

Scraps and Facts.

— Reuben F. Kolb, twice the Populist candidate for governor of Alabama, has been expelled from the party by the executive committee, because he has abandoned Watson and is advocating the selection of Bryan and Sewall electors.

— Mrs. Walter Castle, the woman who was arrested in London, on the charge of shoplifting, and together with her husband, was held in a bond in the sum of \$120,000, was formerly Miss Ella Weill, of Wilmington, N. C. She is a woman of remarkable beauty, and before marriage represented North Carolina at the great Confederate reunion in Birmingham, Ala. Her friends say that there is no doubt of the fact that she is a genuine kleptomaniac, for her husband is a man of great wealth, and can provide for her any article of merchandise that she might desire.

— Pretending to have some inside information, E. R. Chapman, a New York broker, last week announced that he was ready to bet \$500,000, or any part of that sum, that no state east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, would go for Bryan. The offer had a marked effect on the price of stocks, and sharp operators made a great deal of money. Finally J. M. Taylor, another broker, offered to take the offered \$500,000 or any part of it, and Chapman backed out. The facts occurred as given; but it is not improbable that Chapman and Taylor were in collusion, and the little scheme was worked entirely for the purpose of affecting the market. Such things are often done in Wall street.

— That little echo—Secretary Morton, of the agricultural department—has had the temerity to attack Senator Morgan, of Alabama. He referred recently to Senator Morgan as one of the Confederate picket guards of free silver. When a man attacks Senator Morgan, it is generally a case of waking up the wrong passenger. It proved so in this case. The senator has replied with the bitterest sarcasm as follows: "I have never thrown any stones at that barn rat, and I do not see why he should refer to me by name as a rebel. I am not aware that in the army I had to fight any member of this administration. I may have had to fight Mr. Cleveland's substitute, and I have long since forgiven the substitute, because he was man enough to fight."

— It is related in the newspapers that Henry M. Stanley, the famous African explorer, is gradually turning black. Here is the story. Stanley was aware of the fact that the African natives of the fever infested districts enjoyed immunity from the disease. He had been told by scientific men that he could also secure immunity by submitting to a transfusion of blood from a native. He took the advice of these scientific men and submitted to transfusion on as many as five different occasions. During each of his expeditions the white men with his party died of fever in large numbers. He, however, escaped. But now he is paying up for it all. It is claimed that his complexion, once fair, now looks like that of a dark mulatto, and continues to grow blacker and blacker.

— A special to the Kansas City Journal from Thomson Ga., says: Thomson E. Watson has forwarded papers to Kansas notifying the secretary of state to take his name as nominee for vice president from the head of the Populist ticket. The necessary affidavit, in due form, authorizing the withdrawal from that ticket, accompanied the other papers. This is the first step taken by Mr. Watson since his recent visit to Kansas to thwart the efforts of the fusion entered there with the Democrats. The withdrawal of Mr. Watson's name will leave the fusionists in a dilemma. They will have to insert the name of Sewall, the Democratic nominee, or leave the vice presidential office blank on the Populist ticket. This will cause much embarrassment. Watson's name will appear only once on the official ballot in Kansas, and that will be at the head of the "Middle of the Road" Populist ticket.

— The cheek of the proverbial brass monkey is nowhere compared to that of Mark Hanna. Listen to the Republican boss's latest proclamation: "The American flag has been in the political campaign the emblem or insignia of national honor. Its influences have been for great good in the cause of a good people. Its display in many places has been potent in the advancement of the country's battle for the maintenance of its honor at home and abroad. I, therefore, suggest that on Saturday, October 31, all who intend to vote on November 3 for the preservation of our national honor, for sound money and the advancement of our people's interests and general prosperity, display the national colors at their homes, their places of business and wherever they may be seen, in order that their purpose and those who are undetermined, may the more patriotically and intelligently conclude how best to perform their duty as citizens."

— A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Chamberlain, South Dakota, says: "The suggestion that corn be burned as a substitute for hard coal in the state this winter is meeting with favor in various sections. Hard coal is now being retailed at from \$10 to \$11 per ton in the towns east of the Missouri river, and west of the river—in the towns of the Black Hills and surrounding territory—it costs considerably more. Two tons of corn will go as far and furnish as much heat as one ton of hard coal. The money paid for corn would go into the pockets of farmers who need it, and they in turn could pay their debts with it. It is estimated that Yankton county alone can consume 100,000 bushels of corn this fall and winter for fuel. Experiments by skeptics have proven that corn makes a very good substitute for hard coal, and accordingly many farmers throughout the state have decided to retain a sufficient amount of their corn to heat their dwellings until spring."

— The annual report of Third Assistant Postmaster General Craige is out. It relates to the expense of carrying the mails during the past fiscal year, and shows that the total expenditure

for the year was \$90,626,296 and receipts \$82,499,208, leaving a deficiency \$8,127,088, or \$1,679,956 less than the preceding year. The expenditures do not include the cost of carrying the mails over the subsidized Pacific railroads, which amounted to \$1,558,898. The special delivery service increased 13 per cent. in business, and 4,184,327 letters were delivered. The average time required for delivery was 17 minutes. The net profit was about \$100,000. The number of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued was 4,195,665,523, an increase of 7 per cent. The value of these issues was \$79,178,101. The increase of second-class matter mailed by publishers and news agents was nearly 1 per cent. The total weight of matter thus mailed, and paid free and was 493,000,000 pounds. The business of registration increased about 4 per cent. The total number of pieces of mail matter registered was 15,106,336. The percentage of losses was reduced to about one in every 24,000 pieces mailed. Recommendation is again made for a limited indemnity to the owners of registered matter lost in the mails.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1896.

— The New York Journal's campaign fund was closed last Saturday with subscriptions amounting to \$35,832.56, half of which was subscribed by The Journal.

— And they say Michigan is doubtful. Maybe this is true; but it does not look much that way. Mr. Bryan spent three days in the state last week and spoke to over 150,000 people. He has never yet met with a warmer reception anywhere.

— The New York Herald has published a story to the effect that President Cleveland has decided to intervene in behalf of Cuba in the event that the war now raging in the island is not brought to a close by January 1, next. The reason assigned for the president's alleged purpose is that he is unwilling to leave the matter open for the settlement of the next administration.

— There seems to be considerable mystery as to what has become of Tom Watson's letter of acceptance. Watson claims to have mailed it to Chairman Butler of the Populist national executive committee last week; but Butler says he has never received it. The general impression is that the letter contains some pretty hot reading and the curiosity to see it is, therefore, great.

— Postoffice Inspector Sadler Gillespie of Columbia, has been selected as one of the men to help inaugurate the free rural delivery in some of the southern states. It would be a fine thing to have South Carolina selected as one of the states in which to apply the test. Can't some of our daily contemporaries suggest a plan whereby the proper authorities may be induced to give us due consideration?

— President Cleveland has removed United States District Attorney Clayton of Alabama, from office on account of his acceptance of a nomination for congress. Clayton is a free silver man, and probably this is the real reason of his removal. Else why does not the president remove Carlisle, Harmon and the rest of them when they get on the stump and spout for gold?

— Senator Arthur P. Gorman made a speech in Baltimore one night last week to about 15,000 people, and among other things he said that he was not supporting Bryan and Sewall, altogether because of the fact that they were the regular nominees of the Democratic party; but also because of the principles they represent. This ought to be sufficient to set at rest the story to the effect that the Democratic platform is a bitter pill for the great Maryland statesman.

— The New York Tribune thinks that the free rural delivery of mail idea would work all right in the thickly settled northeast; but does not think it will work in the south and west. That is what is the matter with this country now. The northeast is in the habit of appropriating to its own use about every good thing in sight, and about the only use it seems to have for the south and west is to require those sections to foot the bills.

— The New York Journal says that a week or ten days ago there was a good deal of talk in New York of bets of 5 to 1 on McKinley. It was mostly talk, however, as few bets were made at those odds. Now the odds have changed. Nobody is willing to offer more than 2 to 1 on McKinley, and about all the money that is being offered at these odds is being promptly covered. On the result in New York city the betting is generally even.

— Some of the newspapers are printing a story about an alleged new kind of cotton that is being cultivated just on the outskirts of Atlanta, Ga., and this story, if true, is full of alarm for the future of the south's great industry. We think that for the facts in the case, somebody is drawing upon a very lively imagination; but here is the way the story goes: A little over two years ago, an African explorer gave a farmer named Jackson some seeds of a cotton plant that he had seen growing wild in Africa. The explorer told Farmer Jackson that the plant bore a height of 20 feet, and often bore from four to eight pounds of lint to the stalk. And this on the poorest of land without any fertilization whatever. Farmer Jackson planted the half a dozen or more seeds on fairly good land. The crop

more than fulfilled expectations, yielding some eight or ten pounds of lint. Last year the new seeds, which had been carefully preserved, were planted on the west sides of the hills on the plantation—the very poorest places that could be found. The stalks came up to a height of from 7 to 10 feet. How much lint they produced is not recorded in the story; but it is said that the seed measured 20 bushels, and it is upon those that hang the most interesting part of the wonderful tale. Jackson sent a stalk to the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and as the outcome he received from the exchange an inquiry as to what he would take for all the seed he had on hand. After figuring upon the matter he offered to take \$500 a bushel. Before the exchange had time to act, a delegation of South Georgia farmers came to Atlanta and offered for the 20 bushels of seed the sum of \$18,000. This was three weeks ago, and Jackson is still hesitating. The alleged purpose of the New Orleans Exchange is to buy the seed of the remarkable plant for distribution over the south, while the south Georgia farmers want to destroy them to prevent the ruin of the cotton growing industry. Although the story has appeared in several reputable newspapers, under all the circumstances it will probably be well for those who are most deeply interested, to postpone their fright until further developments.

— The Republicans have put out a story to the effect that Governor Altgeld and the state Democratic committee are not working in harmony in Illinois. By reason of some peculiar circumstances that have not been explained, the Republicans claim that Bryan is so much weaker than Altgeld in Illinois, that Altgeld is afraid to try to carry him. The story is all unbecome. Altgeld is the idol of the Illinois people, and all of his friends are also enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Bryan. To make assurance doubly sure, Governor Altgeld is making from three to six speeches a day in Illinois, and in each one of them he is telling the people by all means they must consider the election of Bryan the first and most important consideration of this campaign.

— The News and Courier expresses an opinion that the dispensary law, of which John Gary Evans is the reputed father, is the cause of the governor's failure to get the nomination to the United States senate. We do not mean to bring the governor's alleged shortcomings to the fore again on account of this statement; but let us not have no such boss as this. Everybody in this state, of any intelligence, knows, in the first place, that it was not Governor Evans; but Senator Tillman who was the father of the dispensary law. But that is not the question. Today, this same law is favorably entrenched behind as strong a sentiment as any other law on the statute books. At first, it is true, it was crude, and a great many outrages have been perpetrated on its authority, or rather under its cloak; but both the law and its enforcement have been growing more and more perfect each year until at this time things are getting in a very satisfactory shape. Within three or four years more the man who even attempts to advocate the question of going back to the old saloon system, will be looked upon as some kind of a fool. So let us not have any claims that this law has been reacting against anybody at this late day, for such claims are all unbecome.

— MR. BRYAN AND THE FLAGS. Chairman Hanna's cheeky American flag letter appears in another column in this issue. It seems that Mr. Bryan endorses the letter in full. In a speech to an immense crowd at Sydney, N. C., last Monday, he spoke about it as follows: "My friends, it is the first time that I know of that I have ever agreed with the chairman of the Republican national committee, and I want to sign my name to his letter and ask all those who believe in the ideas set forth there to display the flag on the 31st of October, because there is not a thing in that letter but what we advocates of free silver endorse. [Cheers.] Now, note what he says: 'That he wants the flag displayed by all those who on the 31st of November intend to vote for the preservation of our national honor.' 'We advocates of free silver believe in having a financial policy made by the American people for the American people. [Great cheering.] He wants those to display the flag who are for sound money. We, who believe in that money of the constitution, are for sounder money than those who want to change our currency into pounds, shillings and pence. [Cheers.] We, who believe in a basis for their financial transactions sufficiently broad for those transactions to rest upon, believe in a sounder financial system than those who advocate a gold standard and a financial system based upon gold alone when you cannot get the gold to furnish your foundation. [Cheers.] We not only believe in sound money, but we tell you what we mean by sound money and do not play the hypocrite by talking about sound money and then refusing to explain what the term means. [Cheers.] 'I want some flags to float on that day that do not stand for the fight of a coal trust to send a representative to every fire and collect tribute from every home in this land. I want some flags to float on that day that do not stand for the opinions of those who say that if the majority of the people win in this campaign they do not know whether they will submit to the decision or not.'"

— MERE MENTION. Dugald Crawford, the St. Louis dry goods merchant who recently discharged a number of clerks because of their announced intention to vote for Bryan, has been bound over in the sum of \$1000 to answer the charge of intimidating voters. The Georgia Populists have made a demand on the Democrats to submit to fusion. Registration for the November election closed in New York city last Saturday night. The number of voters qualifying was 331,180. This is far in advance of any previous registration, and the same proportion is said to prevail all over the state. The people of India are said to be growing restless as to the result of a threatened famine. A bucket of tar was poured over the statue of Queen Victoria at Bombay last Friday. The Merchants' bank, of Atlanta, Ga., made an assignment last Friday, after standing a 10 days' run. The president claims that the affairs of the bank were in good condition, and that the run was caused by false rumors put about by enemies.

— GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY. The following petit jurors were drawn yesterday to serve during the second week of the approaching term of the circuit court. They will be required to present themselves at the court house on Monday, November 3:

- A. E. Evans, Broad River.
R. J. Westbrock, Cherokee.
D. W. Hanbright, King's Mountain.
G. C. Clark, York.
S. F. Robertson, Catawba.
W. O. Rawls, Bethesda.
W. A. Thomson, York.
Thos. B. Brakenfield, Broad River.
J. B. McCarter, Bullock's Creek.
Maxey Fewell, Ebenezer.
R. M. Erwin, Catawba.
S. T. Frew, Catawba.
James Martin, Cherokee.
J. H. McArthur, King's Mountain.
George T. Schorb, York.
S. H. Epps, Jr., Fort Mill.
A. P. Hupp, Ebenezer.
J. H. Kirtland, Bethesda.
J. S. Poag, Catawba.
W. A. Hayden, Cherokee.
R. L. Davinney, York.
J. H. Corwell, Catawba.
R. H. Cain, York.
W. M. Allen, Catawba.
W. C. Whitesides, Broad River.
F. E. Moore, Bethesda.
J. J. Herndon, York.
J. J. Gaudin, York.
J. K. Meacham, Cherokee.
L. L. Milling, Catawba.
C. C. Over, Cherokee.
R. S. Smith, York.
T. B. Belk, Fort Mill.
W. M. Ashe, Bethesda.
R. E. Whitesides, Bullock's Creek.

— ABOUT PEOPLE. Mr. S. A. McElwee went down to Columbia on business last Monday. Mr. N. W. Hardin of Blacksburg, was in Yorkville last Monday on professional business. Mr. Walter T. Barron left on Monday last for a business visit to Scott's Station, Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Moore spent Monday in Rock Hill with their daughter, Miss Kate Moore. Mr. M. M. Sherr, the wellknown at-

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. B. Scott and C. H. Smith, Committee—Request persons who have subscribed to the fund to build a new Methodist church at Philadelphia to make payment soon as possible.
P. M. Burris, Chairman, T. W. Boyd and J. E. Beangard, Commissioners of Federal elections—Give notice of the time and places for holding elections for a representative from the Fifth Congressional district, for nine electors for president and vice president of the United States, and print the names of the managers to hold the elections at the several precincts.
The Carolina Buggy is called to the attention of persons who wish to buy a first-class article.
Louis Roth—Can furnish you outtakes in bulk at 6 pounds for 25 cents, New Orleans molasses at 50 cents a gallon, evaporated apples at three pounds for 25 cents, California peaches, and pickles as cheap as the cheapest.
P. M. Starr & Co.—Spectacles and eye-glasses.
E. A. Abernathy—Tells you about his heating and cooking stoves and tinware.
Mase Ferguson—Can furnish you with Swad's Down flour, Orleans molasses, quaker and hygienic oatflakes which are fresh.
W. F. Marshall—Wants to sell you first class clothing for men and boys, shoes for men, women and children, and hats of latest styles. He offers a line of children's clothing at cost.
T. M. Dobson & Co.—Want you to come and see them and inspect their goods. They propose to meet all competition and say that they have the largest stock of dry and fancy goods that they have carried for years, and the largest assortment of holiday goods to be found in Yorkville. Examine the quotations of prices on sundry articles.

— ENGLISH WALNUTS. Miss Mary Garvin of Yorkville, has an English walnut tree, that was raised from a seed, and which bears as large and finely flavored nuts as any that are to be bought on the market. The original seed, the reporter is informed, was planted in 1878. The plant came up nicely and received careful attention; but was a long time before it bore any fruit. Indeed, the first nuts did not appear until 1883, when the crop amounted to about one gallon. Last year there were three bushels; but this year there has been a full-off and there are only about one-and-a-half bushels. The tree continues to do well, however. It is getting larger and larger and from now on constantly increasing crops are expected. Miss Garvin has sent THE ENQUIRER a quart of the walnuts. They are of surprising perfection, and seem to demonstrate that the tree from which they came is in its natural home in this climate.

— CHARLESTON'S GALA WEEK. The people of Charleston are advertising their annual fall festival to be held during the week commencing October 26, and are inviting the people of the state to attend.

— Among the attractions offered are Paine's "Storming of Moro Castle," a big horse contest, horse racing, fantastic carnival, floral parade, free concerts daily, an exhibition by the United States Life Saving station and other entertainments. But the advertised attractions are not the half. Everybody in this section either knows or ought to know, that Charleston is one of the prettiest and most interesting cities in the south. The people down there always treat visitors as especially invited guests, and those who desire and can afford to "take a week off" cannot do better than spend it among the Charlestonians.

— For the occasion of the fall festival this year, all the railroads are selling tickets at one cent a mile, and the Charlestonians are talking as if they intend to try to surpass themselves in the entertainment of visitors.

— DESTROYED THEIR ALL. A little frame cottage situated on the side of the O. R. & C. railroad near the depot, and occupied by Mr. B. S. Summit and family, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night.

— The alarm was sounded at about 10 o'clock, and the fire department and people responded as quickly as possible. The flames were already beyond control, however, and besides the building was at least a 100 yards or more out of reach of all it; hose from the department stretched from the nearest hydrant.

— The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove flue, and although the house was occupied by Mr. Summit and family, it was first discovered by outsiders. There had been a great deal of sickness in the house recently. It seems that this was the first opportunity that there had been for a good night's rest for more than a week, and the members of the family were not awakened until like Wright, colored, and others, broke down the doors. All escaped without injury.

— The loss includes all the household goods, a few articles of furniture and some bedclothes, etc. There was in one of the rooms about two bales of seed cotton, of which one bale was saved.

— THE ADVENT OF FRANKLIN BROS.—equally as large, it is surprising that the news scraped the whole country as with a fine tooth comb? At any rate, the people came. They came from the north, the south, the east and the west, on the trains, in buggies and carriages, on horseback and on foot. They came in such numbers that the oldest inhabitant does not remember to have ever before seen such a large crowd in the town. It is not often that a big show like this comes through this section, and the show-going population was determined to take advantage of the opportunity to see it.

— The show came. The tents were put up. They were not quite so large or numerous as the advertisement on the show bills led the people to expect; but they were by no means larger and more numerous than any other show had ever pitched here before, that there was little cause to notice the discrepancy. Next came the parade. It was also a big thing. There were only two elephants, where the advertisement called for a whole herd. There was no horseless carriage, as advertised; but there was a steam piano, one big band and a part of another. Some numerous cages of wild animals were open. In many respects the parade was disappointing; but still, as compared with other parades, it was a big thing, and the people still had no cause to suspect that they were about to be duped.

— Next came the performance. The big tent was packed with people. Just how many there were is difficult to estimate. It is not likely that the number was less than 4,000. Here was noticed another discrepancy. On the showbills and in the newspapers, the circus people had advertised three rings. There were only two. It pretty soon developed that there was really no use for more than one. There was some very good riding, on fast, sluggish horses, and some very difficult feats were performed on animals. The circus got off the usual stereotyped jokes that were in vogue when John Robinson first went into the show business; but nothing new. In fact, if any feats were presented that all circus-goers had not seen before, they escaped the notice of the reporter. In order to kill time, it is supposed, and make the performance last a full hour, several of the least interesting feats were repeated over and over again, and the whole show was so dull and lifeless as to make even the small boys thoroughly tired.

— The show was accompanied by a perfect horde of sharpers. The wheel of fortune and the thimble trick men, etc., were on hand and fleeced the unsuspecting by the score. It is claimed also that the sharp tricks were not confined to the independent scoundrels on the outside. The reporter has heard it charged that some of the doorknockers were careful not to give back the proper change; but attempted to swindle almost every man who gave them large bills.

— After the show left here, there was put in circulation a story to the effect that it was not John Robinson's show at all. The Franklin Brothers, so the story had it, had bought the name from young John Robinson for \$10,000 a year. Whether this story is true, we have no positive information; but we are not prepared to disbelieve it. Heretofore the name of Old John Robinson has been worth a great deal in the south. Ten thousand dollars a year for it would have probably been a low price. But it will come cheaper now. If these men who are now reaping such a rich harvest as the reward of their humbuggery should take a tour through the same country next year, they would not be able to pay their expenses.

— LODGED IN LIMBO. One of the men who has been terrorizing the people of Blacksburg and Gaffney City, is now safely lodged in the York county jail. At least, he is generally supposed to be the right man. He is a white tramp and gives his name as Harry Speece.

— Speece was arrested in Greenville last week. From his description the police supposed he was the man who was wanted in Blacksburg, and they telegraphed Chief of Police Duncan to go over and see. Chief Duncan promptly identified him as the suspect and took him to Blacksburg.

— There was great excitement over the arrest at both Gaffney and Blacksburg. The people had become thoroughly aroused against the fellow, and it is reported that some of them were inclined to deal with him according to the code of Judge Lynch. But, fortunately, they kept themselves within the bounds of the law.

— After getting Speece back to Blacksburg, Chief Duncan and Dr. D. S. Ramsey, gave him a thorough investigation. It is reported that among other things he admitted that he was the man who committed the robberies. He claimed that he had a partner. It was his policy, he said, to steal nothing that could be identified, and that was the reason that at some places he only helped himself to something to eat. Several stolen articles were found on his person, and they, he said, had been "swiped" by his partner. He denied the shooting of the Negro, and also the burning of Mr. G. M. Moore's barn.

— In view of his admission, Chief Duncan and Dr. Ramsey advised him that it would be a very good idea to waive his right to a preliminary examination and go at once to jail. They thought that if the outraged people should be made fully aware of the actual facts in the case, the result would not be altogether healthy for Speece, and Speece took their advice. He was committed for trial on the charge of burglary and larceny.

— Chief Duncan is of opinion that there will be no trouble to convict Speece of burglary and larceny and also thinks that the evidence will be forthcoming to convict him of shooting the Negro and burning Mr. Moore's barn.

— Mrs. Catherine Corkhill of Chester, returned to her home yesterday after a pleasant visit to friends in Yorkville.

— Mr. VanAvery Fink of Leesville, is visiting friends and relatives in Yorkville, and is the guest of Mr. Harry R. Smith.

— Mr. Paul G. McCorkle of Lancaster, spent a few days during the past week in Yorkville with his father and many friends.

— Miss Mary May of Rock Hill, spent several days last week with friends in Yorkville, the guest of Mrs. M. F. Grist's family.

— Revs. Boyce H. Grier, J. P. Knox and R. M. Stevenson left on Monday for Chilcota, Texas, to attend the annual meeting of the A. R. synod of the south, which meets at that place this week.

— Miss Norma Strauss of Charleston, but who has been on a visit to her brother, Mr. Lamartine Strauss, at Staunton Va., has returned to Yorkville for a short stay with her brother, Mr. H. C. Strauss, before returning to her home.

— Mr. H. P. Clarke, of Columbia, is expected to arrive in Yorkville this evening and to remain two or three weeks. Mr. Clarke is interested in the development of the Wilson gold mine, and Tex Encourager is informed that he is seriously considering the idea of making his home in Yorkville during the winter. If he does decide to do so, he and his family are assured of a hospitable welcome, and such a pleasant stay that they will feel inclined to locate here permanently.

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— SOMETHING OF A HUMBBUG. Since the days when gray-headed men of today began to show demoralization with the first appearance of the billopooster, remained "good" for a full month of hopes of trying to coax their daddies out of 50 cents by show day, and broke their arms and legs for weeks afterward trying to imitate the daring feats performed with apparent ease by the circus riders. Old John Robinson had the reputation in this section of being at the head of one of the best shows traveling.

— The advent of bill posters some weeks ago advertising John Robinson and Franklin Bros., shows, aroused the same old feeling so well known to all. The poster papers helped spread the news and the newspapers also assisted. But in this special case it is not improbable that the big show could have been advertised without either of these agencies. For don't all the members of the older generation remember Old John Robinson, and have they not told the boys and girls growing up about him? His name has ever been a guarantee of a great entertainment, and when his show was here last in 1889, and when his show was here then, when the word went out that added to their big show there was another—that of Franklin Bros.—equally as large, it is surprising that the news scraped the whole country as with a fine tooth comb?

— At any rate, the people came. They came from the north, the south, the east and the west, on the trains, in buggies and carriages, on horseback and on foot. They came in such numbers that the oldest inhabitant does not remember to have ever before seen such a large crowd in the town. It is not often that a big show like this comes through this section, and the show-going population was determined to take advantage of the opportunity to see it.

— The show came. The tents were put up. They were not quite so large or numerous as the advertisement on the show bills led the people to expect; but they were by no means larger and more numerous than any other show had ever pitched here before, that there was little cause to notice the discrepancy. Next came the parade. It was also a big thing. There were only two elephants, where the advertisement called for a whole herd. There was no horseless carriage, as advertised; but there was a steam piano, one big band and a part of another. Some numerous cages of wild animals were open. In many respects the parade was disappointing; but still, as compared with other parades, it was a big thing, and the people still had no cause to suspect that they were about to be duped.

— Next came the performance. The big tent was packed with people. Just how many there were is difficult to estimate. It is not likely that the number was less than 4,000. Here was noticed another discrepancy. On the showbills and in the newspapers, the circus people had advertised three rings. There were only two. It pretty soon developed that there was really no use for more than one. There was some very good riding, on fast, sluggish horses, and some very difficult feats were performed on animals. The circus got off the usual stereotyped jokes that were in vogue when John Robinson first went into the show business; but nothing new. In fact, if any feats were presented that all circus-goers had not seen before, they escaped the notice of the reporter. In order to kill time, it is supposed, and make the performance last a full hour, several of the least interesting feats were repeated over and over again, and the whole show was so dull and lifeless as to make even the small boys thoroughly tired.

— The show was accompanied by a perfect horde of sharpers. The wheel of fortune and the thimble trick men, etc., were on hand and fleeced the unsuspecting by the score. It is claimed also that the sharp tricks were not confined to the independent scoundrels on the outside. The reporter has heard it charged that some of the doorknockers were careful not to give back the proper change; but attempted to swindle almost every man who gave them large bills.

— After the show left here, there was put in circulation a story to the effect that it was not John Robinson's show at all. The Franklin Brothers, so the story had it, had bought the name from young John Robinson for \$10,000 a year. Whether this story is true, we have no positive information; but we are not prepared to disbelieve it. Heretofore the name of Old John Robinson has been worth a great deal in the south. Ten thousand dollars a year for it would have probably been a low price. But it will come cheaper now. If these men who are now reaping such a rich harvest as the reward of their humbuggery should take a tour through the same country next year, they would not be able to pay their expenses.

— LODGED IN LIMBO. One of the men who has been terrorizing the people of Blacksburg and Gaffney City, is now safely lodged in the York county jail. At least, he is generally supposed to be the right man. He is a white tramp and gives his name as Harry Speece.

— Speece was arrested in Greenville last week. From his description the police supposed he was the man who was wanted in Blacksburg, and they telegraphed Chief of Police Duncan to go over and see. Chief Duncan promptly identified him as the suspect and took him to Blacksburg.

— There was great excitement over the arrest at both Gaffney and Blacksburg. The people had become thoroughly aroused against the fellow, and it is reported that some of them were inclined to deal with him according to the code of Judge Lynch. But, fortunately, they kept themselves within the bounds of the law.

— After getting Speece back to Blacksburg, Chief Duncan and Dr. D. S. Ramsey, gave him a thorough investigation. It is reported that among other things he admitted that he was the man who committed the robberies. He claimed that he had a partner. It was his policy, he said, to steal nothing that could be identified, and that was the reason that at some places he only helped himself to something to eat. Several stolen articles were found on his person, and they, he said, had been "swiped" by his partner. He denied the shooting of the Negro, and also the burning of Mr. G. M. Moore's barn.

— In view of his admission, Chief Duncan and Dr. Ramsey advised him that it would be a very good idea to waive his right to a preliminary examination and go at once to jail. They thought that if the outraged people should be made fully aware of the actual facts in the case, the result would not be altogether healthy for Speece, and Speece took their advice. He was committed for trial on the charge of burglary and larceny.

— Mrs. Catherine Corkhill of Chester, returned to her home yesterday after a pleasant visit to friends in Yorkville.

— Mr. VanAvery Fink of Leesville, is visiting friends and relatives in Yorkville, and is the guest of Mr. Harry R. Smith.

— Mr. Paul G. McCorkle of Lancaster, spent a few days during the past week in Yorkville with his father and many friends.

— Miss Mary May of Rock Hill, spent several days last week with friends in Yorkville, the guest of Mrs. M. F. Grist's family.

— Revs. Boyce H. Grier, J. P. Knox and R. M. Stevenson left on Monday for Chilcota, Texas, to attend the annual meeting of the A. R. synod of the south, which meets at that place this week.

— Miss Norma Strauss of Charleston, but who has been on a visit to her brother, Mr. Lamartine Strauss, at Staunton Va., has returned to Yorkville for a short stay with her brother, Mr. H. C. Strauss, before returning to her home.

— Mr. H. P. Clarke, of Columbia, is expected to arrive in Yorkville this evening and to remain two or three weeks. Mr. Clarke is interested in the development of the Wilson gold mine, and Tex Encourager is informed that he is seriously considering the idea of making his home in Yorkville during the winter. If he does decide to do so, he and his family are assured of a hospitable welcome, and such a pleasant stay that they will feel inclined to locate here permanently.

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