

Scraps and Facts.

Senator Goebel, who was shot down in Frankfort last Tuesday, has himself killed a man. His victim was Jno. Sanford, president of the Farmers and Traders' Bank, of Covington, Ky.

The report that General White has been ordered to surrender Ladysmith appears to have been premature. The city has not reached the extremity that was indicated.

The assassination of Senator Goebel was not altogether unexpected. It is stated that on last Monday, Congressman John Hendrix, a warm personal friend of Senator Goebel, said to him: "Senator, I have reason to believe that there is a plot on foot to assassinate you."

Says a Topeka, Kan., dispatch of January 27: While the Rev. C. M. Sheldon is pointing out the sins and mistakes of editors during the week in March when he is to make a "Christian" daily out of a Topeka newspaper, Editor Howe, of the Atchison Globe, desires to occupy Mr. Sheldon's pulpit here and point out the inconsistencies of the average preacher.

The British parliament met on last Tuesday. The queen's speech was devoted principally to the situation in South Africa. She deplored the bloodshed that has occurred up to this time and spoke with pride of the gallantry of her soldiers.

The situation in Kentucky suggests the possibility of Federal troops having to be sent into the state to restore order. Secretary Root is quoted as saying that no troops can or will be sent at present.

Harland Whittaker, the man who has been arrested on suspicion of having shot Senator Goebel, made this statement in the Louisville jail on Wednesday: "I did not shoot Mr. Goebel," and never thought of doing so.

An unusually sensational incident occurred in the United States senate last Wednesday. Senator Pettigrew sought to have read a resolution embodying a document written by Emilio Aguinaldo upon the Filipino insurrection and containing his version of the alleged recognition of the Filipino republic by Admiral Dewey.

anger and the scene is described as most remarkable. Pettigrew said he would not attempt to reply to personal attacks upon himself; but he claimed that he yielded to no man in his devotion to his country or the flag.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

There was a proposition in the senate the other day to establish a fertilizer factory in the penitentiary in order that fertilizers might be sold to the farmers at cost.

ONLY SIMPLE JUSTICE.

There has been under discussion in the general assembly for the past week or ten days, a proposition looking to an amendment of the constitution so as to allow certain towns and cities of the state to increase their bonded indebtedness beyond the limit of 8 per cent.

But while the general assembly is not able to give relief to all of the towns named except by allowing the people to vote on the desired constitutional amendment, we beg to call attention to the fact that it alone can afford a great deal of relief to the city of Rock Hill, and affording this relief, at the same time perform a graceful act of justice.

Perhaps there may be those who will differ with us; but in our opinion, the act which submitted the location of Winthrop college to competitive bidding was wrong in principle, and under this act was perpetrated an injustice that will remain to the discredit of the state until the general assembly sees proper to make amends.

The offer of the state was made in absolutely good faith, and the bids that were submitted for the location were likewise made in good faith. Rock Hill, with \$60,000 of bonds and \$10,000 or \$15,000 of other values, was the winner of the competition and secured the prize.

the situation is not creditable to the state.

In spite of the claim that the competition was fair, it was not fair or even just. Whatever may have been the motives of the city of Rock Hill in making such a heavy donation to secure the establishment of the school, that city today is bearing, for the benefit of the whole state, a burden that is far out of proportion to its just share.

And for the state now to assume this debt would be no injustice to the other enterprising cities—Chester and Spartanburg—which entered the original competition. Neither would there be any injury. As already pointed out, the competition was unquestionably in the best of good faith.

SHOT BY AN ASSASSIN.

Kentucky's Election Contest Develops Troublesome Times in Frankfort.

The long-sustained political tension in Kentucky, occasioned by the contest over the recent gubernatorial election between Taylor, Republican, and Goebel, Democrat, culminated last Tuesday morning in a desperate and probably successful attempt to assassinate Mr. Goebel.

The political situation in Kentucky has been developing in acuteness for the past two years. William E. Goebel, now only 44 years of age, is generally considered as the disturbing factor. He is the most prominent Democratic leader in the state, and has been called a dictator.

The Goebel law provides for the appointment of a state board of election commissioners, to consist of three men to hold office for four years. The commissioners are appointed by the legislature, and are of the same political complexion as that body.

In the last election, Mr. Goebel posed as the regular Democratic candidate for governor. He was opposed by John Young Brown, Independent Democrat, and W. S. Taylor, Republican.

The matter has been under consideration during the past ten days. The legislature, being Democratic, was naturally expected to declare in favor of Goebel.

Accompanied by Colonel Jack Chinn, a well-known Kentucky free-eater, and Warden Eph Lillard, of the Frankfort penitentiary, Mr. Goebel was proceeding through the snow Tuesday morning to the capitol.

As soon as he recovered himself, Colonel Jack Chin remarked: "Goebel, have they killed you?"

Mr. Goebel was at once removed to the office of a physician, and upon examination it was found that the bullet, which was of 32-calibre, had passed through a lung.

told of his condition and advised to make a statement. He said:

"I want all my friends to know that I do not want them to engage in any heated political discussion over this affair. I do not want them to do mob violence. I am suffering greatly. Tell them to obey the law. This is all."

The news of the assassination, of course, produced intense excitement and a general riot was narrowly averted among the thousands of armed men in the city.

As soon as it could get together, the legislative committee declared the election of Goebel as governor. In the meantime, Governor Taylor, declared that a state of insurrection existed in Kentucky, especially in Frankfort, and under authority vested in him by the constitution adjourned the legislature to re-convene at London, Laurel county, on February 6.

While Governor Taylor was following up the Democrats with the militia to prevent a meeting, the legislative committee that had been charged with the matter, prepared its report, declaring the election of Goebel as governor, and during Wednesday night, Chief Justice Hazelrigg, of the court of appeals, administered the oath of office to Goebel as governor, and J. C. W. Beckham as lieutenant-governor.

At 2 a. m., yesterday, (Friday,) Governor Goebel was still alive; but five physicians considered recovery impossible. Only one thought there was the least hope.

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Railroad Rumor.

A Raleigh dispatch of January 30 to the Washington Post, says it is rumored that the Carolina and North-Western railroad, formerly the Chester and Lenoir, has passed under the control of the Southern.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.—Dispatches published yesterday from South Africa contained conflicting statements. One of the London newspapers had a dispatch to the effect that General Buller had again crossed the Tugela river in three places, and that fighting was in progress.

Doubtful Resigns.

Having had his election to the position of state liquor commissioner duly confirmed by the senate, by a vote of 19 to 16, Mr. J. B. Douthit has tendered his resignation to the state board.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Kerr-Kimball Live Stock Co.—Say that they will have another load of horses and mules at their stables in Yorkville on Monday, Tuesday for February.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. M. J. Wallace, of Smyrna, has fever.

Miss Hulda McNeel is visiting in Columbia this week.

Dr. Paul T. Gordon has returned to his home at Eagle Lake, Texas.

Mr. John Castles, son of Mr. E. B. Castles, of Smyrna, has been down with typhoid fever for several weeks.

Mr. W. F. Marshall has completed a trip on the road and will devote his time during the next few months to his merchandise brokerage business.

Miss Mary Foster, of Marion, Ala., arrived in Yorkville on last Monday night on a visit to relatives and friends and is the guest of Miss Daisy Williams and Miss Bessie Barron.

A letter from Mrs. M. J. Clark announces the safe arrival of herself and daughter, Mrs. S. W. Fain, at St. Petersburg, Fla.

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Pursuant to the published call, a meeting of the trustees of the public schools of York county was held in the office of Superintendent of Education Carroll last Wednesday, and notwithstanding the bitter cold weather, quite a number of trustees from all parts of the county were in attendance.

E. W. Pursley, Jos. A. Smith, J. L. Moss, T. A. Gwin, J. E. Bankhead, J. F. Ashe, P. M. Burris, C. S. Wilson, W. T. Smarr, J. W. Quinn, J. R. Hogue, R. W. Whitesides, J. P. Boyd, R. M. Whitesides, S. E. McFadden, J. B. Scott, F. D. Davidson, C. H. Smith, J. J. Miller, R. M. Anderson, W. E. Good, E. M. Adams, T. J. Patrick, J. D. Brandon, J. M. Bigger.

The meeting was organized by the selection of Superintendent of Education Carroll as chairman and Mr. Robert W. Whitesides as secretary, after which Mr. Carroll explained that his object in calling the trustees together was to distribute among them a new blank record book recently prepared by the state superintendent of education to facilitate the keeping of the school statistics by the teachers of the public schools and to systematize the keeping of accounts by the trustees.

Mr. Carroll called attention to the regulation which requires trustees to transact all their business in regular meetings instead of through individuals, and urged the importance of invariably signing pay warrants in ink instead of with pencil.

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"Do pupils derive any benefit from a two months' school during July and August?" Mr. Joe A. Smith argued the affirmative of the proposition.

Another question was, "Should there be set aside from the school fund a small sum annually with which to compensate trustees for their services?" The expressions on this subject was quite general, and the conclusion reached was to the effect that a man who would not serve as trustee without compensation, was not fit to serve at all; but still, when some special service makes onerous demands upon the time of a trustee for something like a whole day, it is nothing but right that such trustee should have fair compensation.

"Are you in favor of helping to pay the expenses of teachers in attendance upon summer schools?" This question was answered about as follows: "We are not in favor of obligating ourselves to help pay expenses of teachers attending summer schools, principally for the reason that such teachers, after getting the benefit of the summer schools at the expense of the district, might take employment in another district. We endorse the summer school idea, however, for we believe it to be a good thing, and in fixing the salary of a teacher we are disposed to take previous attendance on the summer school into due consideration. The vote on this question, with the modification indicated, was unanimous."

Asked as to "What they thought of a proposition to make the term of the superintendent of education four years instead of two?" the trustees, by a vote of 10 to 8, expressed themselves as opposed to any change. The only argument offered in the discussion was that under the present arrangement a good superintendent of education may be retained in office, while a poor one is kept within easy reach for removal.

Mr. Miller asked for a statement of the law with reference to the right of the children of one school district attending school in another school district, and Mr. Carroll gave it about as follows: "The law presumes that children will attend school in the districts in which they reside. They are not allowed to cross school district lines except by the express consent of the trustees of both districts interested. If a board of trustees serves me with a list of pupils belonging in one school district but attending school in another, and protests against the enrollment of these pupils to the credit of the adjoining district, then I must be governed by the protest. Trustees have a right to prevent pupils from coming into their districts from outside districts, and it is pretty safe to say that there are few instances where children living in one district are welcome to attend school in another unless their attendance is accompanied by their per capita."

The question of asking the state board of education to restore Webster's Blue Back speller to the list of books authorized for use in the common schools developed some discussion, and a resolution to that effect was adopted by a vote of 12 to 5.

There being no further business, on motion of Mr. R. W. Whitesides, the meeting adjourned.

TURNING ON THE LIGHT.

After a hard day's work Wednesday with a special view to gratifying the desires of those electric light customers who were anxious to get a practical demonstration of the quality of the illumination they were to expect from their incandescent lamps, Electrician Duval succeeded in getting things in readiness for turning on the current Wednesday night.

The effect was literally "electrical." Although the initial illumination came before daylight had departed, every customer realized on the instant that the lights were of superior quality—full 16 candle power—and equal to any they had ever seen anywhere.

As darkness came on this opinion was fully confirmed, and now there is not a single doubt in the town except maybe, those who, unaware of the capacity of the dynamo that furnishes the current, fear that when all the public and private lights to be contracted for are on, they will necessarily be less brilliant.

But from the assurances of those best acquainted with the capacity of Mr. McClain's plant, it seems that this is a question about which there should be no worry until it actually develops.

The reporter made a round of the lights burning Wednesday night to see what they looked like. He found a great many other people doing the same thing, and was, consequently, at no loss for assistance in observing the general effects of the innovation.

It was only the buildings on that section of Congress street from the Liberty street crossing to THE ENQUIRER office, that were included in the illumination. This was as far as the wiring had proceeded up to that time; but there was a sufficient variety of conditions to make a satisfactory showing.

The most brilliant effect was to be noted in the big storeroom of the Ganson Dry Goods company. In this room there are 26 incandescent lights, all burning brilliantly.

Distributed as the lamps are down four counters and over the clothing department in the rear end, it is no exaggeration to say that there is now more light in the room at night than there is in daytime. Those who will now make the comparison will find the difference decidedly in favor of the night.

It is about the same in the storeroom of Mr. H. C. Strauss across the way. The room is not so large, nor are the lights so close together; but still the effect is most satisfactory. Night shoppers may now examine goods in any part of the store with as much confidence as in daytime.

The York Drug Store and Mr. T. W. Speck, the jeweler, have gone in for novelties the first thing. Mr. Speck has caused a pink light to be placed in each of his show windows, and Dr. Hanahan has one of the same kind at the entrance to the drug store. These