

Scraps and Facts.

Lincoln, Nebraska, special to the St. Louis Republic, says that the friends of Wm. J. Bryan have arranged for him a fusion nomination for congress from his old district, and the understanding is that if he accepts, he can be returned to congress without the slightest difficulty. Some of his local political friends want him to go back to congress, and others do not; but all feel confident that whether he goes or does not go to congress, he will be the Democratic nominee for president in 1900.

A King's Mountain dispatch of Wednesday to the Charlotte Observer says: "Our people are somewhat agitated over the recent discovery of coal near this place, and unless experts are very much mistaken, we will be independent of the coal mines of other states. An analysis of samples sent to a government expert shows 95 per cent. carbon. He pronounces it a fine sample of anthracite coal. From investigations already made it seems that it crops out in a number of places, which would indicate that it would be found in quantities."

A fruit farm in Missouri, recently described at length in horticultural papers, is said to be the largest fruit farm in the world. It contains 2,280 acres, on which are 100,000 peach trees, 60,000 apple trees, 2,000 pear trees, and 40 acres of blackberries, besides a large variety of other fruits. There is a large warehouse, a cannery, with a capacity of 10,000 cans a day, a storage building, which will hold 15,000 barrels of apples; a hotel, saw mill and a number of houses for the use of managers and tenants. This fruit farm is valued at \$250,000 to \$300,000. This is horticulture on a grand scale.

P. H. Mabry, the embazzling express agent of Brunswick, Georgia, who was captured near Savannah a few days ago, attempted to commit suicide shortly after having been placed in jail. He opened an artery in his wrist, and when discovered was lying in a pool of blood. He was unconscious and at first it was thought that he was dead. It seems also that before he became too weak to move, he smeared his bloody hand on the wall, and underneath the impression wrote with his finger, in blood: "Southern Express company, December 29, 1897." At last accounts, though still very weak, it was thought that he would survive.

Mr. Shepperson says: "Unless prices advance materially by January 15 there will, of necessity, be a very large reduction in the acreage of the next cotton crop. As soon as such an intended curtailment of acreage is perfectly evident, the spinners will undoubtedly buy so freely as to speedily absorb the 675,000 bales of indicated surplus and to advance prices to a much higher plane. In the meantime, whether prices advance or not between now and the time for making preparations for the new crop, the experience of this fall should make it perfectly clear to southern farmers that they should next year give less acreage to cotton and more to food and forage crops." Therefore, there is money to be made this winter by the very resolution to reform. Good intentions will bring two dividends in 1898 if firmly held.

Senator Teller, on Wednesday, introduced a concurrent resolution declaring the bonds of the United States to be payable in silver dollars and asserted that "to restore to their coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor." The resolution is in the language of the resolution introduced by Hon. Stanley Matthews in the 45th congress, and which passed both houses. Senator Teller's purpose is to secure a vote upon the resolution, which received an almost two-thirds majority when previously considered. The resolution was referred to the finance committee; but as a majority of the members of the committee are friendly to silver, Mr. Teller anticipates that it will be favorably reported.

In the latest publication of The American Jewish Historical Society, David Sulberger, of Philadelphia, has an article on "The Growth of the Jewish Population in the United States," in which he presents some interesting statistics on that subject. Twenty years ago the first systematic attempt to obtain definite statistical information was made by the board of delegates of American Israelites, with the assistance of the Union of American Hebrew congregations. Incomplete reports secured showed a Jewish population of 189,756. By 1880 these figures had increased to 230,257. The total population of the country in that year was 50,153,783. It is calculated that since 1880 something over 485,000 Jews have immigrated to the United States. This addition, together with the increase through births, gives at a conservative estimate a present Jewish population of 938,000. The total population of the country is now estimated to be 75,000,000. In other words, it is one-half larger than it was 17 years ago, while the Jewish population is more than four times larger.

Both branches of the Ohio legislature adjourned on Wednesday until next Monday, and an Associated Press dispatch, of Wednesday night, from Columbus, sized up the situation in the fight against Hanna as follows: "But both sides of the senatorial contest remain in conference daily and nightly at the Neil House and at the Great Southern hotel. The suspense and secret work will continue till next Tuesday, when the two branches of the legislature vote separately for senator. Doubtful members made no flops today. They remain doubtful, and they are receiving the united and untiring attention of the legislative steering committees and outside workers. Let-

ters and telegrams from protesting Republican clubs and committees and others continue to pour in from the counties on the governor and the Republican members who are co-operating with the Democrats. In reply to the reports about Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Day, Congressman Grosvenor and others being made the Republicans senatorial nominee, Senator Hanna said positively today he would never retire. He says he was nominated by the Toledo state convention for senator, and cannot retire in favor of any one. If he is defeated the responsibility for disregarding the decree of the state convention will rest on those who are now co-operating with the Democrats. The senator insists that he will never withdraw, even if defeat should become inevitable; but he still insists that he will win out before another week rolls around. Senator Hanna, Mr. Kurtz and other leaders are now almost worn out, and they evidently have a long struggle still ahead of them."

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.: SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1898.

A dispatch from Fall River, Mass., says that the price of print cloths has dropped to 23-16 cents a yard. This is the lowest price on record, and takes up all that was gained by the recent reduction of the wages of operatives.

The New York Journal, sometime ago, offered a prize of \$100 for the best definition of the word "mugwump." The prize was awarded for the following: "A mugwump is like a ferry boat. He wears his life out crossing from one side to the other."

A surprisingly large number of farmers are leaving their farms to work in the cotton mills. That they will improve the condition we sincerely hope; but, at the same time, we fear that rather than otherwise, in many cases the change will prove a bad venture.

The northern cotton mills are hurting badly. Those in the Fall River district recently inaugurated a cut of 10 per cent. in wages, and the operatives are arranging to get up a strike. As yet McKinley prosperity has not helped the northern manufacturer much more than it has the southern farmer.

If the story of the discovery of coal at King's Mountain proves true, as seems likely, and that coal is found in considerable quantities, lookout for significant developments. The iron ore of this section ranks with the finest in the world, and the only reason it is not now being utilized, is because of the lack of proper fuel in sufficient quantities.

The re-districting bill will figure in the session of the general assembly which convenes next Tuesday. Just what the legislators are going to make of the matter, of course it is impossible to say; but we would like very much to see the Fifth congressional district made identical with the Sixth judicial circuit and composed of the counties of Chester, Cherokee, Lancaster, Fairfield and York. That would give compactness enough and at the same time a population almost identical in general character and interest.

The Greenville News suggests that the concealed weapon problem be disposed of as follows: "Let the general assembly enact that every male person, 12 years old and upward, discovered without a pistol on his person shall be fined \$100 or be confined to the penitentiary for 6 months or both. Let it be additionally provided that any person suspected of not having a pistol, or not showing his pistol, shall be subject to instant search by law officers or private citizens and that any person objecting to or resisting such search shall be subject to fine and imprisonment. The object of this suggestion," The News goes on to explain, "is to protect the law-abiding citizen from the ruffian."

Some people will reason that if it is a good thing to plant a few acres of cotton to the plow, it will be a good thing to plant as many acres as a plow can profitably cultivate; but for obvious reasons this is not true. A capital illustration is to be found in the story of the man who was told that he could have as many gold pieces as he could take out of a narrow-mouthed jar without dropping any. He gathered up so many pieces that he was unable to withdraw his hand. So also with cotton. After raising all necessary supplies, a farmer can profitably produce cotton with whatever labor and energy he may have left. But when he tries to buy supplies with the proceeds of a crop that has too large a proportion of cotton, he gets his hand fastened in the jar.

We are informed that there is a movement on foot by certain members of the legislature, to reopen the tax books. It is to be hoped, however, that the project will be abandoned. While it is true that some of the counties are badly behind, to reopen the books now, after such positive assurance from the governor that no such thing would be done, would do more harm than good. Take the case of York county, for instance. Understanding that there would be no extension of the time

for the payment of taxes, people generally have stepped up and settled on or before the date prescribed by law. If there should be an extension now, people will no longer pay any attention to the law fixing the limit; but will just neglect to pay their taxes, and the injury to county and state financial machinery will be simply incalculable.

On another page is some information that is very important to applicants for pensions. It tells them how to proceed in order to get their money. However right and proper the pension law may be, it is of very little service to anybody unless they are informed as to how to get the benefit of it. The general assembly, in its narrowness or ignorance, has neglected to provide a means of informing pensioners as to how to proceed. Unless, therefore, the newspaper perform this service at their own expense, many a deserving soldier and widow will be denied his and her rights under the law. Under these circumstances we prefer to disseminate the information in this section rather than keep applicants in the ignorance which seems to be intended by the general assembly.

The synopsis of the reports of the York county magistrates, published in another column, are interesting; but as to just how much value they have in indicating capability and efficiency, is a matter of serious doubt. In many things the financial test is the most satisfactory that can be had; but in a case of this kind not necessarily so. The office of the magistrate is not to bring revenue to the county; but to do absolute justice. Sending prisoners to the chain-gang and collecting fines, etc., are merely incidents to his office. It is possible, of course, for him to collect a large amount of fines and to send a large number of prisoners, and at the same time persecute right and left. Under such circumstances, the magistrate deserves condemnation rather than praise. It is also possible for a magistrate to discharge the duties of his office for a whole year, attending to an immense amount of business and not commit a single prisoner or collect a single fine; but at the same time he is entitled to more credit than he who may have turned over hundreds of dollars to the treasury. As we have said before, the report is interesting; but its practical value, rather than otherwise, is doubtful.

The romance, as related by THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER, of two young people "considerably under 21 years of age," who evaded the laws of their state and went "across the line" to be married, suggests the query: Is such a marriage legal? Honestly, we do not believe it is. In fact, we do not believe that the marriage of any two citizens of North Carolina is valid when performed in South Carolina. And it ought not to be. All along the state line which runs through the cotton mill section, this evil of skipping across the border to be married is one that ought quickly to have its legality tested in the courts.—Gastonia Gazette.

Our esteemed contemporary is worrying itself with a problem that is calculated to prove rather too much for law-makers, not only of North Carolina or any other state. When two young people make up their minds to marry they are going to do it. Not even the hangman can prevent if the girl is over 14 years of age. South Carolina recognizes this fact, and, therefore, does not try to regulate matters so well calculated to regulate themselves. But as to the legality of such a marriage as is referred to, The Gazette need not worry. North Carolina can separate this couple if it wants to; but we unto either party who might marry again and come back into South Carolina. It is easy to get married in this state; but when folks are married here, they are certainly married.

THE COTTON GROWERS. The more we consider the action of the cotton growers in the convention last Monday, the more we are convinced that they could not have blocked out a wiser programme. So far as we can see, there is only one objection, and that is to the provision which makes the prescribed pledge operative until signed by the cotton growers of other states. The signing of the pledge referred to, will, if that pledge is carried out, do incalculable good to York county whether any other county joins in or not. We do not want to be understood as intimating that a reduction of the cotton crop in York county to 10 acres to the plow, would affect the price. The price would not be affected a great deal if all of York county, and indeed all of South Carolina, should drop entirely out of the production of cotton. That is not the point. Neither is that the real intention of the plan submitted by Mr. Miller. Experience has shown very conclusively that there are few men who can profitably cultivate more than 10 acres of cotton to the horse. Well-to-do farmers have found that this is about the limit, and where men of ample means have failed, those with less means will do well to proceed slowly. Though we are aware that many will disagree with us when we say it, we are also aware that there are many others whose opinions are entitled to more deference, who will endorse us in the proposition that there never has been a time in this country, when any farmer could profitably cultivate a plantation all in cotton. Under the highest prices that have ruled since the war many tried it to their sorrow, and all who try it now get worsted. Why such is the case, it is not worth while to try to explain. Almost any individual who knows anything about farming can figure it out for

himself, and he will only find all the more proof that there is a limit to the production of cotton that he should try to raise on an intelligently pitched farm, and furthermore, he will find that even 10 acres is too much to the plow.

Then while, as we have said, this proposed reduction in York county will not affect prices, it will, if carried out, arrest many a man who is now in the way of steady loss, and put him in a condition where he can make both ends meet. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is not worth while to wait for other states to sign the pledge. It is not necessary or wise to wait for South Carolina, or even York county. Each cotton grower, or rather farmer, can sign it individually, and if he lives up to it, will improve his condition thereby whether anybody else signs it or not.

And this arrangement does not interfere in the least with the Roddey plan. Mr. Roddey's plan is entirely independent, and each individual farmer who sees fit can go into that also. It will, when put in operation—and Mr. Roddey is doing all he can to get things in shape as quickly as possible—include two propositions. Under one proposition such cotton growers as desire to do so, will be given the opportunity to take stock in such amount as they may see fit, and under the other they will be asked to pledge themselves to hold a portion of their cotton crop until the company advises them to sell it. Those who wish to assist under both propositions may do so, and we will remark, when the time comes, that those who have the least number of acres of cotton to the plow, will be in a position to take the greatest amount of stock.

It is understood, of course, that the Miller pledge does not contemplate the waste of such labor as may not be needed under the 10 acre to the plow arrangement. Surplus labor is to be devoted to a diversification of crops—such diversification as will help to cultivate the 10 acres to the greatest profit. We hope that the machinery agreed upon at the convention last Monday will be gotten in operation as quickly as possible, and we suggest that the committeemen whose duty it may be to solicit signatures to the pledge, will, at the same time, try to persuade farmers to sign that pledge with the intention of sticking to it whether anybody else signs it or not. It will be best for the signers, and it will be best for this whole section. However, if nothing better can be done, let the pledge be generally signed, conditionally, as specified, and with more work in the same direction, good will certainly grow out of this movement.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Trying to Close the Split Made Fifty-four Years Ago.

A meeting fraught with the greatest possibilities for Methodism is to be held here Friday, says a Washington dispatch of Monday to the Philadelphia Times. It is the gathering of 18 commissioners from the Methodist Episcopal church, south, to discuss a plan of federation. It is the first official step taken since the split in the Methodist Episcopal church over half a century ago looking to a closer relationship between the two branches. If the commission agrees on a plan of federation it will be presented to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, which meets in Baltimore in May, and to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which meets in 1899. If these two bodies approve the plan, it will be the first move towards union and the wiping out of the slavery question from the records of Methodism in America.

This successful issue would make the Methodist Episcopal church the most powerful Protestant influence in the United States. The meetings of the commission are to be held in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, the church which President McKinley attends, and prominent Methodists from all over the country are expected to be in attendance.

On the part of the Methodist Episcopal church the delegates are to be Bishops S. M. Merrill, W. X. Nindé and J. N. Fitzgerald, the Revs. J. F. Goucher, Baltimore, Md.; R. J. Cooke, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. Miller, Covington, Ky.; T. B. Sweet, Topeka, Kan., and T. H. Murray, Clearfield, Pa.

The Methodist Episcopal church south, will be represented by Bishops J. G. Granberry, R. K. Hargrove and W. W. Duncan, the Revs. E. E. Hoss, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.; G. N. McDowell, D. D., Savannah, Ga.; J. H. Dye, D. D., Ark.; laymen, Judge Walter Clark, Raleigh, N. C.; Prof. R. W. Jones, Oxford, Miss., and Colonel Asa Holt, Texas.

The gentlemen are representative members of each branch of the church. They are thoroughly in harmony with the idea of federation. They think the time is ripe for such a movement. Last summer the Epworth League of both branches of the church met the Canadian League at Toronto, Canada, and this meeting gave a great impetus to the federation idea. Both branches of the church feel that through the Epworth League only is a union in the future possible.

So this is to be the first step in the plan of federation. The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, is to be united into one body. Following this the commission will urge the adoption of the same hymnal for use in both branches. It will further discuss the advisability of joining missionary forces in Japan, China and Mexico. It will also urge united action on the building up of a great Methodist university at Washington. The commission will be in session four or five days, and part of its proceedings will be in secret. It is 54 years in May since the

Methodist Episcopal church split on the question of slavery. The general conference of 1844 met in Buffalo, N. Y. Prior to that time the feeling on the question of slavery had several times nearly divided the church. The crisis was reached at the general conference. Bishop J. O. Andrews had come into possession of several slaves through his wife by inheritance. This fact aroused all the northern delegates and a resolution was passed suspending Bishop Andrews from the functions of his office until the impediment of slave-holding had been removed. Thereupon the southern delegates left the general conference and the Methodist Episcopal church, south, was born.

Since the war there has been more or less talk of union of the two branches; but no official action has before been taken. The result of the commission's labors will be watched with the greatest interest. Should the two branches unite in the near future, they would have a membership of many millions and church property of great value.

SMALLPOX RUMORS.

How They Are Started From Time to Time In Columbia.

Columbia Record, Wednesday. There is no smallpox in Columbia; but a Record reporter learned today how reports that there is smallpox in this city occasionally get afloat.

Several physicians in Columbia are so thoroughly convinced that everybody in the city should be vaccinated, that they have on sundry occasions resorted to innocent little ruses to accomplish that purpose.

Since vaccination has caused so many people in Columbia to be very sick, others fight shy of having their arms "scrapped" with cow virus points. They do like a man with an aching tooth often does; go to the doctor's office for relief, and then back out.

A physician said this morning that frequently a parent brings children to his office for vaccination, and after getting there starts to leave without having the little operation performed which will make the children immune from the bad effects of smallpox. In such cases he employs a little artifice to bring them to the scratch, since he firmly believes everybody in Columbia should be vaccinated, not only for their own safety; but to protect the business interests of the city, which would suffer incalculably if smallpox appear within its limits.

Here is the way he works to get recalcitrant visitors up to the sticking point:

A mother visits him with a couple of children, and after getting within the portals of his office and he prepares for business, she thinks of how the children will fret and worry her when their arms are sore, and she intimates a desire to go off without transacting the business for which she came. Then the doctor, in his suavest manner, says:

"Madam, it is exceedingly dangerous to allow your children to go about a city like Columbia without protection from smallpox."

"Why, doctor, you don't mean to tell me that there is smallpox in Columbia?"

"It is very possible, madam, very possible; Columbia is a big city and there are lots of poor and ignorant people living in it, whom it is hard to find out anything about."

The children are vaccinated and the lady goes off and whispers to her friends that doctor so-and-so told her there is smallpox in Columbia, though he really said nothing of the sort.

And that is how the periodical rumors of smallpox in Columbia got started. Those rumors do not harm and the vaccinations do good.

DOUBLE TAXATION.

It is generally realized that in the ordinary course of things there will be a big deficit in the revenues of the state this year, and unless there can be found more property to tax, the levy will have to be raised. A number of legislators are working on the problem, and Representative McCullough, of Greenville, thinks the best way out of the difficulty is to require all mortgages and other securities to be listed. To this end he proposes to introduce a bill with provisions as follows:

Section 1. That all notes, mortgages and other personal securities or choses in action taxable under the laws of the state of South Carolina, must be returned for taxation as required by law.

Section 2. When returned for taxation as required by section 1 of this act, it shall be the duty of the county auditor to stamp or mark upon the said note, mortgages and other real or personal securities or choses in action, that said property has been returned and showing the date thereof.

Section 3. Unless it appears that said property has been so returned for taxation for the fiscal year next ensuing its date, and for each and every fiscal year thereafter as now required by law, said note, mortgage or other personal security or chose in action shall not be collectible in any court of law or equity in this state having jurisdiction; nor shall any court of law or equity in this state lend its aid in any way in the collection or enforcement of such obligation. And in any suit or action at law or in equity to enforce any such security or obligation, the burden of proof shall be upon the plaintiff to show that as to such security and obligation the provisions of this act have been complied with, which is hereby declared to be a condition precedent to his recovery. Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to notes, mortgages or other personal securities or choses in action given after the time for listing property for taxation has expired and is collected before the time next ensuing for making such returns.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. N. Elder, President—Gives notice that there will be for the county Alliance on the 14th instant.
Grist Cousins—Have arranged to supply their customers with corn meal made from white corn and ground by a water mill.
J. H. Riddle—Talks about what should be done at the present and future and lets you know that he has a stock of select family and fancy groceries, will soon be able to furnish fertilizers, and has on hand shingles and laths.
T. G. Culp, County Supervisor—Gives notice that on the 17th instant, he will let out a contract for building a new bridge over Taylor's creek.
T. W. Speck, Watchmaker and Jeweler—Tells you that no other store sells better goods than he does and at lower prices.
T. B. McClain—Advices you to protect your homes with paint, and says that paint is cheaper than weather-boarding. He sells Masury's Railroad paint which he claims is the best, and that it won't scale, crack or peel off. The price is \$1.25 per gallon and he sells linseed oil at 45 cents a gallon.
Louis Roth—Talks to you about his new place of business, in the "Rose building," nearly opposite to the railroad. He is prepared at any time to furnish you with a palatable meal for a small price, and is prepared to sell you staple and fancy groceries, vegetables, fruits, and to supply you with fresh bread and cakes.

THAT CLOVER MARRIAGE.

Here is the balance of that story about the recent marriage at Clover, some of the details of which appeared in the last issue of THE ENQUIRER. The following, giving names, etc., is from the Lenoir, N. C., Topic, of Wednesday: Last Sunday, a lady and gentleman arrived here and stopped at the Merchants' hotel. They said they were from Taylorsville, and had come here to get married—aiming to board the train Monday morning and go to South Carolina, where they could have the ceremony performed without license. As there was no train they made an attempt to get license from Register Palmer; but he refused unless they could satisfy him it would be all right. Monday evening they took the train and went to Clover, S. C., where they had the ceremony performed. Yesterday they returned to Lenoir, where the Merchants' hotel as Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Smoak, Wilkesboro, N. C. After dinner Mr. Smoak hitched up his team and put out for home with his bride. The lady was Miss Annie Matthews, and her father objected to the match. The young man is a son of the well-known business man, Mr. D. E. Smoak, of Wilkesboro.

IN SUPREME COURT.

The daily papers of Thursday report the following supreme court proceedings of Wednesday, which are of especial interest in this county:

Jane C. McKenzie, respondent, vs. S. A. Sifford et al., appellants. Petition for rehearing. Mr. Wm. B. McCaw was heard for petitioner; Mr. G. W. S. Hart, contra.
Jas. H. Riddle, as administrator, appellant, vs. M. R. Reese, respondent. Mr. G. W. S. Hart moved to have this case dismissed; Mr. W. B. McCaw, contra.
Jas. H. Riddle, as administrator, respondent, vs. M. R. Reese, appellant. Motion to dismiss the appeal in above stated case. Mr. W. B. McCaw was heard for the motion; Mr. G. W. S. Hart and Mr. T. F. McDow, contra. Motion refused and case continued.
At 11 a. m., the docket of the Sixth circuit was taken up.
Jane C. McKenzie, respondent, vs. S. A. Sifford et al., appellants. Mr. G. W. S. Hart was heard for appellant; Mr. W. B. McCaw and Mr. L. W. Perrin for respondent; Mr. Hart in reply.
Jane C. McKenzie, respondent, vs. S. A. Sifford, appellant. Mr. G. W. S. Hart was heard for appellant.
Stephen Putney & Co., et al., respondents, vs. Thomas F. McDow, as assignee, et al., appellants. Continued.

WHERE IS HE?

While Major J. F. Hart, who commanded the famous "Hart's Battery" during the war, was in the city last Friday, says the Gaffney Ledger, he was inquiring for one of his men named Blackwell, who went from this section, and said the following of him: "After the Gettysburg campaign, in 1863, it became necessary to fill up the ranks of my battery with conscripts to replace men killed and disabled. Twenty or more were sent me from South Carolina. Among the number was Blackwell, from near Cowpens battle-ground. "In the first engagement we had after these men came, I noticed that Blackwell's sleeve was bloody, showing that he was wounded. I told him to go back and have his wound dressed; but he begged me to let him stay with his gun detachment, and finally said when ordered back, 'Captain these men have been calling me a d-d conscript ever since I've been here, and I want to show them that if I didn't come first, I can stick as long as they can.' "No better soldier than — Blackwell was with me during the remainder of the war."

Major Hart could not recall Mr. Blackwell's given name, though he had it at home. The major would be glad to hear from him.

WORK OF THE MAGISTRATES.

In order to find out what the various magistrates in the county are doing, the county board of commissioners recently sent to each of them a blank containing certain questions and asking for answers. These reports were read to the board on Monday, and a synopsis of them will be found in the following:

O. L. Sanders, of Bethesda, receives a salary of \$75 for himself and \$25 for his constable. During the year he issued 20 warrants, sent one offender to the chain-gang, and collected fines to the amount of \$40.
J. W. McElhany, of Fort Mill, receives a salary of \$75 for himself and \$25 for his constable. During the year he issued 40 warrants, sent 12 offenders to the chain-gang, and collected fines to the amount of \$39.60.
R. M. Anderson, of Ebenezer, receives a salary of \$75 for himself and \$25 for his constable. During the year he issued 35 warrants, sent 6 offenders to the chain-gang, and collected fines to the amount of \$140.20.
J. J. Waters, Catawba, receives a salary of \$300 for himself and \$300 for his constable. He issued "about 36 or 38" warrants, sent 9 prisoners to the chain-gang, and collected fines to the amount of \$28.90.
H. E. Johnson, Bethel, receives a salary of \$75 for himself and \$25 for his constable. He issued 26 warrants, sent no offenders to the chain-gang; but collected fines to the amount of \$103.50.
W. S. Plaxco, Bullock's Creek, receives