

Scraps and Facts.

A remarkable action at law has been commenced in Kansas, where Mrs. Catherine Smith is suing the city of Columbus for \$15,000 damages on the ground that through the neglect of the proper authorities to enforce the prohibition law, her husband had become a habitual drunkard.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, on last Friday, introduced a free silver substitute for the pending currency bill. The substitute provides that "from and after the passage of this act, the mints of the United States shall be open to the coining of silver and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 413 1-2 grains troy, of standard silver 9-10 fine, as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal tender quality of gold."

A Frankfort, Ky., dispatch of last Friday says: "The authorities expect to obtain important evidence regarding the assassination of Governor Goebel from Silas Jones, who was arrested this morning. Jones has already made a partial confession. He declares that he personally knows nothing of the crime; but says that Harland Whittaker, who was arrested immediately after the shooting, while running from the executive building, from which the shots were fired, knows a great deal about the crime. It is believed that Jones gave more information than that regarding Whittaker and what he told the police may lead to further arrests in the neighborhood of Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky."

After a long and tedious trial, extending over several weeks, the New York jury, in the case of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams by poison on December 28, 1898, on last Saturday returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. It was not claimed that the defendant tried to kill Mrs. Adams; but that he sent it to kill one Harry Cornish and Mrs. Adams got it by mistake. The trial was a very deliberate and expensive affair, costing over \$200,000. Public sentiment is said to be very strongly with the prisoner, who is a son of General Molineux, a prominent and wealthy New Yorker. After the verdict, the judge adjourned court until February 16, at which time there will be a motion for a new trial.

Henry Watterson, in his leading editorial in The Courier-Journal on the death of Goebel, says: "If William Goebel had survived these tragical times nothing could have stood in the way of his going to the head of the people's column for physical and moral emancipation from the brute power of money. His death unites the Democrats of the United States. All of us, from Maine to Texas, from New York to California, will dip our handkerchiefs in his blood, sworn to fight the fight out on that line if it takes the whole of the coming century. That is all that we can do for him now; but, standing over the grave of this brave and pure young spirit—maligned beyond recall, hounded to that grave by men who knew better—this we can pledge ourselves to do. The grief of Goebel's taking off is domestic. The issue is national."

The strange story comes from Rome that the seven-branched candlestick of the temple at Jerusalem has been discovered in that city by workmen who are occupied in laying in the foundations for the Cavour bridge. The sacred utensil was found buried in the mud of the river. The correspondent adds: "The candlestick, which is still in a remarkably good state of preservation, is made of bronze. It answers precisely in form and appearance to the celebrated seven-forked candelabrum of the Jews which Titus, the Roman general and emperor, after the destruction of Jerusalem, brought to Rome. A facsimile copy of this candlestick is to be seen upon the triumphal arch of Titus in the vicinity of Forum Romanum. But how or in what extraordinary manner this wonderful ornament of the Holy City's temple got to be imbedded at the bottom of the Tiber, remains at present an unsolved mystery."

Congressman Talbert, of South Carolina, has been giving the pension grabbers trouble about private pension bills. Under the rules, private pension bills have the right of way at Friday night sessions. In fact these sessions are generally given over to private pension legislation. As a consequence, members who are not interested in such legislation generally absent themselves for the purpose of having a good time. For several years past, in pursuance of an understanding with his colleagues, Congressman Talbert has made it his business to attend these Friday night sessions, and whenever he found the house without a quorum, he would demand a roll call. Last Friday night week, those interested in private pension bills, sought to do business without a quorum. Mr. Talbert demanded a roll call and broke up the meeting. The result was that on last Friday night there was a full attendance. While private bills were being passed one after another, Mr. Talbert tried to get the recognition of the chair; but the chair ignored him for several minutes, making Mr. Talbert very angry. Mr. Talbert merely wanted to explain that his position had been vindicated in the restoration of constitutional methods, and he suggested that thereafter night sessions be discontinued and that one day be set aside each month for pension legislation.

W. E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, writes in his paper as follows: "The change that has come over Senator Tillman was never so apparent as when he delivered his speech in the senate Monday. Formerly when he took the floor he used to rave and rant in the most reckless manner, without regard to facts or syntax. He would plunge up and down the aisles of the senate shaking his head and his fists

and using the most intemperate language, like a stump speaker at a ward meeting. Monday he was as decorous as any man on the floor. Three or four times he reapsed into his old style of oratory; but he had carefully prepared his remarks, had the manuscript before him and spoke in a deliberate and dignified manner, being careful of his statements and correct in his language. His pitchfork has been put away. He is no longer the uncouth countryman that came into the senate four years ago; but is rapidly undergoing a transformation, and before he retires from public life will become a typical American gentleman. Down at Charleston last New Year's day, in a public speech, Mr. Depew declared that the Gridiron club "had civilized Tillman," and that remark suggested a little "skit" at his expense at the dinner last Saturday night. One of the members of the club pronounced a mock eulogy upon Mr. Tillman, declared that Mr. Depew's remark was true, and raised a Gridiron flag over Mr. Tillman's head with dire threats upon anyone who should haul it down. Senator Tillman accepted the satire with his usual good nature, and made a witty response, in which he admitted that his pitchfork had been laid away; but was still within reach whenever it was needed."

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1900.

Speaker Frank B. Gary and Senator S. G. Mayfield are mentioned among the new gubernatorial candidates.

Hon. W. J. Bryan has accepted an invitation to address the South Carolina general assembly and others who might want to hear him, in the hall of the house of representatives tomorrow, Thursday. The arrangement was not completed until last Sunday; but it is understood that there will be present a great crowd of people from all parts of the state.

We are not disposed to urge the slightest objection against that \$100,000 appropriation for the common schools of the state; but really we would have been better pleased if the house had seen fit to do something for the roads. If nothing else were deemed practicable, it would have at least been well to pass an act that would enable townships to vote bonds for road purposes.

In regard to the "extension" of Clemson and Winthrop colleges, the Greenville News argues: "It is no part of the state government to develop local industries or promote local interests." Are Clemson and Winthrop local "industries"? Are the interests they serve local to Pendleton and Rock Hill? What are you talking about.—News and Courier.

An unequivocal, logical answer to the questions asked by The News and Courier, will be accepted by THE ENQUIRER as a final settlement of its contention as to the justice of the assumption by the state of the debt that Rock Hill incurred on account of Winthrop.

The alleged probability of the appointment of Senator McLaurin as a member of the new Philippine commission and the assumed certainty of Senator McLaurin's acceptance, has not only set the tongues of the unfriendly newspapers to wagging; but it has created tremendous excitement among the people who feel how well they can fill the seat that would be left vacant in the senate. We have no difficulty in understanding why the president might wish to tender such an appointment to Senator McLaurin, and notwithstanding the fact that the prospective tenure would be short, with a salary no better than that of a senator, we can believe that Senator McLaurin would accept, provided he felt acceptance to be his duty. But really would it not be better for the newspapers and the politicians to wait on the action of the president and of Senator McLaurin before they become unduly excited?

We assure the Rock Hill Herald that there is not the least bit of unfriendliness in this town towards Rock Hill. Our editorial endeavored to show that when Rock Hill bid a certain amount for the location of Winthrop college and got it, that she ought to pay the amount promised. Since the Rock Hill Herald takes the same view of the case and it seems that THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER was talking without consultation with the Rock Hill people, we most cheerfully acquit the Rock Hill people and express the regret that we should have imagined that THE ENQUIRER, published in the same county, represented those people.—Spartanburg Herald.

This is presumably in answer to an editorial from the Rock Hill Herald defending the people of Rock Hill from the unwarranted charge of the Spartanburg Herald to the effect that the Rock Hill people inspired THE ENQUIRER's claim of the justice of the assumption by the state of the \$60,000 indebtedness that the people of Rock Hill are carrying for the benefit of the state. Had THE ENQUIRER failed in the outset to explain that the people of Rock Hill were in no sense responsible for its suggestion, the two Herald's would have been in a measure justified in their entirely irrelevant contention. At least, they would have stood a show of being able to erect a reasonably plausible structure for presumptive bad faith on the part of

somebody. As it is, neither paper has attempted to touch our argument on its merits, and we respectfully beg leave to let the matter drop against such time as there will develop sufficient breadth, liberality and sense of equity to warrant the consideration of the case without regard to local prejudices, etc. In our opinion the time will come when even the Spartanburg Herald will cease to harbor resentment against Rock Hill on account of Winthrop.

Close readers of the numerous speeches that are being made in the house and senate on the Philippine question, are having no difficulty in finding every possible argument that they might desire on either side of the case. But, after all, it seems that there is very little that is new in any of the arguments. The whole question was thoroughly threshed over on the questions of purchasing Florida, Louisiana and Alaska, and in the acquisition of California, Arizona, New Mexico, etc., by conquest. The opponents to the acquisition of the Philippines have been challenged to urge a single argument against that already consummated undertaking that was not previously urged against some portion of the other territory mentioned, while it was not still too late to influence the final result. This new argument has not yet developed. But even if such an argument were possible, it would be of no practical use now. The Philippines have been acquired both by purchase and by conquest, and the question now is what is to be done with them? How are they to be governed?

Although in some respects the adopted amendments to the dispensary law have the same practical effect as would have resulted from the Winkler bill, they are not nearly so objectionable. While, from its very wording, the Winkler bill was obviously intended to coerce the establishment of dispensaries in prohibition counties, the law as it now stands is more equitable. The state proposes to give to the counties maintaining dispensaries all the profits from the business except 10 per cent. This to be retained by the state for the purpose of paying expenses and enforcing the law. The balance of the profit will go with the dispensaries, and if there is any left after paying extra coat and poorhouse expenses, it may be used for educational and other purposes. There is no harm in this; but we are indeed glad that the general assembly has not been willing to perpetrate Mr. Winkler's proposed outrage whereby it would have been possible for an administration to so burden a prohibition county with the support of constables, as to force it to accept a dispensary as the only means of relief.

PROPER CULTIVATION. Although the seasons of last year were particularly unfavorable for agricultural work—too wet in the spring and too dry the balance of the year—we have it on the opinion of many leading farmers that the generally poor crop yields are attributable in as large a measure to improper cultivation as to the drought.

Under the conditions existing throughout last spring, we would not be understood as implying blame upon those farmers who did not make fairly good crops. In many cases, in fact in most cases, proper preparation and cultivation of all the land it was necessary to work, or it was though necessary to work, was impossible; but at the same time the record of the operations teaches certain lessons which ought not to be altogether forgotten.

While it may not be a fact that all those farmers who took the greatest pains last year, notwithstanding the unfavorable seasons, in the preparation of their crops were fully repaid for their work, it is a fact that some of them realized much better returns than others who were not so thorough; and except where the result can be accounted for in other ways, it is a fact that few of those farmers who ran the risk of imperfect preparation and cultivation were repaid for what they did in the same proportion as those who were more thorough. It is not necessary, probably, to mention names, or localities; but we have the information that would enable us to point out isolated instances of good crops in neighborhoods where unusually poor crops were the rule, and under conditions where the lay of the land and character of the soil are the same. Upon special inquiry into these cases we are induced to believe that the superior results were achieved principally through the pursuance of more thorough methods of cultivation.

There is a growing belief in this country—that belief is strongest with the most intelligent and progressive of our farmers—that heretofore, farm work has not been thorough enough to be profitable. There has been too much of a disposition to try to cultivate more land than can be cultivated properly. There has been too much shallow scratching of the ground and not enough deep pulverization of the soil. There have been too few advocates of the idea that a few acres worked thoroughly will yield more profit than many acres worked superficially. To use a rather trite, but none the less expressive simile, there are too many people who are disposed to bite off more than they can chew. As to whether this season is going to be more favorable for thorough operations than was last season, remains to

be seen. The weather does not seem to be governed by precedent, and there is no way of predicting; but if conditions are favorable, it is to be hoped that the farmers will not make the same mistake they made last year. There will be as much danger this season as there was last season. Then, on account of the continued rains up till planting time, the situation presented every inducement for the ill-considered rush that followed. That seemed to be a case of necessity. In the coming season, provided it be a good one, the disposition will likely be to make up for last year's disaster with a single crop. This cannot be done, and attempts in this direction will only meet with results more or less similar to those of last year.

The safest motto for every farmer just now is rigid economy and as much thorough work as is possible.

FOR THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

General Assembly Makes a Direct Appropriation of \$100,000.

The house, on last Friday, voted to make a direct appropriation of \$100,000 for the common schools of the state, and to be apportioned as the three-mill tax is apportioned.

This action seems to have been the result of a bluff and to have been taken without due consideration. The idea was proposed, discussed and tacked on to the appropriation bill within less than one hour of time.

The college appropriations were under consideration. The opponents to such heavy appropriations for the different colleges were making their usual argument about "everything for the higher institutions and such niggardly support of the common schools." One of the friends of the higher institutions asked of the opposition, in a bantering tone, "What do you want?" and Mr. C. E. Robinson proposed an appropriation of \$100,000 for the common schools.

The higher institution friends at once indicated their acquiescence. Then the common school members proposed \$200,000 and \$300,000. The college members indicated that they would support either one of these propositions. The common school members were satisfied with the \$100,000 proposition and so it went. The appropriation was carried by a vote of 77 to 32.

The college section of the appropriation bill, as passed during the day, was as follows:

Section 3. (1) That the following sums, if so much as necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to meet the expenses of the South Carolina University, namely:

(2) For the support of the schools in the South Carolina college, in Columbia, \$27,000; for all purposes, including ordinary repairs, general expenses, improving of buildings and sanitary arrangements, and the library and salary of librarian; to be paid upon the application of the board of trustees on the warrant of the comptroller general: Provided, that suitable courses of study are provided in said institutions for the deserving of both sexes; Provided, further, that nothing contained herein shall interfere with the students of the normal department.

Winthrop Normal College—For the support of Winthrop Normal and Industrial college, of South Carolina, including running expenses, equipment and permanent improvements, \$38,000; that the sum of \$5,450, if and as necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the scholarships provided by law for the Winthrop Normal college of South Carolina.

South Carolina Military Academy—For the support of the beneficiary cadets of the South Carolina Military Academy, \$20,000; for repairs, equipment and library, \$9,250; for deficiency, as shown by report of board of visitors, \$6,350, to be paid on the warrant of the comptroller general, issued upon the requisition of the chairman of the board of visitors of said academy.

The Colored State Industrial, Normal and Mechanical College—For the Colored State Industrial, Normal and Mechanical college, at Orangeburg, for the maintenance, new buildings and equipment, \$8,000, to be paid on the application of the board of trustees on the warrant of the comptroller general.

All of the York members, except Mr. Epps, whose vote is not recorded, voted for the \$100,000 appropriation for the common schools. It was stated on the floor of the house during the debate, that a one-mill levy will raise \$176,000. For \$100,000 then, slightly more than one-half a mill will be required.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Begins to Look as if the British Campaign Is a Failure.

Stories from South Africa during the latter part of last week indicated a third advance by General Buller on Ladysmith. At first it appeared that the British were meeting with rather better success than on previous occasions, and then came news of another retirement to the south of Tugela indicating the failure of the last attempt. So soon as it was known that General Buller had withdrawn his forces from his last attack, the story was circulated that, after all, this attempt was merely a feint intended to engage the attention of the Boers while General Roberts completed his arrangements for his proposed advance on Bloemfontein. But now this theory is denied. It is claimed that General Buller ran upon the same difficulties as on previous occasions—too much Boer resistance—and he retired because he could not proceed.

The most recent dispatches state that General Buller, with a force of some 6,000 men, is advancing to the southward for the purpose of pushing aggressive operations against General Buller. These dispatches may easily be true; but that is a matter for further development. South African papers arriving in London contain news that has not heretofore been allowed to go by telegraph. It is to the effect that the beleaguered inhabitants of Kimberly are

reduced to horseflesh as their principal diet, and that many women and children are slowly dying of starvation.

Although the relief of Ladysmith and Kimberly has heretofore been the direct object of the British advance, there is now a pretty well settled conviction that much valuable time has been wasted in the attempt. Lord Roberts seems to be of opinion that nothing practical is to be accomplished at present except by the invasion of the Orange Free State, and that a successful invasion will do more than anything else to relieve the beleaguered towns.

Reports from London indicate that the British public has gotten pretty well accustomed to disappointment, and is now doggedly but hopefully waiting for a change in the tide of success.

WORK OF LAST WEEK.

Review of Proceedings of the House and Senate up to Tuesday Night.

The Columbia State, Monday.

As the session draws to a close, the results of nearly five weeks of work becomes more evident. There are now a number of measures which have passed both houses and are ready for ratification; but the calendars are still very full. The senate calendar contains a number of second reading bills, although most of them are house bills; but if the senate amends or delays them, few will become laws.

The last week has been characterized by the careful if somewhat lengthy consideration of many important matters in the senate. The always absorbing topic of political interest in South Carolina is the dispensary. The senate agreed to all the house amendments and the bill becomes a law in 10 days after approval by the governor. The only amendment to which objection was made in the senate was that fixing 10 per cent. as the state's profits on sales to county dispensaries above cost of the whisky. This reduces the profit of the state on the wholesale business, and consequently cuts down the dispensary school fund. Senator Gruber said it "means cheap whisky at the expense of the common schools." But there is another side to the question.

The counties and towns which have dispensaries will get a larger share of the profits under the new bill, the money to go into the general county funds, which may result in decreasing the county levy. This will have the effect of enhancing the financial benefits which the counties and towns receive from the dispensary; may make them more anxious to have the dispensaries, more willing to enforce the law through the town and county officers as the bill provides, and viewing it politically it may diminish opposition to the dispensary, and thus prove a good strategic move on the part of the dispensary forces. Be that as it may, there is still another view. There has been some complaint that counties having no dispensaries come in for a large share of the profits with which to keep up their schools. The reduction of the state's profits will change this somewhat. But notwithstanding these considerations, several senators who opposed the 10 per cent. clause, voted for the house amendments on the ground that if the senate refused to concur in them, the bill might be killed and the present state of affairs continued.

The senate receded from its amendments to the Coughman separate coach bill so that the bill, within 60 days after approval, become law, and the railroads will have to provide all trains with a coach of equal accommodations for each race; the uniform fare to be 3 cents per mile, with no second-class car nor second class rate. This is similar to the Georgia law. The senate passed the house bill to erect a monument on Chickamauga battlefield to the memory of the South Carolina soldiers who fought in that battle. The appropriation is only \$10,000.

The marriage license bill was summarily killed, there being no debate when the final vote was taken.

Mr. C. P. Sanders's insurance bill and his oil inspection bill, both of which passed the house, were defeated in the senate.

The biennial sessions measure is still pending and it is doubtful if it can secure the necessary two-thirds vote in the senate, though it ran the gauntlet in the house. Senator Livingston's bill giving the counties preference in hiring convicts when the bids are same, was substituted for the house bill on the same subject and is now on the calendar.

The senate has passed and sent to the house three measures of some importance. The first is the bill to complete the statehouse at an appropriation of \$50,000 a year for three years, which the comptroller says will not raise the levy on the present basis of returns. The second is the bill to provide for the separation of young convicts in the penitentiary from the old and the white boys from the black. This measure has developed talk about the unfortunate state of affairs at the penitentiary in regard to quarters for the prisoners. The third measure, over which there was a hard fight in the senate, is the bill to provide for the licensing of homeopathic physicians.

The senate killed a number of bills, perhaps the most important being that of Senator Ragsdale to require an inspection of cotton seed meal sold for feed stuff and to lay a tax upon this product. The sentiment of the senate is for adjournment on Friday or Saturday, but a few think the session will have to run over into next week even if the members stay without pay. The appropriations are yet to be considered by the senate, and this will take some time, as the senate never acts hastily; but it is possible that after disposing of these absolutely necessary measures, the senate will ask for adjournment within the forty days, though it is yet unsettled whether this is a limited or an unlimited session.

Assault and Battery With Intent to Kill. Aaron Jones, a Rock Hill barber, was committed to jail Monday on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. He shot a Negro woman in Rock Hill last Sunday afternoon.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. C. Strauss—Tells you that his 20 per cent. discount sale closes on Saturday, February 17, and says you should act at once. He has overcoats from \$1.00 up, and men's suits from \$2.75 up. J. M. Whitesides, D. M. Hall, J. B. Neill and others—Give notice to the farmers of York county that there will be a meeting held in the court house on the 19th inst., in reference to the price of commercial fertilizers.

Captain W. B. Moore, Commanding Jasper Light Infantry—Gives notice to the members of the company of an election of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and two majors for the First Regiment, S. C. V. I. Election to be held at W. B. Moore & Co.'s store.

W. B. Moore & Co., "The Everything Store"—Offer bargains in lamps and say that others can't touch their prices on ingrain carpets and art squares. They call attention to a new line of books which they have just received.

Whisnaut, Gaston, President—Hickory Grove, S. C.—Notice of the re-organization of the firm of Whisnaut & Castles by the admission of W. M. Whitesides and J. E. Whitesides.

W. H. Harkin, Guthrieville, S. C.—Has a limited supply of African limes cotton seed for sale and quotes prices.

Thos. W. Speck, Jeweler and Optician—Wants you to come and see his line of ladies' silk umbrellas. Also speaks of his decorated lamps, chandeliers, bric-a-brac, cut glass, cuff buttons, belt buckles, spectacles and regatta rings. Lowrance, Williams & Co.—Talk about Dorthy canned corn, extra quality jelly, white peas and beans, onion sets, cucumbers and dried apples.

City Barber Shop—W. H. Adams, Proprietor—Shaving and hair cutting by experienced barbers. Dull razors sharpened and French material used in shampooing.

W. C. Bawel, Presiding Judge of the Fifth Circuit—Prints an order appointing B. N. Moore temporary receiver of the Ganson Dry Goods Company, and restraining creditors from interfering with the company.

ABOUT PEOPLE. Mr. H. C. Strauss is in Charleston on business. Dr. Paul T. Gordon left for his home in Eagle Lake, Texas, last Monday night.

Mr. M. F. Jones, of the Ganson Dry Goods Company, left for New York on Monday. Mrs. E. A. Crawford returned last Saturday from a few days' visit to relatives and friends at Hickory Grove.

Miss Ennice McConnell, who recently graduated from the W. P. Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pa., with high honor, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McConnell, in Yorkville.

Thos. F. McDow, Esq., came up from Columbia last Saturday and returned on Monday. He thought that the general assembly would likely adjourn about the end of this week, though it may not be able to adjourn before next week.

Congressman Finley arrived in Yorkville from Washington last Monday on private business. He expected to remain only a few days. The reporter had only a short talk with him. He expressed himself, however, as being very confident that the Democrats are going to sweep the country this year on the anti-imperialism issue.

Mr. R. W. Edwards has removed from Newport to Gastonia, where, in partnership with his brother, he will engage in merchandising. Mr. Edwards is a most excellent young man; bright enough to make his way anywhere, and with all the stamina that is necessary to hold the good opinions which we predict he will quickly gain.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

Good cotton is worth 8.25 on this market. March futures opened at 8.42 in New York yesterday. This is the highest point since 1895.

The Ladies' Aid society of Trinity church gives notice of another entertainment on next Friday night. An elaborate programme has been prepared at great pains, and the occasion promises to be most enjoyable. But, however elaborate the other features of the programme, it is now pretty generally realized by those who have been attending heretofore, that the delightful social features, which take precedence over all else, is not the least attraction.

As to how the big stock of the Ganson Dry Goods Company will be disposed of in the event President Jones is not successful in his efforts to satisfy the creditors otherwise, has not yet developed. The reporter has heard expressions as to the preference of some of the creditors, and these are to the effect that it would be better to dispose of the stock by wholesale. This is a matter, however, that will be carefully considered by those in charge before a decision is arrived at.

The announcement of the appointment by Governor McSweeney of W. W. Lewis, Esq., Dr. A. Y. Cartwright and Mr. J. M. Starr as assessors for the town of Yorkville, was published last Saturday. Mr. Lewis will not accept on the ground that he is disqualified on account of the constitutional prohibition against the holding of two offices. Mr. Starr declines the position because he does not feel justified in accepting it for business reasons. Dr. Cartwright has not yet received notice of his appointment, the notice apparently having gone astray. He has not said whether or not he would accept.

ANOTHER RECEIVERSHIP. Last week was recorded the failure of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Rock Hill, and this week we have to record the failure of the big Ganson Dry Goods Company, of Yorkville. Under an order signed by Judge Benet, at Camden, last Saturday, the affairs of this last named concern were put in charge of Mr. B. N. Moore as temporary receiver.

The failure of the Ganson Dry Goods Company is due primarily to the crop failure of last fall, reduced cash sales and poor collections. This is from the best information obtainable; but the

crisis was precipitated by the failure of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank. So it appears from such facts that the reporter has been able to gather through the most diligent effort. The complaint upon which the receivership order was signed was made by the Charlotte Clothing Company, through Thomas F. McDow, Esq., attorney, and immediately upon the filing of the papers in this case, Major James F. Hart, representing the receiver of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank and other claimants, served notice on Temporary Receiver Moore, to appear before Judge Gage, at Chester, tomorrow—Thursday—to show cause why a co-receiver should not be appointed. Afterward, a new notice was served, fixing the return date on Friday and indicating a direct application for the appointment of a receiver the same as if there had been no previous proceedings. It will be, therefore, several days yet, probably, before the exact status of the receivership is settled.

The reporter called upon Mr. M. F. Jones, president of the Ganson Dry Goods Company, on Monday to see whether he had anything to give out in connection with the receivership proceedings. Mr. Jones replied that his business was in the hands of the court, and although he was still doing what he could to get its affairs straightened out, he did not feel warranted in making any statement. It would be better, he thought, to leave all statements to the receiver, as the representative of the court.

Mr. Moore, the temporary receiver, did not care to say anything at this time. In view of the notices that had been served upon him, looking to the appointment of a co-receiver, etc., he thought it would be better for him to await developments.

There are, of course, numerous rumors afloat as to liabilities and assets of the Ganson Dry Goods Company; but none of these rumors are to be taken as authentic. It is a fact, however, that the stock of goods on hand in the store aggregates a nominal value of somewhere between \$15,000 and \$20,000, and there are on the books many uncollected accounts, aggregating quite a large sum.

The papers filed by Major James F. Hart, as attorney for the receiver of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Rock Hill and others, enumerate two unpaid notes to the bank; one for \$4,000 and one for \$2,500 with attorneys fees; and it is the general understanding that these papers were the cause of the trouble. With the bank carrying these papers as it had agreed to do, the Ganson Dry Goods Company had reason to believe it would be able to take care of all smaller claims and successfully weather the crisis that had been made so severe by last year's crop failures. The failure of the bank, however, made necessary the immediate collection of the past due notes. There was not time in which to provide for these notes otherwise, and the closing down of numerous creditors quickly brought about the present situation.

The failure of the Ganson Dry Goods Company, the largest concern of the kind that has ever existed in Yorkville, is especially regrettable. There is not only much sympathy for Mr. Jones, who was the owner of the majority of stock, and for his especially clever corps of clerks, who will be thrown out employment; but there is a general appreciation of the injury that will be sustained by the town in a business sense. This, there need be no attempt to deny, is quite severe.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Mistaken About the Moon.

Mr. J. M. Robinson, of Bethel township, challenges the statement of an "Old Observer" to the effect that there had not been a new moonless February in fifty years. The old observer quoted was Dr. E. O. Elliott, of Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C. Mr. Robinson says that there was no new moon in February, 1889.

Last Day February 20. The date by which tax returns may be made without being subject to the 50 per cent. penalty is February 20. Although Auditor Boyce and his assistant, Mr. John Boyce, are quite busy, there are a good many people in Yorkville and vicinity who are neglecting the matter of making returns because they can attend to it at anytime.

Death of Matthew White. News has been received in Yorkville of the sudden death of Mr. Matthew White, an estimable citizen of Chester, on Monday evening at about 6 o'clock. He died suddenly of paralysis. He was aged about 72 years. He was the father of Rev. J. A. White, Dr. G. B. White, Mr. M. E. White and Miss Lizzie White. The funeral took place at Purity cemetery yesterday afternoon.

Colonels and Majors. In another column, Captain W. B. Moore, of the Jasper Rifles, calls an election to be held at the store of W. B. Moore & Co. on next Saturday for commanding officers of the First Regiment of South Carolina volunteers. The offices to be filled include those of colonel, lieutenant colonel and two majors. So far the candidates announced for the office of colonel are J. C. Boyd, Greenville, and J. Adger Smythe, Pelzer. H. Fay Gaffney, and D. B. Foster are announced as candidates for lieutenant colonel, and Mr. J. H. Marion, of Chester, is a candidate for major of the third battalion. It is