

Scraps and Facts.

The president, on last Friday, sent a message to congress pointing out the imperative necessity of a Pacific cable connecting this country with the Philippine, Hawaiian and Guam islands.

The army appropriation bill was completed last Friday by the house committee on military affairs, and by dint of pretty severe cutting of enormous items, it was brought down to \$79,034,372.

The North Carolina house of representatives has passed a resolution recommending the impeachment of Judge W. L. Norwood, of the Twelfth judicial district.

With the thermometer standing at zero, three culprits were placed in the pillory for an hour at the New Castle jail yard, says a Wilmington, Delaware, despatch of last Saturday.

Senator Allen proposed in the senate, a few days ago, the re-affirmation of the policy and principles of the declaration of independence; but the senate was not disposed to commit itself along that line just then.

Annexation, expansion, imperialism. This now, in addition to the money question, is the most clear cut issue between the Republican and Democratic parties.

The new issue has been made by the Republicans, cautiously at first; but now that their purposes can no longer be concealed, they stand boldly committed.

That it is the purpose of the Republicans to hold the Philippine islands there is not the slightest reason to doubt. Whether they intend to annex them to the United States, or hold them as a province under arbitrary government after the manner of Spain, is a question of development.

The principal points involved in the new issue is moral right under the American declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States. Also the increased danger of endless complications with foreign countries and the necessity for a standing army similar in size, equipment and severity to the great armies of Europe.

The excuse for a large army, of course, is increased responsibilities in the newly acquired islands. The object of it, however, is the creation of a much "stronger" home government than has yet existed, and the control of certain tendencies of liberty in our own country that are regarded by Imperialists as "vicious."

The Imperialists have full sway now. They are not talking much; but they are acting. They may be expected to continue this policy. They are playing their game, too, with remarkable shrewdness. Already it begins to look as if their designs are all but accomplished.

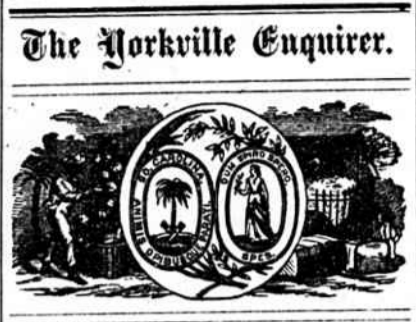
The next presidential campaign will, in all probability, settle the future fate of the country. It will decide whether the United States are to continue a free republic, or become, to all intents and purposes, a military despotism.

Mr. Bryan and other Democratic leaders fully understand the situation. They have already sounded the alarm from one end of the land to the other, and they have told the truth. But the question is will the majority heed the warning, and the answer is at the end of the next presidential campaign.

Senator McLaurin is unfortunate in having made up his mind at the last moment how he would vote on the peace treaty. He has had a strong pull with the president, and he gave his credit for having used it on a number of occasions for the interest of his people; but the fact that the president has favored him and that foolish remark of his that McKinley ought to be re-elected without opposition, will create the suspicion that his vote was flavored with a desire to please the administration.—Winnsboro News and Herald.

If Mr. McLaurin is the slick politician that many of the newspapers would have their readers believe he is, then he certainly had foresight enough to appreciate the construction that would be placed on his change of position in regard to the peace treaty. It is a fact that the Democratic position was, at best, only a matter of party policy that could not hope for practical results, for had the treaty not been ratified at this session, it would certainly have been ratified at an extra session that would have been called immediately after the Fourth of March. So good a Democrat, and such a determined opponent of imperialism as Mr. Bryan, has all along been advising the ratification of the treaty as the best thing that could be done. So long as only temporary partisan advantage was involved, Mr. McLaurin stood firm; but with the renewal of hostilities, the issue, in his opinion, was of a very different nature, and his duty, as he saw it, was to his country rather than to the senatorial leaders of his party. We believed all along that it would be best to make the Republicans shoulder all the responsibility in this matter, and we

the approval of General Otis, and that when the insurrection falls through, he will make his escape to the continent, rather than remain in Luzon. On the morning after the news of the battle of Manila this week reached Speaker Reed, he turned to one of the members of the house who is noted for his strong evangelical convictions, and is also somewhat inclined toward the expansion programme, with this comment: "Well, I see that you have got 4,000 less Filipinos to convert to Christianity than you had yesterday. At that rate they will not last more than six months, and the spiritual work of preparing them for the other world should begin at once and be prosecuted with zeal."



THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

YORKVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1899.

Mecklenburg county, N. C., is agitating the question of a bond issue in behalf of better roads. That is the way the work should be done.

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have such a feeling yet; but because Mr. McLaurin has thought differently, is no reason why we should be "suspicious" of him. If, however, whether early or late, the senator had come to the conclusion that it was his patriotic duty to vote for the ratification, and then not had the courage to do his duty, he would have been an object of suspicion. And in this same connection we beg to call attention again to the fact that Mr. McLaurin did not say that McKinley should be reelected without opposition. He was misquoted on that point, and the proof is a matter of record. The senator is unfortunate, if unfortunate at all, only in that there are so many newspapers, that either misunderstood him themselves or would have him misunderstood by the people, whose interests he is trying so hard to subserve.

The Chicago Chronicle seems to thoroughly understand the Philippine situation. It sizes the matter up in this way: "The responsibility, of which it is now so fashionable to talk, does not rest upon the United States senate. The cause lies farther back. Eighteen months ago the president of the United States declared in a communication to the United States congress that territorial aggression would be a crime against the moral law. If that declaration had been adhered to we should not now be face to face with a long, wearisome inglorious war against tribes of Oriental savages—a war to avenge American soldiers who have fallen as a consequence of a policy which contemplated territorial aggression. If William McKinley had not made a complete volte-face—if he had not adopted that policy which he once denounced—there would have been no fighting at Manila last Sunday. The mischief was done not at Washington, but in Paris; not in the senate chamber; but in the rooms of the international peace commission. The president had his ear to the ground. He fancied that he heard the currents of destiny flowing through the hearts of the people. Away went his scruples about territorial aggression; the moral law was no longer binding."

Summary of the Business to Be Disposed of in the Next Three Weeks. The house will have little or no time during the remaining three weeks of the session to devote to anything except appropriation bills, says a Washington despatch of Sunday. Yet there are a number of measures of great importance which will press for consideration. Much pressure is being brought upon the committee on rules for another day for the passage of the public building bills, to which the house last week devoted two days in committee of the whole, and this request will probably be acceded to; but hardly during the coming week.

The announcement of Chairman Cannon that there was no time to consider the steamship subsidy bill and the Nicaragua Canal bill settles the fate of the former. The friends of the latter are to try a flank movement by attempting to attach the canal bill to the sundry civil bill now under consideration. As it will be the only chance the bill will have at this session, its supporters will make a desperate fight. Time must be given for the consideration of the bill for the government of Hawaii; but it also, for the present, must give way to the appropriation bills. Five of the great annual budgets still remain unacted upon by the house, and as they are the most important of the appropriation bills, it will require practically all the remainder of the session to put them through and consider the conference report upon the other appropriation bills as they are brought in. This will undoubtedly prove to be the case if the opposition shows a disposition to debate the various propositions as they are brought into the arena. And this seems altogether likely. During the earlier part of the session the opposition was passive; but it seems to have been aroused by the debate on the army reorganization bill, and within the past week has become quite aggressive. The threat of an extra session appears to hold no terrors for the Democrats and Populists; indeed, some of them would apparently welcome it, especially if it were called to increase the size of the regular army. The promised effort on the part of the committee on military affairs to get immediate consideration of the army reorganization bill promises to be the most important feature of the proceedings of the senate during the present week.

Lines are divided very sharply on this bill, and the contest over its consideration will be both fierce and stubborn. The Republican members of the committee manifest a strong determination to press the bill regardless of all other measures, and their first effort will be to secure consent from the committee on appropriations to set appropriation bills aside until the army reorganization bill can be disposed of. They argue that it is useless to proceed with the appropriations, especially those for the army, until they know how large the army will be. They also urge that there is far greater necessity for legislation increasing the size of the army than for the appropriation of money to meet the government's expenditures.

The Democrats, not only on the military committee, but throughout the senate, will resist any effort to get the army bill through. They say, however, they will not try to prevent consideration of the bill. In speaking on this point Senator Jones, of Arkansas, said: "If the Republicans want to take the responsibility of filibustering against the appropriation bills and of throwing them over to another congress, I, for one, am willing that they should do so." Continuing, he said that he did not believe that the army bill could be passed if it should receive the exclusive attention of the senate

for the remainder of the session. "As I look at it," he said, "if the programme for taking up the army bill to the exclusion of the appropriation bills is pursued, both army bill and the appropriations will have to fail. I do not believe the senate will agree to the passage of the army bill this session. So far as I am informed, we on this side are willing to grant a temporary increase of the army; but I do not believe many Democrats would consent to the permanent increase of the standing army."

OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

What the Filipinos Say of the Fighting at Manila.

The Filipino junta at Hong Kong, China, on last Saturday, issued the following statement of the fighting around Manila:

"A Manila steamer has arrived here with the American censored version of the fighting, which is utterly false. The Americans commenced hostilities by the treachery of General Otis, simultaneously by land and sea. Aguinaldo possesses a signed guarantee from the American commissioners that there would be no hostilities on their part. Hence the Filipino troops were resting, and many of the Filipino officers were at the theatre on Saturday night and were arrested shortly before the outbreak.

"The bombardment of the defenceless towns of Malate, Paco, Santa Ana and Malabon caused frightful slaughter among the women and children. It is estimated that 4,000 of them were killed.

"The Filipino forces, whose loss was comparatively small, tenaciously held to their positions.

"The conduct of the Americans in the suburbs was outrageous. They compelled the inhabitants to leave their houses and then shot them down regardless of sex.

"There is a reign of terror at Manila. Civilians are shot in the streets without being challenged.

"The Iloilo commission arrived at Manila at the invitation of the Americans and when they were starting to return the American soldiers were looting and pillaging.

"Aguinaldo sent commissioners to inquire of General Otis the reason for the hostilities, offering summary punishment if the Filipinos were found to be at fault. He received no satisfaction.

"The Americans are apparently determined on a war of extermination, similar to their doings in Carolina in November, violating the rights of mankind and of civilized warfare and committing a monstrous outrage of civilization.

"There is no doubt that the action of General Otis will be a political move to influence the vote of the United States senate, fearing an exposure of the corruptions at Manila.

"Four vessels are leaving Manila to bombard Iloilo."

TOO MUCH WEAR AND TEAR.

That Is Why the Hero at Manila Will Not Be a Candidate for the Presidency.

Washington Cor. News and Courier.

Rear Admiral Dewey, Henry Waterson's candidate for the presidency, declines to enter the race, as appears from a Washington despatch to the New York Herald, inspired by a personal letter received by Judge Brawley from the hero of Manila. The Herald says: "Rear Admiral Dewey will not accept a nomination for the presidency. This has been the opinion of his closest friends here for some time, and they have not hesitated to say from their knowledge of the man that nothing was more improbable than that he would allow himself to be drawn into the field of politics. Confirmation of this view of the most positive kind has lately come to my knowledge. A friend of Judge Brawley, of South Carolina, who is an intimate friend of Admiral Dewey, tells me that on his recent visit to this city the judge showed him a letter lately received from Dewey, in which the admiral said that he would under no circumstances be a candidate for the presidency; that his training had been on other lines, and that his temperament was such that he could not endure the strain, and that such as he appreciated the sentiments of friendship and confidence which led to the mention of his name in connection with that office, he begged his friends not to consider it a possibility. I saw Judge Brawley just as he was leaving the city, and asked if he would have any objection to giving the letter for publication. He said that he could not with propriety do so; that while he did not consider it of such confidential nature as to make it improper for him to show it to any of his friends, he was unwilling to make it public. He had not enjoyed secrecy upon any of those who had read the letter, Judge Brawley added, and if the fact that such a letter was received became known through them, he would leave it to them to determine the question of propriety involved."

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Synopsis of the Proceedings of House and Senate.

The discussion of the dispensary question was commenced in the house last Friday and showed much difference of opinion, with the tendency strongly in favor of local option, or, at least, county control of dispensaries.

Mr. Dean's bill to allow fruit growers to manufacture the products of their orchards into brandies provoked an interesting discussion. Mr. Dean's argument was that if people will use intoxicating liquors, and experience shows they will, it is desirable to utilize the home product as far as possible, in preference to sending thousands of dollars into other states. Citizen Josh Ashley, of Anderson, advocated the bill with much earnestness. He said that he himself had manufactured thousands of gallons of peach brandy of a better quality than was to be had nowadays. He disclaimed any desire to make any more; but plead that the fruit growers should be permitted to thus utilize their fruits rather than lose them altogether. Messrs. McGill, McCullough, Wolfe, Robinson and others opposed the bill as fraught with evil. They pointed out how it would make a brothel of every fruit orchard, and

put a premium on drunkenness generally. When the proposition finally came to a vote, it was killed 56 to 20.

Mr. Efford's resolution to submit to the qualified voters the question of amending the constitution so as to provide for biennial instead of annual sessions of the general assembly, was discussed and passed its second reading 77 to 32. The resolution must have a two-thirds vote, which is 83. The chair, however, held that this was necessary only on the third reading. It was believed on Friday that among the absentees there were enough advocates of the resolution to give the two-thirds required by law. Mr. Blease's resolution to fix the terms of members of the legislature at four years instead of two, was also passed on the third reading. The fate of these two propositions is likely to be identical.

FERTILIZER TRUST FORMING.

A Big Combination With Capital Amounting to \$20,000,000.

Baltimore Despatch to the New York Sun. It is generally recognized that a consolidation of the fertilizer interests will soon take place, combining plants into a trust of \$20,000,000 capital and an annual output of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons. The central office will be in New York. The principal firms named are the Bradley Fertilizer company, the Leibig Manufacturing company, (operated by Standard Oil interests), the Lister Fertilizer company and the Read Fertilizer company, of New York; the Armour Fertilizer company, Chicago; the Croker Fertilizer company, Buffalo; Grafite & Co., Baltimore, and the Tydett Allen company, of Philadelphia. There are about fifteen other smaller companies named.

W. H. Bowker, of the Bowker Fertilizer company, who is named as probable president, says: "As there are so many stockholders in our company, I cannot speak for its attitude in regard to joining the combination. I cannot say personally whether or not I shall enter upon it. The advantages offered for a fertilizer trust are economy in transportation, manufacture and selling. The plants utilize essentially the same materials. The fertilizer industry is the industry of the coming century. I believe a combination would result in better service to the agricultural interests at no higher cost to the farmers."

An officer of one of the leading fertilizer companies who has made a thorough study of the subject, acknowledged that a consolidation of the northern fertilizer companies had been under consideration and said that the opportunities for economy by consolidation are greater than in most industries. For one thing, he suggested that the factories in each district supply the trade in their own district and save freight on shipments to distant districts. In closing he said: "If such an organization could be brought about upon comprehensive and conservative lines, it would obviously be as much for the interests of the farmers who use fertilizers, as for the manufacturers who produce them."

AFTER A WEEK'S FIGHTING.

How It Looked In and Around Manila Last Sunday.

It is now known that the Filipino loss is fully 2,500 killed, with wounded vastly in excess of that number, and thousands are held prisoners, says a Manila despatch of Sunday. All this has been achieved at the cost of 65 Americans killed and 257 wounded. There are two Americans missing and unaccounted for.

No fewer than ten of the native villages have been surrendered or been captured. Several have been destroyed because their houses harbored men, frequently disguised in female attire, who shot from windows and roofs at the American troops. Many rifles and a ton of ammunition have been seized. As might be expected, there has been looting in the outskirts, but it has not been general and has been done in direct violation of orders.

The only incident that has broken the quiet of the day followed the arrival of the German first-class cruiser Kaiserin Augusta. When she saluted Admiral Dewey this afternoon a report spread rapidly that the American war ships were bombarding Malabon.

To-day crowds visited the scenes of last week's fighting. All the roads from the city were thronged with vehicles. But beyond burned villages and the new mounds in the fields there was little to be seen. A close inspection showed that most of the enemy's dead had remained at their posts to the last, as their bodies were usually surrounded by empty cartridges, while in the trenches, wherever there were no dead, there was little and often no ammunition.

Among the distinguished prisoners captured in Manila since the outbreak of hostilities are Captain A. G. Escamido, Aguinaldo's private secretary; Capt. E. P. Veraguth, Colonel Martin De Los Reyves and Senor Tomas Del Rosario, a member of the so-called Filipino congress in session at Malolos. A few minor Filipino officials are in custody.

Senator McLaurin and the Treaty.

Washington correspondent Greenville News: Senator McLaurin is receiving hundreds of letters from all over the country, and particularly from South Carolina, approving his vote for the treaty. I saw a number of them this morning and the city of Charleston, through some of her most active business men, is the most numerous counted, an influential paper there to the contrary. He told this correspondent on Sunday night that he was going to vote for ratification, and if the president had known it his sleep would have been much sounder for everyone regards it as a mighty close shave for the administration. It is now officially declared that legally we are yet at war with Spain until the cortes ratifies our treaty, which was signed today and will be sent across the waters at once. This decision settles the point raised about the power to keep the troops still in service until the army bill becomes a law, and incidentally provides for the pay of officers and men.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. C. Strauss—Is still offering winter goods at summer prices. He also announces a cut in the prices of shoes. On or about the 8th of March, a representative of Edward E. Strauss & Co., the great dealers in tailor-made clothing, will be in Yorkville, at the store of H. C. Strauss, to take the measures of persons who want made-to-order clothing.

C. P. Lowrance—Claims to have the best grade of flour on this market. Dr. C. M. Kuykendall—is prepared to supply you with the Globe Phosphate Co's fertilizers, and offers low prices for large lots. He claims that anti-ferment is the best for troubles in the bowels and stomach, and his fertilizers the best for cotton and corn.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. B. M. Dobson got orders last Saturday to go to Columbia and report for duty in the railway postal service. He is now at work on the Carolina and North-Western.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

Monroe Love, a Negro, was shot and killed last Friday night by John Falls, another Negro.

The shooting occurred at a party on John M. Thomasson's place, about 8 miles north of Yorkville.

John Falls and Tom Tate got into a difficulty in the yard at the house where the party was in progress, and several other Negroes mixed up in the affair. Love went out into the crowd with the purpose of doing what he could to quiet the disturbance, and it was while acting in the capacity of peacemaker that he was killed.

Coroner Brian held an inquest last Saturday, and the facts just mentioned were developed. The jury found that the killing was done by John Falls and that William Falls was an accessory before the fact.

The Falls Negroes disappeared immediately after the shooting and neither of them has been arrested. It is thought that they have gone to North Carolina.

FOR THE GREAT RE-UNION.

The reports of the various committees appointed to solicit subscriptions of provisions, etc., for the Confederate re-union, to be held in Charleston, are not all in yet.

Last Saturday was the day fixed by Judge Witherspoon for the committees to make their first reports of progress. That day was fixed so far in advance of the time by which contributions would be actually required, only in order that there might be still plenty of time in which to take such other steps as might be necessary hereafter. And it seems as if there is going to be a considerable amount of work to be done.

Judge Witherspoon received several reports on Saturday, and still others on Monday; but he has not yet heard from all the committees. Some reports show fairly satisfactory results in the collection of butter, eggs, chickens, cash, etc.; but all ask for more time.

The weather conditions during the past few weeks have been so bad that it has been impossible for canvassers to stir around much. This has been the principal drawback. The reports received show that there is plenty of interest in the matter, and also a very general feeling that all the different sections of York county should do their full duty.

When seen about the matter on Monday, Judge Witherspoon said that he would withhold his report of this county for the present. He is satisfied that York can make a first class showing in the contributions, and he is very anxious that she shall do so.

A SUNDAY BATH.

There were three of them in the party. They had gotten together somehow last Sunday morning; but just how does not make any difference. They were trying to keep the fire warm, and the task involved not a little shivering on the part of all three.

Finally, one of the gentlemen arose to go. He sought to excuse himself with the remark that it was time for him to go home and take his bath.

"What!" exclaimed one of the other gentlemen; "you are not going to bathe today!"

"Oh, yes!" replied the first speaker, "I bathe all over every morning, no matter how cold it is, and more than that, I bathe in cold water."

Both the others expressed doubt, and by way of emphasis, the bathing gentleman challenged: "Well, you just come with me; and I'll bet you a quarter that you will see me in a tub of cold water within 10 minutes."

"Well; but what is the use in going home?" remarked the gentleman in whose room the conversation took place, "I haf a bath tub, and I haf towels and I haf cold water, and I gif you a quarter to see you take a bath."

The matter had gone too far now to admit of a backdown without embarrassment. The bath tub was filled with water and soap and towels were laid out, and in the maliciousness of his heart the gentleman who had agged on the torture, threw open a side door to the weather.

The gentleman who had bantered and been bantered, proceeded to carry out his contract, and as soon as he was stripped, one of the others flitted some water down over his back. It brought not only shivers; but a yell. Then the other two fastened the door and went back to the fire, leaving the bather to finish his ablutions as rapidly as possible and making him beg like a good fellow before they admitted him again, with chattering teeth, shivering limbs and blue lips, back to comparative comfort.

The story was told to the reporter as strictly true. It is not necessary, probably, to mention names, because one way as well as another, it illustrates the stubbornness of human nature and man's inhumanity to man.

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ANOTHER SAD BLOW.

Miss Mary, the second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Barron, died at the home of Miss Daisy Williams, last Saturday afternoon, of typhoid fever.

Miss Mary, it will be remembered, was stricken with fever about a week before the death of her father and mother, and it was deemed advisable to remove her to the home of her cousin, Miss Williams, in order that she might be assured of the attention it was impracticable for her to receive in connection with the sick at home. She has had the best of care all along at the hands of Miss Daisy Williams, her sister, Miss Bessie, and other ladies; but the fever had its way and finally claimed from the distressed family its third victim.

The deceased was a beautiful young miss, aged about 17 years. In health she was bright and cheerful, of sweet and lovable character, with every promise of a happy and useful future. In her illness she was patient and hopeful; but at the same time sweetly resigned. Many loving hearts were cruelly torn by her sad and untimely death.

The funeral services were conducted at the Williams residence, on last Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. B. H. Grier. A number of friends and sympathizers braved the snow and freezing weather to be present at the services; but it was not deemed advisable for the ladies to go to the interment. This sad office was performed by gentlemen friends of the family.

LOCAL SMALL TALK.

The cold snap has produced almost a water-famine. Many small private supply pipes have been bursted, and it will take many days to repair all the damage.

The peace treaty is still a subject of discussion among embryo statesmen. The learned dissertations around some of the local warm places are of such a nature as to make the average United States senator hide his head in shame. Allowance, of course, is always made for the fact that the senators do not discuss questions like this on their merits; but are governed either by party policy or private interests.

The northbound Carolina and North-Western train failed again to arrive on time last Monday. It did not leave Chester until between 11 and 12 o'clock. The trouble was on account of a frozen turn-table in Chester. But when the train did come it brought the mail, and there are some folks in town who are heartless enough to wish that the Chester turntable would freeze every day.

Some of the folks who have been priding themselves on not wearing overcoats, now assert that circumstances alter cases.

There were no services in any of the churches last Sunday except at the Episcopal.

This is a very good time for people who are not satisfied with themselves along that line, to test their ability to keep their temper. Weather like this is almost as trying as dyspepsia.

Chief of Police Love tried a trip to the country in a sleigh last Sunday; but the experience was not satisfactory. The snow was not compact enough. During Monday and yesterday sleighing was fine.

The graded school was not in session on Monday.

Cashier Harrison, of the Loan and Savings bank, stated on Monday, at noon, that it was the dullest day the bank has had since he has been connected with it. Up to 12 o'clock there was practically no business with the outside public.

The local stock of rubber shoes is at a low ebb. The previous wet weather cleaned up everything except a few odd sizes, and the snow stiffened up the demand considerably. Both Mr. H. C. Strauss and the Ganson Dry Goods company have found it necessary to telegraph for new supplies. They expect to be ready to meet the demand by today, unless the rains continue unreliable.

A pair of Glenn & Allison's horses ran away through the snow last Monday. The horses had been left alone with their harness on but not hitched to a vehicle. They made a wild race down Main street; but without accident.

COLDEST ON RECORD.

The fellow who is usually careless with the declaration that "It's the coldest weather that has ever been felt in this section," is not to hunt. He has been heard to make his assertion even when the thermometer registered as high as 15°. He often talks when he does not know what he is talking about; but he is entitled to go up head now. Yesterday was the coldest day on record in this section for at least 45 years, and how much longer is a matter of guess work.

The reporter gets this information direct from Mr. J. R. Schorb, the government weather observer at this point. Mr. Schorb has been giving his constant attention to such matters for more than a generation. He has all the necessary instruments and appliances to keep up with the weather in all its changes, and he attends to his business thoroughly. In answer to the reporter's question yesterday, he looked at his government