well known by all our citizens. The New Orleans Delta gives the following facts in his life:

"Dr. Witherspoon was born in Waxhaw's settlement, Lancaster district, S. C., in 1825. He was a student at Davidson college. He prepared himself for the bar, but feeling that his Master had need of him, he took up the study of theology and was admitted to the ministry of the Presbyterian church. For some years ill-health prevented him from accepting any charge, but upon regaining his health he took charge of the Montpelier, Shilo and Geneva churches in Morengo county, Ala. The Franklin Street Presbyterian church of Mobile was one of the results of his eighteen months' labor as a missionary in that city.

In 1872, at the request of Rev. Drs. Palmer and Smith, he entered upon Sunday-school mission work in this city, in which he was most successful. While he was engaged upon this work he saw the necessity for a bethel for the sailors, and on January 1, 1878, he opened the Upper Bethel, which has since grown to be one of the most extensive and useful of the institutions of that sort in the world, and which will stand as his monument for the future.

"In 1861 Dr. Witherspoon volunteered as chaplain of the Twenty-first Alabama regiment and served with it throughout the war with the exception of five months spent as a prisoner at Johnson's Island. In the army he was distinguished for his coolness and bravery, never hesitating to go where his sacred duty called him, both in the hospital and on the field. During the epidemic of 1878, he stood to his post with equal courage, although his field being among the vessels on the river, he was exposed to double danger.

"Dr. Witherspoon was known in his work throughout the civilized world, obtaining such recognition as to receive personal letters from nearly all the crowned heads of Europe, acknowledging the good that he had done among the sailors of every nationality.

"His memory will live long among those with whom he labored, and many a rough blue sleeve will be drawn across tear moistened eyes when his "boys" learn of the death of their friend and helper."

CIRCUIT COURT.

The fall term of the circuit court for York county convened last Monday morning at 10 o'clock, His Honor T. B. Fraser, presiding. All of the officers of the court were present, most of the jurors, and the largest number of defendants and witnesses that has been present on any similar occasion for several years.

Upon the call of the roll of the grand jurors, the following answered to their names: W. Meek Faulkner, foreman; J. Holbrook Adams, W. T. Hoagland, W. H. Dillingham, R. A. Clinton, M. L. Ford, E. B. Carnes, Andrew P. Currence, W. C. Wherry, John H. Adams, Jr., H. S. Love, J. A. Hogue, T. M. Hughes, G. W. Hambright, W. C. Biggers, A. H. Pollock and G. M. Cline. Mr. W. N. Thomasson was excused by the court.

In view of this being the third term of their service, his honor deemed it unnecessary to make a formal charge to the grand jury, and confined his remarks to a few observations on the special importance of the duties of that body.

The solicitor then handed the foreman twenty-two bills, and the jury retired to its room in order to consider them.

Upon the call of the venire of petit jurors, the following answered to their names:

H. M. White, E. E. Poag, N. A. Simril, J. T. Summerford, Calvin M. Whisonant, S. P. Sutton, Jr., D. M. Campbell, Amzi Smith, Colonel A. Martin, John W. Lawrence, W. B. Love, W. F. Downs, D. M. Hall, H. W. Aikens, R. C. Moore, J. J. J. Robinson, R. E. Sadler, J. R. Witherspoon, J. A. Campbell, N. J. N. Bowen, R. A. Parish, W. J. Stanton, J. S. R. Alexander, J. L. Martin, W. R. Biggers, J. I. Spynks, L. S. Nivens, J. E. Adams, J. Edward Mintz, J. W. Carroll, E. B. Burton, J. O. Oates, W. P. Rippey. W. C. Reid and J. P. Giles were excused and W. J. Roddey failed to answer.

As the grand jury retired, the solicitor informed his honor that one of their number was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill. His Honor instructed that when the bill against the juryman (Mr. Hoagland) came up, he would, of course, retire from the jury room.

The first case called was that of the State against John Stewart, James R. Stewart and others for riot. The alleged riot occurred on 5th day of August, 1890, at a picnic at Little Mountain, in Bethel township, and the prosecutors are Oliver J. Walker, Jerry Walker, and John C. Glover.

Solicitor McDonald represented the State, and Senator W. B. Wilson the defendants.

From the testimony of the prosecution, it appears that Oliver J. Walker, Jerry Walker, J. C. Glover and others had been appointed by Trial Justice H. E. Johnson, as special constables to keep the peace. They attempted to arrest Walter Stewart for disorderly conduct. Stewart resisted arrest and was assisted by his father and brothers. As the result, a free fight followed, and rocks and knives were freely used, the two Walkers receiving severe stabs, and one or two of the Stewarts being more or less bruised up.

The testimony of the defense went to show that Walter Stewart was being taken away from the picnic grounds by his brother at the time the attempt was made to arrest him, and that the cutting was all done in self-defense.

In his instructions to the jury, his honor charged that a trial justice had no power to appoint constables to keep the peace, and and that the prosecutors had no more authority to make an arrest than a private citizen. Under the circumstances, the jury would decide on the merits of the case according to the facts before them, it being left for them to determine whether the defendants were the aggressors or simply acting in self-defense.

The jury retired for consultation at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and after an hour's deliberation returned a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the State vs. Emsley Goley, white, charged with burglary and larceny. It was represented in the indictment that on the night of December 23, 1890, Goley entered the house of Thomas A Neely, in Ebenezer township, and stole a trunk full of clothing, a gun, hunting coat, a half gallon of whisky and $15 in money. All of the evidence offered against the accused was purely circumstantial, and none of it appeared strong enough to warrant a conviction. It was shown that the accused had been unfriendly with the prosecuting witness for several years past, and the defendant submitted evidence to show that the charge against him grew out of malice on the part of the prosecuting witness. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The following cases were next disposed of in quick succession:

State vs. Rufus Jeffreys, breaking into the store of Mr. J. A. Hope at Smyrna. Defendant plead guilty.

State vs. Monroe Rawlinson, assault and battery. Plead guilty.

State vs. Wm. Adams, assault and battery. Nol prossed by the solicitor.

State vs. Wesley Smith, brutally whipping some young children. Plead guilty to assault and battery.

Lewis Moore and Joseph McCaw, housebreaking and larceny. Moore is sick in jail with typhoid fever and was not arraigned. McCaw plead guilty.

State vs. Jake Freeman, assault and battery. Continued to await the result of the injuries of the prosecutor.

The last case disposed of yesterday afternoon was that of the State vs. Benjamin Caldwell, Wm. Falls and Wm. Davis, assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature. Solicitor McDonald represented the State and D. E. Finley, Esq., the defendants. The examination of witnesses consumed several hours, but the jury remained out only a few minutes, returning with a verdict of not guilty.

Up to last night the grand jury had returned true bills in the following cases:

State vs. John Davis, carrying concealed razor.

State vs. Isaac Sims, assault and battery with intent to kill.

State vs. Monroe Rawlinson, assault and battery.

State vs. Moses Stewart, carrying concealed pistol.

State vs. Charles McManus, murder.

State vs. James Frasier, larceny of live stock.

State vs. Charles Sims, rape.

State vs. Wm. Reeves, assault and battery with intent to ravish.

State vs. Lewis Monroe and Joseph McCaw, housebreaking and larceny.

State vs. James Patton, Wm. Patton and John Davis, assault and battery with intent to kill.

State vs. J. Alonzo Thomas, murder.

State vs. J. A. Summersett, delivering fertilizers without the privilege tax tag.

State vs. A. and J. Friedheim and Septimus Massey, the same.

State vs. John Harris, assault and battery with intent to kill.

State vs. Jake Freeman, assault and battery with intent to kill.

State vs. W. T. Hoagland, assault and battery with intent to kill. No bill.

J. Wesley Smith, assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature.

State vs. Rufus Jeffreys, housebreaking and larceny.

State vs. Chas. Hope, Chas. Sims, Daniel Foster, Lige Little, Faris Sims and William Sims, assault and battery with intent to kill.

State vs. Richard Witherspoon, larceny of live stock.

State vs. Robt. McNeel, housebreaking and larceny. No bill.

State vs. Wenzel Shubert, selling liquor without license.

State vs. James E. Carroll, assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature.

State vs. Samuel Anderson, assault and battery with intent to kill.

The grand jury is performing its work in a very thorough manner, and owing to the very large number of witnesses still to be examined, will not get through with its work before tomorrow.

LOCAL LACONICS.

— Court will convene in Charleston next Monday, Judge Witherspoon presiding.

— The Gold Hill band, Captain C. T. Crook, leader, has been engaged to furnish the music for the State fair.

— Yorkville's cotton receipts last Saturday were the largest so far this season. They amounted to something over 100 bales.

— Mr. John R. Ashe, of Kershaw, and Miss Sallie Niles, of Camden, were married in Camden on Tuesday of last week. They came to Yorkville Saturday evening.

— Master Willie Blair and Mr. J. L. Dowdle, of Blairsville, have both sent us some second crop fruit; the former some nice ripe apples, and the latter some half grown peaches. The apples are about two inches in diameter and the pea