

Scraps and Facts.

Newark, N. J., despatch, 24th: An "indignation" meeting of Newark Negroes was held here tonight to protest against the race riots in the south.

is not to the liking of the full-blooded Indians; but they were powerless until recently. At the last tribal election the full-bloods, for the first time in 20 years, got control of the council.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1898.

If the Federal government had been as particular when it mustered out its soldiers after the Civil war, as it now is, the pension roll, instead of being \$150,000,000, annually, would be less than one-twentieth of that amount.

Rear Admiral Dewey has refused an offer of \$5,000 for a short magazine article on the subject of the Philippines. He says he is too busy to write.

HOPELESS HOPE.

It is strange with what tenacity people will continue to hold on to a hopeless hope. The condition suggested is illustrated every day; but with no individual does it come out more strongly than in the case of the cotton planter.

Not long ago we heard of a man who said he was going to plant as much cotton next year as he did this year. He admitted that although he had raised a larger crop this year than ever before in his life, and at less cost, he has made no money.

Under the circumstances, we think that the very best thing the farmers of York county can do will be to go on and carry out their intentions with regard to the putting in of a large acreage of wheat, and that they devote themselves from now on in the consideration of ways and means to get money out of other crops, independent of cotton.

THE COST OF JUSTICE.

In the last issue of THE ENQUIRER we promised that in another article we would endeavor to show wherein some of the more serious defects in the present magistrate system may be remedied by the adoption of the county court system, and at about the same, or even less, cost.

As already indicated, the most serious defect in the magistrate system is ignorance—ignorance of the law—and of the tremendous responsibilities of the office of magistrate. This ignorance, of course, is chargeable to the magistrates themselves; but at the same time these officers are not to be held responsible. The responsibility is to be attributed to a fault in the system.

Economy, of course, is a most important consideration; but it is not the only element that enters into this problem. One of the lawyers with whom THE ENQUIRER representative discussed the matter the other day, said: "I believe in economy if we can have it on a decent basis; but if we can't have economy on a decent basis, I don't want it."

Chicago Inter-Ocean: The Chickasaw legislature, now in session at Tishamingo, I. T., has passed a law which is intended to stop white men from marrying Indian women by taxing them \$600 for a marriage license.

lawyer quoted, economy is only a secondary consideration.

But fortunately a change for the better—a change that will place the powers and responsibilities now devolving upon magistrates, in the hands of men better fitted, by education and training, to bear them, to the increased welfare of the people of the county—can be secured with but little, if any, additional expense.

This county court idea is no new thing. It is in practical operation in North Carolina and Georgia, the states on either side of us, and the fact is that the states which vest such tremendous powers and responsibilities, as does South Carolina in untrained, and, in many cases, almost illiterate individuals, are the exception. The leading minds in our late constitutional convention recognized the inadequacy of the present system, and with the section permitting the establishment of county courts, provided for its improvement.

Now it is not our purpose to undertake to outline the details of an act providing for a county court system. That is a work that can best be done by some able lawyer who fully understands the ends to be attained. But at the same time, for the benefit of those who would undertake to figure out the expense per day to be as great as that of the circuit court, we would suggest that the amount of machinery and detail that there is to select from, is almost inexhaustible.

For instance, we have just made an examination of the report of the county treasurer for 1897, filed June 17, 1898, for the purpose of getting at some idea of court expenses. The salaries of the judge, solicitor and stenographer are, of course, paid by the state, and for present purposes, do not enter into the calculation. The principal item of expense is for jurors and witnesses and fees of the clerk and sheriff. The pay of jurors and witnesses is on a per diem basis, and that of the clerk and sheriff on the basis of the amount of work done.

It is a common complaint from grand juries, lawyers and judges, that magistrates send up to the circuit court many cases that should be disposed of in their own jurisdiction; and it is a well known fact that more than half of the time of the court of general sessions is taken up with the trial of cases, which, under the constitution, could be placed within the jurisdiction of a county court.

There was only one death in company M, and that was of Private Dwight M. Dick, of Sumter, who died with fever at Chickamauga, on the 9th of July.

Now then, with \$1,690.55 saved from the circuit court expenses, and \$1,650 saved from the present magistrate system, we would have the sum of \$3,340.55 to be devoted to the annual expenses of the criminal business in the county court. This, as we shall presently show, would be sufficient to run the whole business on a pretty liberal basis; but let us not forget that under the present system, in civil cases before magistrates, the losing litigants have to pay the cost of juries and other expenses, and with this source of revenue also available, the situation need not be especially cramped.

Now, in our opinion, we could get a pretty good county judge for \$700 and a pretty good prosecuting attorney for \$800, making \$1,500 for the two; but let us take Mr. Brice's figures of \$1,000 and \$800, making \$1,800, and we have \$1,740 left with which to pay jurors and witnesses. We are already drawing five petit juries and a grand jury each year. Suppose we continue to draw them and use them also at the monthly terms of the county court. The constitution does not fix the number of grand jurors to constitute a pan-

el, and neither does it fix the number of petit jurors. So we will have only 12 grand jurors to attend the sessions of county courts, and we will only call for 15 petit jurors at each term, allowing six to sit on a case at a time. There will be little waste of time on the part of the jurors, as all but three will be employed constantly; and as about four or five days' work in each month will be sufficient to keep up with the business, the economy here will be sufficient to allow liberal pay for the services of the sheriff and clerk.

Of course these remarks are only in the nature of suggestions; but they are practical. They have been tested and have satisfactorily stood the test. But, as we have already said, there are numerous other ways; some more expensive and some less expensive. However, the necessity for making some reform along this line seems imperative. So far as economy is concerned, almost any system that is calculated to increase respect for the law, better preserve the liberty of the citizen and strengthen the foundations of good government, will be found to be cheap at almost any price.

DEATH ROLL OF THE FIRST.

Names of the South Carolina Soldiers who Died in Their Country's Service. Columbia Register.

As a result of the Hispano-American war there are 18 newly made graves in South Carolina. When the First regiment was mustered into service and went to defend the country's honor, little did the soldiers anticipate decimation in their ranks.

Several of the companies lost no men from illness, and the heaviest misfortune to befall one company was the loss of five men. The first death to occur in the regiment was about six weeks after the regiment was mustered into service. In most of the instances death resulted from fever.

Only one commissioned officer in the regiment is numbered with the dead. That is Colonel Joseph K. Alston, whose recent death is well remembered and is still lamented here.

There was only one death in Company B. The victim was John M. Kinard, private, from Newberry, who died of consumption on the 19th of July.

Company C lost two men. The first death was that of Sergeant John S. Murray, of Anderson. He was taken sick with typhoid fever and died at his home on the 10th of September.

There were three deaths in company H. The first was Private William Matthews, of Greenville, who died with fever on August 6th. On the 17th of August, Private Thos. J. Stines, of Greenville, died of meningitis. The third death was that of Private Lawrence L. Turner, of Greenville, from heart failure on September 25th.

The largest list of the dead is that of company I. There were five who have answered to the last roll call. They are: Private Wm. D. Owings, of Marion, who died with fever on the 17th of July; Private Arthur A. McClrath, of Spartanburg, death caused from fever on the 16th of September; Private David H. Holstein, of Batesburg, with fever, September 24th; Private James O. Eskew, of Greenville, congestion of the brain, September 29th; Private Joseph A. Quick, of Columbia, fever, October 3rd.

In company L there were three deaths, as follows: Private John A. Best, of Ulmers, fever, June 9th; Private Samuel F. Colyar, of Edgefield, fever, July 19th; Private William E. Turner, of Cope, fever, October 25th; Private Charles Nimman, Grover, fever, October 28th.

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MENTION.

A Utica, Ohio, bank was robbed of \$15,000 last Wednesday while the bank officials were at dinner. The robbers left no clue as to their identity. Mme Dreyfus received a letter Tuesday from her husband, the prisoner of Devil's Island, reported to be dead. The boiler of a locomotive on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, exploded last Wednesday, killing the engineer and fireman. A powder mill exploded at LaMotte, Mo., on Wednesday, killing six men and wounding a number of others. Two large lake steamers—the Tampa and the Arthur Orr—were wrecked on Lake Superior last Wednesday. The two vessels represented a value of \$450,000. Harry B. Kalrick, who swindled his employers at Fitzgerald, Ga., out of a large sum of money, has been captured at Columbus, Ohio. The Baldwin hotel, of San Francisco, was burned on Wednesday. Two men are known to have been burned to death, four were injured and eleven are missing. The war investigating commission, which has been at work in New York this week, goes to Boston today. The trustees of the Central Baptist church, of Jersey City, recently granted the use of the baptismal pool to a Negro church, and Rev. I. M. B. Thompson, the pastor, threatens to resign unless the permission is withdrawn. There was a fake prize fight between Corbett and Sharkey in New York last Tuesday. The fight was awarded to Sharkey on an alleged foul committed by Corbett's second; but the fake was exposed and the referee declared all bets off. The Spanish government has accepted the resignation of General Blanco, a captain general of Cuba.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Ganson Dry Goods Company—Say that they are not going to wait until the end of the season to sell their winter clothing at cut prices; but they have already made the cut and announce the prices on sundry suits. Mrs. T. M. Dobson—Announces the arrival of Santa Claus at her store with a large stock of splendid Christmas specialties which are now on exhibition, and advises an early call. Louis Roth—Has all kinds of fruits used in cakes, besides figs, dates, shelled almonds, mince meat and cranberries.

LOOKING FOR A JOB.

THE ENQUIRER is not in a position to vouch for the facts of this story; but it comes pretty straight. One of the young men who met the Carolina and North-Western train last Wednesday night claims to have gotten it from the conductor.

At Dallas and Gastonia, the train was met by crowds of men, armed with guns and pistols, and having the appearance of being on the lookout for somebody or something.

"Is that Nigger on board?" asked a member of the crowd at one of the stations.

"What Negro?" asked the conductor.

"You know what nigger we are after," said the spokesman. "Have you got him?"

"Is this a lynching party?" asked the conductor, somewhat curiously.

"Don't make any difference about that," replied the leader; "but if you've got that nigger we want him."

Before the parley was concluded, men had passed through the train and ascertained that the object of their search had not been aboard.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

"Yes," remarked a well-known attorney of Yorkville to the reporter, in a conversation a few days ago, "there are many laws in the statute books that are never enforced, and some of them are important."

"For instance," he continued, as he took down a copy of the general statutes, "there is something that should be looked after. According to this, the governor is authorized and required to purchase standard weights and measures, of the kind specified by act of congress, and it is further required that these weights and measures be kept in the offices of the clerk of the court in each county."

"Now, then," continued the lawyer, "I doubt if the governor ever made such a purchase as he is required to make, and I doubt further, if sets of standard weights and measures are to be found in the office of a single clerk of the court in the state. And the importance of it. Suppose there should be a dispute between a business man and a customer, cotton buyer and seller, over a pound, gallon or yard, how are you going to settle it? Without a standard, every man has a right to claim that his weights and measures are the correct ones; but where there is a standard, such standard must settle all disputes."

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

There is a strong probability that before many months more, Yorkville will be lighted by electricity. Everything now depends upon the people and the municipal government.

Mr. T. Baxter McClain has taken hold of the matter with the intention of pushing it through to success if it is at all practicable, and this may be taken as a guarantee that if the proposed enterprise fails to materialize, it will be through no fault of Mr. McClain's.

A canvass of the town to see who would take lights in their business houses and private residences, has been in progress for several days, and although not yet completed, has been quite satisfactory. In addition to this, the town council has under consideration the question of making an appropriation to be expended on a number of arc lights—some 20 or more—properly distributed throughout the town.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

So far as the town of Yorkville was concerned, last Thursday was a typical Thanksgiving day. The weather started out cold and clear and moderated considerably as the day grew older, and as usual on such occasions, the streets had the deserted appearance of Sundays.

The small boy with the gun and rabbit dog was in evidence in the early morning and again toward evening. Also quite a number of young men took advantage of the holiday for a few hours' enjoyment at partridge shooting. The reporter has not heard of any remarkable results of the day's sport; but it is not difficult to imagine that the birds and rabbits had quite a restless day of it.

In accordance with the previously published announcement, union services were held at the Presbyterian church. There was a large congregation in attendance and Rev. A. N. Brunson preached a most excellent sermon. The collection that was taken up for the various orphanages netted \$151 and a few cents, which amount was divided in accordance with ex-

pressed preferences between "Thornwell," "Connie Maxwell," "Hickory Grove" and "Epworth." The subscriptions included a check for \$50 in favor of Epworth.

Some of the stores of Yorkville remained open during the day; but business generally was quite dull. Quite a number of bales of cotton were marketed; but not nearly so much as on other days of the week.

There were, of course, good dinners in most of the Yorkville homes, at which many friends were hospitably entertained. Taken altogether, the day was spent by our people most pleasantly.

CHARGED AS REQUESTED.

The reference in the editorial in the last issue of THE ENQUIRER to the fact that a certain attorney had found it necessary to bluff a certain magistrate into charging the jury, will be better understood if explained in detail.

Under the constitution, judges and magistrates are required to instruct juries as to the law bearing on the issues involved in all cases tried before them, and under the rules of practice attorneys have the right to request the court to charge as law any proposition they desire to have so charged. The judge or magistrate, as the case may be, complies with or declines the request as, in his opinion, the proposition may or may not be good law.

Requests to charge are usually made as a basis for an appeal and otherwise for the advantage of the side making the request. In case the court refuses to charge as requested, or he does so charge against the objection of the opposing side, the matter goes up to the next higher court for revision, and the action below stands or falls on its soundness or unsoundness.

It is not necessary to mention names in the present case; but the attorney requested the magistrate to charge a certain proposition as law, and the magistrate, of course, not knowing whether the proposition was correct or incorrect, was somewhat dubious about it. He declined to say he would or would not charge as requested.

The matter was important to the attorney's side of the case, so he read the proposition to the jury, and then turning to the magistrate, said:

"Now, Mr. Magistrate, you must tell the jury whether that proposition is or is not law."

Though still none the wiser, the magistrate saw he would have to do something, and he told the jury that the proposition was good law.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. F. C. Withers, of the Columbia State, spent Thanksgiving in Yorkville.

Mr. C. G. Parish is going on the road to sell buggies for the Rock Hill Buggy company.

Dr. M. W. White spent Thanksgiving with friends at Riverside, Lancaster county.

Miss Fannie Parish came over from Winthrop to spend Thanksgiving Day with her parents.

Miss Jessie Fewell, of Rock Hill, is visiting in Yorkville, the guest of Mrs. Robt. J. Herndon.

Miss Alta Fewell and Mr. Lloyd Phillips, of Rock Hill, spent Thanksgiving in Yorkville.

Miss Mamie Meacham, of the graded school, spent Thanksgiving day with her parents in Fort Mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Perkins, of Chester, were in Yorkville on Thanksgiving day, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Beard.

Mr. Robt. T. Allison and family have removed from the Ashbe house on College street, to the Rawlinson house, on East Liberty street.

Mrs. T. S. Bratton, who has been on a few weeks' visit to her mother, Mrs. M. H. Metts, returned to her home at Taybe, near Savannah, Ga., last Tuesday.

Fort Mill correspondence of the Columbia State: W. A. Watson, president of the Millport mill, has sold his house and lot to T. J. Mackey, secretary of the Fort Mill Manufacturing company. Mr. Watson expects to move to Charlotte. Mr. Watson is quite a young man, but is considered one of the best business men in the whole country. His skillful management of the Millport mill has made it one of the safest in the up-country. Fort Mill made him mayor of the town when he was 25 years of age. He has taken an active part in everything that tended to build up our town. He is at present chancellor commander of Electra lodge, Knights of Pythias, and from the commencement has recited the ritual from memory.

THE MURDERER OF MR. FALLS.

The Gastonia Gazette, issued Wednesday, gives the following account of the capture of the Negro who recently murdered Mr. T. G. Falls at Pleasant Ridge:

The Negro who killed Mr. T. G. Falls was caught near Forest City, in Rutherford county, on Tuesday, by Messrs. J. L. Falls and M. A. Thompson, of Gastonia, and Chief of Police Jones, of Shelby. They heard, Sunday, that he had been seen near Forest City. They started in pursuit, and further inquiry confirmed the report. As they approached the cabin, the Negro ran out and they caught sight of him fleeing to the woods. Firing at almost every step, the men pressed on for two miles, the Negro running like a deer. Though there was a \$500 reward for the Negro, "dead or alive," it looked like he would escape. Meeting a two-horse wagon, they took out the team, and on horseback soon caught their man. He was then taken to Shelby. These are the main facts as published in the Charlotte Observer.

News of the capture reached Gastonia about the middle of the afternoon. Within a few minutes a squad of about 40 horsemen, many of them carrying guns, galloped along Main street, causing almost a panic of excitement.

RECIDIVITUS.

A telephone message from Sharon, yesterday, brought the information that the residence of Mr. Elijah Nix, about five miles southeast of that place, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night at about 12 o'clock. There was no insurance.

ONLY A SMALL CROP.

Mr. C. H. Smith, who has been supplying a large part of the celery consumed in Rock Hill, Yorkville and Chester for the past three seasons, has only a small crop this year. For reasons of his own, he failed to set out so much as usual; but will soon be on the market with his limited supply.

PREPARED FOR THE WINTER TRADE.

Messrs. Glenn & Allison, the local stock dealers, have just completed the erection of a large horse and mule stable on their lot on East Jefferson street. They are now prepared to handle their business during the winter and spring with all reasonable facility.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.

Mr. Cyrus Moore, one of the oldest citizens of Bullock's Creek township,

Many thought they were intent on a lynching trip; but they were only a cordon who had been standing guard in the rain along the approaches to town.

It is said that a crowd of 30 men rode to Shelby that night to get the prisoner and make short work of him. They were assured by Messrs. Falls and Thompson that the Negro was not in jail, and the sheriff offered to allow them to go through all the cells. They were disappointed.

Yesterday Sheriff Love went to take charge of the prisoner. A telegram from Shelby received at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon informed THE GAZETTE that Rhyne was safe in jail there; but that Sheriff Love was undecided as to what he would do with him.

From the Shelby correspondence of the Charlotte Observer, and from other sources, it appears that on Tuesday night about 100 Gaston county men went over into Cleveland county for the purpose of lynching the Negro Rhyne. The crowd approached within about three miles of Shelby and sent a delegation into the town to reconnoitre the situation. Shelby has a new and improved jail that would be difficult to break into, and besides, the sheriff of Gaston county was on hand to assist the sheriff of Cleveland county in the duty of guarding the prisoner. Under the circumstances, the mob decided that to make an attack on the jail would be useless, and no attack was made. It was understood that Rhyne would probably have to be removed to the Gaston county jail at Dallas at some time before the trial, and on the suggestion that there would no doubt be another good opportunity to dispose of the Negro, the mob dispersed.

Mr. R. H. Croaninger, of Yorkville, saw Rhyne at Lincolnton Thursday night. The Negro was en route to Charlotte from Shelby, having been brought by way of Lincolnton over the Carolina Central. "He was transferred at Lincolnton," said Mr. Croaninger, "to the Narrow Gauge, as if he was to be taken to Dallas; but the train stopped at the crossing, where the fellow was transferred back to the Carolina Central. I saw Rhyne on the Narrow Gauge train. He seemed to be badly frightened, and every time a door was opened, he looked as if he was on the lookout. When going from one train to the other, he walked as if he were getting paid at so much a step, and the steps had value according to length and celerity. Within a few moments after the transfer was made, several men appeared with Winchester; but they were too late. There was some talk to the effect that the Carolina Central train would probably be held up at Stanley Creek; but whether or not this was done, I do not know."

Inquiry of Lincolnton by telegraph yesterday morning developed that nothing was known there of the whereabouts of the Negro, and there is good reason to believe that the transfer to Charlotte was made in safety.

LOCAL LAONICS.

The price of cotton yesterday ranged from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents.

Had Holiday. The convicts on the chain gang were allowed to observe Sunday customs on Thanksgiving day.

The Enquirer's Day. The best newspaper gets first with the most news. Of every important matter it tells when, where and how.

It Is Not Too Late. People who desire to enter THE ENQUIRER'S premium contest may do so at any time. Our offer for the largest club of new names is an especially inviting proposition.

Pushing Work Rapidly. Ground has been broken for the addition to the York Cotton mill, and work is being pushed with great rapidity. The company is going to be able to accomplish all that it set out to accomplish.

Glutted With Cotton. The platform at the Carolina and Northwestern depot at this place is literally glutted with cotton, and the approaches to the waiting room are now lanes, enclosed on two sides with cotton bales.

For Hickory Grove Orphanage. Members of the Yorkville Associate Reformed church made quite a handsome contribution in kind, to the Hickory Grove orphanage on Thanksgiving day. Among other things, the contributions included a barrel of sugar.

Residence Burned. A telephone message from Sharon, yesterday, brought the information that the residence of Mr. Elijah Nix, about five miles southeast of that place, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night at about 12 o'clock. There was no insurance.

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