

Humorous Department.

THEIR NAMES MIXED.

Two girls in Detroit, unrelated save under the universal law of kinship, says the Detroit Free Press, have names that are the same to the letter.

One received four new shirt waists and laid them away to be used during her summer outing, never stopping to inquire whether her mother had ordered this addition to her wardrobe.

"Very strange," she exclaimed tartly as she looked them over, "very strange. Any one could see at a glance that these are twice too large for you, yet you seem not to have discovered it."

"Of course not. Just took them on trust," and there was a suggestive emphasis on the last word.

"Yes, they came C. O. D., but the firm apologized as soon as I telephoned. Mamma has credit all over the city, you know."

"Some people do have to be given time in order to pay their bills. We settle as we go."

"I think it best where one has to be economical, don't you? It seems good on the part of the merchants to insist on it in some cases. You opened one of my letters by 'mistake.'"

"But I did not put it away in a drawer and keep it. I took no interest in it at all."

"Of course not. You will feel differently when you're engaged, if you are so fortunate. Shall I send the waists?"

"Oh, no, I had better take them with me. I'm very glad to get them at last."

"I'm sorry. It was so stupid of me. Had I only looked I would have known that mamma never ordered last year's style. Good morning," and the caller found herself talking against a closed door.

FOLLOWED HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

"Bank clerks are so often called upon for directions that they sometimes fall into the habit of giving them in a hurried and mechanical manner, consequently they are frequently misunderstood," remarked the clerk of a savings institution in New York to a reporter the other day.

"For instance, the usual formula when a stranger is called upon to sign his name is: 'Sign here—pen and ink at your left hand.' One morning last week a stranger entered our bank and asked me for a certificate of deposit for a considerable sum of money, which he handed over.

"I counted the money and found the amount to be as stated, and hurriedly said: 'Sign there, sir—pen and ink at your left hand.'"

"Well, it took the stranger a long time to sign his name; but I thought nothing more of it, and issued the certificate of deposit. About a week later the same man, whose face I had forgotten, reappeared and presented the certificate.

"He dashed off an ornate signature, which I proceeded to compare with the first signature. The two were vastly different, as the first one was apparently the labored effort of an old man.

"I can't pay you this money, sir," I said.

"Why not?" asked the stranger.

"Because it is not the signature of the man to whom I issued the certificate of deposit," I replied.

"Well," said the stranger, "when I was here a week ago you told me to write my name with my left hand, and I did so; but I can't write very well that way."

"Then you will oblige me by writing your name with your right hand again?" I asked as a light dawned upon me.

"Certainly," said the man, and after much labor he produced a facsimile of his first signature, and I apologized and paid him his money.—Washington Evening Star.

THE PROFESSOR'S ESCAPED BACTERIA.

He was apparently an old man, wore large glasses and carried a small satchel. Across the satchel was labeled: Prof. Redd, Chicago." He entered the waiting room of a suburban station and deposited the satchel carelessly near the water cooler.

Suddenly those near saw the satchel fall and heard the sharp tinkle of breaking glass. The old man picked up the glass and muttered exclamations of distress.

"To think that I brought them all the way from Brazil," he said.

"What were they?" inquired some one in the sympathetic crowd.

"Germs!"

"What?"

"Bacteria of a strange Brazilian fever."

"Quick man; crush them with your foot."

"I can't, sir. They are floating around in the air."

There was a moment of horror. Then there came a rush and a little later the old man was the only occupant of the waiting room. A window was raised from the outside.

"Just let them out easy, Pete," cautioned a voice.

And the bogus professor obeyed. Satchels, grips and cases went through the window. After he had finished collecting, the professor followed the booty. His false beard fell back in the room; but he did not attempt to reclaim it. The arrival of their train prompted those outside to venture in for their baggage. It had vanished and the black beard told the tale.—Chicago Daily News.

"How's things up in Thompsonville?" asked one colored man of another he met on the road. "Deys' votin' up dar today," was the answer. "Votin'?" "What's dey votin' for?" "Deys votin' for \$5 apiece wen I left."

Son—Father, why do they call preachers doctors of divinity. Father (of the old school)—Because so many preachers doctor their divinity to suit their own ideas.

Miscellaneous Reading.

FROM NEIGHBORING EXCHANGES.

News and Comment That is of More or Less Local Interest.

CHESTER—Lanfern, October 16: The county commissioners held a special meeting yesterday, the principal business being to take action on the claim of Sheriff Cornwell for back pay for detaining prisoners, amounting to \$781.10. This account runs from December, 1896, to December, 1899, inclusive, at the rate of an additional 10 cents a day for each prisoner fed during the time included. The sheriff states in his affidavit that during that period he charged only 20 cents, under a "misapprehension and mistake as to his rights in the matter;" but afterward he found that he was entitled to 30 cents by law. Since and including January, 1900, he has charged and been allowed 30 cents. The board, following the advice of County Attorney R. B. Caldwell, disallowed the claim. Mr. Caldwell reviewed the different acts of the legislature bearing on the question, and also cites one which bars all claims not presented during the year in which the service is rendered or the following year. He concludes that all claims for detaining prisoners previous to the year 1899 are barred by the act last referred to, the very purpose of which was to bar such claims and thus force prompt presentation and settlement of claims, and prevent confusion in county finances. The attorney thinks perhaps the law might sustain the claim for the year 1899 on account of mistake, though he knows of no particular law to support this view. "Did you smell something like rags or paper burning yesterday afternoon?" We did, and we found that it was all that was left of the Atlantic, Asheville and Knoxville railroad, which 10 years ago promised to traverse this county from northwest to southeast, connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the coal fields beyond the mountains. Major J. H. Marion was clearing his office and found the bonds, \$100,000 worth, issued by this county in October, 1890, placed in the hands of A. G. Brice, Esq., as trustee for the county, and Captain J. L. Agurs for the railroad, and a third man to be selected by these two. They were to be delivered to the company when the road was completed through the county. Major Marion turned them over to Supervisor Culp and they were put in his stove and burned. At the time they were issued, Messrs. J. Wesley Wilks, S. M. McDill and Jno. A. J. Kner were the commissioners, and H. K. Henry, Esq., was clerk of the board. Mr. Ernest Anderson, of Lowrys, died Friday evening, and was buried Saturday. He leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Thomas P. Mitchell, of Avon, Fairfield county, died about 2 o'clock a. m., October 14, 1900, about 62 years old. He was buried at New Hope yesterday, funeral services being conducted by the Revs. J. A. White and J. S. Moffatt. He had been suffering for months with heart disease, and though his death was sudden it was not a surprise. Mr. Mitchell was a native of York county, but came to his late home after the war. He married Mrs. Agnes Brice, nee Strong, and left a son, Dr. W. B. Mitchell, and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of the Rev. J. T. Chalmers, D. D., of Charlotte. Mr. Mitchell was an extensive and progressive farmer, and was well-known in the state, having been a member of the legislature and held other official positions that gave him prominence. Brady Johnson was sent to the chancery this morning by Judge Williams for "beating" the Seaboard train. According to Brady's own statement, "beat" may be taken in its literal sense rather than figurative or slang. He was put off at the crossing in Chester, and when the train arrived at Monroe, he was there too. He said he walked, and so the railroad folks had him taken up for beating the train.

YORK—Rock Hill Herald, October 17: Captain B. J. Witherspoon, of Lancaster, was in the city yesterday. Little Rob, son of Dr. T. A. Crawford, is quite sick with dysentery. Mrs. J. E. Roddey's condition is now very much better, as is also that of little Edgar Poag. There is an unusual demand for wood all over town. Very few persons have their winter supply. Mr. George W. Witherspoon has been elected vice president of the law association of the South Carolina college. Mr. Wallace Biggers, of Dallas, Texas, who has been visiting relatives in the city, returned to Texas last week. The Timrod club held an enjoyable social meeting at the home of Miss Mattie Smith, in Ebenezer, Monday night. Since the fine rain of Saturday last some of the farmers have been busily engaged in breaking their lands and putting in oats and wheat. Lester, the 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jones, died of membranous croup Thursday night, and Friday the remains were taken to Fort Mill for burial. The A. R. P. church will be dedicated next Sunday. Rev. J. C. Galloway, of Gastonia, N. C., will preach the dedicatory sermon. An invitation has been extended to all the pastors of the city and their congregations. Mr. John L. Handley, of Denver, Col., supreme vice president and secretary of the Fraternal Union of America, will visit the local lodge next Tuesday and at night deliver an address in the armory, to which the public is cordially invited. Secretary J. A. Neely, of the local lodge of Heptasophis, yesterday received a check for \$1,000, payable to Mrs. Lizzie C. Huey, widow of the late Wm. T. Huey, a member of that order, whose death occurred in this county, September 9. We are requested to announce that a meeting of Willow Camp, W. of W., will be held in the hall at Edgemoor, next Tuesday evening, October 23d, at 7.30 o'clock. All members are expected to be present, as business of importance will come before the camp. That would be a foolish planter who on account of the present high price of cotton would fail to plant largely of wheat and oats. Our country is more prosperous than in years because the farmers have made

an efforts to be self-sustaining. Unless this endeavor be continued the profit that is now in cotton may prove a curse instead of a blessing. Our young townsman, Mr. Paul Harrison, has accepted the place of southbound billing clerk with the Southern railroad at Pinners Point, near Norfolk, Va., and has gone to take the place. The number of young men who go out of the Rock Hill office to the general offices of the company is a very high compliment to Mr. Forney's capacity as a trainer of his help. The ministers of Charlotte made a formal protest against the establishment of the proposed brewery in that city. One of the reasons assigned for their opposition is as follows: "Because breweries are almost invariably surrounded and accompanied by beer gardens, which are attended and visited by both men and women, and become the hot beds of vice, and lead to drunkenness, revelry, and such like, all of which are contrary to the spirit of morality and Christianity."

BRAVO FOR BELLINGER.

Attorney General Defends State's Position on Divorce.

Attorney General Bellinger has prepared a most interesting letter on the matter of divorces in this state, says the Columbia correspondence of the News and Courier. Several days ago a letter was printed from an Indiana correspondent, in which a series of questions were asked, and it was stated that these inquiries were made because of certain vicious and uncalled for remarks from some Indiana judge, whose specialty was divorces. Mr. Bellinger shows that in the entire history of the state divorces were permissible only for a few years, and that was during the regime of the carpet-baggers. If there were any way of proving the assertion by the records, the Indiana judge would soon have to admit that the refusal of this state to recognize divorce has done far more good than the promiscuous granting of them in other states.

Mr. Bellinger's letter has been carefully prepared and is a valuable record, which it would be well to keep. It reads as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 12, 1900. Chas. G. Singleton, 119 E. Norris street, Indianapolis, Ind.—Dear Sir: Press of official business has hitherto prevented my sooner replying to your letter of the 2d inst. regarding divorces, concerning the moral condition of this state in the matter of marital relations.

It now gives me much pleasure to reply, though briefly and hurriedly, and to give a short history of some of our legislation.

In 1778 the statute of 22 Henry, 8,038, doing certain marriages indissoluble, was made of force in this state; but up to 1872, in the language of one of our decisions, "no divorce a vinculo matrimonii had ever been granted in South Carolina." "Reconstruction days," when the state was within the exclusive control of the "carpet bagger and the newly enfranchised Negro, a new constitution was adopted, which in Article XIV, Sec. 5, provided that "divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall not be allowed but by the judgment of a court, as shall be prescribed by the law."

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In the winter of 1876-7, the state was "redeemed," (to use a phrase familiar in this section), the political tramps took their carpet-bags and decamped the state, and the white people once more took charge of the state affairs. Promptly then the act of 1878 (p. 719) was passed, repealing "all acts or parts of acts heretofore passed relating to the granting of divorces."

During the six years (1872-8) the courts were open—three sittings annually in each county for suits of divorce, and yet so seldom was the opportunity taken advantage of that it may safely be stated that no citizen who has not had exceptional opportunities for investigation can recall three cases of divorce proceedings within his knowledge. Only those who appreciate the significance of this fact need wonder at the demoralization of "Reconstruction days," and the suffering, mental and physical, which was the legacy left this people by the war.

During the four years of the war between the states the demand for men at the front tore husbands from wives and sons from mothers—broken homes of comfort and plenty, frequently of luxury and wealth, compelling a separation of months, perhaps years. These were reunited amid scenes of destruction and want which beggar description; but changed conditions had made not lessened. Nor is this true people for the sacredness and indissolubility of the marriage tie. Nor was there such cause for scandal as to suggest the desirability of legalized separation.

In 1895 the present constitution was formulated and adopted by a convention elected and organized by the people. During the preceding 17 years, from the date of the repeal of the divorce laws, (1878), it had been contended by some that for the sake of uniformity with the laws of other states our laws should provide for divorce for certain causes.

On the second day of the convention it was proposed that "divorces" be allowed for adultery." After a full discussion off and on for nearly three weeks, it was decided by an overwhelming vote that "divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall not be allowed in this state." (Article XVII, Sec. 3.) By the act of 1890, (p. 228), Crim. Statutes, Sec. 251, the crimes of adultery and fornication are punished by a fine of not less than \$100, or imprisonment not less than six months, or both in the discretion of the court. (Article XVII, under § 3.) In this connection conviction in these and other crimes, as bigamy, wife-beating, sodomy, incest, assault with intent to ravish.

You quote Judge Leathers as saying further: "The Legislature of South Carolina found it necessary to regulate by statute how large a portion of his property a married man may give to his concubine." True, and if you will excuse the comparison, this is more than can be said for his own state, there being no such provision in the statutes of Indiana preventing

the testator from giving his entire estate to his bastards and concubines, to the exclusion of his wife and children. Since 1705 it has been the law of this state that one leaving wife or lawful children cannot by will give to his bastards or concubines any large or greater portion of the real clear value of his estate, real and personal, after paying his debts, than one-fourth part thereof. As far as my investigation enables me to judge, this is the only state in the union where the wife and children are thus protected against a shameful wrong which would be often done.

Appreciating the spirit which prompted your inquiry, the furnishing of this information has been a pleasing task and I hope it will answer your purpose. I have endeavored to speak only as a lawyer, believing Judge Leathers has shown such dense ignorance on a subject on which it might be presumed that he was learned, his conclusions as to the moral tone of our people, based upon this false premise, might well be passed over with contempt. Yours very truly, G. DUNCAN BELLINGER, Attorney General.

BEAUTY IN BUSINESS GIRLS.

How Good Looks May Be a Handicap—One Case in Which It Wasn't.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"You ask whether good looks are a disadvantage to a girl in business," said a comely young woman who now occupies an important position in a New Orleans mercantile establishment. "That is a question that has been propounded before, and in a general way I would answer yes, decidedly. A few years ago, however, when women began to enter business life in considerable numbers, the exact reverse was the case. I am still under 30; but I remember distinctly when it was next to impossible for a homely girl to get a situation. Good looks were insisted upon in typewriters and stenographers, and merchants were then under the impression that pretty clerks brought trade. It took some time to explode that idea.

"That pretty girls certainly attract crowds to their counters, but they were crowds of duds and loafers, who would buy a 5-cent paper of pins and then flit away \$3 or \$4 worth of time, while the women, who constitute four-fifths of the patrons of all retail stores, had a strong aversion to being waited upon by a professed beauty. Moreover, no dependence was to be placed in the clerks themselves. The handsomest girls were pretty sure to be vain and 'touchy,' and when one proved really valuable she was morally certain to get married at the very time her services were most valued. So practical men began to see that pretty girls did not pay as a cold business proposition, and the same discovery was made at the offices. Typewriting belles made more trouble than they were worth. They demoralized their fellow employees and created no end of jealousy and bitterness and friction. In many cases, perhaps in most cases, the poor girl wasn't in the least to blame. She could not help being good to look at, and was probably trying her best to attend to her own affairs; but the idiotic men wouldn't let her. However, results are the only things that count in business nowadays, and a few years ago a big reaction against beauty set in.

"Since then," the young woman went on, smiling, "I am sure that the feeling has been growing steadily stronger and stronger against the pretty girl in business. But please don't misunderstand. I am referring altogether to the girl who 'travels altogether on her prettiness,' as the saying goes. A pretty girl who doesn't make her good looks obtrusive and who shows by her bearing that she expects to hold her position by simple hard work, has just as good a chance as anybody; but, unfortunately such girls are rare. A very attractive young woman gets so much attention and flattery that she has to be exceptionally sensible and strong-minded not to have her head turned. At present most stores prefer clerks who are plain and ladylike in their appearance and who make no pretensions to beauty. In the offices the feeling is still more pronounced, and many professional men will not engage an amanuensis unless she is downright ugly, and the older the better. Let me give you a little illustration: I have a younger sister, who—if I do say it who shouldn't—is a real beauty. Sometime ago she learned that the president of a big Alabama corporation wanted a private secretary, and, being highly competent, she wrote, applying for the place. He answered, requesting her photograph, and we both got angry at once. My sister happened to have an old tintype that, somehow or other, made her look like a perfect freak, and, as a reproof to the gentleman's frivolity she sent that to him by return mail.

"You may imagine our surprise when he engaged her by telegraph. As it turned out, he didn't want a pretty girl; but an ugly one, and when she put in an appearance he came near backing out of his agreement. At last he told her very gruffly, that she might try for a month, and, as she happens to have a lot of common sense, she has given a great satisfaction. But that case will show you how men of affairs feel on the subject.

"There is a big store in Chicago that employs about 250 girl clerks and used to boast openly that there wasn't one in the lot unattractive as an admitted beauty. I was in Chicago during my vacation and visited that establishment to make some purchases. Upon my word, I thought I was in an old ladies' home. The woman who waited on me was 50 if she was a day, and she had a face like a pair of nut-crackers. Of course that was going to the other extreme; but I noticed that business was something tremendous. Here in New Orleans I think they struck the happy mean. Our large stores contain lots of pretty girls; but the fact isn't 'featured,' as they say at the theatres. You can see at once that no importance is attached to it, and that brings me back by the way, to the starting point. If a girl is thoroughly capable and has plenty of tact and discretion, her good looks will be no especial handicap in earning a living. Otherwise she is now-days at a decided disadvantage, compared to the girl who is homely and industrious."

From the way some men offer prayers it is difficult to tell whether they are ministers or auctioneers.

WHY JOHN WEARS A QUEUE.

For Centuries His Hair Has Been Done Up in a Braid.

"Why do you wear a queue?" Sam Sing, of Lewiston, paused and wiped his brow. He did not know. Let us tell you.

This queue was a mark of bondage, and later an acknowledgment of superiority on the part of the weak to the strong, who need not a queue. Such was the practice in Central Asia, west of the Chinese empire. In China itself, up to the year 1644, the hair was worn in varying fashions; but never in the queue fashion. The Tartars, whom the Chinese feared, marked all their subjects with queues; but the pigtail was unknown in China until 1644. Why after that he was compelled to wear it is another story, in which there is a bit of religion, some superstition and much tyranny.

While for 3,700 years China was seething and boiling within herself, there was forming on her northern borders a race of people destined to change the entire course of development of her people. This race came from certain Tungusic tribes, whose original home was in Manchuria and Mongolia. They bore the name of Tartars or Manchurians, and as early as 907 had conquered a part of China and made much trouble within the empire. In 1644 they again entered China and after much bloodshed conquered it. They set Sun-che upon the throne and inaugurated the Manchu, or Tsaing dynasty, which still prevails in China.

They were horsemen of great prowess, whereas the native Chinaman was not a horseman. They shaved their heads entirely or wore tufts quite similar to that displayed by some of the tribes of North American Indians. They were prodigious fighters, savage lovers, iconoclasts in every respect when their soldiers were in possession of the empire; they collected all the Chinese women needed, placed each in a bag, tied the open end of the bag, and then made their soldiers take a bag and settle down with it. The soldiers could not see what was inside. All he knew was that it was a woman and that she was to be his future wife, whether she was old or young, pretty or ugly, blind or halt. The Chinaman did not like this. He rebelled; but so far his rebellions have been futile. But what thus in China became part of a law and a religion, strangely enough in England, in the eighteenth century, was merely a hair-dressing custom, borrowed from the French, who in turn copied it from the Chinese. English beaux just wore wigs with queues and later shaved their heads just as did the Chinaman, and wore the pigtail.

When the Tartars came upon him he wore his hair in quite ornamental fashion. The Tartars put an end to this. They said:

"You are servants of our dynasty. You must not only acknowledge the Manchus, but show outwardly a sign of submission. Shave your head to the scalp at all spots but the center. Then permit it to grow long and twist it into a long coil. When you thus wear your hair you will be known as a faithful subject to the dynasty. Otherwise you are liable to be mistaken for a traitor and be tortured."

The Chinaman obeyed, and by 1561 the shaved head and pigtail—the sign of Tartar sovereignty—was almost universally adopted. The native priests of China, like all other priests, were anxious to curry favor with the ruling powers. So, to make the shaved heads and queues more permanent, they began to preach that no Chinaman could enter heaven if he did not have his queue with him when he died. That was the symbol of the gods that he was of the elect. Without it he must dwell forever with the geni of the lower world.

So, between the priests and the Manchou emperors it has come about that the Chinaman and his queue are inseparable. Should the Manchou ever be banished he may cease the queue. The Christian Chinaman often does; but it will be ages before the pigtail will cease to be the token of Chinese bondage to Tartar conquerors and Chinese evidence of certainty of heavenly reward.

This was all news to Sam Sing, of Lewiston; but it is a fact.—Lewiston Journal.

How About Your Watch?

Does it keep the correct time? Or do you have to set it every twenty-four hours? Do you know what is the matter with it? Bring it to me and let me put it in correct-time-keeping order. It may be dirty and need cleaning. It may have a cog broken. It may have a screw loose, or it may only need regulating. Bring it to me and no matter what ails it, I can put it in first-class condition. My charges are very moderate and the work will be done promptly. I also repair Jewelry and Clocks.

For anything in my line see me. I can and do meet all competition. See my line of Spectacles and Eyeglasses. I can suit anyone with Glasses or Frames.

THOS. W. SPECK, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

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SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA EXTENSION RAILROAD CO.

TIME TABLE NO. 4.

In Effect 12.01 a. m., Sunday, Dec. 24, 1899.

BETWEEN CAMDEN AND BLACKSBURG.

Table with columns for WEST, EAST, STATIONS, and TIME. Lists train schedules between Camden and Blacksburg.

BETWEEN BLACKSBURG, S. C., AND MARION, N. C.

Table with columns for WEST, EAST, STATIONS, and TIME. Lists train schedules between Blacksburg, S. C., and Marion, N. C.

GAFFNEY BRANCH.

Table with columns for WEST, EAST, STATIONS, and TIME. Lists train schedules for the Gaffney Branch.

Trains Nos. 32 and 33 connect at Blacksburg with trains on the Gaffney Division. Train No. 32 connects at Camden with the Charleston Division of the Southern Railway for all points South. Train No. 33 leaving Camden at 12.40 p. m., going West, makes connection at Lancaster, S. C., with the L. & C. E. R., at Catawba Junction with the S. A. L., going North; at Rock Hill with the Southern Railway going North.

SAMUEL HUNT, President.

A. TRIPP, Superintendent, S. E. LUMPKIN, Gen. F. & P. Agt.

CAROLINA & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

L. T. NICHOLS, Superintendent.

Schedule Effective Sept. 16, 1900.

Table with columns for Northbound Passenger, Mixed, and Southbound Mixed Passenger. Lists train schedules and arrival/departure times.

Chester—Southern Ry., S. A. L., and L. & C. Yorkville—S. C. & G. Extension. Gastonia—Southern Ry. Lincolnton—S. A. L. Newton & Hickory—Southern Ry. Lenoir—Blowing Rock Stage Line and C. & N. E. F. REID, G. F. Agent. C. Cheser, South Carolina.

GEO. W. S. HART, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Yorkville, S. C.

OFFICE: NO. 2 LAW RANGE. PHONE 66.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

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The Yorkville Enquirer.

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