

Scraps and Facts.

The American Cotton Growers' convention, of which Hector D. Lane is president, met in Memphis, Tenn., and passed resolutions almost identical with those passed by the recent cotton convention in Atlanta. In his address to the convention, President Lane said: "Cotton today is selling at less than five cents, and this means the insignificant sum of ten cents a day for the labor of the man who is distinctly the cotton grower! I make this statement deliberately and defy a successful contradiction." The resolutions adopted requests the cotton growers of the south to meet at their respective courthouses on the first Monday in February, for the purposes of organization.

The United States steamer Bancroft was fired on by the Turks at Smyrna, on December 4. As the steamer was entering the harbor, there came a blank discharge from one of the guns in the fortress and this was followed by a volley of rifle bullets. The Bancroft lowered a boat to see what was the matter and the boat was driven back. Afterward the matter was laid before Minister Angell, who demanded and received from the Turkish government an apology. It seems that at Smyrna they have very complicated port regulations, and that the Bancroft, through ignorance, had failed to comply with them. Two officers in charge of the fort which fired the shots, are said to have been discharged from the service.

Mr. Coffin, the acting comptroller of the currency, calls attention to the fact that the retirement of national bank notes, during the first 20 days of this month reached the sum of \$3,000,000. This is said to be the first time during the past 10 years that the voluntary retirements have reached this amount in any one month. Under the national bank act, the United States treasurer is not allowed to receive for retirement of circulation more than \$3,000,000 in any one month, and hence all deposits to retire notes during the last 10 days of this month must be refused. This exceptional condition, Mr. Coffin says, is due to the prevailing low rates of interest arising from a superabundance of money for investment, which has advanced the price of United States bonds. Mr. Coffin expressed the opinion that the law should be amended in this particular, as it interferes with the elasticity of the currency and the natural laws of trade.

Miss Lelia Herbert, daughter of ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, of Alabama, committed suicide at the home of her father on New Hampshire street, Washington, last Tuesday. According to the Associated Press dispatches, Miss Herbert sustained serious injuries last September as the result of a fall from her horse. A case of acute melancholia developed; but no suicidal tendencies were noted until recently, when she was placed under a guard of trained nurses. On Tuesday morning one of the nurses noticed a suspicious blood spot on her bed clothing. Miss Herbert insisted that the blood did not mean anything; but the nurse made a search and found that the young lady had severed the arteries of both wrists. The nurse immediately ran from the room to call for help, and, left to herself, Miss Herbert at once raised a window and jumped out headfirst to the sidewalk below. She continued to breath for something over an hour after the fall.

A whipping-post bill was introduced in the Virginia senate last Tuesday. The measure provides that "all persons convicted of petit larceny shall, instead of being punished as now provided by law, be punished with not less than 10 nor more than 15 stripes; but in case of conviction of females or male infants under the age of 15 years of age, it shall be optional with the said female and the parent or guardian of said infant whether they shall be punished with stripes or according to statutes in force at this time, and if there be no parent or guardian competent, in the opinion of the trial justice or court, to choose for said infant, and in every case where any person convicted is ordered to be punished with stripes, the court may, in its discretion, order any portion of the stripes to be given at the time, and require the convict, on his own recognition, to appear before the court at some future day to receive the remainder: Provided, that this act shall not apply to persons over 65 years of age." The measure is likely to give rise to a great deal of discussion.

News and Courier: In an address to officers of the Indiana militia, a few days ago, General Lew Wallace made a prediction of war, which, it is reported, "partly startled" his auditors. He said in part: "I believe the future holds for you opportunities upon the field where every man, ambitious to show courage and win glory for his country's sake, may have his ambition satisfied. I am not a prophet nor a son of a prophet; but I venture the prediction, and call you to witness it, that the next war we have will be with the Japanese. In my candid opinion, in the course of not a great many years, the Japanese will have to have somebody to thrash them, and we are the people to do it." There will not be much "glory" or "satisfied ambition" in thrashing a little country like Japan. Why not get up a brush with Spain or Germany or somebody of our size? It is safer, of course, to bully Chili and Hawaii and Japan, but it does not "show" much "courage."

The department of state has undertaken an investigation of two very disagreeable incidents that may contain in themselves the germs of serious trouble in the near future. These are the killing by Japanese of two sailors attached to the United States fleet on the Asiatic station. The exact condi-

tions under which the killing occurred are not known in Washington yet, and the state department is trying to learn them through the United States minister to Tokio and the United States consuls in Japan, preliminary to determining whether steps shall be taken to secure reparation, if it shall be found that the killing was, as is expected, unjustifiable. The first killing was of a sailor named Montgomery, formerly attached to the Yorktown, while she was on the Asiatic station, and the last was of Frank Epps, a sailor, native of New York, and an apprentice on the flagship Olympia. He was killed at Nagasaki. The officials have been advised of the bare facts only, but following so closely on the terrible assault at Kobi last September, of a Japanese mob upon the sailors of the Yorktown, these killings have aroused them to a determination to secure protection for our sailors in Japanese ports.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1897.

Mr. E. D. Thompson, of Point, outlines, in another column, a plan for a cotton planting contest, which, if worked out in detail, will no doubt prove interesting. The first step will be to find out whether or not State Treasurer Timmerman will act as custodian of the proposed fund. If he agrees, then Mr. Thompson may go on with his undertaking and further information will appear later. If Treasurer Timmerman, however, should not care to serve as is desired, then other arrangements will be made, and of these the public will be duly advised.

That is a strong appeal that Mr. John T. Roddey makes in another column, and it is well backed up by incontrovertible facts which, it seems, ought to convince. We agree with Mr. Roddey in practically all that he says; but at the same time, we confess that we do not see much room for encouragement. The farmers in this section generally are willing, and most of them even anxious to act. But alone they are not of much more importance than the traditional grout on the bull's horn. If planters elsewhere were made of the same kind of stuff, it would be easy sailing. But have the planters generally enough intelligence to be aroused? That is the interesting question.

In another column is an anti-protection argument, directed at Rev. J. H. Thacker, of Hickory Grove. The writer, we understand, is a German, who, sometime ago, bought land in the King's Creek neighborhood, and who has commenced the proceedings necessary to secure American citizenship. We have no acquaintance with him; but are informed that he is well thought of by his neighbors. Although we confess that his article is one of the strongest that we have seen on his side of the subject, at the same time we are unable to agree with him in his conclusions. However, this controversy is not ours, and as we feel satisfied that Rev. Mr. Thacker is well able to take care of himself in the matter, we shall not embarrass the situation with gratuitous comments.

CHAT FROM CHEROKEE.

Wheat Sowing—Talked of For Senator—New County Complications—Personal and Other Notes.

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

ETTA JANE, December 20.—The weather has been quite cold and wet for a few days, and making fires and sitting by them is about all our people can do now. The farmers have finished sowing wheat, and a good crop of it has been sown. There is more wheat sown this year than has been sown in 10 years. The potatoes are rotting in many places. Mr. C. W. Whisonant, our county representative in the state legislature, killed a hog a few days ago which weighed 499. Calvin is a native of York county, and withal one of our liveliest business men. His friends speak of putting him forward for the state senate next year.

Messrs. S. S. White, of Boston; F. M. Ambrose, of New York; and Professor Bedlen, of Converse college, have been spending a few days with Mr. W. R. Walker on his plantation, near Sunnyside, shooting quail. They report an enjoyable time with fine sport.

Christmas is nearly here; but our people say they are not ready for it. The low price of cotton has knocked all the enterprise apparently out of our people.

J. R. Poole, Esq., of this county, has called my attention to the fact that the law compelling each of the townships constituting the county of Cherokee to pay their pro rata part of their respective old county's indebtedness, is unconstitutional in that, he says, that the indebtedness of these various townships cut off must be borne by the entire county so formed. Our legislature will have something to do to untangle all these legal knots.

The property of the estate of Jos. G. Love, Sr., deceased, was not sold last Saturday as advertised. For reasons satisfactory to himself, J. H. McKissick, Esq., clerk of the court, as administrator, called off the sale.

Miss Mamie Crosby will spend her holidays with friends and relatives at Sharon. The Christmas holidays will soon be upon us, with all its joys and pleasures. We wish all your readers a merry Christmas and happy prosperous New Year.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Ganson Dry Goods Company—Prints a letter to their friends and patrons, thanking them for the generous patronage bestowed during the year, and wish for their friends a "Merry Christmas, and a happy, prosperous New Year."

Mrs. L. J. Crockett—On the 1st Monday of January, will open a school at the "Adickes residence" for private pupils.

Lewis G. Grist & Co.—Return thanks for the patronage they have received during the year now closing, and ask for a continuance next year.

D. W. Hicks—Wants to buy cotton and may be found at Grist Cousins' store. If you have from 25 bales and upwards he will visit you when you are ready to sell if you will notify him of the fact.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. R. A. Dobson is home from Furman.

Miss Willie Hare, of Cornwell's, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Eccles.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. McElwee, of Charlotte, are visiting the family of Mr. S. A. McElwee.

Mr. C. Eldred Dobson, of Wofford college, is at home spending the holidays.

D. E. Finley, Esq., has been confined to his bed from the effects of vaccination.

Mr. J. Ed. Jefferys has been confined to his bed for several days with the grip.

J. S. Brice, Esq., left Wednesday night to spend the Christmas holidays at Ninety-Six, Greenwood county.

Superintendent Dendy, of the Yorkville graded school, left Thursday to spend the holidays with relatives and friends. Mr. Dendy has made a capital record as a superintendent so far, and it is doubtful if there has been a time in the history of the school when the patrons generally have been so well satisfied as now.

Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Long, of Newton, N. C., are in Yorkville for a few days, the guest of Mr. W. C. Latimer's family. Mrs. Long will be pleasantly remembered as Miss Ella Martin, of Frenchtown, N. J., who spent quite a pleasant visit in Yorkville in 1893, with her friend and schoolmate, Miss Jessie Latimer.

THE INCOME TAX.

People who have incomes of more than \$2,500, will have to pay taxes on them next year, and the comptroller general is endeavoring to prepare a suitable blank upon which they may make their returns. He is trying to avoid anything inquisitorial, and although he has not definitely settled on the form of a blank, his work now stands about as follows:

Amount of income from all resources (not including interest on securities and bonds exempt from taxation) \$

Necessary expenses actually incurred in conducting the business, occupation or profession, not including remuneration to the taxpayer for personal supervision, or the support and maintenance of his or her family \$

Amount of taxable balance \$

The following is the form of the oath that is to be required of every man affected by the law, to be attached to the return; penalties are provided for false returns:

The State of South Carolina, _____ County.

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I have returned above all the gross income from all sources or investments by me owned or controlled individually or acting as agent, guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, or, in any other fiduciary capacity, for the calendar year ending December 31, 1897, and which is taxable under the law of this state by an act approved the 5th day of March A. D. 1897.

Sworn to before me this _____ day—1898. (Signed) _____, County Auditor.

We might be mistaken, and hope we are; but in our opinion the income tax won't amount to much in this section.

BROKE UP THE O. P.

Sheriff Logan broke up the O. P. shop at Tirzah last Tuesday, root and branch; but the thing was re-established on Thursday and is again flourishing.

As has already been published, Supervisor Culp, sometime ago, notified the O. P. agent that on account of his having failed to make a return within 30 days after commencing business, he was liable to a fine of \$100, and requested him to hand over the money.

The O. P. agent failed to come down with the cash, and, on Tuesday, Sheriff Logan went down with an attachment and four or five wagons, seized the contents of the establishment, packed them in wagons, brought them to Yorkville, and stored them in the jail.

The seizure included the following: 266 quarts corn whiskey, 2 quarts rye, 4 quarts brandy, 554 pints corn, 64 pints rye, 28 pints brandy, 565 half-pints of corn, 103 half-pints of rye, 47 gallon jugs of corn, 26 half-gallon jugs and 4 quart jugs of corn.

Mr. J. F. Jenkins, the owner of the original package shop, came down to Yorkville on Wednesday, gave bond in the amount of \$300 to answer the supervisor's alleged cause of action, resumed possession of his packages and had them hauled back to Tirzah.

In the removal of the bottles from Tirzah, there was some breakage, and Sheriff Logan thinks, also, some stealage. A portion of the trip was made after night and it was impossible for the sheriff to keep his eye on each one of the five wagons all at the same time. Anyhow, when he returned the bottles to Mr. Jenkins, there were missing three quarts, four pints, and 38 half-pints. Whichever side wins, the county will have to make good the loss.

RODDEY TO MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. John T. Roddey, of New York, has written the following letter, dated December 21, to Mr. L. R. Williams, president of the York County Cotton Growers' association, and with Mr. Roddey's consent, Mr. Williams has handed it to THE ENQUIRER for publication:

MR. L. R. WILLIAMS, Yorkville, S. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I shall use every effort possible to be with you at your county meeting. More particularly now do I consider it necessary to explain the exact situation, as I realize that the work of the county is not a light one. I also realize, in my humble judgment, that your meetings will cost both time and money, and at the same time do not think will amount to anything, because the people at the head of the movement do not seem to know the cause of your financial condition; but political ambition and personal vanity seem to be the ruling spirits.

The amount of cotton in the world, or the visible supply, is less than at anytime since 1890, the European stocks are less than at any time since 1890, and yet the price is lower; but the reason is (and all the meetings you have for the next ten years will not prevent it), that over 95 per cent of the cotton goods trade of the world is in the hands of Great Britain, Germany and France, and unless a finan-

cial organization is perfected and you protect yourselves, things will remain as they are, no matter if you have 20 organizations and meet every week in the year, you can never hope for any prosperity. Time will prove and simply await results. If there has been anything new developed at any of these cotton growers' conventions since they have been organized, I have been unable to find it. The average price for cotton for the year, ending September 1st, 1897, was 9.03; the International Cotton Growers' association was formed, I understand, early in 1892; the highest average for any year since has been \$4.00 a bale less than the lowest average since 1848, so you can see how the manipulators of cotton regard these conventions. They figure you at so much per head and they have to do it in order to keep you in a dependent condition. I should like to explain why, having only gold, the money market can be cornered. I should like also to give my views of the future prosperity of the cotton mill industry of the south. If Manchester sends its machinery to India and Ceylon and the New England mills decide the south shall manufacture its goods, I predict that they will have the cotton mill industry within 10 years as much in their hands as they now have the southern farmer.

You can meet and resolve as often as you please. You can discuss the same old topics that have been discussed for years; but until you find out the cause of your present condition, you are wasting both time and money. You may have to go to Chicago next week, and possibly further west; but rest assured that I shall make every effort to be with you. Very truly yours, JNO. T. RODDEY.

SMALLPOX IN ATLANTA.

Here is the smallpox situation in Atlanta, as stated on Wednesday, by Dr. J. F. Alexander, president of the city's board of health:

"To show the exact situation in the city regarding the smallpox, as it is now and has been, I make the following statement: The total number of cases of smallpox, since the presence of the disease was first discovered in Atlanta, is 203; the number which have recovered and been released from the hospital is 48; the number of deaths is 1, that being a Negro child. The total number of cases in the hospital today is 154.

"The above statement is positively correct and true, and there has never been, since the disease was first discovered, any effort to conceal the exact status of affairs. By constant and well-directed efforts on the part of the sanitary officers, we feel satisfied that we have the disease completely under control.

"In addition to that, we have carried on a well regulated system of vaccination, having succeeded in vaccinating in the neighborhood of 50,000 people, and we are confident that by this time a large majority of the citizens of Atlanta are immune. The smallpox, such as we have had in this city this year, is a very mild type of the disease, as may be seen from the number of deaths which have resulted.

"The disease was confined mostly to the Negroes, the number of white patients having been only about 12 or 15, and no one need have any fear about coming to Atlanta to transact business, especially if they have been vaccinated. The reports that are abroad throughout the country in regard to the situation are totally incorrect and untrue, and those who do not reside here seem to have more apprehension on account of the presence of the disease than have our own people."

ON WITH HIS JOURNEY.

T. Allen McQuary, the young man who is on his way around the world, resumed his journey on Thursday morning in good spirits and full of confidence that he will complete his task.

After working Monday and Tuesday on THE ENQUIRER, young McQuary announced that he would give a free lecture in the courthouse Wednesday night. The weather was threatening and the streets were sloppy; but notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions, there was a fairly good audience, including a number of ladies, in attendance.

All the circumstances connected with the whole affair being so unusual and so remarkable, the audience was at first naturally suspicious. It was pervaded with a kind of hesitating fear of being "taken in." In fact this fear kept many, who would have otherwise been glad to be present, away. But the suspicion did not last long. Whatever might have been preconceived unfavorable opinions, they were quickly dissipated and the audience was not only convinced, but delighted.

Dressed as already described, after a suitable introduction, the young traveler faced the audience, and in soft, mellow tones, modestly told his story. Many people, he said, believed that he was a fake; but he did not blame them. He looked at things just as other people did, and if he were situated as other people he would call it a fake too. In fact even after he had signed his contract, he did not believe that the old gentleman was in earnest. The whole thing looked too absurd. But having signed the contract, and the old gentleman insisting, there was nothing for him to do but carry it out, and that he intended to do. However, the thing is not so silly after all. The man who was employed to carry bricks into a museum thought he had a foolish job; but he was getting paid for it, and what was the difference? So with this undertaking. There is big pay at the end of the journey and, therefore, no cause for complaint.

LEAVING THEIR OLD HOME.

Rock Hill Herald: About the first of January, Mrs. M. A. Avery and her daughter, Miss Ella, will take their departure from Ebenezer and make their home hereafter with Dr. S. DeLeon Avery in Baltimore. About the same time Mr. E. R. Avery and family and Mr. Stradley and family, of our city, will go to Charlotte, where their home will be in the future. Mr. and Mrs. Julian Avery, of Ebenezer, will remove to Landsford, and Dr. Waightstill Avery will go either to Anderson or Baltimore. Their departure will remove from York county the last of two families that have for years been prominent in its business affairs and social life—the Averages and Ivys. There will not be one of either families left, and their determination to make their homes elsewhere will be regretted by the people of the county.

Fined at Tirzah.

After leaving Yorkville last Thursday, young McQuary got into trouble at Tirzah; but it was not on account of the dispensary. Leaving his horse hitched to a post, he went into the postoffice to get his mail. The horse got on the sidewalk, and this meant a violation of the town ordinance, punishable by a fine of \$1. The Tirzah people do not allow anybody to violate their ordinances and the fine was imposed. McQuary started to pay up without protest; but the sympathetic bystanders would permit nothing of the kind. They promptly

gentleman wants me to do, and I am doing it as fast as I can.

In conclusion, Mr. McQuary announced that he had some little pamphlets, giving an account of his trip. These pamphlets he had had printed with money that he had made since his start, and he was selling them at 10 cents each, to help pay expenses. He wanted it understood, however, that he did not want anybody to feel at all bound to buy one. He was not asking charity; he did not need it. Those who felt enough interest to buy, could do so, and he would appreciate it. However, even if he should not sell a single book, he would be perfectly satisfied and go away just as well pleased as if he had sold out his entire stock. This was said in a way to give the impression that it was exactly what he meant.

The conclusion of his remarks was greeted with hearty applause, and members of the audience crowded around him to buy his books. Altogether he sold 42, and as several people who handed him 25 cents each refused to take back the change, the proceeds netted about \$5.

During his stay in Yorkville, THE ENQUIRER made a contract with Mr. McQuary whereby he is to write several letters, the first being immediately after his return from Cuba. After he mounted his horse to leave town, the reporter took a snap shot at him with a kodak at the cross street, just in front of the store of the Ganson Dry Goods company, and with the first letter he writes this picture will be published.

From Yorkville, McQuary went to Rock Hill and worked Friday on THE Herald. He expects to leave Rock Hill this morning, and will spend tomorrow, and probably several days of next week, in Lancaster. From Lancaster he goes to Charleston, by way of Camden, Sumter and Monck's Corner. He expects to sell his horse in Charleston and sail for Key West and Cuba along about the first of January.

LOCAL LAOCIONS.

The Cotton Market.

The cotton market is still playing around 5 cents with 5/8 as the maximum limit.

Arrested in Athens.

Jim Benson and Alex Lee, the two Negroes who were accessories to the recent theft of cotton from Mr. T. E. Brandon, of Bethel, have been arrested in Athens, Ga. Sheriff Logan left last Thursday night for the purpose of bringing them to Yorkville.

RECEIVED A LIBERAL FOUNDED.

Rev. R. H. Grier was the recipient on Thursday of a 2-horse wagon load of good things, contributed by the members of his Tirzah congregation. The articles included corn, flour, hams, preserves, etc., and the wagon was so heavily loaded that it was only with the greatest difficulty that the mules could pull it to Yorkville.

CAPTURED THE WHISKY.

While coming to Yorkville on the southbound Carolina and North-Western passenger train, the other night, United States Deputy Marshal Dobson ran upon a Negro with a keg containing 6 1/2 gallons of unstamped whisky. He told the Negro that he was a prisoner; but the Negro figured otherwise, and at the first opportunity jumped off the train. Deputy Dobson took charge of the whisky.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Like all of you, we folks who make THE ENQUIRER have been doing lots of hard work this year. Whether we have done as much good as many of you, we are unable to say; but, at the same time we have not done much harm. But most of you are going to take a day or two off for Christmas, are you not? We think you are entitled to it. We also think that we are entitled to a few days off. Anyhow, in conformity with established precedent, we are going to take it. But we are not going to take as much as heretofore. Last year there was an omission of two issues. This year we will omit only one, and that will be that of next Wednesday. The paper, Deo volente, will appear next Saturday as usual. In the meantime, we wish you all a merry Christmas, and also a happy and prosperous New Year.

School Closing.

The superintendent and teachers of the Yorkville Graded school, gave a closing entertainment last Tuesday. It was attended by as many people as could be conveniently accommodated in the various recitation rooms, and the visitors were not only astonished but delighted. Few of them were aware before that their school is of such a high standard of efficiency. Even Chairman Lewis, of the board of trustees, who has all along been watching the matter up as closely as if he had a mortgage on the whole business, re-narrated with Superintendent Dendy for not having told the board beforehand that the exhibition was to be so elaborate and creditable. "Why," said Chairman Lewis, "we would have given you the opera house and had out the whole town."

A patron was so delighted that he has sent THE ENQUIRER a highly complimentary communication which, for lack of available space just now, will appear later.

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made up the amount among themselves, and during the next few minutes bought books and photographs to the amount of several dollars. Upon telling THE ENQUIRER about the matter over the phone yesterday, he said if it were the most generous, hospital people he were looking for, he does not think it would be necessary to go any further.

FRETTY GOOD FARMING.

Mr. S. W. Inman, who is on a portion of the old "Glenn plantation," just without the western incorporation limits of Yorkville, has made a record this year that is worthy of mention. With two mules, he made, on 53 acres of land, 60 bales of cotton. He worked three mules together; but one of them was kept in the corn crop during the whole year. Mr. Inman, however, is not disposed to claim too much credit. Some he gives to the land, which, he says, goes to make up one of the best farms in the country. But, all the same, he fertilized with a liberal hand. The fertilization included 1,200 bushels of cotton seed, 14 loads of stable manure, and 65 sacks of guano and acid. The guano, he says, was put in with the cotton seed at the time of planting, and this, he claims, is worth \$10 a ton more than when drilled in according to the usual custom.

THE THACKER PLAN.

A German Citizen Gives Reasons Why He Does Not Like It.

Editor Yorkville Enquirer:

In your issue of the 11th instant, is a letter of Rev. Thacker, of Hickory Grove, to his excellency, the governor, outlining a plan for the control of liquor, and about which I desire to make a few remarks.

If I do not in every respect agree with Mr. Thacker, I am free to say that I believe his intentions are of the very best. He is working against the bad effects of liquor and should have the co-operation of all good citizens. His plan, however, in my opinion, needs a thorough revision. First, he says a majority of the people want prohibition. I would call attention to the fact that a preacher does not always hear the real sentiment of his people. When with the preacher, people usually wear their best clothes, and while they are no doubt honest in wanting strict prohibition, sometimes some of these drink until they can see nothing but rats.

Mr. Thacker wants the manufacture and sale of liquor prohibited. That means that if one has grape vines, which are so lawless as to bear more grapes than he can eat, he must not press the juice out of them to preserve it, on pain of being sent to the chancery. What is American liberty? Is it a mere phrase created in the brain of the fool? To judge by this, it must be so.

In the second place, Mr. Thacker wants to make drunkenness a misdemeanor, punishable on a second offense with a double penalty. Be more liberal, Brother Thacker! Do not carry in your hand such a big rock to throw at any one who, in a weak hour, may be persuaded by temptation. Say to him rather, like the Man of Nazareth, in endless mercy, "Go, and sin no more; I will not condemn thee." Remember the second time temptation is much the greater. Therefore, do not punish him double.

So much for Brother Thacker. Now let us take a good look at the world to see if liquor is indeed as bad as many try to make it. Having traveled about 10,000 miles, and having been in 13 different states, foreign and American, I have had many opportunities to observe the influence of the manufacture and sale of liquor upon general prosperity. If we think of the number of promising young men who sink in the early grave of the drunkard; how many happy wives are made widows and how many innocent children are made orphans, through liquor, then we should be glad to do away with it at once. But this thing has two sides. There is nothing in this world so good that there is not some bad, and nothing so bad that there is not some good.

In Italy, France and western Germany nearly 50 per cent of the entire population is employed in the cultivation of the grape and the sale of wine. The hills of South Carolina, many of which are now valueless, would make as good vineyards as are to be found in any of the countries mentioned, and lands which are now a drag at \$1 an acre, would easily be worth \$200 an acre. There would also be employment for thousands of hands that are now comparatively idle, and the state would receive many thousands of dollars of revenue in the shape of license.

In the city of Munich, a few years ago, the annual consumption of beer amounted to 44 gallons per head, and that would be for the 1,147,161 inhabitants of South Carolina, 49,475,084 gallons of beer. The manufacture of this beer would require 917,728 bushels of barley, and the raising of the barley and the brewing of it into beer would not only give employment to many thousands of people; but would also yield a big revenue to the state. We would not have to raise 5 cents cotton, and neither would we have to pay such heavy tax on our property.

We can do without liquor. Certainly. But are we to have prohibition because we are afraid somebody might die of liquor and leave a wife and child unsupported? Then, why not do away with railroads and horses and buggies? They also kill people sometimes. We can do without railroads. People got along without them for 6,000 years, and can no doubt do it again.

Rev. Thacker may answer that if we can do without liquor, why we do not prevent all the terror it brings, and also he might remind me, "What profiteth it a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" To the first proposition I say that it is a universal law that every man of sound mind has to be left at liberty to do good or bad. In some countries, where liquor is free, more of it is used; but there are no more drunkards. We hardly ever find a barkeeper who is a drunkard. If we get prohibition, it only reaches those who do not need it. Those who do need it will manage to avoid it.

In one of the northern states, a few years ago, the sale of liquor was prohibited; but people continued to drink as before. The traffic continued in violation of the law in every way conceivable. I have seen watermelons filled with whisky.

The drinking of liquor is just as much a private matter as is the drinking of coffee, and no one has a legal right to inter-