

Scraps and Facts.

A special from Dallas, Texas, to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, says: "The hot winds which have prevailed for the past month have destroyed all chance of a large cotton crop in Texas. Reports from all over the northern and central sections of the state are that the crops will not average more than a quarter of a bale to the acre. This indicates not to exceed 2,000,000 bales for the entire state."

M. Labori, leading counsel for Captain Dreyfus, who was severely wounded by a would-be assassin recently, was able to appear in court again on last Tuesday, and has been at his post every day since. He has not entirely recovered from the effect of his wound yet; but he is not allowing that fact to interfere with his client. His reappearance in the case gives additional encouragement to the friends of Captain Dreyfus.

A special to The Observer from Beaufort, N. C., says: "Sixteen fishermen were camping on Swan Island, near the mouth of the Neuse river, during the recent storm. The island was overflowed, compelling them to seek the mainland. In the attempt, all of their boats were capsized, except one, drowning 14 men, consisting of four Smith and four Salter brothers and six others. All were married men of large families, citizens of Piney Point, Carteret county. The two survivors saved themselves by cutting away their boat's mast, throwing their cargo overboard, and drifting ashore. They witnessed the drowning of their companions, but were powerless to aid them. A crew of four men, who were camping on another island, are missing and are undoubtedly drowned."

Washington Post: "The town of Fitzgerald, Ga., which was built up by G. A. R. men from northern states and their descendants exclusively, does not allow Negroes to become inhabitants," said Mr. O. B. Giddings, of Savannah, at the Normandie. "This may seem to be discriminating against the black race with a vengeance; but so far there has been no complaint at the operation of this municipal exclusion act, and there is no probability that it will be modified or repealed in the near future. Fitzgerald is rather unique among southern towns in this regard, for I do not know of another in which the Negro is absolutely barred. What the penalty for violating the will of the Fitzgerald whites would be I am not informed; but so far no Negroes have been rash enough to try to force themselves into the town."

Consul Atwell reports from Rou-boux, France, that the conditions for an abundant wheat crop were most favorable early in the season; but the heavy fall of rain toward the end of June and early in July had somewhat modified this prospect. He says some of the most productive districts will suffer a diminution of at least 10 per cent., but this will be offset in part by increased production in other sections. Taking the government estimate of 371,778,000 bushels as a basis, he says the production may be counted 354,750,000 or 368,940,000 bushels, if the weather is favorable for harvesting. To this estimate 34,000,000 to 42,000,000 bushels are added as representing the reserve on hand.

Secretary of War Root returned to Washington Wednesday from his visit to the president at Lake Champlain. During the evening he spent sometime with General Corbin and Acting Secretary Meikeljohn. That the campaign in the Philippines is to be pushed vigorously and promptly is evident from a remark the secretary made to the reporters. He was determined, he said, that every man belonging to the 20 regiments of volunteers now being recruited, shall eat his Christmas dinner in that country. This contradicts the published report that 10 of these regiments were to be held in the United States as a reserve force. Regarding the reports that General Wesley Merritt, who has also been at Lake Champlain in conference with the president and his secretary, is to succeed General Otis in command of the troops in the Philippines, Secretary Root was non-committal. He declined to make any positive statement in regard to the subject.

As a means of furnishing in popular form the necessary information in relation to methods of protecting crops from frost, the United States department of agriculture has had prepared and will soon issue Farmers' Bulletin No. 104, entitled "Notes on Frost." This bulletin was prepared by E. B. Garriott, professor of meteorology at the weather bureau, and defines frost and the conditions which favor its formation and states the methods of protection which have been found practical by actual experiments. The bulletin says that experiments and observations seem to establish the following facts: The danger of damage from frost can be materially lessened by placing early and tender plants on high grounds and crests, and hardier plants in low grounds and hollows. When ground can be selected in the lee, or to the south and east of considerable bodies of water, the danger will be further lessened.

At the Sandy Hook proving grounds, last Wednesday, an experiment was made with a dynamite shell which tended to prove that if it had struck a battleship, the latter would have been sunk. The experiment was one of those ordered by the board of ordnance and fortifications. The shell weighed 900 pounds and the charge was 129½ pounds of explosive gelatine. It was fired from a 12-inch seacoast rifle with a service charge of brown powder. About 200 feet in front of the gun was placed a 12-inch Harveyized steel plate, placed at an angle of 45 degrees to the line of fire. Behind it was a thick backing of oak, and behind the oak was a small mountain of sand. The steel target was blown up on the oak backing and lay

17 feet to one side and at right angles to the line the shot had followed. Part of the oak backing and the sand behind it were blown away. The bursting charge is estimated to be 25 per cent. more powerful than No. 1 dynamite.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1899.

There has been a very marked advance in the price of lumber of late, and indications point to the fact that the end is not yet. Local mill men have not yet seen fit to follow up the prices that are being fixed in the larger markets; but it is only a question of time when they will also join in the advance.

Miss Jewett, the Boston woman who organized a little syndicate with the expectation of making some money out of the family of Baker, the murdered Lake City postmaster, has slipped up in her calculations. The syndicate went to pieces a few days ago, and all the funds on hand amounted to only a little more than \$200.

Referring to THE ENQUIRER's correction of the recent misstatement with regard to the Clover cotton mills, the Columbia State remarks:

The correction comes too late. Most of the papers in the south and a good many in the north have advertised that dividend as 41 per cent., and 41 per cent. it will remain in history. The press doesn't go in for anticlimaxes.

This observation, we are aware, is strictly correct. We were aware of it at the time we made the correction; but then facts are facts, and whatever the press as a whole may go in for, THE ENQUIRER believes in giving its readers only the exact truth.

Something like a year ago, THE ENQUIRER suggested that if the United States should get possession of the Philippines, the governing officers would be about as dictatorial and as unjust to the natives as were the Spaniards. We don't think that they would be quite as cruel; but the tendency toward arrogant imposition would be just as strong. The correctness of this suggestion has not yet been demonstrated for the reason that the United States have not gotten possession. But the prediction finds some little corroboration in the fact that Otis has already demonstrated his ability to equal, if not surpass, either Weyer or Blanco in cabling misleading and totally untrue stories to the press.

According to the statement furnished by Supervisor Culp and published in another column, the average monthly expenses of the chaingang for the first five months of this year was \$239.07. At the same rate, a year's expenses would amount to \$2,868.84. Of course this does not include all expenses. It is proper to add interest on value of plant, and to also make an allowance for wear and tear of machinery. With only the figures given at hand, it is impracticable to calculate the average cost per day of each convict; but we confess that we are surprised at the comparatively small aggregate cost of the chaingang, and considering what is being accomplished by means of this institution, we think the taxpayers have cause for congratulation.

Referring to what THE ENQUIRER said last Saturday about the quick finding of a fan, by means of an advertisement in its columns, the Rock Hill Herald says:

THE ENQUIRER has a habit of boasting a little—saying things like the above. The Herald has a better point than its neighbor. Two setter dogs belonging to a gentleman in town had been missing from home for four days. The owner advertised on the posts along our streets, and made extended inquiry; but heard nothing of his setters. Finally he decided to advertise his loss in The Herald, and when he was ascending the staircase leading into the office to place his ad., the dogs followed him up the steps and walked into the office behind him. This is a true bill.

The Herald neglected to state whether or not its printers are careless about leaving ham bones scattered around the office.

The good roads movement may now be said to have a fairly good start in York county. The first experiment in Catawba township is still serving as a valuable object lesson to the people in that section. The value of the improvements between Tirzah and Rock Hill would be difficult to estimate. It is the same in the case of the Charlotte road. The enthusiastic work of the people down in Bullock's Creek township may only be taken as the beginning of better things, and now what is wanted is some practical, pro-

gressive leaders of thought who are capable of taking hold of the work and developing it to still greater proportions. Present operations are entirely inadequate. As much as has been accomplished, it is necessary that road building be pushed on still more extensive lines.

There is a growing conviction throughout the south that Neill's cotton estimate is ridiculously unreasonable. Some good authorities believe that he has overshot the mark by at least 2,000,000 bales; but still he will remain in a strong position for the greater part of the season. Liverpool and New York are governed largely by receipts. The hot dry weather prevailing throughout the south will contribute to a heavy flow of receipts beginning at an unusually early date and continuing at least for several months. This will keep prices down, at least for a while.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Remarkable Escape. Anderson Intelligencer: Last week at Clinton a little boy, six years old, while playing around in the Thornwell Orphanage campus, was accidentally run over by a wagon heavily loaded with lumber. One of the front wheels passed over the little fellow's chest, mashing his ribs almost straight, the rear wheel stopping on his body. Marvellous to say, in an examination the doctors found only the cartilage bruised. He is now ready to play again.

The Health Springs Institute. Lancaster special, of August 23, to the Columbia State: This was a gala day for Health Springs, in this county. The occasion was the holding of the Farmers' institute under the supervision of professors of Clemson college. Senator Tillman was present by invitation to speak on the practical workings of Clemson and Winthrop colleges. There were probably 1,000 persons present. Among the prominent spectators present were noticed Congressman Finley, ex-Congressman Strait, President Johnson, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Buist of Winthrop college.

The Dispensary in Charleston. Charleston special to the Columbia State: There are now no less than 200 places in the city where a drink of whisky or a glass of beer can be secured, and there are at least 20 establishments where intoxicants can be had by the quart or gallon. The latter are not known to the police and probably will never be, as the houses that handle the business in this fashion sell only to the exclusive set. Chief Boyle is quoted as saying that he nor any other chief of police will never be able to enforce the dispensary law. There are those who believe that a special exception ought to be made as to Charleston in the sale of liquor because of these conditions, which are different from those of any other city in the state. Some think that the city ought to secede from the state and make its own laws in reference to the whisky question.

The Penitentiary Scandal. Columbia correspondence News and Courier, Tuesday: Things are coming to a head in the case against Colonel Neal. When the penitentiary board authorized the Attorney General to bring action, Mr. Bellinger informed Colonel Neal that if he was prepared, as he stated, to make settlements, that he would go into the matter with him. No reply was received to this letter, and yesterday Mr. Bellinger wired to know why no reply had been received. Today a letter was received from Colonel Neal stating that he was waiting on his attorney, who was now at Buffalo Springs, and that he hoped to be here this week prepared to make full settlement. Colonel Neal also wrote to Governor McSweeney, stating that he was waiting on his attorney, and would be here with him in a few days. The attorney general is going ahead independent of the settlement by Colonel Neal and his expectations of being here this week. The case is very complex and mixed, and Mr. Bellinger, therefore, is proceeding with due caution. It is likely that the first move in the matter will be made on Friday or Saturday, and it is not-judicial that all that is known or contemplated in the case should be known to the world. It will all come out in due time.

Thinks It a Scheme.

Governor Rogers, of State of Washington, does not like the proposed anti-trust convention. Under date of Aug. 18, he writes Governor McSweeney as follows: "My Dear Sir—I regard the present attempt, by the calling of the governor's conference, to concentrate public thought upon state legislation as a remedy for the trust evil, as a very adroit attempt upon the part of the Republican managers to temporarily evade a great issue. In this scheme, it appears to me, Governor Sayers, of Texas, is being used as a catspaw to remove Republican chestnuts from the fire. Clearly and plainly, trusts, or great corporations, will continue as long as the cause which produce them remains in full force and effect. There are: First, private control of public money or what is known as 'the money question.' Secondly, railroad rebates and special privileges granted, or the railroad question. Thirdly, the protective tariff, or the tariff question, and fourthly, in some instances, our patent laws. No trust can exist unless based upon one of these, and each and all are absolutely and solely dependent upon national legislation. Now, to conclude that these primary and fundamental causes can be reached by state legislation is a reduction to an absurdity which I certainly hope our people will not be guilty of. It is self-evidently a very shrewd attempt to take the questions I have enumerated out of the next national campaign. Will our people be caught in this trap?"

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sam M. Grist—Is offering Corbin disk harrows \$10 cheaper now than he will sell the next lot he receives, and he says that there has been a corresponding increase in the prices of plows and rakes and suggests that now is the time to buy. The Yorkville Buggy Company—Has accepted the agency of the Deering harvesting machinery and wish you to inspect what they have on hand, as they will be sold at a short profit. Oak or pine wood is wanted for a limited number of farm wagons. The Ganson Dry Goods Company—Lets you know that "the man from Kohn's" will be at the Ganson Company's store on Wednesday, August 30, for the purpose of taking orders for custom made clothing in any style or quality that may be desired. Mr. Jones, the manager of the Ganson Company, will soon commence sending from the northern markets a new stock of fall and winter goods. In the meantime, adieu is bidden to profits on summer goods.

COST OF CHAINGANG.

According to promise, made some time ago, Supervisor Culp has handed THE ENQUIRER a statement of chaingang expenses. It includes all payments and purchases made on account of the superintendent of the chaingang and guards during five months. Here are the figures:

January\$ 169 80
February 273 80
March 247 83
April 264 14
May 137 22
Miscellaneous 105 60
Total\$1195 37

The monthly figures quoted are from the books of the superintendent of the chaingang. The miscellaneous expenses include various matters that have been ordered by the supervisor for the use of the chaingang. The cost of plant and additions to the same, except such tools as may be purchased from time to time, are not included in the monthly statement above. The average cost per month, it will be observed, is \$239.07.

Running expenses, Supervisor Culp says, are heaviest while the rock crusher is in operation. This is caused by the frequent breaking and wearing out of crusher jaws, and other repairs that are constantly being made necessary.

CURING PEAVINES.

In compliance with a request of THE ENQUIRER to give his method of curing peavines, referred to in his recent letter to the wheat growers, in conversation at Greenwood, Mr. I. R. Self, of Lincolnton, writes as follows, under date of August 21, 1899:

"My method of curing peavines is to allow them to yellow up some two or three feet from the roots, and to allow some of the pods to ripen. I begin cutting in the morning after the dew is off, and next day, at noon, if there has been no rain in the meantime, I begin raking, hauling and packing in rail pens, ten feet or such a matter square, and five, six, seven or eight feet high. The size of the pens is altogether a matter of convenience. I pack the vines down as tightly as a heavy-weight man will can, being especially careful to secure all possible compactness around the edges. The proper quantity for a pen is eight or ten 2-horse loads. Let the top of the pen be covered with a good waterproof of hay, extending over the rails. It is important that no water be allowed to come in from the top.

"Within three to five days a pen of peavines so put up will begin to smoke like a small volcano, and it is just at this time that most persons will be tempted to throw it down in order to let the air circulate through it. Do nothing of the kind; for it will surely ruin the hay. Just let the pen smoke all it wants to. There is no danger of fire. At least this has been my experience. I have been pursuing this plan for three years and have not had a case of spontaneous combustion yet. Last year I filled my barn full of peavine hay, and the result was just as satisfactory as if the vines had been in pens.

"Cut the vines before the leaves begin to crumble, get them up without rain or dew, pack them tight and allow no water to leak on them.

"This is my plan. I have been pursuing it for three years, and am today feeding as fine pea hay as is to be found in the world.

"Mr. T. B. McClain, of Yorkville, came out to see me last fall in regard to my method of curing peavines. You might learn from him whether he tried my plan and with what success."

A reporter called upon Mr. McClain yesterday as suggested by Mr. Self; but it appears that Mr. McClain did not try Mr. Self's experiment last year. It was too late in the season before he secured the necessary information. He does not expect to try it this year either. Although he sowed something over 300 bushels of peas, his crop, on account of the drought, is not promising enough to warrant experiments.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

Mr. J. A. Latta proposes to double the capacity of his cotton platform this season.

Messrs. J. J. Kellar & Co. have the contract for the erection of Mr. B. N. Moore's cotton warehouse.

Charlotte "street" from King's Mountain street to the one mile post, is not nearly as good as is the Charlotte road from the one mile post for several miles onward.

There is an inconvenient scarcity of bricklayers about Yorkville. It has been the same in Rock Hill all summer. The reason is because of extensive building operations in Charlotte,

Columbia, Gastonia, Clover and other surrounding points.

Quite a number of people have been very much interested in the series of services that have been held in the court house during the past two weeks by Rev. S. P. Pittman, of the "Christian" church. Mr. Pittman is a very able preacher, and sings most beautifully. His congregations have been quite small; but it has been a noticeable fact that people who have heard him once have almost invariably gone back to hear him again. The meetings will be continued through tomorrow night.

The baseball season, so far as the local club is concerned, is practically over. From the standpoint of good work on the part of the players, it has been a success. Yorkville has never had a better club. Financially, however, the season has been a failure. The boys paid out a great deal more than they got back. The reasons for this may be more than one; but it is quite likely that the principal reason was bad management. For one thing, the boys totally ignored the press, not even informing it of their engagements, much less extending more material courtesies. The press, of course, assisted them some notwithstanding these slights; but took nothing like the interest it would have taken had the boys adopted a different attitude. It cannot be charged that the people of Yorkville do not take a proper interest in such a wholesome sport as baseball. However, the boys have had the satisfaction of managing things entirely their own way, and considering the attractions they have furnished, they have a perfect right to take the position that if the public has not profited thereby, it is the public's loss.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Miss Mary Hart, of Yorkville is at Cleveland Springs. Rev. S. H. Hay and wife, of Clover, visited Rev. H. G. Neville's family this week.

Miss Alice Ross, of Columbia, visited the family of Mr. W. D. Glenn in Yorkville this week.

Mrs. H. C. Strauss and Miss Norma Strauss left on Wednesday afternoon for a visit to Staunton, Va.

Miss Annie Belle Darby, of Lowryville, is visiting in Yorkville, and is the guest of Miss Lizzie Lowry.

Mr. Aaron Howell, who has been visiting in the Bethany neighborhood, returned to Columbia on Wednesday.

Rev. Dr. W. M. Grier, of Due West, is visiting in Yorkville, having come down from Gastonia Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Eldridge and daughters, Misses Dorothy and Venie, of Camden, are stopping at the Parish hotel.

Miss Daisy Hart returned home on Thursday night from a few weeks visit to the family of Mr. J. D. Jones, at Gaffney.

Miss Maggie Glenn has returned from an extended visit to friends and relatives in North Carolina, and the upper part of this county.

Mr. M. F. Jones, of the Ganson Dry Goods Company, left yesterday for the northern markets to lay in his supply of fall and winter goods.

Mrs. T. G. Culp, of Fort Mill, was able to sit up last Sunday for the first time since the first day of last June. She is now improving slowly.

Mrs. M. J. Clark, who has been visiting in Gaston county, returned to Yorkville on Tuesday night where she expects to remain for several weeks.

Mrs. Thornburg, of King's Mountain, and Miss Emma McGill, of Bethany, and Hope Adams, of Gastonia, visited friends in Yorkville this week.

Mr. Rozier L. Bouis, representing Baltimore branch of the American Type Founders Co., was in Yorkville yesterday in the interest of the company.

Mrs. Eldred Griffith, of Charlotte, is visiting friends and relatives in Yorkville, and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. W. Lewis, on East Liberty street.

Mrs. Robt. Lathan, of Mt. Carmel, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Yorkville, went to Hickory Grove last Tuesday on a visit before returning home.

Mrs. H. F. Adickes, of Asheville, N. C., came down to Yorkville on Tuesday to attend the funeral of her brother, Mr. John W. Clawson. She returned home on Thursday morning.

Mr. John L. Carroll, of Yorkville, has a contract to grade a portion of the Cheraw and Lancaster railroad bed. He has been engaged for several days hunting up a force of laborers. His headquarters, for the present, are at Hartsville, Darlington county.

THE CHARLOTTE ROAD.

The committee having charge of the improvement operations on the Charlotte road is not disposed to neglect any effort that is calculated to ensure thoroughly good condition this winter. The fact is, most of the members of the committee are thoroughly enthusiastic. They not only realize the full significance of what has already been accomplished; but they see very clearly what a tremendous amount of work might still be done to advantage.

Notwithstanding all the good work that had been done previous to the soaking rains of last winter, the situation on the macadamized portion of the road was at one time almost desperate. The foundation of the macadam had become softened in places, and occasionally heavily loaded wagons broke through the crust of rock. People who were watching the matter

closely began to lose hope at once. They thought that within a few weeks the road bed would again be a mass of impassible slush, and they figured that most of their work had gone for nothing. It was about this time that one of the committee—Mr. M. L. Thomas—saved the day. At his own expense, he brought out his own teams, strengthened the weak places with gravel, and managed to hold them together until there was no further danger.

The large quantities of rock recently hauled on the road are, of course, to be used in extending the macadam work further on; but as the result of the experience of last winter, the committee proposes to now make ample provision for repairs. Sufficient quantities of crushed rock will be left in piles along the roadside, and it is proposed that the committee lay aside a certain fixed sum to be used from time to time in doing such patching as may be necessary.

The subscriptions toward the rock hauling work are not generally as liberal as they ought to be. Quite a number of people who derive the fullest benefit from the work that is being done, are not disposed to give any assistance whatever. Others who are not so directly interested, are contributing more this season even than they did in the first instance. They have fully realized how much benefit the work has been, and now they are not stingy about helping as much as they can reasonably afford.

Among the most liberal contributors to the original road fund were the Yorkville doctors. At least three of them gave \$25 or more each. To the reporter a few days ago one of them said, "Well, I am sure that I got my money back last winter—every cent of it. I had to go out that road a number of times. Often the weather conditions were such that I would have found it difficult to make the trip even on horseback. Frequently it would have been impossible to have gone in a buggy, and giving my subscription credit for each one of these trips at the rate of a dollar I am sure that I am now a long way ahead."

ROBBED THE TRAIN.

A theft of peculiar impudence was committed from a Carolina and North-Western passenger coach, just as the southbound train was leaving the station last Tuesday night, and Jim Garrison, a notorious chaingang graduate, is in jail charged with the crime.

The victim was Mrs. J. E. Hendricks, a lady who was on her way from Hickory, N. C., to her home in Lexington, S. C. As the train began to move off, a tall, coatless, copper-colored Negro picked up Mrs. Hendricks's satchel and started off with it. The lady, supposing the Negro to be a hotel porter, told him that he had made a mistake; but without paying any attention to her, the fellow jumped from the train, still holding on to the satchel.

Conductor Ross was in another car at the time of the occurrence; but so soon as he was advised of the matter he pulled the bell cord, and people who were attracted by the unusual stoppage of the train below the station, were furnished with a description of the bold robber. Policeman Rose was on duty that night. He had seen Jim Garrison going in the direction of the depot a short time before the arrival of the train, and being well acquainted with the fellow's reputation, set out in search of him at once.

By the time Policeman Rose had been advised of the robbery, a half hour had elapsed. He proceeded at once toward the house in which Garrison was living, and overtook him on the way. Garrison would not stop and Policeman Rose fired at him four times without effect. Later, about 12 o'clock, the Negro was arrested in his home.

On Wednesday morning a Negro laborer found the stolen satchel in a corn patch, about 200 yards from the depot, and Mrs. Hendricks, who had gone on to Chester, returned to give her testimony at a preliminary examination. She identified the satchel all right; but could not positively identify Garrison, because she had not seen his face. His size and dress, however, tallied with her description, and her testimony as to the contents of the satchel easily made the case one of grand larceny. The satchel, she said, contained a \$5 or \$10 bill, she was not certain which, \$5 or \$6 in silver, the unused portion of a railroad ticket to the value of \$2, a pair of gold rimmed spectacles for which she had paid \$5, and an engraved silver cup that had cost \$15. When the satchel was recovered nothing was missing except the money.

The testimony of other witnesses established Garrison's whereabouts a few minutes before the arrival of the train, and at 10 o'clock—an hour after the departure of the train—placed him at Zion colored church, rattling silver coin in his pocket, and remarking that he had money to burn if it were not for the fact that he objected to the smell of the smoke. When arrested he had only 70 cents in his pocket,