

Scraps and Facts.

The case of Hoke Secrest, who 12 years ago murdered his wife and child, was called at Rutherford, N. C., last Friday. The attorneys on both sides agreed to a plea of manslaughter and Secrest was sentenced to the penitentiary for 20 years.

The threatened trouble between Russia and Japan is not yet settled. Russia notified Japan that the proposed treaty with China was not acceptable. So far, however, Japan has not agreed to a revision, and the understanding is that under no circumstances will she agree to relinquish the stronghold of Port Arthur. If she persists in this position, it is likely that Russia will declare war.

Not long ago an entomologist from the department of agriculture was sent to south Georgia to investigate the nature of a new bug that was represented as destroying the water-melon plants. The entomologist has just returned and reported the result of his investigations. He says that the bug is the ordinary black dung beetle, and that he is altogether harmless. He was carried to the water-melon fields from the manure pile.

Cook county, Illinois, in which Chicago is situated, held a meeting last Saturday for the purpose of electing delegates to a State monetary convention to be held at Springfield, on June 5. Speeches were made by ex-Congressman Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and others. Cleveland's financial policy was scored roundly and the president himself came in for a great deal of abuse. A free coinage platform was adopted by a vote of 706 to 23, and 353 free coinage delegates, all to which the county is entitled were elected to the State convention. There is no longer any doubt that the Illinois Democracy is for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Spanish supremacy over Cuba seems to be threatened most seriously. The latest cablegrams announce that the insurgents have gotten the best of several severe fights lately, and are gaining strength daily. Campos, the Spanish general, has cabled the home government for 20,000 additional troops at once, and asked, that 50,000 more be held in readiness for embarkation at a moment's notice. Maceo, the insurgent leader, is now stationed at Jaranquea, a small town in the interior with 2,000 troops. General Salcido marched against him about 10 days ago at the head of 2,000 Spaniards. News of the expected fight is now being awaited with great anxiety.

The price of New York newspapers is attracting some general attention, and is exciting comment in newspaper circles in that city. Ten years ago the general tendency was downward. The Times first made a reduction from four to two cents, and was followed by The Herald; The Tribune shaving only one cent, to a figure it has steadily maintained ever since. Since that date The Times and Herald have deemed it wisest to increase their selling price to three cents, while The World has maintained its two penny price since the time of its rehabilitation under its present ownership. Of late, however, changes have been going on. The Journal, started as a one cent paper, has doubled its price and its contents, and increased the selling price of its Sunday edition from three to five cents. There is a pretty well defined report that The World will step up to the three cents price of The Times, Herald and Tribune.

"The chamber of commerce is keeping close watch on the Memphis convention," says the New York Herald, "and several eminent Southern statesmen have been secured to drum the delegates into line. This convention is to be the Fort Sumter of the campaign, to be followed by a determined attack on the enemy in all directions. Particular attention will be paid to localities like Missouri, where 'Silver Dick' Bland holds forth; to Nebraska, where Editor and Orator Bryan wields his facile pen; and to Terre Haute, Ind., where Senator Voorhees shouts for silver. Curiously enough, the newspapers in those sections are the most eager to get sound money literature from the Reform Club, and big batches go out to those districts every week. The sound money men have great hope of securing the South for monometallism, and will send out a 'broadside' next week, paying particular attention to Southern topics, and especially the cotton question. It is believed that if State banks could circulate their notes in the South without paying the 10 per cent. tax, the silver question would be lost sight of completely."

Secretary Carlisle has written the following letter in acceptance of an invitation to address the Memphis convention, gotten up for the purpose of giving him an opportunity of starting the campaign in behalf of gold monometallist sentiment in the South: "W. J. Crawford, Chairman, etc., Memphis, Tenn. My Dear Sir: Your favor communicating an invitation from the Merchants' Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, the Lumber Exchange, the Manufacturers' Association and the Young Men's Business League of Memphis, Tenn., to attend and address a convention on May 23d, to be composed of delegates chosen by the people of the Southern States, who believe in the necessity of a sound and stable currency and better banking facilities, was received. The importance of the subject to be considered at the proposed convention justifies the hope and belief that the people in all parts of the South will take advantage of this convention to be fully represented in its deliberations by their ablest citizens. While the whole country is deeply interested in the preservation of a sound currency, no part of it, in my opinion, will be more injured than the South by the adoption of a depreciated and fluctuating standard of value. Believing that a

temperate and intelligent discussion of the subject is all that will be required to procure a correct popular decision, I accept your kind invitation and will endeavor to contribute my share to the accomplishment of this result."

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1895.

The trouble between Great Britain and Nicaragua is now practically settled. Great Britain has accepted a proposition to withdraw her ships on condition that Nicaragua pay the \$75,000 indemnity claimed, within 15 days. It is understood that this arrangement was arrived at through the good offices of the little republic of Salvador, which kindly guaranteed the payment of the amount in dispute. There is reason to believe, however, that behind it all there is something that has not fully come to the surface. That Minister Bayard had something to do with suggesting Salvador's action there is no reason to doubt, and the probabilities are that behind Salvador's guarantee, stands the United States. It is to be hoped that this is not true; but the case seems to be decidedly suspicious. The Monroe doctrine is all right if the United States intends to sustain it by force of arms; but if it is necessary to resort to the pocketbook to keep down hostilities and at the same time preserve "honor," the doctrine had better be abandoned.

Not long ago it was stated that President Cleveland had given it out that he intended to coerce all officeholders into support of the single gold standard on pain of dismissal. The story was promptly denied. It was stated that Cleveland would always hold to the great civil service principle of which he was an original apostle. Last week, however, the president published his position on the question over his own signature. In a letter to Governor Stone, of Mississippi, he expressed himself as follows: "There are, however, some officials who devote themselves so industriously to vilification and abuse of those under whom they hold office, as to indicate that their fidelity cannot be trusted for the performance of their duties in a manner creditable to the administration, and who, apparently, assume they may spend the time they owe the public service in doing political mischief. In the interest of good government, such officeholders must not be surprised if they are summarily dealt with."

After the above, there can be no more doubt. The paragraph contains ominous threats ingeniously concealed; but in view of all the circumstances, the interpretation is not difficult. Mr. Cleveland is at liberty to call the advocates of free coinage of silver, socialists, anarchists and anything else that may strike his fancy; but they must not show any resentment. If they believe, as they have good reason, that he has sold out the country to the goldbugs, and is trying to deliver the goods, they must keep quiet. He used to think that a "public office was a public trust;" but he has changed his mind. He has now evidently come to the conclusion that a public office is—well, merely a tool case.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Maybe woman's suffrage will be an issue in the constitutional convention campaign; but we do not believe it. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, we hardly think that South Carolinians can bring themselves to give the proposition even serious consideration. It is too impracticable. Are women competent to vote? Certainly. No man with ordinary intelligence will deny it; but that is not the question. More important questions are: Does she want to vote, and would she vote if she had the right to? The question of competency is quite a plain proposition. If there is to be any serious investigation, the burden of it should be given to these other matters.

Of course, as there are all kinds of men, there are also all kinds of women. Men even, as a rule, care very little about politics. We refer, of course, to the majority of men. Of course, there are individuals, and a large number of them, who are personally interested. But with a big majority, on ordinary occasions, it takes lots of persuasion to induce them to go to the trouble of casting their ballots. There are some women who would always be eager to vote; but a vast majority of them, in this country, could never be induced to take enough interest to go the polls.

There are two races in this State, between which there can never be any complete political affinity. The higher and nobler inclinations of the women of the white race tend more in the direction of affairs domestic than in the direction of affairs political. The women of the colored race could easily be induced to take full interest

in politics, and could always be depended upon to vote their full strength at every election. This would operate to give the colored people of the State more complete control of the politics of the State than ever.

But enough. We had no intention of discussing this matter with special seriousness when we started. We are satisfied that the women of the State are capable of using the ballot just as intelligently as the men, especially after a few years experience. We are also satisfied that if they want to vote, all they have to do is to say so; but we do not think they want to vote, and that is why we do not believe the question will be an issue in the campaign.

ROCK HILL HAPPENINGS.

Address to the Sons of Survivors—Bound for Nicaragua—Mr. Jones to Come to Rock Hill—Interesting Occasion at Ebenezer. Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

ROCK HILL, May 6.—Some notice was given in the local columns of THE ENQUIRER last Friday to the exercises to be held at Ebenezer on Memorial Day. In addition to the order of exercises previously announced, there will be an address to the sons of survivors by Mr. J. P. Smith, principal of the Ebenezer High school.

Dr. Edward Stitt, of the United States navy, has been spending a few days in our city, visiting his aunt, Mrs. J. R. London. He is now on his way to Mobile, Ala., where he will join the Nicaraguan commission, to which he has recently been assigned.

On last Wednesday, at 7.30 p. m., Rev. H. B. Browne performed the marriage ceremony of Mr. Charles C. Fincher and Miss Agnes H. Lineberger, both of the Standard mill.

Our city cemetery is now beautiful with flowers blooming everywhere and the green of the shrubbery intermingling on every hand. Its appearance will be greatly added to by the neat, new fence now being erected on Laurel street.

Yesterday was a day full of deep interest to the congregation of the Ebenezer Presbyterian church. Besides being the time for the regular spring communion services, it was the 12th anniversary of Rev. Dr. Thornwell's pastorate. Large congregations were in attendance on both the morning and afternoon services. Dr. Thornwell was at his best, and in the afternoon his talk to the children on "Nails," was unique and especially full of interest to the young folks.

Rev. Alexander Sprunt announced from the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church yesterday morning, that Holston presbytery, Tennessee, had reconsidered its action in refusing to let Rev. Oliver G. Jones leave their bounds, and that Mr. Jones and family may be expected to arrive in Rock Hill very shortly. He comes in acceptance of a call to enter upon the evangelistic work of the Presbyterian church here.

Messrs. T. B. Lumpkin and B. M. Sullivan, of this place, attended the big May picnic at Catawba falls last Saturday. They report a big crowd and a very pleasant time. Governor Evans was not there, which was a disappointment, doubtless to many.

MERE MENTION.

The New York legislature has passed a resolution asking the president to take such steps as may be necessary to insure to Cuban insurgents the rights of belligerents under the rules of civilized warfare. Over 8,000 cotton mill operatives are on a strike in the vicinity of Providence, R. I. Forty carloads of powder were shipped from Springfield, Mass., last Thursday, for Cuba. Whether the powder was intended for the Spanish government or the insurgents, was not learned. In Louisville, Ky., last week, Fulton Gordon, a prominent citizen, shot and killed his wife and Archie, a son of Governor Brown, of Kentucky, for criminal intimacy. Gordon is now completely prostrated and his physician fears that he will go crazy. Secretary W. Q. Gresham is critically ill. The business failures in the United States for the week ending last Friday numbered 231 against 233 for the same week last year. The Democratic members of the Missouri legislature have asked for the calling of a State convention to consider the financial question. A terrific cyclone passed through Iowa, last week. In the vicinity of Sioux City and Sibley, over 100 people were killed. It has developed that the defalcation of Cashier Holland, of Charlotte, amounts to about \$90,000, and the defalcation is traceable only to extravagant living. Dr. Dewey made an attack on Coin's Financial school last week. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, heard it. As the result, he says that he is more convinced of the justice of free coinage than ever.

The Women in the Field. The women suffragists who are touring the State in the hopes of securing the incorporation of a clause that will give women the right to vote, held a meeting in Columbia last Friday. The meeting was largely attended and among the speakers were Mrs. Virginia D. Young, Miss Helen Morris Lewis, Miss Laura Clay, and General Robert Hemphill. The speeches were listened to attentively and from time to time greeted with applause. They seem to be very well pleased with the progress they are making.

Clemson's Good Luck. Clemson college is better off than has all along been believed by just \$10,000. The trustees asked the recent session of the legislature for \$30,000. The understanding has been that the legislature appropriated only \$20,500. It has been discovered, however, that the appropriation is \$30,000, and the trustees will arrange to pay students for labor the same as heretofore.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Yorkville Enquirer—Again has something to say about job printing. P. R. Richards, the Photographer—Announces May 29th as the limit of his stay in Yorkville and gives reasons why persons should have photographs made without delay. Ferguson Brothers—Have something to say about selling goods, and let you know that they want to buy corn, peas, chickens and eggs. James M. Starr—Makes a special offer which remains good until May 25th; has Paris green with which potato bugs may be killed; and don't want you to trust to luck in the compounding of recipes and prescriptions. H. C. Strauss—Offers for this week a job lot of wool worsted suits for men at \$6.67; all wool jeans pants for 74 cents, and babrigan undersuits for men at 24 cents. John J. Hunter—Wants you to come to him and get, at the lowest prices, dry goods, dress trimmings, gloves, hats, shoes, boys' and men's clothing, and numerous other articles in his line. W. C. Gist—Has evaporated fruits, country dried peaches, grated cocoanut, pickles, raisins at 10 cents, or three pounds for 25 cents; currants, three pound can of syrup peaches for 15 cents or two for 25 cents; a six ounce can of baking powder for five cents. J. W. Dobson—Wants to buy two yearling mule or horse colts. Has leather and shoefindings, whitewash and other brushes, table and pocket cutlery, pipe wrenches and bush hooks. Rock Hill Buggy Company—Claims that you can buy a vehicle from Mr. Sam M. Grist, their agent in Yorkville, for \$15 less than you can buy the same grade of vehicle elsewhere. The Carolina Buggy Company—Say that they will sell vehicles at prices never known before in this section, give special attention to repair work, sell shingles and lumber, and dry and dress lumber, all at low prices. Mr. T. B. McClain is now the superintendent, and is in charge of the manufacturing department. W. B. Moore & Co.—Publish a testimonial from J. J. W. with regard to the merits of Rife's hydraulic water engine. If you wish to try one of the water engines, furnish the information they ask for, and they will let you know what they can do for you. T. M. Dobson & Co.—Enumerate a large number of articles which they have on hand. Read the list, give them a call and make your selections. Grist Cousins—Talk about mackerel balls, salmon, sardines, canned tomatoes at seven cents per pound, bananas and lemons, and Monarch bicycles.

worked ten mules, used 100 sacks of guano and 50 sacks of acid, and planted 150 acres of cotton. This year I am working the same number of mules, and using only 58 sacks of acid and no guano, and altogether, on the place, there won't be exceeding 60 acres of cotton. "I did break up one of my pastures," said Mr. Hall; "but it was not for the purpose of planting cotton. I am fixing to plant chufas, pinders and peas for my hogs." "You had 15 acres of cotton to the mule last year," observed the reporter, "and this year you have only 6. What are you doing with your surplus horse power?" "Principally, corn," replied Mr. Hall. "Last year I did not have but 85 acres on the whole plantation. This year I have 125."

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. Paul R. Bratton, of Charleston, is in town. Mrs. E. C. Willis, of Blackville, S. C., is in Yorkville visiting the family of her son, Mr. M. C. Willis.

This office received a pleasant call on Monday from Mr. C. C. Hughes, wife and child, of Grover, N. C.

Mrs. J. S. Brice and child returned to her home in this place on last Friday morning after an extended visit to her parents at Ninety-Six, Abbeville county.

Mr. J. S. Bean, of The Southern Presbyterian, was in Yorkville last Thursday and Friday. Mr. Bean has been writing some very readable letters to his paper recently from different points in the State, and we will expect before long to see something interesting in The Southern Presbyterian from Yorkville.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Major James F. Hart requests THE ENQUIRER to call a meeting of the citizens of Yorkville, to be held in the court house this afternoon at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the proper observance of Memorial Day at this place on next Friday, the 10th of May.

Though originally instituted for the special purpose of keeping fresh in the memory of an appreciative posterity, the heroic valor and pure patriotism of the men who once wore the gray, of late years the occasion has become, and very properly, more general in its privileges and duties. It is customary nowadays, on Memorial Day, not only to remember the graves of the old Confederates; but also to decorate the graves of deceased relatives and friends.

It has been a long while now since Memorial Day has been fittingly observed in Yorkville, and the citizens are not disposed to allow the coming anniversary to slip by without proper recognition. The ladies of Yorkville are always the main reliance on such occasions as this, and it is to be hoped that they also will be fully represented at the meeting called for this evening.

WAITING FOR PROPER ORDERS.

Intendant Moore relates a little circumstance connected with the recent cotton fire in Yorkville, and which contains a moral that may be studied to advantage, especially by most volatile firemen.

"The fire was out," says Mr. Moore, "and the crowd began to shout at the colored hydrantman to shut off the water. The fireman paid no attention to the excited shouts, and acted as though he did not hear them. Probably like a great many others who had lost their heads, and to whom the shutting off of the water was a question of no personal concern, I also became excited and determined to investigate.

"Will Adams, the hydrantman, was sitting on the hydrant, wrench in hand, and calmly smoking a cigarette. Exasperated at his cool indifference, with considerable show of temper, I told him that the fire was out, and demanded to know why he did not shut off that water. Adams looked up, slowly emitted a mouthful of smoke, and ignoring my rising anger, replied: "Mr. Intendant, I've got as much respect for you as anybody in town, and most generally I would do anything you say without asking a question; but this water ain't going to be shut off until I get orders from my captain."

"I at once saw where the fireman was right," continued Mr. Moore, "and I made apologies forthwith." In thinking over the matter since, I have come to the conclusion that if this same spirit will take a general hold among the boys, we will soon have one of the most capable and efficient fire departments in the country."

SAYS IT'S A SLANDER.

"Some of my neighbors have been telling yarns on me," complained Mr. D. M. Hall, to the reporter, on Monday, "and I would like to have THE ENQUIRER set me straight." "What's the trouble?" Mr. Hall was asked.

"Well, they say that I have gone back on the resolution of the convention to reduce our crop to eight acres to the mule; that I have bought more guano this year than last year, and that I have even plowed up my pastures for the purpose of planting cotton in them.

"The truth of the matter," continued Mr. Hall, "is just this: Last year I

worked ten mules, used 100 sacks of guano and 50 sacks of acid, and planted 150 acres of cotton. This year I am working the same number of mules, and using only 58 sacks of acid and no guano, and altogether, on the place, there won't be exceeding 60 acres of cotton.

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ABOUT A HORSE TRADE.

"When I trade horses with a man, it is my business to do him if I can. I have done got my eye teeth out, and if he ain't got his cut, dat's none of my lookout. He must take what he gets, and if he does me, I'll promise you right now, dat I ain't going to squeal."

The speaker was a young gypsy who was talking to a crowd of interested listeners on the court house corner last Monday evening. Standing nearby, was a good substantial looking gypsy wagon, to which was hooked two strong mules, and a few yards away, tied with a halter to the court house fence, was a medium sized bay horse in apparently good condition, and worth probably \$40 or \$50. There was a large crowd around, and interest seemed to be centered on the wagon and stock, the young gypsy who was talking, and his companions—one a medium sized man, and the other a regular giant in size and apparently in strength. The reporter inquired as to the cause of the excitement, and a bystander described the situation as follows:

"These fellows traded horses with Jim Nivens at Rock Hill last Friday. Jim claims that he was cheated, want's \$50 damages, and Lee Nivens, as agent for his father, has run an attachment on this property for the purpose of holding it until the case can be heard. The gypsies are arranging to get up an indemnity bond, and say they are going to fight the thing to the bitter end."

Having gathered this much, the reporter tried to learn some more. Approaching Mr. L. R. Nivens, he asked:

"What is the trouble with you fellows?"

Mr. Nivens was not disposed to talk much, and replied:

"There ain't no trouble with me."

"Then," asked the reporter, "what is this litigation about?"

"I ain't got a thing to do with it," said Mr. Nivens.

Seeing that there was no satisfaction here, the reporter went to the gypsy and asked for his version. The gypsy was talkative, and gave his story without hesitation. He said:

"We's gypsy horsetraders. Dat's

our business. We just travels about the country tradin' horses. This man, Jim Nivens, came out to our camp and said he wanted to trade for a horse I had. I told him I would trade. He said he wanted \$10 boot. I said I would not give it. Just then, my brother, the big fellow, came riding along on a nice little horse that could trot just splendid. Mr. Nivens said, 'That's the horse I want to trade for.' I said, 'That's the horse I want to trade you, and I'll take \$10 boot.' He said, 'I'll give you my horse for yours.' I said, 'All right; it is a trade.' He said, 'Now you remember that's my horse, and this is yours.' I said, 'All right'; and then he asked me if my horse was sound. If he had asked me that question at first, I would have talked about something else; but as we had done traded, I told him, 'No stranger; he ain't sound—he's a bellows.' He did not say anything, but went back over into Rock Hill and bragged about what a good horse he had got for an old rip that would kick the buggy all to pieces. Now, he comes back and want's \$50 damages."

The story of the young gypsy was about all that could be gathered as to the merits of the case. The big fellow, though grumbling but little at the law that holds his property tied up until the 29th of May, talked as if he would like to 'punch' somebody for a round or two. The matter was settled temporarily by the gypsies taking back their property and giving a bond of indemnity for damages and costs, in the sum of \$100. When the case comes up on its merits, it will no doubt prove of great interest to the horse swapping fraternity throughout the county.

STATE PENSIONERS.

Clerk of the Court Wylie has received the comptroller's warrant for the sum of \$2,805.75, with which to pay Confederate pensioners in this county, and each pensioner will receive the sum of \$21.75. The pension roll in this county contains 129 names as follows:

Willie A. Moss, Simon Ferguson, Jackson Adkins, A. H. Merritt, D. E. Thomas, J. H. Jones, H. B. Wallace, J. B. Farris, James Childers, D. G. Bennett, J. A. Bell, S. J. Havey, W. T. Bailey, W. C. Perry, S. L. Laney, S. L. Campbell, R. G. Graham, A. F. Lindsay, James Barnes, J. W. Miskelly, J. E. Steele, W. D. Camp, R. B. Hagins, Robert Barnes, H. R. Neal, T. M. Grant, M. E. Whitner, E. C. Patterson, Margaret Smith, M. P. Strait, W. F. Feemster, Vicey Bolin, N. J. Dover, Mary Nichols, Catharine Bolin, Jane A. Hill, M. C. Chot, M. S. Tomlinson, M. E. Robinson, E. J. Gordon, E. L. Bolin, Leutia Bergson, M. E. Wilson, Jincy Mullins, Elizabeth Ferguson, Patience Collins, J. F. Davidson, Z. A. Garrison, D. W. Harrison, J. W. Robertson, J. A. Lockhart, J. R. Haffner, P. C. Manning, W. H. Armstrong, J. M. Cook, W. N. Abernathy, S. R. Crothers, M. E. Bolin, J. W. Ferguson, M. E. Burns, Elizabeth Morris, M. A. Pogg, Martha Bolin, Cynthia Abernathy, Julia Peters, H. A. Carr, M. F. Lindsay, Dulcinea Childers, M. C. Bolin, M. E. Minter, Adeline Bolin, S. D. Crawford, M. F. Gill, Nancy Turner, C. McKnight, A. M. Howe, E. D. Garrison, M. Carder, S. J. Camp, Catherine Childers, A. D. Burns, Sherod Childers, A. J. Hughes, J. A. Pursley, J. W. Shed, M. M. Bowen, N. M. Dunlap, Itemensie Martin, M. L. Merritt, M. A. McSwain, John Childers, Nancy Ratteree, Sarah Wyatt, M. N. Whetstone, J. C. Beangard, W. G. Parker, J. W. Pursley, Leroy Mullinax, L. A. McCarter, A. E. Adams, E. M. Pursley, Belinda C. Clark, J. A. Dowdle, J. F. Milling, Elias E. Johnson, Jerry Walker, Mary E. Clinton, Alberta Dale, H. C. Lilley, Nancy Sisk, Nancy Quinn, S. E. Lynn, Louisa Rainey, Mary Ann Hood, W. D. Kimbrell, W. B. Williams, John M. Jackson, Caroline Cobb, J. C. Childers, Elizabeth Dover, Mary E. Youngblood, Sarah Weaver, J. A. Patterson, J. T. Biglum, Dina N. Beard, T. W. Taylor, W. M. Sprouse, Wm. Brown, L. H. Dye.

DEATH OF MR. RUFUS A. PARISH.

Mr. R. A. Parish, for many years a well known and very popular citizen of Yorkville, died at his home in this place at 10 o'clock last Monday night, after having been confined to his bed for twelve weeks. His death was due to a complication of disorders, mainly attributable to exhaustion of the digestive organs.

Mr. Parish was a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Leander Parish, who live on the northwestern outskirts of Yorkville, and was born at the home still occupied by his parents, on the 5th of April, 1855. He first came to Yorkville about 1873, and after going to school and clerking for several years, went into business for himself about the year 1879. He continued in active business until the 1st of January of this year, when he went on the road as a traveling salesman for a Baltimore grocery house. Shortly after entering upon this last mentioned work, his health, which had for some time been bad, broke down entirely, and he had to go to bed with what proved to be his last illness.

On account of his many companionable qualities, Mr. Parish was held in high esteem by hosts of friends among the young men of the town and vicinity, especially men of his own age. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Legion of Honor, Knights of Pythias, fire department, and from the time of its organization, of the Jenkins Rifles. At the time the rifle company was disbanded, he was its captain.

Though never having been connected with any church, on the day before his death, Mr. Parish professed his faith and was baptized by Rev. Dr. S. A. Weber, pastor of Trinity Methodist church.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, under Masonic auspices, and the remains were followed to the

funeral home, where they will be laid to rest.