

Scraps and Facts.

General Wheeler is to submit to the house judiciary committee, a brief in defense of his position that he can be a major general in the volunteer army and at the same time a member of congress.

The United States senate, on last Saturday, by a vote of 86 to 6, passed a bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, under the auspices of the Maritime Canal company.

New York Sun: V. K. Chestnut is the assistant botanist of the United States department of agriculture. He has prepared a bulletin entitled "Thirty Poisonous Plants of the United States," which contains the result of an investigation extending over the last three years.

The soldier correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing from Havana, says: "The Cubans are greatly interested in a play at one of the theatres here. It has no plot; but is simply a patriotic demonstration."

The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press, on Saturday, had a conversation with a high official of the German foreign office, Dr. Hamann, who said: "The government has just received a detailed report from Samoa, which they think reliable, all the more so because the report distributes the blame for the errors committed there pretty evenly, though some points remain unexplained."

M. Searles, formerly of the Sugar Trust, is doing all he can to introduce the Lowry round bale cotton packing machinery in the south. One of the principal methods in use is printing in the patent outside of the smaller country newspapers, glowing descriptions of the alleged advantages of the new process.

It is told as an undisputed fact that during the Confederate reunion at Atlanta, there were to be seen more than 1,000 poor, decrepit and crippled old soldiers wandering aimlessly about the streets, with no means to satisfy even their hunger.

caus, and marched his men on the encampment of the Montana regiment. The American sentries, in obedience to orders, gave back to avoid trouble. The Filipino lieutenant refused to halt.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1899.

Judge J. H. Hudson is an expansionist. He believes in holding all the territory that the United States wrested from Spain and in governing it.

Colonel Neal has for years had the reputation of being the power behind the throne in South Carolina politics, and there is many a politician who has a knife up his sleeve for him.

Senator Tillman gave notice a few days ago that he would offer an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which will give to volunteer soldiers of the Spanish war the same right as to preference in executive appointments, as are enjoyed by Federal veterans of the Civil war.

In writing to their papers, several Washington correspondents express the opinion that President McKinley's private desires tend strongly in the direction of expansion. Although he will proceed slowly, he will take such steps as will force the United States to conquer and hold the Philippines.

So far as talk goes, Judge Witherspoon's call for contributions for the benefit of the Confederate reunion is being well received. There has been but little action yet, for the reason that there has not been time enough.

The Gaffney idea that an increase of taxes enhances the value of property, is a proposition that we are not fully able to comprehend. It is because we are too dull, maybe. But in view of a record of \$5.21 of taxes one year, \$6.33 the next, and \$11.20 the third—all on a piece of property that pays only \$10 a year rent; it seems that our progressive neighbors are determined to actually kill the goose that lays the golden egg rather than permit the said goose to go to settin'.

It is believed in Columbia that if an effort should be made, the general assembly can easily make important changes in the dispensary law. There is not a great deal of high license sentiment, for the reason that real or apparent constitutional barriers stand in the way. Opinion is divided between prohibition and county control of dispensaries under local option regulations; but it is not thought that there will be any changes in the law. The governor is not in sympathy with the change indicated, and a lax enforcement of prohibition must inevitably result in failure.

M. Searles, formerly of the Sugar Trust, is doing all he can to introduce the Lowry round bale cotton packing machinery in the south. One of the principal methods in use is printing in the patent outside of the smaller country newspapers, glowing descriptions of the alleged advantages of the new process. In this way much sentiment is being manufactured. As to the merits or demerits of the Lowry bale we have but little knowledge; but somehow we cannot reconcile ourselves to the idea that Searles will use any hold he might be able to get on the south to the advantage of this section.

It is told as an undisputed fact that during the Confederate reunion at Atlanta, there were to be seen more than 1,000 poor, decrepit and crippled old soldiers wandering aimlessly about the streets, with no means to satisfy even their hunger. Friends, probably, had given them the money with which to pay their railroad fare; but that was all they had. They were a charge on the more fortunate of their old comrades, who furnished them with money with which to buy food and lodging. There will be nothing of this kind at the coming reunion in Charleston. The people of Charleston and of South Carolina will see that the old

soldiers—those who have means and those who have none—will be treated in a manner becoming to the Palmetto state.

An incident of the celebration of Lee's birthday in Atlanta was the appearance on the blackboards of the schools of the late B. H. Hill's famous eulogy of the great Confederate chieftain. The object in placing the eulogy on the blackboards was that the children might memorize it. It is as follows: "He has a foe without hate, a friend without treachery, a soldier without cruelty, a victor without oppression, and a victim without murmuring. He has a public officer without vices; a private citizen without wrong; a neighbor without reproach; a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile. He was Caesar without his ambition; Frederick without his tyranny; Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward. He was obedient to authority as a servant, and royal in authority as a true king. He was gentle as a woman in life, and modest and pure as a virgin in thought; watchful as a Roman vestal in duty; submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles!"

Analysis of the interview given out by Richard Croker, in New York, last Friday, will prove more or less interesting, because it is not without certain significance as to the probable future course of the Democratic party, especially in New York.

Before entering into the subject, it will be well enough to call attention to the fact that Mr. Croker has never posed as a statesman or a patriot; but only a political boss. His business is to control the Tammany organization, pull wires, put puppets in office and get his pay out of whatever spoils may be had from the assessment of the salaries of municipal servants and rebates on the contract prices allowed for various jobs. He is a patriot strictly for the money that is in it, and wherever Croker is, it is safe to assume that the spoils hamper is also close in the vicinity.

During the last national campaign, Mr. Croker was in England. He had not gone there exactly for the purpose of dodging the Democratic platform. The principal object of his trip was to be out of reach of possible prosecution by the Lexow investigating commission sometime before, and although all danger on this account had blown over before the campaign came along, Mr. Croker did not desire to take part in the battle. It was for that reason that he continued to hold aloof. He knew that if he should attempt to bury himself in a time of danger as did Senator Hill, he would have remained buried.

But now the clouds have rolled by somewhat. Half-way between the last great battle and the next one, the people are calm and disposed to give due consideration to any and everything that might be said. The metropolitan newspapers have assured their readers time and again that the free coinage dragon is dead, and insidious efforts are being persistently made to relegate Mr. Bryan to the rear. It looks as if Mr. Croker is trying with the same "courage" that he exhibited in the last campaign, now while there is no apparent danger, to assist in the work. Listen at him:

"If this silver question comes up again before the people, the moneyed men of the east will look for investment outside the United States, the banks elsewhere will not be able to borrow, and the poor will be the sufferers."

A brave threat this, is it not? It is likely that the banks will do just as Mr. Croker says; but it will be only for a short while. If free coinage comes, as we believe it will some day, the banks of the east will be glad enough after a while to again establish amicable relations with the balance of the country. Then again:

"The free silver issue is merely a local issue. In the sections where silver will benefit the residents, it is but natural for them to declare for 16 to 1."

Ab! unwittingly Mr. Croker has told a truth that speaks volumes. He is liberal enough to admit "that in sections where silver will benefit the residents, etc." True. Right here is the secret of the whole quarrel, and taken in connection with the threat about the banks, we have both sides of the issue. The banks of the east are opposed to free coinage because it is against their interest, and the entire balance of the country wants free coinage because free coinage will be of benefit. Yes; that is exactly the situation, and Mr. Richard Croker would have the entire country yield tamely to the New York and other eastern bankers and submit to whatever these bankers might consider to be their interests.

Liberal, indeed, is Mr. Croker. Yes, very liberal. If he is permitted to have his own way, he promises to be thoroughly agreeable. But, under the circumstances, we do not believe the balance of the country is going to acquiesce. We do not believe that it is the general opinion that the silver question is dead. It is true that the vast majority of the voters were knocked out one way and another, two years ago; but it will not be exactly the same way. The Democrats have learned some of the tricks that were practiced two years ago, and will be able to forestall them next time.

PROHIBITION AND DISPENSARY.

There are few people these days who have not got more or less pronounced views on the liquor question, and the views current include every imaginable shade and variety.

Some people have views of their own, some people have the views of other people, some views are broad and liberal, some are illiberal and narrow; but all are intense.

We would not ask the Prohibitionist to make peace with the high license man, or the dispensary to surrender unconditionally to the Prohibitionist; but we would urge upon each and every one a reasonable amount of toleration of the views of others, or at least enough careful consideration to discover whether or not toleration is possible or right.

In the opinion of THE ENQUIRER there is at least one good feature of the dispensary law, and that is the prohibition feature. Take, for instance, the situation in York county. The highest moral sentiment of the people outlaws the liquor traffic, and the dispensary law without the dispensary, serves admirably to hold this traffic down to a minimum.

THE ENQUIRER is not among those who hold that the use of spirituous liquors is indispensable. Neither do we believe that a man has a right to get drunk and make a brute of himself if he wants too. This is criminal. But from a standpoint of personal liberty, we are not going to deny the right of any individual to indulge his appetite with stimulants, if he sees fit, provided he keeps himself within reasonable bounds, and does not make such gratification a source of unwarranted inconvenience or annoyance to others. In other words, so long as the use of intoxicating liquors does not go further than to merely disgust more temperate people, we do not think it right that an individual's personal liberty in this direction should be curtailed by legal restraint. There are, of course, those who differ with us in this view, and we would ask these to be at least as liberal with us as we have been with the kind of people discussed.

Now, again, we will remark that we are in favor of local option. This we now have in York county. The conditions here are almost ideal. They are not exactly what the dispensary, prohibitionist or high license advocate want. All the advantage of the situation, however, lies with the prohibitionist. The liquor adversary is indisputable, deprived of the sanction of the law, and in a position generally favorable to a victory at the hands of aggressive moral suasion, the most available weapon now in sight. Still, however, as a fundamental principle of liberty, the law should remain in such shape as to allow the majority to have whatever the majority wants. It should not be forgotten that sentiment is constantly changing, and a view that may be supported by the majority today, may, next year, be upheld only by a small minority.

But we do not like the dispensary law as it stands. Theoretically, it is a good idea. There are many good features about it. But there is one thing of which we stand in constant dread. That is state control. It is dangerous. State control must be exercised by individuals. The individual who controls the state liquor supply has a considerable influence over the handlers and a majority of the consumers of state liquor. Most individuals are human, and human beings are selfish. If we have not had any human individuals in control of the dispensary so far, that is no guarantee that we will not have them in control hereafter. Such a contingency is almost certain, and these individuals will be tempted to use the tremendous power at their disposal for the promotion of private ends. That is our principal objection to the dispensary. It is our only objection provided the institution is not forced upon a county where the majority of the people are opposed to it.

That section of the constitution which provides for the sale of liquor only in sealed packages, in daylight, and not to be opened on the premises, is wise. We like it. We are aware that to a certain extent it is an imposition on personal liberty; but we believe that it carries the "greatest good to the greatest number." It secures also to communities that insist upon legalizing the sale of liquor, all the benefits of the dispensary law, with a possibility of eliminating official control which, in our opinion, is the greatest danger that now lurks in the whole question.

LYING AT THE POLLS.—The following bill, intended to prevent perjury and bribery in elections, passed its second reading in the house last Wednesday:

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be perjury for anyone to swear falsely in taking any of the oaths prescribed by the respective authorities of any political parties to be taken in the management or conduct of any primary elections for office, or any voter to swear falsely in voting or offering to vote at such primary elections, and the same shall be punished in accordance with the punishment now prescribed by law for perjury.

Sec. 2. That it shall be a misdemeanor for anyone taking part in the management or conduct of a primary election, or voting at the same, to commit any fraud in the management or conduct of said primary election, or in voting at the same, or in making returns of the same, (other than committing perjury as above specified) and

the offender shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That anyone giving or offering to give bribe, or anyone accepting a bribe, to vote or to influence votes in any primary election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SILVER DEAD AGAIN.

The Tammany Boss Puts the White Metal in Its Coffin.

Richard Croker gave out the following interview last Friday:

"The 16 to 1 question is a dead issue. This was proven conclusively by the expression of the will of the people in 1896 when they elected Mr. McKinley president of the United States."

"Now the Democrats of the west and other sections of the country are trying to foist this dead issue upon the Democratic party and make the old dead cry of '16 to 1,' the Democratic slogan of 1900."

"Why should we carry a dead weight in that campaign?"

"The times of four years ago are past. Today the times are different and issues are not the same."

"Speaking for this section of the country, I say that if the 16 to 1 proposition is again brought before the people, there will be felt again throughout the nation the same distrust that prevailed in 1896. During the fall of that year, while the campaign was in progress, every man with a dollar of surplus, whether he was millionaire or workman, hoarded his savings; in fact, locked them up so securely that there was actually no money in circulation. As a natural consequence the times then became well nigh desperate. Look back at the winter of 1896, and see what the mere rumor of silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 did to this country. You could not get money in the banks. You could not raise money on any kind of security, and the result was the very hardest kind of times."

"If this silver question comes again before the people and is made a factor in the national platform, the moneyed men of the east will look for investment outside of this country, and the banks in other states in the Union will be unable to borrow money in the east. The result will be that the poor will be the greatest sufferers."

"The present winter of 1898-99 has been free from the scenes of starvation and suffering that were so painfully and characteristically of the time when the financial strength of the country was threatened. Everybody seems to be making a living and to be contented. The reason for this is easily found. The men with money have loosened their purse strings, and money is being plentifully spent for public improvements. Labor is not idle and money is in circulation, because there is a feeling of financial security."

"The free silver issue is merely a local issue. In the sections where free silver will benefit the residents, it is but natural for them to declare for 16 to 1. However, in my opinion, the money question should be settled by congress."

"But here in New York we must see to it that the petition of our party on the money question must meet the requirements, not of any one section, but of every section of the United States. When in convention assembled, the majority of the delegates demand a certain standard or a certain reform, New York will, as it ever has, fall faithfully in line, without a moment of opposition or a murmur of protest."

"But the Democratic platform of 1900 has not yet been written."

FIXING THE GOLD STANDARD.

Republicans Show Their Hand on the Money Question.

The house coinage, weights and measures committee, on Saturday, by strict party vote, ordered a favorable report on the substitute for Representative Hitt's bill to fix the standard of values in the United States and for other purposes.

The bill provides in substance that the standard of value in the United States shall be the gold dollar; that all contracts existing and in the future shall be computed in reference to that standard; that there shall be established in the treasury a department of issue and redemption; that the greenbacks shall be retired, and upon retirement that gold bills shall be substituted therefor.

No silver dollars are to be hereafter coined except from bullion in the treasury; the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, to coin silver into subsidiary coin as public urgency demands and the recoinage of old, worn, uncurrent subsidiary coin without special appropriation therefor; such coinage of bullion to be concurrent with the retirement of treasury notes, the same as if coined into silver dollars, and the coinage of such subsidiary coin not to be limited to \$50,000,000.

There is to be a separation of treasury accounts between issue and financial transactions; a gold reserve of 25 per cent. of outstanding gold reserve of the aggregate silver dollars; a common fund for the redemption of all notes. The retirement of the greenback provision is for the first five years, an amount equal to the increase of national bank notes issued subsequent to the taking effect of the act; 20 per cent. to be retired annually during the next five years. Gold and currency certificates to be cancelled as paid and not reissued; no national bank notes under \$10, and no silver certificates over \$5 are to be issued.

The tax on national banks is to be changed from the circulation to one-tenth of one per cent. on capital, surplus and undivided profits. The bill repeals all existing restrictions on the withdrawal, and issue of national bank notes to full value of bonds deposited. National banks, with a capital of \$25,000 in cities of 3,000 population may be established; branch banks may be provided under regulations of the comptroller of the currency.

Cleveland's Venezuelan arbitration commission has not yet made its report. The London Times says that the report will not be forthcoming for several months.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. C. Strauss—Reminds you that his marked down sale continues. He suggests that now is the time for you to buy, and wants you to examine his goods and prices.

A. T. Lathan, Administrator—Gives notice to the debtors and creditors of Martha Lathan, deceased. His address is Gould, S. C.

L. Geo. Grist—Calls your attention to his fire insurance agency and to the strong and reliable companies which he represents.

Grist Cousins—Talk to you about the Oliver chilled plows and mention other agricultural implements in which they deal.

Dr. Clarence M. Kuykendal—Prints a statement of Dr. George Walker with regard to his opinion of anti-ferment in the past and his opinion of it at present.

C. P. Lowrance—Wants you to know that he has a select stock of family and fancy groceries. He has fresh hams, new crop New Orleans molasses, fresh butter and eggs and wants to buy country produce.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mrs. M. W. White is visiting relatives and friends at Riverside, Lancaster county.

Superintendent of Education Carroll is sick with grip at the residence of his father, Mr. M. S. Carroll, Carp postoffice.

Mr. and Mrs. Kellar, of Rutherford, N. C., spent last week in Yorkville on a visit to their sons, Messrs. J. J. and W. M. Kellar.

Representative H. E. Johnson was granted indefinite leave of absence from the house last Saturday on account of the precarious condition of his health.

The Rev. J. C. Johns will be absent from town for several days this week in attendance upon the Greenville convocation at Greenwood, where he will deliver the convocation sermon and several addresses.

THE IRISH POTATO.

In the north and west, the Irish potato is as standard an article of food as is hominy in South Carolina.

Everywhere throughout the north and west farmers seek to raise Irish potatoes, even if they raise nothing else.

There are hundreds of people in South Carolina and York county who are fond of Irish potatoes, and the taste for them is not difficult to cultivate.

Our own people prize potatoes highly enough to be willing to buy them at the rate of \$1.25 a bushel. They can be raised in York county and saved through the winter at a cost not exceeding 50 cents a bushel. Then why is it our farmers continue to allow the importation of potatoes from the north and northwest?

DENIES THE CHARGE.

There has been a story in circulation in this section for several weeks to the effect that Lizzie Gore, who was sent to the penitentiary for life for complicity in the murder of old Ben Gore, died sometime ago. But it seems that the story is untrue. Lizzie herself denies it.

While in Yorkville last Saturday, Senator Love referred to the rumor and explained that he had ascertained the facts. The senator is a member of the penitentiary committee. He said:

"I called the attention of Dr. Pope to the story and he promised to make inquiry for me. After investigation he reported that Lizzie Gore was alive and well. She desired Dr. Pope to extend her kindest regards to her York friends, and to say that her name is not 'Ibby' Gore; but Miss Lizzie Gore."

DEATH OF W. T. BARRON.

Mr. Walter T. Barron, whose long and tedious illness has been mentioned in THE ENQUIRER from time to time, died at his home in Yorkville, last Saturday at noon, of typhoid fever.

Mr. Barron was a son of the late Dr. A. I. Barron. He was born in Yorkville on May 9, 1854, and lived in the town all his life. His first active business engagement was as a clerk in the dry goods establishment of the late H. F. Adicks. He next became a member of the firm of Kennedy Bros. & Barron, and continued his connection with that firm until its recent failure. Then he engaged in various pursuits, and at the time of his death was building up a business in sewing machines.

Mr. Barron was a man who was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him well. He was honorable and upright in all his dealings with his fellowmen, and pure in his daily walks and conversation. He was a ruling elder in the Associate Reformed church at Yorkville, and lived up to his professions as a Christian. One fact, probably, which, more than any other, gives the keynote to his admirable character is the testimony of numerous friends to the effect that in all their relations with him they have never heard him make a spiteful remark about friend or foe.

The funeral took place from the Associate Reformed church last Sunday afternoon, the services being conducted by the pastor, Rev. Boyce H. Grier. The church was crowded with mourning friends of the deceased and of the family. All the ceremonies connected with the funeral were in charge of the Masonic fraternity, and the interment was with the usual Masonic honors.

Mr. Barron leaves a widow and eight children. He carried life insurance to the amount of \$2,000 in the Equitable company.

ANOTHER SAD BLOW.

Mrs. W. T. Barron died yesterday morning at 8.30 o'clock. Her death came upon the community as a sudden shock. It was known that she was ill, and it was believed that she was also a victim of typhoid fever; but it was

not thought that her condition was at all critical. Upon the death of Mr. Barron she was overcome with despondency, and as the funeral cortege left the house on last Sunday, she was seized with a congestive chill from which she never rallied. Mrs. Barron was a native of Alabama. Her maiden name was Miss Mary Lapsley, and she was married to Mr. Barron 25 years ago. She was a most estimable lady who gave all her time and thoughts principally to her family and her church, which was the same as that of her husband. At the time it was necessary for THE ENQUIRER to go to press, the hour for the funeral had not been fixed; but it will probably take place this, Wednesday, afternoon.

THE SCHEDULE.

"Is there nothing that can be done to induce the Carolina and North-Western railroad authorities to give us a schedule that will insure a connection with the northbound Southern at Chester?" asked a much concerned citizen of the reporter on Monday.

"I can think of nothing," the reporter answered.

"Well, would it not do some good if THE ENQUIRER would raise a kick about the matter?"

"Not a bit of good, sir. Although the grievance of the people of Yorkville and other York county towns along the road is a just one, all protests seem to be without avail. As stated last week, the excuse of the railroad people used to be that they could not control the situation between Hickory and Newton; but now this trouble no longer obtains, and what the excuse these days is has not developed. We don't get any connection; I know that."

"Well, didn't York county give this road more than \$100,000 to build it?"

"Yes; but that has been gobbled and the management has forgotten all about it. That is not ours now."

"But don't the merchants of Yorkville give the road considerable freight patronage?"

"I understand that the Carolina and North-Western now gets over half of the patronage at this place. For a long time, when this road was so persistently unaccommodating, most of the business was diverted to the other road; but during the time that the Carolina and North-Western has been fairly accommodating, patronage has gradually drifted back to it."

"And what are we to do?" concluded the gentleman, in genuine distress. "This early morning mail is of more importance to us in a business way than the freight and passenger traffic of either one of the roads, and because of connection broken at Chester by only a few minutes, we are forced to suffer all this inconvenience. It does look as if there should be some help somewhere."

LOCAL LAOCONICS.

Price of Cotton. During the past few days Yorkville buyers have bought several big lots of cotton at 6 cents round. Six cents is now a fair quotation.

Business Is Dull. The reporter has heard several business men, especially those engaged in selling supplies, say that the present month has been unusually dull, even for January. The dry goods business continues to hold up fairly well. These conditions do not indicate that money is unusually scarce; but that the people are pretty well supplied with rations.

U. S. Revenue License. State Liquor Commissioner Vance has sent out a small pamphlet containing the names of the people in the state who have United States revenue license. York county had four last year; but this year has none. Cherokee had ten last year and this year only one—James H. Cook, of Gaffney. Lancaster had three last year; but has none this year.

The Wrong Letter. The use of the wrong letter by the printer, making "now" of "not" made the reporter say that Dr. Kuykendal's medical business and the insurance business of Kuykendal & Propst, would occupy the room now occupied by the York Drug Store. The York Drug Store, of course, continues where it is, and the other businesses referred to will occupy all of the balance of the building not occupied as stated in the paragraph printed last Saturday.

Better Roads. Far seeing citizens should take a lesson from the condition of the country roads. With the exception of a few miles in the direction of Charlotte, all the roads leading into Yorkville are in a fearful condition. Heavy hauling generally is out of the question. There will be lots of idle time on the hands of the people next summer. Some effort should be made now to utilize this time in behalf of the roads. Experience teaches that every dollar thus expended brings back two.

Will Be No Appeal. There will be no appeal in the case of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance company against D. M. Hall. It probably would be a year before the matter could be settled in that way, and it is cheaper to either get a new charter or have the present charter amended. It is probable that the general assembly will be asked to amend the present charter. If this should fail for any reason, then there will be no trouble whatever in getting a new charter from the secretary of state. In the mean-