

Scraps and Facts.

— Mr. Bryan closeted himself with a phonograph last Monday, and delivered over again, parts of the speech of acceptance he made at Indianapolis last week. Those sections in which the candidate promised to call an extra session of congress to deal with the Philippine problem, and the closing periods, were the principal parts of the speech that went into the phonograph. It is expected that Bryan's speech, as ground out by the phonograph, will play an important part in the campaign.

— Says a Wichita, Kan., dispatch of the 12th: Former Congressman Jerry Simpson has set a new pace for Kansas Populists who are going to speak for Bryan this year. At the county convention here yesterday, he appeared in an up-to-date shirt waist. He made several speeches while wearing it. The farmer Populists were amazed, and sent a committee to ask Simpson if he had forsaken them. He replied that the shirt waist was adopted for comfort and not style. He said he hoped to see all the politicians wear them. Simpson has a large assortment of shirt waists which he recently purchased in Chicago. He wears them only at conventions or when making speeches.

— Copies of Manila papers at the war department contain a letter purporting to be from a personal friend of Aguinaldo, which states that the Filipino chief does not take advantage of the amnesty proclamation, because some time ago he gave orders to his followers to break up into guerilla bands. The amnesty order exempts those who violated the laws of war, and it states that Aguinaldo fears that he would be in the excepted class, should he undertake to surrender under the amnesty proclamation. The letter is dated at Bac-No-Bato, which is said to be the present provisional headquarters of Aguinaldo. It states, however, that Aguinaldo never stays more than one night in a place, and only a few hours in any one location. He allows no one to come near him, except his most intimate personal friends.

— News and Courier: The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis Press reports to his paper: "The navy has 'it' in' for Hobson. No matter what prompts this feeling there is no doubt that it exists. His fellow officers assume that he was offensive in trading on his Merrimac deed. He will probably suffer on this account to the end of his career. He may get along in spite of it; but it will go hard with him unless he speedily becomes of great value to the navy. As time goes on the public will forget him; but his fellow officers never will. They do not like him." This accounts, doubtless, for a good deal of the treatment the young officer has received at the hands of the administration organs. They are faithful mirrors of official sentiment and prejudice. It was a great mistake on Hobson's part that he was born so far south.

— The weather bureau's weekly crop bulletin, issued last Tuesday, is in part as follows: Over portions of the central belt, cotton has improved slightly, although rust and shedding are generally reported, and the crops need rain in portions of Mississippi, while suffering from excessive moisture and lack of cultivation in parts of Louisiana. In the Carolinas, Georgia and Arkansas, the condition of cotton has deteriorated materially, premature opening being extensively reported from the Carolinas. In Northern Texas cotton has made favorable progress; but elsewhere in that state it needs dry weather and is making too rank growth. Some picking has been done over the southeastern portion of the cotton belt and while cotton is opening in southwestern Texas, picking will not be general in that state for two or three weeks.

— A terrible mistake occurred in the taking of Yang Tsun. The Russian artillery opened on the American troops. Before the mistake was discovered, many American soldiers had been killed or wounded by Russian shells. A part of the casualties of the Fourteenth regiment was the result of the Russian fire. The Fourteenth participated in the attack on the trenches. As the Chinese fled, the regiment entered and occupied one of the Chinese positions. The Russian battery, some distance off, did not notice the movement and opened fire on the position, and planted numerous shells among the American troops. The Russians were quickly notified and ceased the fire. The Americans captured the Chinese works. The casualties are estimated at 70. Most of these belong to the Fourteenth infantry. The long march and the great heat played havoc with the troops. Forty per cent. of the Ninth regiment were exhausted from these causes.

— General Joe Wheeler, commander of the department of the lakes, on Monday, saved the life of Wm. J. Bryan, Jr., the 12-year-old son of the Democratic candidate for president, says a Chicago dispatch. The lad visited General Wheeler, and the latter, after his first greeting, turned to his work and allowed the youngster to amuse himself as best he might. Young Bryan found a loose chair castor and a big bundle of rubber bands. These he tied into a long string and then, securing the castor to the bottom, went to a window and began bouncing the piece of iron up and down on the sidewalk, 75 feet below. The general, engrossed with his labors, paid no attention to the boy, who was becoming so interested in his play that he leaned farther and farther out of the casement of the window. "Fighting Joe" happened to glance up a few minutes later and was horrified to see the lad hanging with his whole body over the sidewalk and only the toes of his shoes clutching the angle of the window. He sat aghast for a moment, and then rushing to the window he pulled the lad in by the legs and landed him safely on the

floor. Speaking of the occurrence afterwards, General Wheeler acknowledged that young Bryan was within an inch of being dashed to death on the pavement below when he caught sight of him.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1900.

SOMEBODY is putting considerable ginger into the editorial columns of the Charleston Post these hot summer days.

If it is a prophet the people are looking for—any old kind of an I-told-you-so prophet—then they had better freeze to Dr. Thomas Jefferson. His like has not been seen since the government came into existence.

MR. PATTERSON says that he would not be in the race if the law were enforced in Charleston, and the Charleston Post says that Mr. Patterson would not be in the race if the law were enforced in Laurens. According to the Post, Mr. Patterson would be doing time for assault and battery.

NO, THE ENQUIRER has never questioned the Democracy of Mr. Bryan. He is the best Democrat in the whole country. Who is it that would not stand flatfooted on every plank of a platform that he made himself? But Bryan is not against the peace treaty any more now than he was at the time it was signed.

OH! doctor, you have already told us that you are going to be elected; but even if you should be, people will claim that you only guessed. Suppose you tell us exactly how many votes you are going to get, and if you hit the mark fairly and squarely, we will, from thence forward, believe that you are truly a prophet. Now do it, doctor.

Judge A. C. Haskell, of Columbia, is in Yorkville conferring with the stockholders of the Loan and Savings bank. He has submitted a proposition by which the depositors may get their money at once, if the stockholders accept. If the proposition is not accepted, then a receivership is practically certain.

SAYS the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Post:

There is some talk among South Carolina people that in the event of Bryan's election to the presidency, the senator [McLaurin] may be a candidate for some cabinet position, or for some other first-class position.

We are not surprised to hear of the name of Senator McLaurin in connection with a cabinet position; but we do not expect to ever see him enter a contest for it. He is not the man to try to push himself into a position that should only be filled by selection. However, Mr. Bryan knows Mr. McLaurin as an honest, sincere statesman like himself, who does his own thinking and acting without first inquiring as to what people will say. In the event of Mr. Bryan's election, therefore, it is very likely that Mr. McLaurin will be invited into the cabinet regardless of the vapors of the Columbia State, Dr. Strait, Latimer, Senator Tillman or any other man or thing that has a grievance against the junior senator.

THE reasons given by Mr. H. E. Johnson for assuming to exempt York county from the provisions of the county court law are decidedly interesting. He says that he "exempted the county because the question had not been made a campaign issue; he has no objection to the people voting on it; nobody had spoke to him in favor of it, and several had spoken against it." The constitution prohibits the establishment of county courts except upon a vote of the people of the county interested, and this bill merely gave the people of York county the right to say whether they preferred the county court system to the magistrate system. We are not prepared to say that the people want county courts. We are disposed to think it would take a long time to educate them up to this improvement. Instead of allowing them to decide it for themselves, Mr. Johnson, at the instance of a few who were opposed, has assumed to decide it for them. By his action, he said, more plainly than words could express it, that he did not consider the people competent to deal with the matter. At Bethel he claimed that he soothed the wheel because he did not know whether the people wanted the vehicle to move. To us Mr. Johnson's position is incomprehensible.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. J. S. Brice, County Chairman of the Democratic party—Publishes the qualifications necessary to vote in the primary election.

The York Drug Store—Is prepared to furnish you with the leading varieties of turnip seed.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

— There is an occasionally fairly good looking load of hay being offered on the Yorkville market.

— Mr. W. S. Neill has found the dog that he was advertising for some weeks ago. It was recovered by Mr. W. F. Caston.

— The old excuse about the bank being closed is growing very tiresome. It is to be hoped that there will soon be no further occasion for it. It serves too many people who have never had anything in the bank.

— Yorkville wants a new depot and a reasonably good one. There is no reason to fear that it will not be erected. The matter, however, ought to be satisfactorily settled between the town council and the railroad company.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

— Miss Amanda Lee, of Due West, sister of Mrs. Grier, is visiting the family of Rev. B. H. Grier in Yorkville.

— Miss Annie Coleman, of Columbia, is visiting relatives and friends in Yorkville, and is the guest of Mrs. A. Springs Withers.

— Mr. T. B. McClain had quite a relapse on Wednesday night, and since then he has not been getting along so well as previously.

— Miss Jessie Dunlap gave a party last Thursday night at her home, three miles south of Yorkville, complimentary to her guest, Miss Rosyie Jumper, of Springfield, S. C.

— Mr. L. B. Foster and family, of Baltimore, Md., have been spending a week in Yorkville, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Grimes. Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Grimes are sisters. Mr. Foster leaves today for Georgia, to enter upon the superintendency of a large cotton mill at Ingleside.

— Mr. W. S. Smith, who was sometime back promoted from the managership of the Western Union Telegraph office at Chester to Greenville, goes this week to take charge of the office at Newport News, Va. Mr. Smith is a son of Mr. John J. Smith, of Clover, and a young man of fine abilities. His friends are glad to see him getting such rapid promotions.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

Underneath the favorable turn in the tide of Yorkville's financial troubles, as reported in THE ENQUIRER of Wednesday, there is a pretty little story, the details of which the reporter became cognizant some ten days ago. For sufficient reasons, publication would have hardly been prudent then, and there is no especial need for publication now; but the incident is one of more or less importance to the entire community, and it is quite probable that everybody will be interested.

It was the Lyles plan of reorganization of the Sutoro mill that put a pillar of confidence under the Loan and Savings bank, and the pillar of confidence under the Loan and Savings bank is what has saved the community from much worse demoralization and distress a month from now than has been suffered up to this time. It is the secret of Mr. Lyles on the scene that makes the occasion of this story. Had it not been for the pluck and determination of a young lady—Miss Lula, eldest daughter of Mr. T. B. McClain—it is quite probable that the whole situation would still be as dark and as confused as on the 28th of July, the day of the paralyzing crash.

It is not worth while to again picture the mental condition of those most directly interested in the crisis. That they were pretty thoroughly demoralized is generally understood. Everybody was listening to everybody; but heeding nobody. Even the lawyers hardly seemed to know which way to turn, and in all the town, it seemed that there was not a man who was equal to the situation. The Ashe-Grimes plan arrested more than passing attention; but it did not satisfy, and seemed to give but little promise of going through, especially should there develop anything better.

For the time being, Mr. McClain, individually, was out of the game. Sick and broken down physically, his physician got him to bed and performed a surgical operation that kept him helpless. There were times when he could not even see visitors. Except physically, he was no worse off than many others. It was under these circumstances that Miss Lula put her wits to work. Previously, she knew nothing of business affairs generally, or her father's business in particular; but she began to inquire of her friends, learning all they knew, and then, without the knowledge of anybody but her mother, left town for nobody knew where.

A few days after this, Mr. Wm. H. Lyles came up from Columbia and had a conference with Mr. McClain. As the result of that conference, Mr. Lyles decided that the situation was not nearly so bad that it could not be remedied, and when he left it was with the understanding that he would not only return within a very few days; but he would return with a plan that would straighten the whole tangle out

with the least possible delay. The result of his undertaking up to this time is generally understood. Everything has not been closed up yet; but it is all so certain now, that there is no reasonable danger in considering the whole trouble as passed.

It was not to see Mr. Lyles, especially, that Miss Lula went to Columbia. She only knew that gentleman by general reputation as an able lawyer. She has in the city, however, some friends of large affairs, and she calculated they would at least be able to give her some good advice. Her friends were clients of Mr. Lyles, and to him they took her. She was able to tell her story in such a comprehensive business like way, as to enable him to see that after all there really was not much to do, and he became sufficiently interested to enter upon the undertaking. But it was really Miss Lula who retained him in the case. Mr. Lyles probably has one of the largest practices of any lawyer in the state, and ordinarily he does not have to run away from home after small matters like this.

THE COUNTY CAMPAIGN.

The first meeting of the York county campaign, as arranged by the Democratic Executive committee, was held on Barnett's mountain, in Bethel township, last Thursday. There were present some 600 people, including many ladies. Of course dinner was abundant, and the whole occasion was quite pleasant, both politically and socially. The only disagreeable feature was the terrible heat, which was very oppressive.

In the absence of Mr. G. L. Riddle, the precinct chairman, Mr. J. S. Brice opened the meeting. Divine blessings were invoked by Rev. Mr. Hewett, a minister who is visiting in the Bethel section from Alabama, and the Gold Hill band dispensed some very excellent music. Mr. Brice was the first speaker. He made a capital talk in which there was a great deal of good common sense; but no partisan politics.

MR. J. S. BRICE.

By way of introduction, Mr. Brice said that the late James Henley Thornwell once said that two months' study meant a sermon of 20 minutes, two weeks' study a sermon of 30 minutes, and no study at all an all day talk. He had not had much opportunity to study up a speech; but would be as brief as possible. He mentioned a number of issues that might be formulated, and then entered into a discussion of the liquor question. He said that York county has all the prohibition it can get from legislation, and that the election of Hoyt, McSweeney, Gary or Patterson would not materially change the situation. He said that this prohibition agitation had been on for more than 50 years, and it would not be settled even up to the translation of all the human race to heaven or hell. [Laughter.] He cited quite a number of Scriptural texts to show that the Bible teaches abstinence from strong drink. He did not think any one could get authority for the use of whiskey as a beverage from the Bible. He thought that the legislature had done too much with whiskey and the people too little. The issue should be placed squarely before the people in such a way that they could have dispensaries in the various counties or not as they liked, according to the will of the majority. He said that Colonel Hoyt is a brave, true man, who would make a good governor; but he argued that prohibition dispensaries would not remove any of the objections that are urged against the present situation. He spoke of the disagreeable character of the liquor business generally, and the tendency of people who engaged in it to slip up morally and otherwise. He begged that nothing he had said should go to influence a dispensary to vote for prohibition, or a Prohibitionist to vote for the dispensary. In conclusion, he spoke of the erection of the Catawba river bridge as a simple matter of justice to all concerned. He said there was no immediate hope of tax reduction, and he urged the necessity of education along common school and college lines. He quoted the advice of Ben Franklin to the effect that the best place to put your money is in your children's brains.

MR. J. E. BEAMGUARD.

Candidate for the house of representatives, was the next speaker. He pleasantly referred to Bethel as the best township in the county immediately east of King's Mountain, and stated how, at the instance of friends and because of his own aspiration, he sought the honor of representing the county in the general assembly. He had no fight to make on anybody, and did not expect to be voted for except upon his own merits and demerits. He recognized the right of the voters to know the views of a candidate on all questions of political interest, and was glad to state his. In his opinion, education is the most important question before the people. He favors the fullest possible development of the public school system, and is in favor of the liberal support of the higher institutions economically conducted. The whisky question is one of the most perplexing that any civilized people has ever attempted to solve. I do not believe in the practicability of prohibition; but consider the dispensary law the best solution of the liquor question that has been devised. The dispensary provides the revenue necessary for the enforcement of the law; but the people will never submit to going down in their pockets for the money with which to enforce prohibition. I am in favor of biennial sessions of the legislature, which will

save the taxpayers some \$60,000 a year, without lessening the efficiency of the law-making body. As matters now stand, the acts of the general assembly are not put into the hands of the people until some three months after the legislature adjourns, and even the lawyers are hardly able to keep up with the frequent changes in the laws. In conclusion, Mr. Beamguard said he had served for six years as clerk of the finance committee of the senate, had been in close touch with legislation, and had acquired some experience that ought to stand him in good stead. If elected, he would do the best he knew to serve the interests of York county faithfully and well.

W. B. DE LOACHE, ESQ.,

Spoke next. He was not in good voice on account of hoarseness; but he left no doubt as to where he stood on various questions. He referred to the fact that four years ago the people had seen fit to send him to Columbia as one of their representatives, and he had discharged his duty to the best of his ability. He introduced a number of bills, some of which passed and some of which failed. He did nothing, however, of which he is now ashamed, and he cast not a single vote that he would change if he could. He had endeavored to conduct himself in a way that would carry assurance that the county of York is part and parcel of the state of South Carolina. He was the introducer of a resolution to amend the constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions of the legislature. He argued that if the legislature could pass laws that are good for 12 months, they are good for 24 months, and besides there would be a saving of from \$40,000 to \$60,000 a year. He gave his fellow members to understand that he was not there to make money for himself; but to save it for the state. He was impressed with the seeming indifference of some representatives about the interests of their constituents. There were some who paid so little attention to legislation that he never learned what county they were from. He made it a point to investigate the \$10,000 per annum that had been paid into the state treasury by the penitentiary, and found that the money was not from the state farms; but from the knitting mills. The farms were a useless expense, representing an investment of fully \$100,000, and he had tried to have both of them sold; but without success. He will try again if he goes back. They are not only a useless expense; but an injustice to the farmers whose lands adjoin. The farms are supposed to be worked by convict labor; but it is a fact that in cotton hoeing and cotton picking time, the small farmers cannot get labor because of the competition of the state. He thought there was entirely too much jobbery in connection with the management of the state farm. He was willing to vote all the money the treasury can afford for the improvement of the public schools. He considers this the best investment the state can make; but at the same time he is also in favor of the liberal support of all the higher institutions. I desire to express myself on the liquor question in such a way as not to leave a doubt in the mind of any man. I have never voted for liquor and I never will. I will not put before your door what I would not put before my own. We want no dispensary in Yorkville. You ask, then, if I want it in Rock Hill or Tirtzah or Clover, or McConnellsville, and I tell you no. I want it nowhere. This is my position and I want it known even if I do not get a single vote in York county. I will keep my self-respect and I will keep yours. Although I may do many things that I ought not to do, I believe in putting it beyond the reach of others to do what they ought not to do. I would rather have your respect than your vote.

MR. J. J. HULL,

Spoke off hand and to the point. He said he was seeking political office for the first time in his life. Three months ago he would probably not have been willing to accept any office. Now, however, he was before the people, offering such service as he might be able to render, and if his services should be accepted he would feel honored. He stands flat footed, hands up, in favor of the dispensary law, without the dispensary. If he goes to the legislature he will vote against the repeal of the dispensary law or any amendment which, in his judgment, would seem to impair its efficiency. Mr. De Loach says he has never voted for liquor. If he votes for prohibition he will vote for free liquor. The whisky shipments to Rock Hill during the five years of prohibition were greater than during the previous five years of the saloons. In three months he had printed for a single drug store 10,000 blank whisky prescriptions. The prohibition dispensary would cause the illness of almost every good wife in York county. Strong, robust men would be wanting to buy whisky for their sick wives. It is the best element of the country that is responsible for violations of the liquor law. They wink at it. If they would give their assistance, the law could be enforced to the letter. Mr. Hull said he favored the common schools and also the higher institutions, especially Winthrop. Winthrop, he thought, was the greatest institution in the state. Including the practice school for little girls, in the past five years, it had sent out 2,376 girls. He is in favor of biennial sessions of the legislature. Had he been in the legislature last winter, he would have favored that \$100,000 appropriation for the common schools. He thought the matter of good roads much more important than the prohibition question, and told how Bethel, with taxable property to the amount of \$318,254, and 592 polls, could, by levying a special tax of one-mill and adding commutations, raise \$1,684 a year for road purposes. He suggested that Bethel and an adjoining township might together buy a road working plant and

by using each year all funds available for the purposes, eventually get good roads. There is only one way to get good roads and that is to get them. Run your hands down into your pocket and pay for them. He said he was in favor of the creation of the office of pension commissioner, and in telling of his feeling for the old Confederate—his father had been one—he claimed credit for having originated the idea of treating veterans to trips to the Charleston reunion. [The record in this case, however, shows that Mr. Hull is mistaken.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Hull's speech, the meeting took a recess of an hour for dinner. The speaking was resumed at about 2 o'clock. Mr. J. R. Cook presided during the afternoon. The first speaker was

MR. W. N. ELDER,

who was introduced as a candidate for house of representatives. He said that it was not until the past few days that he had decided to take part in the campaign; but yielding to the solicitation of many friends, he was now in the race. He spoke of his past record in the house of representatives and reviewed the history of the dispensary law, which he said he had helped to pass. He stands on the law as he had always stood, considering it the best solution of the liquor question. He stated that on account of the state debt and other fixed charges, there is very little probability of tax reduction soon.

MR. J. R. HAILLE,

was the next speaker. He was glad to meet his fellow citizens of Bethel, the banner agricultural township of York county. As illustrative of a probable short-coming, he feared, in speech-making, he told the story of an old man who was called upon for an experience at a revival meeting. The old fellow said, "I know it, but I can't tell it." Mr. Haille read his speech from typewritten manuscript. He favors the dispensary as against prohibition, holding that a public who drinks whisky cannot be prevented from getting it. He holds that under the present law the people have local option, and that more complete prohibition than York county has today is impossible from a legal standpoint. He is an uncompromising friend of the common schools, a friend of Clemson, a friend of Winthrop and of the South Carolina college. He is also favorable to the citadel as a creditable institution, but thinks it should probably be merged into Clemson. He said his father was a Confederate soldier, and the mother of his children is the daughter of a Confederate soldier. He is not only in favor of more liberal pensions; but he advocates the establishment of a comfortable home for indigent Confederate soldiers. He advocated an increase in the power and jurisdiction of magistrates. He stands flatfooted on the Kansas City platform and predicts the election of that peerless orator of the Platte, Wm. Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

MR. H. E. JOHNSON,

candidate for re-election to the house of representatives, spoke next. He referred to his original election to fill an unexpired term, and his next election to a full term. He is now in his third year, and desires, if the people are satisfied with his record, to go back again. During the first term he was a member of the committee on claims and accounts, and for the past two years he has been chairman of that committee. He is the only York county member who holds a chairmanship. He told of the importance of the committee's work in preventing the payment of improper claims. He voted for the biennial sessions resolution, which was killed in the senate; he also voted for the bills to give an additional \$100,000 to Confederate veterans and \$100,000 for the public schools. He considered the educational question more important than liquor. He told the Bethel people that the school movement that they had just started was the grandest work in which they had ever engaged. He is in favor of the dispensary as the best solution of the liquor question, and will never, under any circumstances, vote for high license. He said he had been criticised for exempting York county from the provisions of the county court bill. He was responsible for having stricken York county from the house bill and Mr. Love had stricken it from the senate bill. He did it for the reason that the proposition had not been discussed from the stump. He did not feel warranted in putting it upon the people unless they asked for it. Nobody had asked him to retain York in the bill, and several had asked him to have York stricken out. The constitution provides that the legislature shall allow townships to vote on the question of issuing bonds for road purposes. I have no objection to letting the people vote on this question if they want to. I also had York county exempted from the provisions of the drainage law. I think I know the conditions in York county well enough to assume that they neither want or need this law. You have all the prohibition in York county that you can get. If the people in Chetser want a dispensary I have no objection. I do not use liquor as a beverage; but I have no objection to its use by another man if he wants to use it. That is none of my business. In conclusion, Mr. Johnson told the story of an Irishman who found himself in a desperate situation in the sea and promised the Lord that if he was saved that time, he would never ask for anything else. He applied the anecdote to his own election in the primary.

MR. T. P. M'DILL

was last on the list of legislative candidates. He declared that the man who holds a public office is a public servant and not a public master. He was in favor of the dispensary two years ago and he is in favor of it now. Both the dispensary and prohibition are restrictive. The dispensary is the