

Scraps and Facts.

The first cotton mill in Kansas will soon commence operations in Independence. The mill building is 200 by 60 feet in dimensions, and was donated by the citizens. The plant will manufacture thread and yarn. Cloth factories are expected to follow. The erection of this mill means an impetus to cotton raising in Kansas, and the cotton acreage next year will be increased several times.

M. H. Gunther, a well-known cotton dealer, of Memphis, Tennessee, has returned from a three weeks' trip to the New England states. He reports that business is flourishing in all lines of the cotton trade in the east. In speaking of the cotton situation, Mr. Gunther said: "The situation can be stated very simply and in few words. The world will consume more cotton this year than was produced, therefore, the reserve supply will be called on, and naturally prices will advance. It is a simple case of the demand being greater than the supply accompanied by a rise in prices."

M. Zola has written to Mme. Dreyfus expressing his joy over her husband's release. He says: "Doubtless the pardon is bitter and revolting, because we realize that pity obtained what justice demanded. Everything seems to have been prearranged so as to end in this last iniquity. The judges wished to convict the innocent in order to save the guilty. They satisfied their consciences by a refuge to hypocrisy in recommending the accused to mercy. We will continue the struggle as stubbornly as ever. We want rehabilitation less for the man than for France."

London Lancet: "The summer of 1899 will be historical in Italy for its tale of victims to lightning stroke. The unusually violent thunderstorms that have succeeded each other at short intervals, especially in the Alta Italia, have caused more deaths than in any two years during the last 30. The stormcloud from which the electric fluid is let loose is almost invariably charged with hailstones, and it is now being seriously questioned whether the bombardment of such clouds, hitherto successful in protecting vineyards and olive plantations, might not also lessen the danger from lightning stroke. A Congress per gli Spari contro la Grandine (congress for dispersing hailstones by artillery) is shortly to meet at Casale Monferrato, and a large number of medical men, engineers, agriculturists and meteorologists have announced their intention to read papers and take part in the discussions, among which the question about indicated is down for consideration."

The London Daily Telegraph of Thursday publishes the following from its correspondent at Capetown: "I regret to note a universal opinion that war is very near. Everywhere the Boers are active and bellicose. They are arming, equipping and storing supplies for a protracted struggle. The Transvaal government has failed in an attempt to purchase 10,000 sacks of wheat here; but Boer agents are scouring South Africa to buy campaign provisions. Proof accumulates of the existence of a great Dutch conspiracy against British supremacy in South Africa. The Free State is believed to be involved, and there is no doubt that the Orange government is intent on war. Many Boers in the northern districts of Cape Colony are joining our probable enemy. The Dutch republics will together be able to muster 35,000 men, nearly all mounted. I learn that the Free State has decided to put 10,000 into the field."

A special of Tuesday from Washington says: Coincident with the approach of Admiral Dewey, the rumors about General Otis' recall have been revived. It is again reported that his recall has actually been decided upon. There has also been a rumor lately that General Brooke was to leave Cuba shortly, and as it is now said that a major general is to be sent to the Philippines, there is some disposition to regard that as General Brooke's future berth. The basis for all this gossip seems to be the report that Admiral Dewey has a poor opinion of General Otis. This report has lately been revived, and repeated in a number of ways. It is generally believed that the admiral will have much influence with the administration, and his views on the Philippine policy will be anxiously sought. A strong impression prevails that when he gives his opinion it will not be favorable to General Otis. There is to be a conference at the White House shortly, at which the president will meet the admiral and the Philippine commission, and what is said at that conference may result in some alterations in the military policy on the Philippines.

New Orleans dispatch of Wednesday: The order has come, and yesterday Major Scobell, ranking officer of the British army squad stationed at the St. Charles hotel, received instructions from his government to purchase mules. "I am not at liberty to say how many we will buy," exclaimed Major Scobell, "but the instructions call for thousands of mules." Private advices received last night from St. Louis contain the information that this prospective order for western mules by the agents of the British war department, became known at the live stock exchange in that city during the day, and that it caused quite a little flurry. In St. Louis, it is understood, this first order calls for between 3,000 and 5,000 head of pack mules, and the telegram further advises that the contract will be closed today. There is but one interpretation to be placed upon yesterday's action, and that is that the British government believes war in the Transvaal is now inevitable. The order to go ahead and buy these mules is perhaps the best key to the South African situation up to the present hour. It means that war is fully expected. "It now looks like war," as-

sent Major Scobell, when asked for his interpretation of the instructions; "but, of course, it does not necessarily mean war, and it may yet be diverted. The action of the council last Friday in deciding to send 15,000 or more troops to the front, may result in diverting the conflict." The other officers were interviewed, and they all expressed the belief that war with the Boers was now a certainty, and that when the home department in London cabled to purchase the mules as quickly as possible, it meant war in the Transvaal.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

The trial of good looking women by male juries seems to be a failure; at least so far as Greenville county is concerned.

The lesson of 7 cents cotton this year should be to sow all available cotton land in wheat at the earliest opportunity.

Another 12,000,000 bale estimate from Brother Neill might knock the spots out of futures; but it won't affect any other spots.

Dewey arrived at Manila before he was expected for the purpose of cleaning up the Spanish ships, and he arrived at New York ahead of time for the purpose of cleaning up his own.

Seven cents comes pretty near making up for the cotton crop shortage; but it does not entirely make up for the shortage of the corn crop. It will require a still further advance for this.

A publisher of a patent outside at Timmons ville was recently put under the necessity of sending out his paper with several columns clipped from it. The patent people had run in an article that boomed the tobacco market of a rival town. This ought to be a warning to the Timmons ville man that he will do better if he will edit the paper himself.

The Greenville Times says that the time has come for the state to select a governor from the up country. There is no doubt in our minds that there is as good gubernatorial material in the up country as there is in the low country; but somehow we are unable to look upon place of residence, so long as it is in the state, as a material qualification for the office of governor. The principal requirements are brains, education and moral fitness, and a governor possessed of these is likely to give as good satisfaction to one section as another.

It is not only in South Carolina that farmers are being urged to hold their products; but also in Kansas. With reference to the enormous corn crop, Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas board of agriculture, argues as follows: "If grain speculators can make a profit on borrowed capital by holding Kansas corn piled up along the railroad tracks, too often bought below cost of production, the producers can make a better one by taking good care of all they are not compelled to let go of. The instances are few and far between where a grower has suffered loss by holding his unincumbered surplus from an unusual corn crop for at least 12 months."

We would be glad to see the present upward tendency of the cotton market continue indefinitely; but, of course, it has to reach its limit. Where the limit will be, of course nobody can tell. It may be 8 cents and it may be 9. We should prefer 10 to either of the other figures. But let us not go so fast. We are already becoming too enthusiastic and there is no telling how near we may be to the break. When the break comes, just watch! In all the history of the country, the tendency has been not to sell on a rising market. The cotton producer, as a rule, continues to believe in still higher prices until the last moment and he is slow to take advantage of the opportunity presented. This is natural, of course, and the cotton raiser is no exception. But when the market starts back, there comes a rush. People fall over each other to sell, receipts swell enormously and prices go like a ball rolling down hill. There will be a break after a while; but in our opinion, that will be a bad time to sell. If the break comes, it will very likely be only a temporary one, and no matter how severe, prices will go up again. If the farmers of the whole country could only be induced to stop selling as soon as the break occurs, there is no telling to what point prices might be raised on the present crop. But if prices do continue upward, it is look out for scissors next year. The

whole country from the Atlantic coast to Arizona will be planted in cotton, and for low prices the next crop will break all previous records.

Quite a number of newspaper men believe that the presidential bee is really buzzing in the ear of Admiral Dewey. "I guess I'll stick to the sea," is about the strongest reply the admiral has yet made to the suggestions of his possible candidacy, and many people take this to mean that he is really more than half willing. And why not? The presidency of the United States is a big thing—big enough for any citizen of this or any other country. No man could be expected to turn down such an opportunity lightly if he saw half a chance of success. The honors the admiral has received and is receiving are well calculated to make him believe that the American people are willing to make him president if he asks them to do so. His fame is firmly established on the battle of Manila, and he has nothing to lose in case of defeat. He only needs the presidency to have his fill of honor. It is easily possible for him to get the Republican nomination if he will make the effort, or rather signify his desire. As to whether he could get the Democratic nomination, we think is rather more doubtful; but that he would be a strong candidate for either party goes without saying. The American people are always unusually soft on heroes. Our best judgment, however, should tell us that while Admiral Dewey is a very good man, Mr. Bryan is much better.

The following is an editorial paragraph from the Columbia State of last Thursday morning:

"The State is a persistent believer in a very short cotton crop and a much better price. It has contended all along that there must be an advance, and its prediction has been verified, but it, like all other bulls, thinks the figures must still climb higher."—Yorkville Enquirer. They climbed 20 points higher yesterday, making an advance in 10 days of three-quarters of a cent a pound in New York. It is interesting to note that among the buyers conspicuous in that city yesterday were "well-known New Orleans and Philadelphia export houses and representatives of eastern cotton mills"—or, as another dispatch puts it, "commission houses, Europe, the south, shorts and the bull faction all bought freely." So general a concurrence of opinion that cotton will go higher is extraordinary and significant. Hold your cotton.

The State has made a slight mistake somewhere. It is either dreaming, or it has gotten the paragraph upon which it takes occasion to felicitate itself on its wise foresight from some other paper. THE ENQUIRER has said nothing of the kind. We have been studying the market all the season, as intelligently as we could, and have been giving our readers the fullest benefit of this study. We stated last Saturday when the local market reached 6½ that the prospects for 7½ were good. We have not told anybody to hold or to sell. We are not going to. We will only try to give them the facts upon which our own judgment is based, and leave holders of cotton to act upon their own discretion. But at best, it is only a guess. No individual who knew to a certainty could resist the temptation to buy or sell futures.

ROCK HILL HAPPENINGS.

Work of the K. of P.—The Colored Fair—Two Sides to All Question; But Still a Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

ROCK HILL, September 28.—Our local K. of P. lodge, Oakland No. 45, has been doing fine work under the guidance of Chancellor Commander U. C. Partlow. Besides the regular rank work, which it is almost constantly doing, it has recently made a departure from ordinary routine and has set aside one meeting night of each month for social amusement. This will occur the last meeting night (Thursday). The program this evening will be full of entertaining features. Aside from an address by the C. C., there will be music by a quartette, a solo by Miss Prince, of Norfolk; recitation by Miss Carrie Mobley. A phonograph selection will end the musical part, after which there will be a "spelling bee." The last will, no doubt, be an unusually interesting affair.

The York County Fair association, an organization of the colored people, will begin the celebration of their third annual fair today. Dr. Warner, of Charlotte, will be the orator of the occasion.

There are always two sides to a question, and I am requested by one of the parties concerned to state for the benefit of the public that there were some mistakes in the article in Wednesday's ENQUIRER concerning the cotton deal between two of our prominent men. The interview was headed, "Called the Bluff," and it was stated that the mill man seemed inclined to "renege." That gentleman tells your correspondent that he had no intention whatever of doing either. His position is this: He had 500 bales of strict middling which he bought at 5.78. In the transaction he sold 300 bales at 6.42, putting him in nearly \$900. At the time, the New York market for January was 6.50 and upon its declining to 6.44 he bought 600 bales. It will readily be seen that he is way "ahead of the game." Your correspondent merely states these points without taking a side.

CAROLINIANS IN NEW YORK.

They Have the Largest Regiment From the South.

In his dispatch to The News and Courier of Thursday, August Kohn gives the following account of the arrival of the South Carolinians in New York:

Dewey came to New York ahead of time and so did the South Carolina troops that are to participate in the great parade. The Palmetto regiment was the first to arrive here. They came in ample time and the men can tomorrow and the next day devote themselves strictly to sight-seeing. Soldiers always attract attention; but the South Carolina contingent seems to have made a decided hit. This afternoon at 1 o'clock the Charleston, Columbia, Sumter and Timmons ville companies arrived at the Twenty-third Street ferry, and Colonel Frost formed a column and marched them, headed by the Artillery band, down to 66 East Fourth street, the Carolina headquarters. The Artillery band and the Carolinians aroused much interest and applause. "Rah for Carolina!" was heard on all sides.

Two hours later the Greenville and Pelzer companies arrived and went to headquarters. The Greenville Light Infantry brought 70 men, under command of Captain Blythe and Lieutenants T. G. Davis and W. C. Benet, Jr.

The Smyth Rifles brought 35 men, under command of Captain T. T. West and Lieutenants J. Adger Smyth and E. F. Woodside.

When the South Carolina boys arrived preparations had not yet been made for the sleeping. Colonel Frost hustled to General Holley and got 340 cots and details were put to work fixing quarters. The Charleston companies are in large upper floor rooms. Captain Cogswell has his cots all bunched and under guard, and Captain Schroder has a good room for his men. One company from Columbia failed to bring blankets and their men will mostly sleep at nearby hotels, which is as cheap as buying blankets. The men can get meals anywhere in the neighborhood, not paying over a quarter for a meal in that vicinity. The headquarters are half a block east of the Bowery.

After the men had fixed up their cots and left a detail they were given permission to "see the sights," with the injunction that they behave themselves.

During the afternoon Governor McSweeney called at headquarters and was received with applause. The enthusiastic boys called on him for a speech, and after he had spoken, General Floyd made a patriotic speech, and Colonel Frost gave some advice. Lieutenant Glenn, of Columbia, has been appointed adjutant of the regiment for the parade.

South Carolina has 350 men here, which is said to be the largest contingent south of New York to be here.

Mr. Barry McCreery has been asked to act on the governor's staff.

Two of the men fell sick with indigestion and Lieutenant Colonel Pearce had them sent to Bellevue for treatment to be out in time for the parade.

The artillery band has made a great hit, and when it landed here stirred things up with "Dixie."

Colonel W. B. Wilson, who is a whole team, arranged details at the Hoffman House, where the South Carolina contingent has its headquarters; most of the governor's staff stopping with him there, five to the room.

Messrs. Cully and Reneker, of the Coast Line, are in high glee over their trip. Left Columbia 5.15 p. m., arrived in Jersey City 12.50 p. m., a splendid record. Every one in the party is in fine spirits.

New York has a Dewey fever and things are pretty crowded even for New York; but there is room for all. It is too big a place for gouging. There are a majority of the South Carolinians here like Miles P. McSweeney, the governor's 12-year-old son, who never saw such sights before.

Judge Benet as a Traveler.

Judge W. C. Benet, presiding over the First Judicial circuit, has returned to South Carolina from a visit to his family in Scotland. He is now visiting at his former home in Abbeville, and is expected to return shortly to Charleston, his judicial headquarters. An exchange contains the following concerning Judge Benet's popularity with his fellow passengers on the steamship which brought him back from Europe: "During the last passage of the Cunarder Lucania from Liverpool to New York bad weather prevailed to a considerable extent, and some of the passengers became a little disheartened and worried. Among those, however, who preserved their equanimity was Judge W. C. Benet, of South Carolina, who earned the reputation of being the most polite and obliging man on the ship. There was a young lady passenger who was awfully disappointed because she was afraid that her trip would be an uneventful one if she didn't see a whale or an iceberg or a wreck. Judge Benet heard her express her disappointment, and, adjusting a pair of powerful glasses to his keen southern eyes, took a comprehensive view of the horizon and remarked: 'I'm afraid there isn't an iceberg in the vicinity at present, but—' Here he banded his glasses to the young lady and stretched out an indicative hand— 'But if you'll look right out there about two miles off the port bow, I'll be very happy to oblige you with a whale.' Sure enough there was a big fellow going slowly along and occasionally spouting. The judge was unanimously voted a prince of good fellows, but his usual urbane and accommodating disposition met a shock when the young lady asked him to have President McKinley and Admiral Dewey meet her at the wharf. She was much disappointed when the courteous Charlestonian informed her that it was beyond his power to make connections with the nation's president and the country's hero."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. M. Grist—Has only one Corbin Dick Harrow left, and offers it for \$18.50 cash. W. H. McCorkle, Probate Judge—Gives notice that Thomas J. Glenn has applied to him for letters of administration on the estate of David J. Glenn, Sr., deceased.

W. Brown Wylie Wylie, C. C. C. Pls.—Gives notice to creditors of Elizabeth Barber, Mary I. Barber, Sarah L. Barry, Jane Barber and John A. Barry, deceased, to establish their claims before him on or before October 17, 1899. Sam. M. Grist—Returns Thanks.

John E. Carroll, Superintendent of Education for York County—Gives notice of examination of applicants to teach in the public schools of York county, to be held in the courthouse at Yorkville on Friday, October 13, beginning at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Louis Roth—Says that he will have Norfolk select oysters at his store today.

W. B. Moore & Co.—Say that 30 days ago they had 60 Champion mowers and rakes and now they have 7 mowers and 5 rakes, and say you will save money by buying now instead of waiting until next fall. The Superior drill is sold by them and they sell it on easy terms. Claim to have furniture enough to start bought for cash, can quote low prices on anything in this line. New line of blankets and counterpanes, trunks at various prices, churns, pocket knives at 25 cents, former prices 30, 40 and 50 cts., table knives and forks, paints, oils and window glass, axes, picture frames, razorine, Claus's shears, sugar, coffee and soda, collars and caskets, and Domestic sewing machines cheap.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. Jim Dickson is clerking at Mr. W. M. Kennedy's.

Miss Louise Ratchford is visiting in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Lowry Jenkins leaves today for Erskine college, Due West.

Mr. R. Latta Parish left on Wednesday for Columbia to resume his studies at the South Carolina college.

Mr. Robert Davidson, of Bethany, had his collar bone broken on Thursday by being thrown from a mule.

Miss Helen Riddle, of Zeno, is in Yorkville visiting relatives, the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. L. M. Grist.

Misses Mary and Elizabeth Winslow Hunter, are visiting in Washington, the guests of Mr. W. H. Greene and family.

Mr. Walker R. Latimer has fever and Mr. Walter Rose is clerking for Mr. Roth's during Mr. Latimer's illness.

Mr. John J. Hunter is back from the northern markets, after having purchased a handsome stock of fall and winter goods.

Mr. J. Harvey Witherspoon left Tuesday for the South Carolina college, Columbia, to complete his law studies at that institution.

Mr. J. L. (Jack) Gardner leaves today for the Citadel at Charleston. Messrs. Jeffreys and John R. Ashe, Jr., expect to leave on Monday.

Mr. S. M. Scott, of Sharon, has been quite ill since last Saturday and on Wednesday the report got out that his condition was extremely critical. He was much better on Thursday.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The cotton market, local and general, is a very interesting proposition just now, and although the cotton producers are greatly interested, it is only fair to say that the spinners, spot buyers and speculators are doing some very tall thinking about the matter.

Seven and a half cents was paid on the Yorkville market on Wednesday afternoon, and as high as 7.60 was paid on Thursday. The best price paid up to the time THE ENQUIRER went to press yesterday, so far as the reporter could learn, was 7½.

In New York on Wednesday January futures opened at 6.63 and closed at 6.82. On Thursday the opening was 6.94, the highest price that has been reached for quite a while, and the close was 6.84. The price of middling spots on Wednesday and Thursday in New York was 6½.

Yesterday was a holiday in New York on account of the Dewey reception and consequently no New York market was quoted. The markets throughout the country therefore, were more or less demoralized. The following quotation of Thursday's spots at different leading markets will be of interest:

Atlanta, steady at 6½ cents.  
New Orleans, steady at 6½ cents.  
Augusta, quiet at 6½ cents.  
Savannah, quiet at 6½ cents.  
Charleston, quiet at 6½ cents.  
Wilmington, steady at 6½ cents.  
Mobile, firm at 6½ cents.  
Memphis, steady at 6½ cents.  
Houston, easy at 6½ cents.  
Galveston, steady at 6½ cents.  
St. Louis, steady at 6 9-16 cents.  
Cincinnati, quiet at 6½ cents.  
Boston, quiet at 6½ cents.  
Baltimore, steady at 6½ cents.

The above quotations, of course, are all on an export basis. The highest prices are prevailing in the sections where there are enough cotton mills to consume most of the local crops. At Cartersville, Ga., for instance on Thursday 7½ cents was paid, and cotton was reported to be coming in very rapidly. Spartanburg, Greenville, and other mill towns in the state have paid as high as 7½; but in the lower part of the state, where there are few mills, 6½ to 7 are the ruling prices. A phone message from Rock Hill yesterday morning at 11 o'clock reported 7½ as the best price that had been paid up to that hour.

The Yorkville market was not so stiff yesterday as the day before. There seemed to be a feeling among the buyers that the price was rather higher than they could stand, and they were not especially anxious to run the figures up any more. They were paying, however, as much as was being offered anywhere else in this section.

LOCAL LAONICS.

Until January 1st, 1899.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK ENQUIRER, filled with the latest and most reliable news, will be furnished from the date of this issue until January 1, 1900, for 56 cents.

The County Commissioners.

The county board of commissioners will hold its next regular meeting on next Wednesday. There is no business of special importance in hand except the letting of contracts for furnishing supplies to the chaingang and county home during the next month. Merchants who desire to bid for these contracts should apply to the supervisor for blanks containing estimates of the supplies that will be required.

One of the Best in Town.

Abbeville Press and Banner: Rev. James Boyce drives one of the best horses in town. He bought him from Mr. W. W. Boyce, at Yorkville, and he was brought over on the railroad at a cost of \$7. He is a Kentucky horse, black.

Plenty of Partridges.

Individuals from different sections report that the partridge crop this year is very good. The hot dry weather has been quite favorable for the hatching and raising of the birds. The close season comes to an end November 1.

Gone Back to Bullock's Creek.

The chaingang is being removed this week from its late camp, on the Charlotte road, to its old camp below Blairsville. Everything is being removed from the Charlotte road, and the plant will not be returned there. It is expected that the removal will be completed today.

Salesday.

Next Monday is salesday for October. The clerk has only one auction sale to make and the sheriff has none; but all the same the occasion promises to be a busy time in Yorkville. With the price of cotton booming, new goods arriving, a large display of good horses, and other inducements, there is no reason why there should not be a large crowd of visitors in town.

The First Frost.

The first frost of the season was reported last Tuesday. It was not general; but only in spots. The only point in this county from which we have positive information of frost was near King's Mountain battle ground. The saw mill men say they saw considerable frost on the saw dust around the mill. Of course frost may have also been seen in other localities.

Sent to the Asylum.

Will Sims, the Rock Hill Negro who some time ago killed his child, and who has since become very violent, has been adjudged a lunatic through the probate court, and on Thursday night was sent to the State Hospital for the Insane. In view of the fact that the negro was charged with a felony, his removal required an order from a circuit judge. The necessary order was signed by Judge Buchanan. Chief of Police Love took Sims to Columbia.

Crescent Mill.

The "Old" Rock Hill Mill, now the Crescent, is undergoing certain repairs as rapidly as possible. The immediate work consists in renewing the boilers and building a new engine house. It is expected that the mill will be put in operation during October and as soon as possible thereafter a number of new spindles are to be added. The new company is pushing work on the mill with great energy and contemplates quite a number of improvements. All the other Rock Hill mills are now running full blast.

Through With Their Work.

The special committee of the grand jury, appointed to examine the books and papers of the county officers, concluded its labors on Thursday afternoon. As one of them remarked to the reporter: "We didn't finish; we just quit." The committee divided its work, two taking an office at a time. They worked faithfully during their stay, and although they are not disposed to give out anything in advance, it is safe to say that they found everything all right. The substance of their report will be that they have done their duty.

Death of Mrs. W. B. Love.

A correspondent sends the following from McConnellsville: "Mrs. Susan Love, wife of Senator W. B. Love, died September 22, aged 53 years, 9 months and 13 days. She leaves a mother, brother, husband, three daughters and a son to mourn her death. She was a consecrated Christian and met death calm as one going to rest. She was a member of Olivet church for 30 years. The funeral was conducted by Revs. J. B. Swann, C. Frazer and J. K. Hall. There was a large concourse of friends who sympathize with the family in their sad loss."

Molasses Mill Tragedy.

Master John Dover, the fourteen year old son of Mr. Jack Dover, of Smyrna, was accidentally killed last Tuesday morning by having his head crushed in a molasses mill. Young Dover went out and started the mill before breakfast. When his father came to his relief he began to point out some changes he had made in order to secure a better flow of juice. While so engaged, the sweep came around and caught his head against a