

# THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

## Scraps and Facts.

The new girl baby at the White House has been named Marion.

Judge Goff has declared unconstitutional a law recently passed by the West Virginia legislature taxing retail cigarette dealers \$500 per annum.

It is reported from Washington that another raid has been started on the gold reserve, and an other bond issue will be necessary within the next 60 days.

Porter Stokes, a white man who is serving a five years' sentence in the Georgia penitentiary for manslaughter, attempted suicide by shooting himself with a pistol last Friday.

The Horr-Harvey debate is still in progress at Chicago. It is the opinion of the general public everywhere that so far as argument is concerned, Mr. Harvey is literally wiping up the earth with his opponent.

The Baptist Young People's Union has been in session in Baltimore. Over 10,000 delegates were present. The next meeting is to be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in July, 1896, and the committee on entertainment has been requested to prepare for 15,000 delegates.

There is to be a re-union of the survivors of the Forty-third Virginia cavalry, more familiarly known during and since the war as "Mosby's men," on the second Wednesday of August. The re-union is to take place at Marshall, Va., formerly called Salem, where the men disbanded. General Mosby will be present, and it is hoped all the survivors of the old command who may be able to get there, will be in attendance.

The tug George W. Childs left Key West, Fla., last Sunday, ostensibly for Jamaica. The Spanish consul informed the United States authorities that the tug was bound for Cuba on a filibustering expedition, and the revenue cutter McLane was ordered to bring her back. The McLane overtook the tug, and after firing a number of shots at her, brought her to a stop. Revenue officers then went aboard and brought the tug back to Key West. The captain of the George W. Childs protests that the whole proceeding is an outrage. There is little reason to doubt, however, that the tug was bent on mischief, as charged by the Spanish consul.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, has proclaimed a boycott against the national bank notes. He recommends that all members of the order, of which he is the head, refuse to receive national bank notes in payment of wages, or debts. The officials at the treasury department do not take the boycott with much seriousness. They say that the Knights of Labor and other people have a right to refuse national bank notes if they see fit. Such notes are not legal tender, and they may be refused. If the order is carried out, it may lead to temporary embarrassment, but its tendency is rather in the nature of a combination against the government itself, and is, therefore, absurd.

The national silver committee, consisting of one member from each State, appointed at the Memphis convention, has been in session at Chicago. It has decided upon the establishment of three bureaus for the dissemination of free coinage literature. One bureau is to be located at Chicago, one at Nashville, and the other at San Francisco. The committee has recommended the formation of bimetallic leagues throughout the entire country, and authorized each member of the national committee to select a chairman for each county of his State, and the chairmen so selected shall be authorized to appoint three executive committees in each township in his county. The township committees will constitute county executive committees, and the chairmen of the county executive committees, will constitute the State executive committees.

William Pierce was instantly killed, and Louis Anderson and Ruth Hart, the latter six years old, were seriously injured in a peculiar manner at Evanston, Illinois, one day last week. As the result of a heavy storm, almost all the electric light poles in the town were thrown down. The wire fell about everywhere. Next day most of the wires were replaced. By accident, one was left lying across an iron fence. Pierce and Anderson were delivering ice. While Pierce was going into the house, he leaned up against the fence to rest. His hands and clothing were wet, and the instant he touched the fence, he fell across it dead. Anderson went to his assistance and in attempting to lift the body from the fence formed a circuit within himself and was rendered unconscious. The Hart girl saw the two men lying on the sidewalk, and went to look at them. She touched the wire with her hand, and was soon lying on the sidewalk with Pierce and Anderson.

In the complete Indian census report just published, an interesting attempt is made for the first time to cast up in figures an aggregate of the government expenditures on account of the red men residing within the United States since the Union was established in 1789. The result of this attempt indicates in the statistics presented that the gigantic sum of \$1,105,219,372 was spent by the government up to the year 1890, either upon the Indians directly, or indirectly because of Indians. Counting in, however, the civil and military expenses for Indians since then, together with incidental expenses not recognized in the official figures given, it is safe to say that up to June 30, 1895, a further sum of \$144,780,628 may be added to the aggregate figures, making a grand aggregate of \$1,250,000,000 chargeable to Indians to date. The Indian wars under the government of

the United States are stated to have numbered more than forty, and to have cost the lives of about 19,000 white men, women and children, including about 5,000 killed in individual encounters, of which history takes no note, and of 30,000 Indians, including 8,500 killed in personal encounters.

## The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1895.

It is reported that the sum of \$2,000 has been raised by liquor men and others for the purpose of taking the case of Sheppard, the Columbia liquor dealer recently sentenced by Judge Townsend to eight months in the penitentiary for contempt of court, to the United States supreme court on a writ of habeas corpus.

There was a story in circulation last week to the effect that the Southern Railway company had succeeded in gobbling up the Seaboard Air Line. It has since developed that there is no foundation whatever for the story, in fact. How it originated cannot be definitely stated; though there is reason to believe that it was the work of the railroad liar.

A joint debate on the liquor question has been arranged between Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, and ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas. The debate is to take place at Asbury Park, N. J., on August 8. Senator Tillman is to advocate the dispensary system as the best solution of the liquor question, and ex-Governor St. John is to stand out for prohibition, pure and simple.

At the time Major G. W. F. Harper took the presidency of the Chester and Lenoir railroad, about eighteen months ago, a great many people who thought they understood the situation, were disposed to look upon his task as practically hopeless. During the first six or eight months of the operation of the road as an independent line, they looked for a collapse on any day, and it was not until President Harper defeated the effort of the Southern Railway wreckers to swamp the road by the presentation of a big interest debt at a time when they had reason to believe that the company could not raise the money with which to pay it, that any real confidence on the part of the stockholders began to make itself apparent. But when it developed at the stockholders' meeting last week, that in spite of the long period of financial depression through which we have been passing, the earnings of the road have been steadily and surely increasing, until they have reached a creditable excess over expenses and fixed charges, the stockholders and others began to take a renewed interest in the situation, and we now have reason to believe that the man who predicts that the road will yet pay dividends to its stockholders, is no longer in danger of being regarded as a crank.

## NOTES FROM ENQUIRER.

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

ENQUIRER, July 22.—You have had notes from nearly every postoffice but Enquirer. We do not want to be left out if we do live in the corner, shut off one side by the river, and 13 miles from everywhere; at least from the three nearest towns. We are not convenient to church, school nor mill; but we do live convenient to a doctor, and he is as good a one as York county can show up.

We are all done "laying by," and visiting has commenced. Mr. W. J. Anderson is visiting in India Hook. Mr. Meek Costner and family returned yesterday from a visit to North Carolina.

In your issue of July 17, you spoke of the Buffalo fly settling on the horns of cattle at night. I wonder where they settle on mooley cows. The Constitution calls them the horn fly.

Prof. John Barron will commence school at Forest Hill Mineral Springs on the 29th.

The ferry here has got to be quite a resort for picnics and fishing parties. There was one there on July 4th and 6th, and there will be another next week. I suppose the reason they like to come so well, is because our kind and accommodating ferryman gives them such nice rides up the river.

A Presbyterian Church for Clemson. On last Sunday, Rev. B. P. Reid organized a Presbyterian church with 33 members, at Calhoun, the railroad station nearest to Clemson college. Rev. Reid has been preaching in Doyle's hall, at Calhoun, on every Sunday afternoon since May. A new church building will soon be erected on a lot convenient both to Calhoun and Clemson.

Dr. Pope Expelled. At a meeting of Factory club, in Newberry county, last Wednesday night, Dr. Sampson Pope handed in a resignation of his membership. The club refused to consider the resignation, and voted to expel the doctor.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

### INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. Dobson—Has cane mills and evaporators and galvanized sheet iron.

Grist Cousins—Talk about the quality of goods they handle, E. L. C. coffee, Columbia river salmon, sugar at 20 pounds and 22 pounds for \$1.00, cedar buckets for 25 cents, etc.

Cleora Moore—Says that Tom Walker has secured employment elsewhere; but horses and mules can yet be shod in a satisfactory manner at the old Wheeler factory, and vehicles repaired equal to the best.

T. M. Dobson & Co.—Announce a big cut in the prices of slippers and men's hats.

H. Miller, Cashier—Publishes a statement of the condition of the First National Bank of Rock Hill, on May 7, 1895.

### THE STATE EXHIBIT.

Mr. E. L. Roche, who has charge of South Carolina's exhibit at Atlanta, has established his headquarters in Columbia, and mailed the following circular letter to the various county exposition commissioners throughout the State:

Dear Sir: I have established headquarters in this city and am now ready to receive contributions to the State exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition. Please advise me what articles may be expected from your county, and the approximate quantities of each that will be sent. I am especially anxious to receive at an early date specimens of woods and minerals, as they will have to be prepared for exhibition. Specimens of building stones, especially granite, must be large enough to be dressed to cubes of eight inches.

I have arranged with the railroad companies to bring to Columbia, free of charge, all articles intended for the exhibit, and dressed to measure as commissioner. Perishable articles, such as fruits, should, however, be sent by express, collect. I mail you a package of shipping tags to facilitate you in your work. Please see that the blanks are properly filled out before shipping.

It is extremely important that I should receive full and early information as to what your county will do towards making the State exhibit a success, and I will, therefore, be obliged to you, if you will communicate with me at your earliest convenience.

### COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Pursuant to a call from Chairman Brice, the county executive committee met in the court house last Saturday for the purpose of rejecting or approving the change made in the official programme for the county canvass by the candidates recently, and also for the purpose of reviewing the rule by which voters were required to vote for three Reformers and two Conservatives, or vice versa. The following committeemen, all of whom are Reformers, were present: J. S. Brice, J. W. Thomson, W. H. Crook, L. W. Louthian, J. B. Barron, T. A. Gwin, W. W. Miller, R. E. Porter, J. E. Whitesides, P. M. Burris, J. T. Sumnerford, J. M. Sims, D. J. Stanton, W. T. Jackson.

After calling the meeting to order Chairman Brice explained that the candidates had met at Yorkville on Monday, the 15th, pursuant to orders; but on account of the small crowd in attendance, and the prospects of small crowds elsewhere, had decided not to speak here and to arrange a new programme as follows, subject to the approval of the executive committee: At Blacksburg, on Tuesday, July 23; at Rock Hill, on Saturday, July 28; and at Yorkville, on Monday, July 29.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Thomson, the chair appointed a committee of five to take the matter under consideration. The committee retired, and after a short conference, reported as follows: "We think that the candidates should have carried out the order of speaking as already arranged; but inasmuch as they have failed to do so, and we desire to utilize all of the time that is still available between now and the day of the election, we recommend that the canvass be conducted as follows: At Blacksburg, on Tuesday, July 23; at Clover, on Wednesday, July 24; at Rock Hill, on Saturday, July 27; and at Yorkville, on Monday, July 29." The report of the committee was adopted.

The next question taken up was the rule requiring Conservatives to vote for Reformers, and Reformers to vote for Conservatives. The rule reads as follows:

At the said election, each voter shall be required to vote for five candidates; two of whom shall be Conservatives and two of whom shall be Reformers, and the fifth according to choice among the number who have subscribed to the requirements of the executive committee, regardless of faction.

Calling Mr. Porter to the chair, Mr. Brice took the floor for the purpose of explaining his position in regard to the matter. He said that the executive committee had authorized him to draw up rules to govern the election in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Fourth of July conference. He was busy with a murder case at the time, and really did not give the matter a great deal of thought. It had never entered his mind that there could be any question in regard to the matter. As he had but little time in which to prepare it for publication, he did not consult anybody about it. Nobody had influenced him in its preparation. He alone was responsible for it. His motives had been impugned; but knowing that he had acted conscientiously, he could not help it. The executive committee had the right to review the rule, modify it or rescind it; but, as for himself, he was a member of the Fourth of July conference and he felt honor bound by its action.

Mr. W. T. Jackson raised the point that the rules of the State executive

committee provided that the candidates receiving a majority of the votes cast should be the nominees, and asked if this rule was not inconsistent with the rules of the State executive committee.

Mr. Brice called attention to the fact that the State executive committee had promulgated special rules to govern this primary, and that those rules did not require a majority vote. He then quoted the following from the special rules, which, he said, seemed to fully authorize the rule under consideration:

The State executive committee recognizing the fact that there are factional differences existing in the Democratic party, earnestly suggests to the Democrats of the State to square such factional differences in the election of delegates to the CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, and let each candidate stand on his merits.

At this, Mr. Jackson subsided to return to the charge later.

Mr. J. W. Thomson said that the dissatisfaction in regard to this rule was general in his section. He had written a letter to the chairman and several others in regard to it. He wished to cast no reflection on the chairman or any member of the committee. He wanted what he said to be taken in the best of spirit; but he thought that the committee should change the rule so as to satisfy all members of the party.

Mr. Miller said that he did not think it was the desire of a great many people to go behind the action of the Fourth of July conference; but that he did not consider the rule essential to the carrying out of the action of that conference. He thought that the action of the conference could be carried out just as well by another rule, which he put in writing as follows:

At the said election, each voter shall be required to vote for five candidates according to choice, among the number who have subscribed to the requirements of the executive committee, regardless of faction.

With this amendment, he said he thought the rules, as published, would be entirely satisfactory. The last rule providing that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes should be one nominee, and two Reformers and two Conservatives running as such who should receive the next highest number of votes, should be the other four nominees, would carry out the conference agreement. Turning to Mr. Brice, Mr. Miller asked if he was not correct. Mr. Brice replied that he was.

Mr. Brice then went on to explain that some kind of a rule was necessary. The conference had only adopted a general resolution. It fell to the duty of the executive committee to carry out that resolution by specific rule, otherwise there would be danger of confusion. The executive committee was not bound by the present rule. It had a right to do with it what it pleased. It had occurred to him, however, that the rule was a good one. It was true that Conservatives would have some say as to the selection of Reformers; but, Reformers would have the same say so as to the selection of Conservatives; and the redeeming feature of it all would be that the five nominees, whoever they may be, would be the choice of a majority of all the voters. It was also true that many voters might be required to vote for candidates who do not suit them; but this is the case in every election. The number of candidates to be voted for is always specified, "plumping" is prohibited, and the voter is necessarily compelled to make his ballot conform with certain requirements.

The whole discussion was conducted with the utmost consideration by all parties. To an outsider, it was clear that the members of the committee were unanimous in the belief that Mr. Brice had done exactly the right thing to carry out the action of the Fourth of July conference in letter and spirit. At the same time, it was also clear that a majority of the members of the committee were of the opinion that the rule, as published, was not exactly expedient. Mr. Thompson Jackson voiced the sentiment of a majority of the committee in the following remarks:

I don't see anything wrong with Mr. Brice's ruling as carrying out the conference agreement; but it is dictatorial. I don't believe the people will submit to it. I know they won't. They are not going to be compelled to vote for men for whom they don't want to vote. Not only this, the State executive committee requires everyone to STAND ON HIS MERITS. Under this rule, such cannot be the case. Antis have the opportunity to run as Reformers and be voted for as such. They would fill up a place on our side of the ticket, and if not voted for by Reformers, could be voted for by Antis and maybe elected. In this way, instead of getting two places as belong to them under this agreement, they might get three, and even four. Then again, under this rule, each candidate will not be on his merits. Antis will be helped by Reform votes. Yes; I think Mr. Brice's ruling is in full accord with the conference agreement, but it is in accord with the rules of the State executive committee? I say it is not.

Mr. J. W. Thomson called for the question. Messrs. Stanton, Burris and Brice voted for the rule as it stood, and the other members of the com-

mittee voted for Mr. Miller's amendment. Under the rules as they now stand, each voter has the right to vote for any five men who have complied with the requirements of the executive committee, and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes, together with the two Reformers and two Conservatives receiving the next highest number of votes, will be the nominees of the party to be voted for in the general election.

### CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

Directory of the homes of the members of Chester District conference, which convenes at Trinity M. E. church, Yorkville, S. C., Wednesday evening, July 24, 1895.

Guests.	Residence.
Betts, W. A.	Mrs. Jno. May, Sr.
Bidenbaugh, L. L.	John J. Garvin.
Brown, H. B.	Mrs. Jas. F. Hart.
Carlisle, M. L.	W. B. de Loach, Esq.
Frierson, J. D.	W. W. Jenkins.
Harris, J. B.	George E. Thomas.
Humbert, J. W.	Mrs. Mason.
Harmon, G. T.	E. B. Beard.
Isom, J. N.	George E. Thomas.
Forbes, E. J.	H. C. Strauss.
Johnson, L. A.	L. A. Johnson.
Leslie, A. S.	G. W. S. Hart, Esq.
Leonard, G. C.	T. C. Dunlap.
Lowry, J. A.	F. A. Gilbert.
Mahaffy, J. E.	Dr. J. R. Bratton.
Ormond, S. J.	Mrs. Mason.
Pitts, W. A.	F. A. Gilbert.
Cay, J. L.	Mrs. R. A. Parish.
Stevenson, J. J.	G. H. O'Leary.
Steadman, J. M.	Dr. M. J. Walker.
Thacker, J. H.	S. W. Inman.
Turner, J. H.	John J. Garvin.
Weber, S. A.	S. A. Weber.
Yongue, R. A.	Mrs. R. J. Dunlap.

LAYMEN.	
Allison, R. E.	Dr. J. B. Allison.
Beach, Geo.	J. L. Moore.
Brown, R. E.	G. H. O'Leary.
Cousar, W. T. D.	E. B. Beard.
Crook, W. H.	R. C. Moore.
Cloud, E. E.	F. A. Gilbert.
Croighton, W. S.	R. T. Allison.
Cornier, E. W.	E. S. Smith.
Croighton, W. J.	E. A. J. Waters.
Cray, J. L.	F. A. Gilbert.
Gaudin, J. J.	J. W. Dobson.
Heath, G. D.	T. C. Dunlap.
Hanna, W. J.	F. A. Gilbert.
Hardin, W. N.	Mason Ferguson.
Hardin, S. H.	Dr. J. R. Bratton.
Hall, J. W. S.	J. S. Brice, Esq.
Hope, J. A.	J. W. Dobson.
Hope, J. A.	J. W. P. Hope.
Higgins, J. M.	Dr. M. J. Walker.
Hardin, P. L.	Mrs. John May, Sr.
Jackson, T. M.	W. B. Wylie.
Lee, E. V.	G. W. S. Hart, Esq.
Lane, D. R.	Dr. M. J. Walker.
Lewis, W. W.	J. W. Lewis.
Leech, J. E.	J. R. Lindsay.
McFadden, R. H.	R. T. Allison.
McFadden, A. W.	S. W. Inman.
Martin, H.	W. D. Glenn.
McMillan, J. A.	H. C. Strauss.
Plyler, C. A.	J. W. Dobson.
Stevenson, T. E. H.	Mrs. E. C. Jefferys.
Smith, J. A.	Mrs. E. C. Jefferys.
Stevman, W. H.	J. E. Smith.
Teal, D.	W. D. Glenn.
Taylor, T. P.	W. W. Jenkins.
Threat, P. L.	H. C. Strauss.
Whisonant, J. F.	L. A. Johnson.
Wollington, J. G.	Dr. M. J. Walker.
Wylie, R. E. K.	W. B. Wylie.
Wichers, R. J. H.	R. J. Withers.
Youngblood, W. A.	E. A. Crawford.
Yarborough, Moses.	J. W. Dobson.
Yoder, J. M.	H. C. Strauss.

VISITORS.
Glenn, J. L., with C. E. Spencer.
Lander, Rev. Sam'l, president Williamson Female college, with Dr. S. A. Weber.
Rembert, A. G., headmaster of fitting school, at Spartanburg, S. C., with C. E. Spencer.
Rice, Rev. J. A., president Columbia Female college, with Judge Witherspoon.
Riddle, J. M., with W. J. Waters.
Smith, Rev. C. B., financial agent of Wofford college, with Jas. F. Hart.
Wilson, Jno. O., editor Southern Christian Advocate, with W. B. Moore.
Waddell, G. H., with Judge Witherspoon.

### LOCAL LAONICS.

UNTIL JANUARY 1896.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK ENQUIRER will be furnished from this date until January 1, 1896, for 97 cents.

Weighted 22 Ounces.

Prof. J. A. Boyd, of Fort Mill, reports that he plucked from his garden on last Saturday, a tomato that weighed 24 ounces.

Country Watermelons.

Country watermelons have been coming into Yorkville in large numbers during the past week. They are fine in quality, numerous in quantity, and low in price.

Beats His Own Record.

Mr. S. A. McElwee is hammering at his own record as a tomato raiser. Last week he gave THE ENQUIRER a tomato that weighed 19 ounces, and since then he has brought in another that weighed 26 ounces.

Met Saturday.

The county board of commissioners met last Saturday. There were present Messrs. Riddle, Porter, Brice, White, Gwin, Hall, Miller and Moore. Beyond the auditing of accounts, no business of public interest was transacted.

After the Prize.

Mr. George Leech, of Hickory Grove, is after The News and Courier's prize offer for the largest hog raised in the State during this year. He has a hog that is only 117 days old, and which now weighs over 200 pounds.

Is This True?

A reporter for THE ENQUIRER has been informed that there are no less than thirty individuals in Yorkville, white and colored, engaged in the sale of liquor. We do not vouch for the correctness of the story, nor do we feel justified in denying its truth.

To Pay \$25 or Go Up Thirty Days.

Mary Wright, colored, was tried before the town council last Monday night on the charge of retailing spirituous liquor contrary to the town ordinance. She was adjudged guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 or be imprisoned for 30 days.

Large Onions.

Sergeant J. B. Mendenhall has sent us five large onions, which were grown on the premises of the Winthrop Industrial college at Rock Hill. The entire lot weighs a fraction more than 31 pounds—the heaviest 13½ ounces and

the lightest 9 ounces. Sergeant Mendenhall writes us that about 250 bushels were produced on one acre.

Constitutional Convention Candidates.

The following persons have signed the pledge required of candidates seeking nomination as delegates to the constitutional convention: As Conservatives—C. E. Spencer, Samuel E. White, W. B. Wilson. As Reformers—J. F. Ashe, J. S. Brice, Dr. T. R. Carothers, W. N. Elder, A. H. White.

The Buffalo Fly.

The Rock Hill Herald says that the buffalo fly, recently mentioned in THE ENQUIRER, is also proving a serious annoyance to the cattle in that section, and quotes Mr. V. B. McFadden as saying that thin tar and lard mixed together in equal quantities and applied to the horns of cattle and here and there about their bodies, is an efficient remedy.

Fine Prospects for Biscuits.

Messrs. Horton, McCorkle & Thomason's threshing machine has recently completed a circuit of several townships, including portions of York and Fort Mill. They have threshed nearly 9,000 bushels of wheat, the largest crop for anyone individual was 112 bushels. So it seems that a large number of farmers will have flour which was produced from wheat raised at home.

Wanted the Rule as It Stood.

Colonel J. J. Waters, the executive committeeman for Rock Hill, was unable to attend the meeting of the committee last Saturday on account of business engagements. He wrote a letter, however, in which he stated that he was in favor of the rule under dispute as it stood, and that if he were present, he would vote for its retention.

Badly Bruised.

Mr. W. C. McClure was severely hurt as the result of a runaway accident last Friday morning. He was sitting on a vehicle opposite Beard & Carroll's store. The horse started. He got the lines twisted, and the horse commenced to run. The vehicle bumped up against a tree or post on the sidewalk, and Mr. McClure was thrown out head foremost. He was shaken up considerably; but received no permanent injuries.

Nature's Fertilizers.

Last winter, when the big snow was on, a Yorkville merchant remarked that this was a good year to try the experiment of doing without commercial fertilizers. The merchant's idea was that the snow contained all the ammonia necessary for a crop and of a quality better than that contained in commercial fertilizers. We are not prepared to say how much of our present splendid crop conditions are due to the snow; but, all the same, of the fact that the prospect right now is one of the best that has been seen at this season for years, there is no question.

He's Not In It.

Mr. Geo. L. Riddle, of Zeno, was in Yorkville, last Saturday in attendance on a meeting of the county board of commissioners. His attention was called to the fact that he had been announced for nomination as a candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention, and he was asked as to whether or not he had made up his mind to run. He said that he had given the matter very serious consideration, and although appreciating the confidence of the large number of people—both Conservatives and Reformers—who had urged him to make the race, he could not make up his mind to become a candidate.

Made Another Break.

Will Massey, the young chain gang Negro, whose recent attempt to escape was mentioned last Wednesday, made another break for liberty on Friday morning. He stole away from the guard with but little difficulty, and, without delay, headed for his former home at Sharon. A dog belonging to Mr. W. F. Parker was put on his trail, and after a short chase he was run to cover in a thick cluster of undergrowth. His recapture was made without difficulty. The guard has decided that the boy doesn't know enough even to dread a whipping, and hereafter will undertake to hold him down by means of a chain and a heavy iron ball.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Miss Aulia Lowry is visiting relatives and friends in Lowrysville, S. C.

Mrs. W. G. White and children are visiting relatives at Monroe, N. C.

Mrs. C. G. Parish and daughter, Miss Fannie, have returned home.

Mrs. M. T. Hudson and Miss Madeline Miller, of Shelby, are visiting Mrs. L. A. Johnson.

Mr. John O'Neil and family, of Rock Hill, are visiting the family of Dr. C. M. Kuykendal.

Messrs. John F. Gordon and John Youngblood, of the Fodder neighborhood, are down with chills and fever.

Mr. R. S. McConnell, of Charlotte, is in Yorkville, visiting his father's family, Mr. W. H. McConnell.

Mrs. Alonzo Rose and children are visiting relatives and friends in Columbia and Lexington county.

Mrs. P. R. Bratton and Master Paul, of Charleston, are in Yorkville, the guests of Mr. W. B. Moore's family.

Mrs. Fannie Lou Wilson and her little daughter Elizabeth, of Bennettsville, are visiting Judge Witherspoon's family.

Senator Finley's condition is much