

Scraps and Facts.

— Dispatches of the past few days report great devastation along the water courses of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi on account of the recent floods. Considerable loss of life has occurred, and in a number of instances railroad traffic was entirely suspended. The money loss foots up many thousands of dollars. At last accounts the swollen rivers and other streams were receding from the flooded districts.

— A London newspaper thus discusses the results of the Boer war: "Meanwhile the war goes on—this war at once a blunder and a crime, the offspring of conceit, incompetence and arrogance on the part of the translated Birmingham town councillor. We raked this country for troops; we have exhausted the colonies; we are using Indians and Kafirs; we have collected a force numbering all told nearly 300,000 men. Yet, at the end of six months' warfare against 40,000 peasants, we have not been able to place a foot on the soil of the Transvaal. Our casualties in killed, wounded, and prisoners and sick have amounted to about 30,000. The war to the present has cost us £60,000,000. We are to double our army, increase our navy, have a modified form of conscription, and have incurred the hatred and contempt of the whole world.

— Let the Puerto Ricans possess their souls in patience. They will doubtless find themselves living in one of the United States before another decade has passed. The Springfield Republican explains: "This congress or the next can do its utmost to put the stamp of colony or dependency or vassal state, forever ineligible to American statehood, upon Hawaii or Puerto Rico or the Philippines, and the succeeding congress can sweep any or all of them into the Union, giving to each equal or greater representation in the United States senate than is held by New York or Massachusetts, as congress has a mind to divide them up. Let the land grabbers work as they will to plant the recent acquisitions into the position of colonies, the next congress can tip over all their efforts. Only a constitutional amendment will avail them, and that will not be obtained in a hurry."

— Collier's Weekly: The following statement of an official of the exchequer shows that the cost of the pending war in South Africa will not only eclipse the expenditures for the Crimean war; but will probably make it the costliest of all Victorian wars: Taking the estimate of \$300,000,000 as well within the limit of probability, we find that for a period of nine months this war will cost us at the rate of over \$760 a minute, or \$5,600 an hour, night and day. Thus, for the purposes of our South African war alone, we are spending at the rate of considerably over \$1,500,000 every week, in addition to our normal expenditure of \$235,000,000 a year in maintaining our army and fleet, and a further \$250,000,000 a year in discharge of liabilities for wars in the past. We thus find ourselves in the strange position of spending on war alone the stupendous sum of \$760,000,000 a year, or something like \$200,000,000 more than our total revenue for the year.

— Says a dispatch from Lahore, India: That Great Britain's attitude toward Afghanistan in connection with Russian designs on Herat does not meet with approval at Cabul (the capital of Afghanistan) is proved by an autograph letter published with the ameer's consent, in which, after referring to the various rumors, he adds: "Now, when Afghanistan is overwhelmed on all sides, the British government does not seem to take any interest, but enjoys the pride of aloofness and reserve. Whenever I have suggested a check to Russian aggression I have had no response from the government of India except the suggestion that Afghanistan might consent to the construction of railways and telegraphs. This is impossible, as the Afghans consider that such a step would mean their ruin. Notwithstanding all these troubles, I have proved for the past 21 years the firm ally of Great Britain. But now, at the last moment, I must inform my powerful ally, the government of India, that the present is the time for deeds and not for talk."

— The Washington administration is in right smart of a quandary as to what to do about that \$100,000 that Turkey has acknowledged to be due to the United States on account of the destruction of the property of some American missionaries in Armenia, a few years ago. Minister Straus succeeded in obtaining a personal admission from the sultan that the money is due, and a promise that it will be paid; but that is as far as the Turks seem to be willing to go. They have a way of promising, with no intention to perform, and this kind of business does not suit the American idea of business. Although Minister Straus left Constantinople ostensibly on a vacation, it was really for the purpose of informing President McKinley of the situation, and for several weeks past the administration has been giving serious consideration to the best means of collecting the money. The plan of bombarding Smyrna, taking the port and collecting customs of an amount sufficient to pay all bills has been considered; but practically abandoned because the inhabitants of Smyrna are innocent of responsibility for the outrages, and because also of a fear of trouble with other European powers. From all reports it seems to be pretty well settled that unless Turkey settles up within a short time, this country will recall its charge d'affaires at Constantinople and hand to Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish minister here, his passports. Important developments in the matter are expected soon.

— The London Drapers' Record thinks that the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, during his one week's editorship of the

Topeka Capital, outran the limits of discretion in refusing to admit advertisements of corsets into the columns under his control. The reasons given for this action are as follows: 1. Mr. Sheldon believes that tight lacing is injurious to the health, and that women should not wear corsets. 2. The picture of a woman fitting on a corset is not proper for publication. The Record says: We traverse the inference conveyed by reason No. 1 that corsets necessarily mean tight lacing. Mr. Sheldon's position is untenable. It is as just to say that the lighting of a match means the burning down of houses and loss of valuable lives, therefore, no matches should be used, as to premise that corsets mean tight lacing, therefore, no corsets should be used. Mr. Sheldon bases his decision on an entirely wrong opinion. Even were he right about the tight lacing he would hardly be justified in the action taken. As for reason No. 2, "That a picture of a woman fitting on a corset is not proper for publication," this is a position which—as a clergyman, and and, therefore, (we say it with respect) an extremist in these matters—Mr. Sheldon is entitled to take. We will not, therefore, criticize it in detail, though it would be easy to show that the principle is unsound. Some announcements of the kind may be objectionable; but we know of none controlled by reputable manufacturers to which exception can be taken.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1900.

— The proposed reunion of the Palmetto Sharpshooters and the Sixteenth Michigan, at Louisville, is of especial interest in this immediate locality. One company of the Palmetto Sharpshooters—G—was made up almost entirely from this county, and many members of the company are still living.

"We would like to ask The Herald what it takes to make a Democratic paper."—YORKVILLE ENQUIRER. The first requisite and the supreme test, is support of Democratic nominees.—Spartanburg Herald.

Then, with The Herald, it is a question of men; not measures. The man who secures the Democratic nomination is all that the voter has a right to demand! After all, the party is only a machine, the business of which, is to apportion out political jobs. In view of all the finespun sentiment that has been emanating from The Herald of late, we expected much more of it than this. We are really disappointed. We fear that it is willing to accept our definition of a Democratic or Republican newspaper; but we sincerely hope that it is not willing to comply with the conditions necessary to qualify it as either.

HOAR'S PLEA FOR THE FILIPINOS.

Senator Hoar, Republican, of Massachusetts, the leading anti-expansionist of his party, made a great speech in the senate last Tuesday in opposition to what he is pleased to call imperialism. The speech, which was carefully prepared, was about 50,000 words in length; but was somewhat abridged in delivery by reason of an attack of grip from which the senator was suffering.

According to the Associated Press report, the most effective part of the speech was a fancied roll call of some distinguished American statesmen, beginning with Washington, and ending with McKinley on the question of retaining the Philippines. Along with each name was a sentence giving a reason for the vote supposed to have been cast, and every vote was in the negative except that of Aaron Burr, who approved the proposition and explained, "You are repeating my buccaneering expedition down the Mississippi. I am to be vindicated at last." Upon the call of the name of William McKinley, the reply was:

"There has been a cloud before my vision for a moment, but I see clearly now. I go back to what I said two years ago: Forcible annexation is criminal aggression. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, not some of them; but all of them. I will stand with the fathers of the Republic. No."

This sounds pretty well as a purely imaginative sentiment to put in another man's mouth; but the sentiment applied to the facts makes Senator Hoar's good Brother McKinley appear quite ridiculous. For instance, what juggling is these with the "consent of the governed." It has never been disputed that it is only the Tagals, of the Philippines, who object to the government of the United States. All the other tribes object most seriously to the government of the Tagals. If the United States had never gone to the Philippines, there certainly would have been some governing without the consent of the governed, and if the United States withdraw now, our Declaration of Independence will get some rude violence upon these islands, where we have undertaken

to establish our ideas of liberty. So we are unable to see how Mr. McKinley could base his "no" vote upon any such reasons.

And then there is another little inaccuracy in Mr. Hoar's roll call. Aaron Burr has long since been vindicated, and his vindication came from no less a statesman than Thomas Jefferson. Burr saw the possibilities of the great Southwestern territory and sought to establish an empire there. Whether he wanted that empire for himself, or whether he merely wanted to start a row that would result in its annexation to the United States, has never been made exactly clear. But the historical fact remains that very shortly afterward Jefferson, against the protest of such men as Senator Hoar, acquired by purchase the territory that Burr had sought previously to acquire by conquest. And having purchased the Philippines from virtually the same power that sold us the Burr-Jefferson territory, if there is any material difference in the title, we would be glad to have it pointed out.

However mixed he is as to facts, sentiments and principles, Senator Hoar's final recommendations are such as do not admit of reasonable objection, for after all, they are tantamount to ownership and control, and that is all that is necessary. Here is what he proposes:

"Require all foreign governments to keep out of these islands."
 "Offer the Philippines our help in maintaining order until they have a reasonable opportunity to establish a government of their own."
 "Aid them by advice, if they desire it, to set up a free and independent government."
 "Invite all the great Powers of Europe to unite in an agreement that their independence shall not be interfered with."
 "Declare that the United States will enforce the same doctrine as applicable to the Philippines, that we declared as to Mexico and Hayti, and the South American republics."
 "Then, in a not distant future, leave them to work out their own salvation, as every nation on earth, from the beginning of time, has wrought out its own salvation."

The principal objection to the above is that while it sounds as kind and beneficent as the oft quoted sentiment from the declaration of independence, it will prove no more acceptable to the Tagals who want to rule their neighbors in Luzon. Congressman Cummings, Democrat, of New York, gave expression to the more sensible idea a few days ago, and in doing so elicited the applause of Democrats and Republicans alike. He said that after the last sign of armed resistance had been put down in the Philippines, further proceedings could be considered with more propriety.

THE GRAND JURY.

From the manner in which the grand jury has started out this year, the public has reason to look for some unusually good work by that body before the present members give place to their successors.

The most striking feature of the grand jury's work, was the intelligent discrimination with which it threw out a number of trivial cases which really had no business in the court. In this way, the term of the sessions was shortened at least two days, and possibly three, without the slightest hindrance to the proper administration of justice.

Although every individual citizen is supposed to fully comprehend the powers and duties of a grand juror, and although every presiding judge makes it a special point to explain anew those powers and duties, it is a curious fact that it is only occasionally that there is empaneled a grand jury that is fully capable of comprehending the tremendous responsibility of its position.

Not in a quasi manner, but actually, the office of grand juror is the highest and most responsible under our form of government. Neither the judge on the bench or the other officers of the court are exempt from his inquiry, and it is his duty and right to exercise proper supervision even over the private life of every citizen, who, in any manner, transgresses either the common or statute laws. It is his especial duty to inquire into the conduct, capacity, and even motives, of all officials charged with the administration of civil affairs. In short, he is the one great bulwark between law and order on the one side and anarchy on the other. A proper appreciation and discharge of his duties tend to conserve law and order, while a neglect of them tends to anarchy.

Although theoretically the right thing, in its practical working, our present system of selecting grand jurors is really a dangerous thing. A matter of such moment should not be left to chance. The law provides otherwise, and really a certain amount of discrimination is generally used; but still, even in a country like ours, where a majority of the citizenship is of such exceptional character, there should be no possibility of clothing with the power and responsibility that rests in the office of grand juror, any citizen who is not of irrefragable character and above the average of intelligence.

But for a good many years past York has had exceptionally good juries, both grand and petit, and the tendency seems to be to raise rather than lower the standard. From the

manner in which the present grand jury has started out, we anticipate hearing more from it at succeeding terms of the court, and we believe that one result of its labors is likely to be still further emphasis on the high duties which fall within the province of that body.

MERE-MENTION.

A dispatch from St. Helena says that the Boer prisoners were landed there last Sunday. The city of Chicago has imposed a tax of \$5 a year on telegraph poles. The new Philippine commission sailed from San Francisco last Tuesday on the transport Hancock. Making is still holding out against the besieging Boers. Andrew Carnegie has just donated \$3,000,000 to the Pittsburg Pa., library. The Populists of Nebraska have agreed to support Bryan no matter who is nominated for vice president. The rainfall in Southeastern Mississippi, from last Sunday at noon to Tuesday at noon, was 1 1/2 inches. The British government has published a telegram from Lord Roberts severely criticizing Generals Buller and Warren for incompetency in connection with the operations around Ladysmith, especially in the conduct of the battle of Spion Kop. The United States supreme court has decided the revenue stamp matter in favor of the express companies. It is the customer instead of the express companies who has to pay the tax. The result of the Cuban census has been announced as follows: The total population of Cuba is 1,572,797, including 815,205 males and 757,592 females. There are 447,372 white males and 462,926 white females of native birth. The foreign whites number 115,760 males and 26,459 females. There are 11,898 male Negroes and 122,740 female Negroes. The mixed races number 125,500 males and 145,305 females. Representative Leary, of New York, introduced a bill on Thursday for the repeal of the war revenue tax. A bill has been introduced in the senate to give General Longstreet a pension of \$50 a month for his services in the Mexican war.

The Strike in Fort Mill.

Fort Mill Times: Until Sunday evening the strike of the telegraph operators on the Southern railway was known to Fort Mill only through the newspaper reports of it. But those who wished to transact business at the depot in this place Sunday night and Monday, were able to observe that there was a strike in progress, and that Fort Mill was feeling the effects of it. Mr. L. E. Ligon, who was operator and agent at this place until Sunday evening, closed his office immediately after the northbound train passed and refused to transact any business for the railway company, stating as his reason for refusing to act for the company that he was a member of the order of Railway Telegraphers, and that upon a just grievance against his former employees he had been ordered to quit their service. Sunday night he left for Columbia to consult with an official of his order concerning the progress of the strike, etc. He returned to Fort Mill Monday evening, however, and was accompanied by several railroad officials and two operators, to whom he gave the keys of the office. The non-union men who have accepted the position which he vacated are W. Mishoe, of Lorris, S. C., and S. O. Sistrunk, of Due West, S. C., both young men. Train Dispatcher Williams was one of the railway officials, who came to Fort Mill Monday evening, and he informed the reporter that the strike had occasioned his company little inconvenience and that they had been able to promptly fill the places of the strikers. Mr. Ligon, however, does not agree with him in this statement. He says that the Southern has been unable to move its trains on schedule time since the strike was inaugurated, and that before it is at an end the company will re-employ its former operators and accede to their demands of a specified number of hours to constitute a day's work, with an increase in salaries. Aside from the claims of the company and the strikers, the facts in the case seem to justify the statement that the strikers are making a losing fight.

Special Term For Barnwell.

A special term of the court of general sessions will convene in Barnwell on May 1. That has about been determined by the authorities. The object of the special term is to try a Negro named George Thomas on the charge of criminal assault. It seems that some days ago a young woman came by rail to Hardeeville and started for a short walk in the country to visit her parents. She was waylaid by the Negro, who intimidated her with a pistol and assaulted her. A mob got after the Negro, caught him and made preparations for a lynching. Influential citizens interposed with a promise that they would use their influence for a special term of court. Governor McSweeney is exceedingly anxious that no lynching shall take place during his term of office, and to that end he is endeavoring to have the special term held as soon as possible. May 1 is fixed as the date for the term to convene.

New Jim Crow Law.

The new jim crow law went into effect on the railroads yesterday. From and after yesterday whites and Negroes all travel firstclass. The rate is 3 cents a mile for all passengers.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. R. Carroll, Intendant—Gives notice of an election for a new charter for the town of Yorkville, to be held in the court house on Friday, May 11th, 1900, between 9 o'clock a. m., and 5 p. m.
 W. Brown Wylie, C. C. C. Pleas—Will sell at public sale, on the first Monday in May, a lot in the town of Yorkville, in the case of H. H. Beard, plaintiff, against Carrie W. Beard et al., defendants.
 J. H. Riddle and J. B. Pogram—Announce that the partnership heretofore existing between them under the firm name of Riddle & Carroll, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
 J. M. Heath & Co.—Review the six weeks since their establishment in Yorkville, express their satisfaction with the situation, announce some attractive lines of merchandise, and invite the public to their picnic table laden with bargains.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

The Yorkville German club gave a delightful german in the Opera house Tuesday night.

About the only people who have been in attendance on court this week were those who had business there.

Mr. R. H. Cloaninger and Miss Maud Parish are to be married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Janie Parish, at 8.45 p. m., May 2.

Messrs. W. R. Carroll, E. B. Beard and M. L. Carroll have applied for a commission to organize the York Oil and Fertilizer company, with a capital stock of \$15,000. The application was made to the secretary of state on last Wednesday.

Owing to the condition of Mr. J. B. Pogram's health, the firm of Riddle & Pogram has been dissolved, and from now on will be conducted as formerly in the name of J. H. Riddle. The patrons of this wellknown house will be in nowise inconvenienced by this change; but will be accorded the same courteous treatment and the same accommodations as heretofore.

Mr. S. L. Hobbs has rented the store room that has been occupied until recently by Mr. J. J. Hunter, and is arranging to open within the next few days an establishment that is to be known as the "Parlor Grocery." A choice stock of goods have already been purchased, and Mr. Hobbs proposes to give some further information on the subject through THE ENQUIRER later on.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Dr. C. F. Williams left Thursday for a short visit to Baltimore and Washington.

Mr. Clarence Glenn came down from Henrietta, N. C., yesterday morning to visit relatives and friends.

Mrs. L. Geo. Grist and daughter, Miss Mamie Lee, visited relatives and friends in Gaston county this week.

Dr. R. A. Bratton, of Yorkville, has been re-elected as a member of the state board of health from the Fifth district.

Lieutenant James B. Allison, recently promoted from second to first lieutenant, has been transferred from the Seventh to the Sixth infantry.

Mr. M. F. Jones has a situation with the Union Cloak and Suit company, of New York, and will travel principally in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Charles Christman, formerly a resident of Yorkville, but who went to Spartanburg with his brother while still a youth, was in Yorkville on Wednesday visiting his old friends. Although not enjoying the best of health just now, Mr. Christman has otherwise been well treated by Dame Fortune. As he grew up to manhood he became a telegraph operator and was for a long time located at Gaffney City, where he married a Miss Lipscomb. He lived economically and saved enough money with which to begin merchandising in a moderate way, and by a lucky stroke he invested in a lot that was afterwards very much desired by the Spartan Cotton mills. In partnership with his brother he had already built up a large business. His brother, Fritz, known to his Yorkville playmates as Feebee, died some time back, and a few weeks ago Charlie sold out his store and property to the Spartan mills for a large sum. Mr. Christman is worth some \$25,000 or \$30,000, and has in trust for his brother's son about \$20,000 more. Mr. Christman is not enjoying good health just at this time; but he hopes, with the rest he now proposes to take, to become his former self again.

THE COUNTY HOME.

From their report, published elsewhere, it is evident that the grand jury is of opinion that there shall be some changes in the manner in which the county home is being conducted. Said one of the members of that body to the reporter on Tuesday:

"In my opinion, the county can do a great deal more with the county home than it is doing. The institution is not run on the right methods. The idea of a great, big farm, like that—backed by, you might say, \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 capital—and unable to feed 25 or 30 paupers, except with bought provisions out of a grocery store, why the thing is absurd.

"Here we are, each year, hiring labor with which to work cotton, planting 10 acres of corn, where we ought to have hundreds; no milk or butter to speak of; but a small portion of the farm sown down in small grain; only about 1,000 pounds of homeraised meat, where there should be 10,000.

"It occurs to me, that the poorhouse farm should be the model farm of the county. There should be on it at least a dozen cows, of the finest breeds to be had, and there should be no end of chickens, ducks, and poultry, along with enough fine hogs to obviate the

necessity of buying a pound of meat. I have often heard our county home held up as self-supporting and returning an income to the county treasury. While, as a matter of fact, I believe we are able to make a better showing along this line than any county in the state, still, from the best information I have been able to obtain, that alleged income is all moonshine, and, instead, the county is not only out the interest on the capital it has invested in the farm; but has to pay money out of the treasury each year to keep the concern running.

"In my opinion, the disposition has all along been to run the institution too cheaply. I believe that modern methods would net better results, not only to the paupers, but to the taxpayers."

JOHNSON VS. ROCK HILL.

The Columbia State of Wednesday publishes the following synopsis of the Rock Hill franchise case, prepared for that paper by Mr. John S. Reynolds of the Columbia bar:

This action was brought by certain resident taxpayers of the city of Rock Hill to vacate a franchise to construct and maintain waterworks, granted by that city to the Rock Hill Water, Light and Power company, upon the grounds of ultra vires and fraud. The circuit court, holding that plaintiffs had failed to make proper showing for judicial interference, dismissed the complaint. The plaintiffs appealed.

The evidence does not show any fraud in any of the proceedings here called in question, nor was any bidding for the contract either cut off or chilled as alleged.

Under section 8 of the act to incorporate the city of Rock Hill, (22 Stat. 374) only corporations were competent bidders, and so far as the evidence shows, none sought to bid or did bid except the Rock Hill Water, Light and Power company.

The time for receiving bids having been extended 30 days, plans and specifications were furnished to all parties who applied therefor; but there was no bid of any corporation except the Rock Hill Water, Light and Power company.

Section 8 of the act referred to confers on the city council of Rock Hill ample power to grant such franchise upon submitting the question to the qualified voters of the city. This was done and a majority of the voters sanctioned the grant.

The fact that after such vote the city council at after consideration made certain modifications of the specifications relating to the franchise and then without resubmitting such amendments to the voters accepted the offer of the defendant company and adopted the ordinance granting the franchise, does not show any act ultra vires. Such change in mere matter of detail, not vitally changing the nature and object of the franchise, was within the large discretionary powers conferred on the city council.

Such an exercise of discretionary power, made in good faith, ought not to be interfered with.

Judgment below affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Jones. Filed April 16.

Messrs. Jas. F. & Jno. R. Hart, W. J. Cherry for appellants; Mr. I. D. Witherspoon for respondents.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In the case of Amy Buchanan, charged with violation of the dispensary law, upon which the court was engaged last Tuesday at noon, the jury returned a verdict of conviction.

John Little was not guilty of violation of the dispensary law, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or spend three months on the public works.

Walter Gaither plead guilty of violation of the dispensary law, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or spend three months on the public works of the county.

The case of Sylvester Jones, charged with the murder of Ben Jenkins, was disposed of Tuesday afternoon. The defendant and the deceased were two little Negro boys, aged about 12 years. The facts showed that they had quarreled over stories alleged to have been told about the defendant by the deceased. The defendant went after the deceased, who denied that he had been talking, and they started to the house of a small Negro girl, to get the straight of the thing. The quarrel, according to the defendant, developed into a fight with stones and a knife—the deceased using stones, and the knife being used by the defendant. According to the defendant's story, the stabbing, which caused the death of the deceased, was done in self-defense. According to the mother of the deceased, the defendant slipped up behind the boy and stabbed him in the back. After giving the case due consideration the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, largely on account of the "infancy" of the defendant. Mr. Brice conducted the defense.

Eph Leech was convicted of riding a horse without the consent of the owner, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$40 or go to the chaingang for five months.

In the case of Missouri Fewell and William Fewell, charged with attempt to poison, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to the former, and guilty as to the latter. William Fewell was sentenced to the chaingang for a period of five years.

In the cases of Walter Kerr, James Smith and George King, charged with