

Scraps and Facts.

The Washington Post of Sunday has the following: "Directions have been given to the consuls in Cuba to repair to Havana in order that they may be able to leave the island without danger in case of war."

The American warships at Key West have commenced maintaining a sharp lookout for their safety. They do not propose to be slipped upon any more if they can help it.

The Chickering general bill declaring that enlistment in either army or navy will not deprive veterans of pensions for previous service, has been agreed on in the house committee on invalid pensions, with an amendment.

George T. Angell, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on last Saturday, sent President McKinley the following telegram: "If I were the president of the United States (which I am not) I would not hesitate to say to congress if it becomes necessary, and to the whole civilized world, that from the present condition of negotiations with the Spanish government we have, in my judgment, no more right to force Spain into a war and kill perhaps 50,000 of the young men compelled to serve in her armies and navy, than a private has to commit murder on the ocean or a highwayman to commit murder on the land."

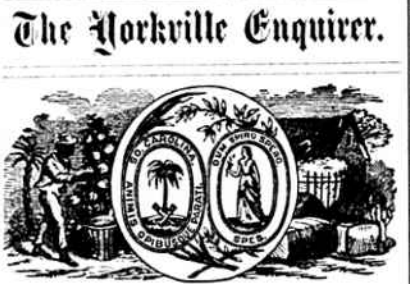
A dispatch of Saturday to the Lewiston, Me., Journal, says: "Hudson Maxim, a brother of Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the famous Maxim rapid fire gun, has just invented a gun that in its awful destructive force goes far beyond Hiram's. It is called the Maxim aerial torpedo and is designed for coast defense and naval work. As its name implies, the torpedo is fired into the air instead of being shot along the surface of the water. In fact it is used the same as any cannon or mortar. The gun from which it is fired has a bore of 26 inches. It will throw a ton of dynamite a distance of five miles, and if the torpedo strikes anywhere within 200 feet of a warship it will shiver it to atoms."

A Washington dispatch says: "We are now spending money at the rate of \$2,000,000 per day, and the receipts average only about \$1,000,000 per day. If this pace is kept up for three months longer, there will not be much more than \$100,000,000, including the gold reserve, in the treasury July 1. In view of this prospect the president and Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, have been consulting about what ought to be done. The president went over the figures with Mr. Dingley and advised an increase of taxation. He suggested an additional tax of \$1 per barrel on beer and a small tax on tea and coffee."

The following is an abstract from General Woodford's cipher telegram received last Thursday and translated Friday morning. General Woodford informs the government of the United States that General Blanco has revoked the bando retage to the reconcentrados in the western provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, Habana and Pinar Del Rio; that the Spanish government has placed at the disposal of the governor general a credit of \$600,000 to the end that the country people may return at once, and accepts whatever assistance to feed and succor the necessitous that may be sent from the United States in accordance with the plan now in operation. He proposed to confide the preparation for an honorable and stable peace to the insular parliament, without whose concurrence the Spanish government would not be able to arrive at the final result, it being understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished, as the Cuban chambers will not meet until the 4th of May. The Spanish government will not, on its part, object to a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it will belong to determine the duration and the condition of the suspension.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: With Cuba goes Porto Rico. In the talk of Cuba and Cuban independence, mention of Spain's other possessions is seldom heard. In the councils of the revolutionists the neighboring island is not forgotten. When the Cuban republic is recognized and the Spanish army withdraws, the soldiers of fortune who have been making the cause of Cuba their own have no idea of settling down immediately to the pursuits of peace. They expect to transfer the scene of war to the island of Porto Rico. The destiny of Porto Rico is that of a part of the republic of Cuba. The island is a little less than 40 miles wide, and is about 108 miles long. The principal city has a

population of 24,000. Like Cuba, Porto Rico has high hills or mountains in the interior. The population is about 800,000, half that of Cuba. If the new government of the republic shall adhere to the present sub-division of the six provinces into as many states, Porto Rico may be considered large enough for two or three states. Porto Rico is almost as productive as Cuba. Its foreign trade has reached nearly \$30,000,000 when the war in the neighboring island disturbed conditions. There will be a revolution in Porto Rico within a week after Spain evacuates Cuba.



YORKVILLE, S. C.: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1898.

That was a mean trick that somebody played on the Associated Press about the alleged arrival of the Spanish torpedo flotilla at Porto Rico. The whole country was startled by the statement, and it might have done serious harm. It would be well if there were some legal means of punishing such offenders.

The ENQUIRER is in receipt of a copy of Senator Tillman's tribute to the late Senator Earle; but the paper is rather too lengthy for publication in full in THE ENQUIRER, especially in view of the present demands upon our columns. However, the tribute is a magnificent one, well worth reading, and those who care to have the full text of it, can get it in full by writing to Senator Tillman.

The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier corroborates the statement that was made in THE ENQUIRER last Saturday to the effect that it had been decided to intercept the Spanish torpedo flotilla. Captain Crowninshield, Captain Barker and Commander Clover all recommended such a move, and it was practically decided upon; but afterward there was a change of plans, and the Associated Press dispatches only refer to the matter as a "rumor."

The patent outsiders have learned that the Maine report has been submitted to congress with a message from the president. They all had the full text of these documents last Saturday, and our Negro contemporary, The Messenger, of Rock Hill, was abreast with the best of them. The news business, by C. O. D. express, is thriving; but somehow most of the more intelligent white readers are becoming too far advanced for that kind of thing. They appreciate up-to-date news a great deal more.

The only important news item relative to war developments in the papers of last Saturday morning not published in THE ENQUIRER Friday evening, was the statement that the Spanish torpedo flotilla had reached Porto Rico. The statement was made at 12 o'clock Friday night and was alleged to have come from Madrid; but a dispatch to THE ENQUIRER on Saturday afternoon said the story was not true; that the flotilla had not gotten further than the Cape Verde islands. The statement is corroborated in the morning papers of Sunday.

THE ENQUIRER received on last Saturday, a copy of the "Message of the president transmitting the report of the naval court of inquiry upon the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898, together with the testimony taken before the court." The message is in the shape of a book of 300 pages, and includes not only all of the testimony; but photographic plates of the wreck of the Maine from every possible standpoint. The message of the president has already been published in full, and there has also been published a statement which gives a fairly good idea of the contents of the testimony.

The Columbia State has a correspondent in Rock Hill who was evidently cut out for a newspaper man. The average country correspondent has not got much of a nose for news. When something really startling or sensational happens, he is usually so excited that he forgets to send it to his paper until maybe it is too late to be available as news. But it is not that way with the correspondent referred to. The fire at Rock Hill broke out at about 12.30 Sunday morning and continued until about 5 a. m. The State of Sunday has the full progress of the disaster up to 4 a. m. Had the correspondent been a trained newspaper man, there would have been no occasion for surprise; but since he is only an amateur, there is evidence of the fact that he certainly keeps his wits about him.

Although, as is usually the case with prudent business men, most of our Rock Hill friends are well insured, the result of the terrible fire last Sunday morning is a heavy blow. Coming as it did just as the spring mercantile season is opening, and with the big houses full of new goods, it is not likely that their losses are fully covered by insurance. But this is not all. Most of the available store rooms in the city are already occupied with busy people, and there is no other way for it than that most of those who lost their business houses will also be forced to remain idle during one of the busiest seasons of the year. The result, of course, will be a heavy loss for which there can be no compensation. There are some few, too, who have sustained losses without any insurance whatever. These have our sincere sympathy. But upon the whole the disaster will be a benefit rather than otherwise to the town. The burned build-

ings, though all quite creditable, will be replaced by others more modern, convenient and imposing, and before the summer is over, the city will be hustling along even at a more lively rate than before the fire.

One of THE ENQUIRER's correspondents on an afternoon paper telegraphed on Monday that the Associated Press had telegraphed the management of the paper not to allow any more specials to be sent from the office. The information was somewhat embarrassing; but we have been wiring other sources of news. At the time this has to be written, we do not know yet whether we have succeeded. The reader can tell by the dispatch itself, which, if it comes, will be on the third page. If it is not there, we have been knocked out for this issue; but it is not for long. During these exciting times our readers expect the news and we are going to get it for them or know the reason why.

The morning dailies got pretty badly taken in with the story of the arrival of the Spanish flotilla fleet at Porto Rico. It turned out to be a regular April fool joke, and how it started nobody knows; but now since it has been exploded, it looks like the editors should have known too much to be thus taken in. The arrival of the flotilla last Friday night would have made the trip a record breaker, the like of which is impossible. It now develops that the flotilla has been nine days in reaching the Cape Verde islands from the Canaries, and at the same rate of speed they cannot reach Porto Rico for some three weeks yet. The distance from the Canary islands to the Cape Verde islands is about 900 miles, and the last named islands are only 600 miles nearer to Porto Rico than are the Canaries, which are nearly 3,000 miles away.

The Columbia Register, of Saturday, has a sizzling hot editorial denunciating of President McKinley. The president is charged with having proved a traitor and bartered away the honor of his country, and with the editorial is suggestive of the days of T. Larry Grant. We are not prepared to admire McKinley much. Our principal objection to him is our belief in his subservience to Mark Hanna, and so on; but we do not think he has sold out yet. If we were expecting to fight an armed enemy, and were without weapons; but had some coming, we think we would try for at least a short delay. We do not think that the president has yet done anything suggestive of the traitor, and we don't believe he is going to. So far, he has been more prudent than some of the rest of us. The necessity for this prudence has been so great that he is really not entitled to much credit for exercising it. We would all feel powerful bad if we should get a terrible licking simply on account of being too hasty. So let us give the president a little time. If war is a good thing, its quality is not likely to deteriorate on account of a little delay, and whether now, next week, or next month, we feel sure that after it starts, it will be wonderfully interesting.

CHANCES OF WAR. There is a disposition on the part of many of our people to belittle the seriousness of the probable war with Spain, and who affect to believe, in the first place, that Spain would not think of fighting this country; and in the second place, that if hostilities actually break out, the United States will blow the Spaniards out of the water in less than three weeks. We like to think of the United States as being the greatest nation on earth. It is, its resources are almost inexhaustible. It has more means than any other country. Its citizens are quickly convertible into soldiers, and with a very little training in addition to their inherent military tendencies, they make the best soldiers on earth. Except the Americans, English soldiers stand higher than those of any other nation. Our men met Englishmen time and again between 1776 and 1781 and whipped them often. Packenham's army at New Orleans was composed of veterans who had just overthrown the great Napoleon at Waterloo; but when beset by the raw militia under Jackson, they were mowed down like grass. The American soldier has never met his match but once, and that was when he was pitted against the American soldier. Then he fought at long range with artillery, at short range with muskets, he charged into the teeth of open batteries and took them or died, he fought hand to hand with the bayonet and clubbed gun, and showed his heroic courage under every possible condition. The world never saw anything like it before, and except it be exhibited by the American soldier, we don't believe the world will ever see anything like it again.

If they have to come here to do it, we do not believe the whole world can whip us. We do not believe that any foreign army, however strong, could even after effecting a landing, invade any part of this country 100 miles inland and hold its ground for three months. And our navy, too, is made of the very best material. English sailors are said to be the best in the world. They are commonly reckoned as such; yet when it comes to fighting they are no match for Americans. We have "met the British more than once and they were ours." They never have gained an advantage over an American vessel or squadron except where they had overwhelming odds, and not often then. Paul Jones nailed his colors to his masthead, from which they could not be taken down. That was the immortal precedent from which comes the unwritten law that no American naval commander must ever strike his colors. Lawrence died with "Don't give up the ship," and no American naval commander has yet dishonored the example of either Jones or Lawrence. Not only this, there are in the navy today hundreds of gallant officers who would gladly die before they would flinch. We are fully cognizant of all these

things. We believe them from the bottom of our heart, and in our faith and pride in the honor, glory and heroism of American manhood, we yield to none who acknowledge allegiance to the stars and stripes; but, all the same, it is well for us not to deceive ourselves. There are some things that it will be well for us to remember just now in order that we might better understand the situation.

This war, if it comes, is to be principally on the water. Of course it is possible that we may be mistaken; but that is what we think. Spain has about as many ships as we have and a number of them are just as powerful as any of ours. In this day of hard shooting guns, tremendous explosives, and other means of destruction, while brains and courage count for much, they do not count for everything. There enters into the problem a large element of chance. While we believe our chances are the better, still it is possible that Spain may eventually annihilate our navy, and then what? Without ships to defend our ports, we will be at a terrible disadvantage. The Spaniards could go to New York, prepare to begin firing and demand tribute of a billion. We would have to pay. Then they could move to the next exposed port and make the same demand. We would have to pay again, and so on around the coast. It would do for us to say, "Oh, but we could build or buy more ships." Not a bit of it. It takes a year or more to build a big ship, and in time of war other nations are forbidden by international law to sell us. We would either have to submit to such terms as Spain proposed, or submit to the destruction of some of our finest seaport cities.

But we hope none of this will come to pass. We really do not believe it will. However, as we think, we have shown it is possible, and in this view of the case we can see one reason why the administration may have been proceeding so slowly at a time when congress and the country has appeared so impatient for results. That there is a "peace at any price" crowd we have no doubt, and that President McKinley may have been under the domination of this crowd is possible; but of one thing we feel pretty certain. In view of all the circumstances the president has not been proceeding too slowly. This country is much better prepared for war today than it was six weeks ago, and if it can get that much more delay, it will be still better prepared six weeks hence. Spain may be a little better prepared than she was six weeks ago; but not much. Comparatively our increased advantage has been tremendous. We have not written this in order to frighten anybody, and in it there is no spirit of criticism; but we have written it because we believe it to be true, and under all circumstances, whether they are pleasant or not, it is best to face the facts.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. H. C. Strauss—Requires the space of three columns to tell you about the portion of his stock of goods which has arrived. Heinz pickles, onions, new cork cabbage, California oranges, buckwheat flour, and hoecake soda. Mrs. M. D. Dunbar announces that matters in the spring millinery department at her store are booming, and that she is prepared to supply the ladies with some of the most correct styles of trimmed hats of the handsomest manner by Miss Rhea, whose fame is not confined to this immediate locality.

ABOUT PEOPLE. The condition of Treasurer Neely is slowly improving. He is now able to sit up; but does not hope to get to work yet for several days. Columbia State: Mr. C. C. Garland, who has for quite a long time been the efficient representative of the Columbia Water Power company in this city, leaves today for Rock Hill, where he expects to remain for several months. Mr. Garland has during his residence in Columbia made many friends here. He took a lively interest in everything pertaining to the material advancement of the city.

WAR VS. BUSINESS. Noting the big piles of recently arrived boxes before the store of Mr. H. C. Strauss during the last few days, commencing last Friday, and having heard that Mr. Strauss's recent talk had been construed in some quarters as meaning that he had come back from the north empty-handed, the reporter had another talk with him. When told about the impression that had gotten out, Mr. Strauss said: "You reported me correctly in what I said; but some people have read it wrong, that is all; but it doesn't make much difference. They are getting straight."

"You see I was not intending so much to tell you about my stock, as I was to tell you about the panicky feeling that was prevailing in New York. But I did not get frightened and leave on Wednesday, like the other fellows I was telling you about. I did not leave until Friday, and was gone as long as I often remain. But I did not buy as many goods as I intended to. It is true that times are hard this spring and money is scarce; but that is the same old story. My business has grown wonderfully during the past year and it takes more goods than ever. As I told you before I left, I had made up my mind to buy a much larger stock of goods than ever before. I believed I would need them. If things had been in their normal condition, I would have bought twice as much as last year. But under the circumstances I deemed it best not to be in too big a hurry. I only bought about the same quantity of goods I had last spring, and as I said, made arrangements to get what else I might want as I need it."

"Oh! yes, I'll be there all right," Mr. Strauss said in conclusion. "My stock will do its own talking to a large extent, and my prices will do the balance. Don't you worry yourself about any bad impressions, if you please."

The big stock of new goods that Mr. Strauss is packing away in his shelves and piling up on his counters is certainly not suggestive of a panic; but rather of a very optimistic view of the whole situation.

SWEPT BY FLAMES. The town of Rock Hill sustained a terrible blow last Sunday morning. Fire broke out, it is thought, in a Negro barber shop at about 12.20 o'clock a. m., and within five hours afterward fully half the business part of the town, including several of the largest mercantile establishments in the county, was in ashes.

The first news of the great disaster reached Yorkville at about 10.30, Sunday morning. The operator at Rock Hill had been working all the morning to get the news here; but for some unexplained reason, no communication could be gotten through until the hour named. Mr. C. H. Beard at once turned the message over to THE ENQUIRER, and after it had been properly bulletined for the information of the people, a reporter set out for Rock Hill on a bicycle to get full information.

It was about 12 o'clock when the reporter arrived. At that time the fire had already run its course, and the burned district was only a scene of crumbling ruins. Most of the citizens who had been fighting fire during the night had left the scene and returned home for a much needed rest. But already crowds of visitors from Fort Mill, Charlotte, Pineville, Leslie, Tirzah, Newport and other surrounding points, had begun to arrive on bicycles and in horse conveyances, and the badly disorderly streets were soon crowded with strangers. Later in the day there was also a large number from Yorkville.

During the day, from different citizens of Rock Hill, and with the intelligent assistance of THE ENQUIRER's bright young correspondent, Mr. R. M. London, the reporter managed to secure about as complete and as correct a story of the conflagration, together with its disastrous results, as it is possible to present up to this time. The fire originated in a cellar just underneath the New York Racket store; but just how is a matter of uncertainty. The facts are these. The cellar was divided into two compartments. In one was a large quantity of wine belonging to the Morrison estate, and the other was occupied by a Negro barber shop, run by Bob Hope and Brown Workman. The barber shop was a notorious loafing place for Negro idlers, especially at night, and the principal diversions were drinking, gambling, and occasionally a little fighting. It is a theory of some people that possibly during the night a lamp was knocked over in the barber shop or a match was thrown about carelessly; but as to this nothing is known definitely. Those who were about the shop at the time have nothing to tell which throws any light upon the matter, and there is no evidence. The only thing that is certain about the origin of the fire, is that it was discovered by Policeman Rivers at about 12.20 o'clock.

The alarm was given at once, and it was but a few minutes until the fire company was out in full force. Within a very few minutes more, the fire engine was down to business with a lively steam; but already the flames were bursting from the door of the New York Racket store and the case was practically hopeless.

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and set themselves to work to save what they could. One and two horse wagons and buggies were brought into requisition, the vehicles were loaded with all manner of goods and carried to places of more or less safety. Several of the big general stores had just gotten in their goods, and in some cases the packages had not been opened. These packages, of course, were easy to remove without damage; but in the case of many of the goods that were saved and carried to backlots, the stealage was on a large scale. The Negro, as a rule, is the best fireman in this section. The better class fight like good fellows, and without even the hope of reward. But there is another class that looks upon an occasion of this kind as one for good stealing. Hundreds of Negroes were observed selecting shoes and clothing to fit and carrying them away. In the excitement and demoralization, however, such a thing as attempting an arrest was not thought of.

Along about 2 o'clock there was a terrific explosion. It is supposed to have come from the J. B. Johnson Company drug store, and the theory is that it was due to the combustion of gases of some kind. At any rate the concussion was like a discharge of artillery, and the already hot plate glass in the buildings on the opposite side of the street was shivered to splinters. A number of people about were badly cut with flying pieces of glass. Among them were Captain A. E. Hutchison, Messrs. C. J. Key, George D. White, and a Negro woman. The woman was seriously hurt. Her scalp was cut into, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the physicians kept her from bleeding to death. Another serious accident occurred to Mr. Fred D. Marshall, who was run over by a runaway horse and badly bruised.

Other explosions occurred in the A. E. Smith & Co. building and in Millings and O'Neal's stores. The explosions in the A. E. Smith building were caused by about 10,000 military cartridges, and in the other two buildings by large quantities of fireworks left over from Christmas.

After it was seen that the flames were getting beyond control, the Rock Hill people telegraphed to Charlotte and Chester for help. The Charlotte engine came on a special train—but too late to be of service—and the Chester engine was stopped at the depot before it left that place.

The fire continued to sweep all before it until about 5 o'clock a. m., when its progress was arrested at the store of Frew Bros. The building was separated from some 100 feet wide. It was owing to this fortunate circumstance only that all the brick buildings on that side of the street were not destroyed.

Although the flames did not cross the street, the buildings on that side did not escape unscathed. How plate and other glass windows and doors were broken by heat and the explosion has already been stated. Besides this, the metal coping was melted off the front of the Roddey building, and the rosin was extracted from the woodwork of other buildings all along the line. The damage in this way was considerable; but fortunately it was fully covered by insurance. Following is a statement of the insurance carried by the different losers:

- W. L. Roddey—\$5,000 on opera house, and \$2,200 on J. B. Johnson Company drug store.
- J. B. Johnson Company—\$5,400 on stock.
- True & Klutz—\$6,000 on stock.
- J. W. O'Neal—\$1,200 on stock.
- Higgins & Co.—\$2,100 on stock.
- Mrs. Minnie Ratterree & Co.—\$600 on stock.
- A. J. Evans—\$2,000 on stock and furniture.
- A. E. Smith & Co.—\$2,000 on building and \$10,000 on stock.
- R. T. Fevell & Co.—\$3,800 on building and \$17,000 on stock.
- George Beach—\$600 on stock.
- C. S. May—\$4,000 on stock.
- S. T. Frew & Co.—\$750 on stock.
- C. W. Frew—\$4,500 on stock.
- W. G. Reid & Son—\$2,000 on stock.
- J. H. Milling—\$1,000 on stock.
- A. Friedheim & Bro.—\$27,500 on stock and \$12,500 on buildings.
- August Friedheim & Co.—\$7,500 on stock.
- Dr. I. Simpson & Son—\$500 on office furniture.
- C. W. Frew—\$1,500 on stock and \$4,000 on building.
- John R. London—\$2,000 on building.
- The Carolina hotel building was damaged about \$2,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.
- A. H. Green & Son—damaged about \$250.
- F. E. Brodie lost about \$125. Insurance \$300.
- Dr. J. M. Hunter and Dr. W. W. Fenel lost their office furniture, etc. No insurance.
- R. M. London sustained losses to his job printing plant. Covered by insurance.
- J. J. Hull lost about \$100 worth of unissued printing material in the opera house. He also sustained damage to The Herald office; but covered by insurance.
- The entire plant of the Rock Hill Messenger was destroyed and no insurance.
- A quantity of jewelry in Mr. George Beach's safe was damaged.
- Messrs. R. T. Fevell & Co.'s books and valuable papers were saved out of their vault intact. A. Friedheim & Bro. were equally fortunate.
- From the best estimate the reporter is able to secure, the total loss foots up about \$175,000, and the insurance will be in the neighborhood of about \$10,000.
- The last big fire that occurred in Rock Hill, previous to this, was in the spring of 1887. It was at that time that all of the large buildings on the opposite side of the street were swept away. Then all losses were fully covered by insurance, or more nearly so than at present, and it was but a short time until the burned building were replaced by others larger and better. The result, no doubt, will be the same again; but this time the loss is heavier. In fact some of the property owners are hard hit. But they will come again. The business men of Rock Hill have as much nerve, courage and grit, and enterprise as they ever had.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER. The Negro Matt Byars, who pleaded guilty on Monday to aggravated assault and battery and resisting arrest, and was sentenced to three months in the chaingang, is a dangerous character.

breaking and larceny, and was subsequently sent to the penitentiary for that crime.

The fellow has been on the Chester chaingang, and he is charged with a number of petty larceny offenses in this county.

Mr. Hugh Jackson, of Clover, a few days ago, told the reporter a story like this: While living in Bethel township sometime back, Byars was intimated with a Negro woman who had a small child. The child was a source of discord. A circus came along and the woman decried her intention to go. Byars told her she could go; but could not take the child. She said she could not go without the child, and Byars said he could fix that. Next day, the story goes, a pistol shot was heard in the room occupied by Byars, and upon investigation the Negro was discovered with the dying child in his arms. He said it was accident, and for some reason the matter was not fully investigated.

General Culp, of the changing force, remarked in the presence of the reporter on Monday night, that Byars had been talking about his most recent offence and said that if he did not get more than a year for it, he would be well pleased.

From all the information the reporter has of this Negro, he is an unusually dangerous menace to any community in which he is permitted to run at large, and in dealing with him the officers of the law have an especially grave responsibility.

CIRCUIT COURT. The circuit court for York county convened in Yorkville on Monday, his honor Judge Klugh presiding, and after the reading of his honor's commission, at once got down to business.

Of the grand jurors Mr. M. M. Wolfe was excused from further attendance on the present term on account of serious illness. The new grand jury was then organized as follows: Geo. A. Cowan, foreman; A. B. Currence, J. E. Clinton, Kelly Inman, J. W. Dunlap, J. W. Leech, F. B. Black, John C. Robinson, R. M. Allison, W. C. Bigger, J. Hope Adams, M. Bratton, R. L. Campbell, G. L. Suggs, A. J. M. Burns, R. L. Scoggins, G. M. Carroll.

C. M. Whitson was excused as a petit juror. The balance of the panel is as follows: M. J. Wallace, Sam Kennedy, D. J. Smith, R. L. Deviney, L. G. Wilson, W. Mc Culp, D. L. Black, T. B. McClain, Jesse Moore, G. D. Flanagan, B. F. Scoggins, Robert Whitson, C. C. Hoke, W. S. Alexander, W. J. Brison, W. C. Petty, W. T. M. Beard, T. B. Bolk, S. T. Ferguson, J. W. Dolson, W. M. Carothers, F. A. Thomas, S. E. McFadden, M. L. Ford, J. B. Heath, R. K. Lowry, W. J. Waters, W. D. Moore, J. L. Williamson, J. A. Shillinglaw, T. M. Whitson, D. M. Ford, Jr., J. H. Simfil, J. C. McCauley, T. M. Dobson.

The first true bill reported by the grand jury was against Joe Williams and Richard Gilson, charged with arson. The trial was set for Wednesday.

The case against Joshua Moore and Josiah Moore, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, was not proessed by the solicitor. So also was the case against Bud Irwin and James Irwin, indicted for riot.

Sheriff McConnell and Thomas Worthy were convicted of larceny. McConnell was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 or to go to the chaingang for 20 days. Worthy was sentenced to pay a fine of \$15 or to go to the chaingang for 30 days.

Jerry Rankin pleaded guilty to the charge of housebreaking and larceny and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$15 or to go to the chaingang for 30 days.

In the case of Green McCluney, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill and carrying concealed weapons, the grand jury returned a true bill on the second count. McCluney pleaded guilty and was sentenced to \$15 or 30 days.

Thomas McClure pleaded guilty of housebreaking and larceny and was sentenced to \$3 or 10 days.

One of the cases against Edward C. Caton, indicted for violation of the dispensary law, was not proessed, and in the other case the defendant pleaded guilty. The court imposed a sentence of six months on the chaingang or \$200 fine; but suspended the sentence until November 7, 1898. In the meantime, Caton has been released on a \$300 bond.

Wm. Byars, alias Matt Byars, plead guilty to the charge of aggravated assault and battery and resisting an officer, and was sentenced to pay \$25 or three months on the chaingang.

James Bennett plead guilty to the charge of burglary and larceny and was sent to the chaingang for the period of 18 months.

Demps Massey was convicted of burglary and larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

Hampton Mobley was convicted of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature, and sentenced to the chaingang for 12 months or pay a fine of \$100.

John Ooley plead guilty of larceny and was sentenced to the chaingang for nine months.

The case against Loundes Jackson, indicted for assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature, was not proessed.

Bud Apostle plead guilty of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature, and was sentenced to \$25 or three months. He paid the fine.

Monroe Rawlinson was convicted of burglary and larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary for six years.