

Scraps and Facts.

Canton, Ohio, dispatch of October 26: President McKinley is now fully qualified to vote in Precinct 'B,' 1st ward, Canton. He registered this morning and, in answer to the usual questions, said his name is William McKinley, residence No. 723 North Market street, aged 57 years, married, residence in state 57 years, in precinct one year. The president was accompanied by Judge Day. He walked to and from the polling place, a distance of half a dozen blocks, and greeted many acquaintances en route.

The French government has decided to prolong the exposition for another week. It will close Sunday, November 11. One day will be devoted to the poor, with free admission. That night the exposition will be illuminated as on special nights. It is expected that 1,000,000 visitors will be present. The American exhibitors generally are opposed to the prolongation, as they have made contracts and every other arrangement to move their exhibits on the day originally set for closing, and many of them have booked their passage home.

The Elizabethport Banking company, from which William Schrieber stole a little over \$100,000 in two years, has made a settlement with Mrs. Annie Hart, upon whom much of the money was spent. By the terms of the settlement, Mrs. Hart has made a general assignment to the bank of all the property which she possessed, except the household furniture, wearing apparel and such jewelry as she can prove were not given her by Schrieber. The property transferred is valued at \$24,000. In consideration of this assignment the bank executed to Mrs. Hart a general release of any and all claims against her.

Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued last Friday, shows the total visible to be 2,659,569 bales, against 2,338,818 last week, and 3,548,468 last year. Of the total of American cotton is 2,302,569 against 2,896,883 and 3,061,468 of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 457,000, against 452,000 and 487,000. Of the world's visible supply as above there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 1,287,000 bales, against 1,776,000 last year and 1,761,000 year before last; in Egypt 85,000, against 118,000, and in India 193,000 and 206,000 and 197,000, and in the United States 1,104,000, against 1,448,000 and 1,523,000.

An iron cage will be built in the criminal court room at Cleveland, Ohio, for Edward Ruthven, the Negro who will be placed on trial there Monday for the murder of Patrolman Shipp. Ruthven is a desperate man. At the time Shipp was killed he escaped from a score of policemen, who were pursuing him, in a long, running pistol fight. If he had not been overcome by strategy he would doubtless have killed some of the men who later captured him in Indianapolis, Ind. He openly declares that he will shoot Sergeant of Detectives Doran at the first opportunity. The cage will be provided to prevent a tigerish outbreak on his part in the court room.

New York Commercial October 25: Atwood Violet & Co., in their special market letter yesterday, wrote: "Thos. Ellison, the European authority on the world's consumption of cotton of all kinds and European mill stocks, announces at Liverpool today that it will require an American crop of 10,380,000 bales to make the world's visible supply on September 1, next, even what it was on September 1, the smallest for many years, and in fact dangerously small. Ellison further says that an American crop of less than 10,250,000 bales would be a calamity. This statement of Mr. Ellison means practically as follows: That with an American crop nearly 1,000,000 bales larger than last season, and consumption 800,000 to 1,000,000 smaller than last season, the world's visible supply of American cotton on September 1, 1901, would be so small as to be almost a calamity."

Owing to the protest by the state of Connecticut against naming the new monitor after the state, the secretary of the navy has decided to select some other state for that distinction. The objects of Connecticut based their objections on the ground that their state was entitled to a higher dignity in the naval register than could possibly be conferred by a mere monitor, especially as other states, including her small neighbor, Rhode Island, had been honored in the naming of battleships. All four of the big monitors authorized by congress were named after states of the Union—Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida and Wyoming—and so far Connecticut is the only state to decline the honor. The navy department was grieved in the matter by the fact that there are not enough battleships to go around, and the further fact that the monitors are formidable armored vessels, like the battleships.

Washington Post: Some of the latest visitors to Indiana and to political headquarters in Chicago, aver that the Republicans are not half so confident of Indiana as they appear to be. One feature of the large claims for many states is an admission that the Republican majorities will be reduced. This applies equally to counties in Indiana, and when the small Hoosier majority of four years ago is taken into account it will be remembered that reduced Republican majorities in many counties would bring the total vote down to a very dangerous point. A report has been current that Mr. Bryan was so confident that Indiana was Democratic he would cancel his dates there, but as a matter of fact Mr. Bryan has made no further dates to speak in Indiana, only saying that he would come again if he could spare the time, which was doubtful.

Charlotte Observer, Saturday: The movement of the Southern Cotton Spinners' association to concentrate the business of selling their product into the hands of not exceeding ten leading commission houses, thereby reducing the cost of marketing from 5 and 3 per cent. to 4 and 2 per cent., lacks only the co-operation of 100,000 spindles, mill owners representing 400,000 spindles have already signified their endorsement of the work of the committee having the work in hand. This committee, composed of W. C. Heath, of Monroe, chairman; R. S. Reinhardt, of Lincoln; and J. P. Leak, of Rockingham, met in the chamber of commerce yesterday morning, and after consulting with President J. H. McAden and Secretary George R. Hiss, of the association, and reviewing the work of the committee, decided to draft a second letter and send it to the

mills which have not as yet replied to the first letter, issued by the committee. This second letter has been prepared and will be mailed immediately. It is stated that Southern mills representing about 400,000 spindles, producing hard yarns for the market, have already signified their approval of the work of the committee on concentration of the selling part of the business, and it will be necessary to secure only about 100,000 additional spindles in order to put the scheme into effect. It is intended that new arrangement shall save the Southern spinners about \$800,000 annually in commissions, besides serving to eliminate the speculative feature which is indulged in by a number of Northern yarn commission merchants, and which it is said has proven disastrous to the interests of the Southern cotton yarn manufacturer.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1900.

COLONEL ELLISON S. Keltz announces that he is for McKinley. The colonel has been for almost everything in his time.

It is still as difficult to understand the movements of ex-Judge T. D. Mackey as formerly. A week or two ago he succeeded in getting his wife out of the government insane asylum. Within a few days he made application to have the lady recommitted. A dispatch of last Saturday says that he has withdrawn the petition with the announcement that he would never bring the case into court again.

The question as to how ex-President Cleveland will vote in next Tuesday's election has not yet been settled. Recently the papers printed a report to the effect that Mr. Cleveland had declared it as his intention to vote for McKinley. A few days ago the ex-president stated that he had said nothing of the kind, and at last accounts information as to exactly where he stood, was still his exclusive property.

Mr. E. Lehman Johnson, of Clemson College, S. C., has an article in a late number of The Forum, says the Charlotte Observer, in which he further exhibits the value of cotton seed and its special value in connection with the cattle business. His idea is that all the seed should be put through a cotton seed oil mill, that the oil should be used for culinary purposes after proper refining, and the hulls and meal should be used for cattle feed and the cattle manure returned to the farm. He exhibits tables in which the intrinsic value of the cotton seed is compared to that of wheat and corn, and undertakes to show that the time will probably come when the cotton seed will yield as much to the farmer per acre of the ground planted as corn or wheat. This is exclusive of the lint entirely. Even the oil may be mixed with beef suet to make a very excellent quality of cooking material to take the place of lard, and this possibility again emphasizes the importance of cattle raising in the cotton-growing area. It would seem that the growing of cattle and the growing of cotton are of importance each to the other, and also that the cotton seed, or rather the products of the cotton seed, contribute to a very large degree to the economical raising of cattle and, therefore, to the profit of the business. The reverse of this proposition is also true, that is, that the raising of cattle on a cotton farm contributes to the economical production of cotton and to the betterment of its quality. Those farmers who first come to a full understanding of these two values and of the best way in which to make each contribute to the other, will find a very considerable profit by taking advantage of the improved methods suggested by Mr. Johnson in his article in The Forum and in various little pamphlets that he has issued heretofore.

AS SEEN BY HIGH AUTHORITIES. In the belief that THE ENQUIRER has many readers who are able to understand and appreciate it, and who will derive considerable instruction therefrom, we give a liberal amount of space today to the admirable cotton trade review of Latham, Alexander & Co., as published in the twenty-seventh annual edition of their book, just issued. Of all the great cotton commission houses of New York, that of Latham, Alexander & Co., is universally considered one of the most reliable. In Wall street there are commission houses and commission houses. There are houses of indifferent reliability, who use all manner of means to the end of money-getting, who resort to questionable agents, who have no pride or integrity, and who place no value upon that most priceless of all heritages—good reputation. But Wall street is not all bad. There, as in other parts where sons and grandsons are continuing the businesses established by their fathers and grandfathers, and where successors continue to hold with their predecessors that honor and integrity are the only safe foundations of permanent success and respect. The firm of Latham, Alexander & Co. is one of the most reliable in New York. It is as solid and substantial as the Bank of England itself. It buys and sells cotton contracts for the trade in a legitimate manner; but it does not

speculate. Its purchases and sales of cotton are limited to the orders of its customers, and it gives to each customer all that is his—no more no less. From this big house hurries in "the street" are looked upon as complacent as the farmer contemplates the summer breezes. Its members do business only in accordance with the safest and most conservative business principles, and they have reached the point in experience, training, fortune, where a thorough scientific understanding of all the conditions that affect the business in which they are engaged is a source of far more satisfaction and pride than are even further additions to their vast wealth.

This then is the standpoint from which the review reproduced today was written. It is from the view of the practical expert standing on the highest pinnacle of his business. The reader, therefore, may take it as being the very highest authority to which the world has access. He can feel that no one else has studied under a more learned teacher, and that when he has mastered the paper thus placed before him, he should know as much about the world's cotton trade for the time being as any other cotton producer or any other cotton dealer.

MERE-MENTION.

The gold fund in the United States treasury, last Friday, amounted to \$451,477,404, the highest point ever reached since the foundation of the government. This is said to be the largest gold fund in the world. Edward Henry, reputed to be the oldest man in the country, died in Pittsburgh, Pa., last week, aged 116 years. He was born a slave in Culpepper, Va., in 1784. During his long career he was married five times, and is survived by his fifth wife, by whom he had 13 children. He is said to have been the father of 80 children. The estate of the late John Sherman is said to be worth \$2,500,000. At Pretoria, last Friday, the Transvaal was duly proclaimed a part of the British empire. Rear Admiral W. S. Schley has accepted an invitation to parade with the Knights Templars at Louisville, Ky., on August 27-30, 1901. He refuses to ride on horseback, however, because of his belief in his inability "to keep the saddle aboard of any horse, even if the animal be as gentle as a camel." Charles M. Hayes has succeeded Collis P. Huntington in the presidency of the Southern Pacific railroad. John Addison Porter, formerly secretary to President McKinley, is dying at his home in Pomfret, Connecticut. The biggest nugget of gold ever received at the assay office in Wall street, according to Superintendent Mason, arrived last Friday, from a mining company in British Columbia. It was consigned to the New York agents of the Bank of Montreal. The nugget contained a fraction over 753 pounds of the solid yellow metal and is valued at \$154,000. It came in a solid cone and stood two feet high. Cornelius L. Alvord, who robbed the First National bank of New York, of \$700,000, was arrested in Boston last Monday. General Fitzhugh Lee has been assigned to the department of Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha. Governor Roosevelt was assaulted on the streets of Elmira, N. Y., last Monday with eggs and decayed vegetables. A dispatch from Pretoria announces the death from enteric fever of Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, eldest son of the Princess Helene, of England, and a grandson of Queen Victoria. He was born in 1867, and was a major in the King's Royal Rifles.

WHITE AND NEGRO TEACHERS.

Chambers Tries to Investigate, But Gets No Satisfaction. Editor Yorkville Enquirer: Desiring to be right in all things, and after hearing the reporter affirm that he knew nothing of the alleged movement to put white teachers into Negro public schools, we quickly decided that the next best step would be to see the matter from a direct source. So the superintendent was sent to the state superintendent to ascertain from him his true attitude relative to the subject in question, or to learn as to whether or not such an idea had remotely entered his mind.

YORKVILLE, S. C., Oct. 25, 1900. Hon. J. J. McMAHAN, Columbia, S. C.: Is it a fact that you contemplate suppressing Negro public schools with white teachers? S. A. CHAMBERS.

To which we promptly received the following reply: COLUMBIA, Oct. 25, 1900. S. A. Chambers, Yorkville, S. C.: Never. But I trust you employ teachers. I should only advise, Superintendent of Education. This reply does not give entire satisfaction and, therefore, does not entirely clear away the mist. It is quite problematical as to whether or not the "Never" is intended to convey the idea that no such thing had entered his mind or as to whether that is not his business as superintendent of education of the state to "supply," but to "advise," phraseology of the interrogation, but day's closing, as told in a press dispatch the clause, "I should only advise," leaves us still in suspense as to what that advice will be. Certainly not "advise" the employment of Negro teachers for Negro schools for this the trustees have always done without "advice" from the state superintendent and will continue to do unless otherwise ordered from headquarters. If we had asked "Do you contemplate advising?" instead of "contemplate supplying," it is quite obvious that the answer would have been "business to supply," but to "advise." And again, it is a little strange that the State, whose plant is at the superintendent's home, would publish the resolutions without comment, if it had no knowledge of the existence of such an idea as mentioned in them. The State, like THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER, is a reputable newspaper, and is not likely to hurl forth to the public anything for which there is no foundation.

GREENVILLE GLEANINGS.

Discouraging Speculation About the Carolina and North-Western—Cotton Sales Light—The Spartanburg Carnival—Oil Mill War Over, and Prices Controlled by a Trust. Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer. GREENVILLE, October 29.—It is said that the work of laying the track, or rather of preparing the roadbed, of the electric railway through the streets of Greenville, will be commenced today or tomorrow.

I had a talk a few days ago with a well-known railroad man, who, I have reason to believe, knew where he is talking about. In regard to the prospects of an early change in the gauge of the C. & N. W. railway. He expressed the opinion that there is little or no probability of a change during the near future. He said that he did not believe the company that now had control of the road had any idea of trying to make the change; but had bought the road as a speculation with the hope of selling it to some other company. He said the fact that they are buying the road and not making any improvement in the rolling stock, is no indication that they propose to make the change, because at the price they are paying for ties there will be no trouble to displace them to some other road, and it is possible that they are using the worn-out engines because they are not in position to get new ones; and besides if they should get new ones, they would give away their scheme because the public would then know that they had all along been playing a game of bluff. It is to be hoped that the gentleman is mistaken; but there is no gainsaying the fact that he has given very plausible reasons for the belief that he entertains.

Since the recent heavy decline in the price of cotton, not more than 15 to 20 bales of cotton are being sold daily on this market. Similar reports come from the surrounding markets. So far no frost has been reported in this section. I did not attend the carnival at Spartanburg last week; but there was quite a good many from here who did. I talked with several and they all report that from the standpoint of the promoters of the scheme it was a huge success. A great crowd was present, and the hotels, street cars, blind tigers, gamblers, fake shows, pickpockets, etc., did a thriving business. Everything was wide open so far as gambling was concerned, and numerous lams and some goats were fished. I heard of several Greenville sports who went over and feathered their nests, and also of several who feathered the other fellows. Nobody expected the affair to develop into a Sunday-school celebration; but on the other hand, it was not thought that such free rein would be given by the city authorities to the class which is reported to have been in the saddle there last week. The gambling dens are said to have operated under license obtained from the city

council. It is to be hoped that the shady side of the carnival was not as dark as has been painted by those who were there; but there is no doubt that there is considerable room for improvement, should the Spartans decide to have another carnival next fall. Several weeks ago a paragraph was published in THE ENQUIRER to the effect that a fight was on between the two oil mills here, and that as a result they were furnishing the bagging and ties and ginning cotton at 50 cents a bale, and that both concerns were paying 32 cents a bushel for cotton seed. The war is now over, and the former enemies are friends. As a result the farmer is paying \$1 a bale to have his cotton ginned and selling his seed at 26 cents a bushel. He is not having so much ginned as under the old price, for the reason that he hasn't got it to gin, and is not selling seed so freely for the same reason. The oil mill people, both in and out of the trust, had a meeting in Columbia last week and came to an understanding which resulted in the re-adjustment of prices all round. Under the arrangement each mill is to have a certain territory and the same price is to be paid by all. One of the mills here belongs to the trust and the other does not. It is said that a few days before the war ended the trust mill offered the outside mill 10 or 12 carloads of seed at 32 cents a bushel. The offer was accepted, and the seed delivered and paid for. Within a week the new arrangement was perfected and the price of seed dropped 6 cents a bushel. SAM M. GRIST.

WEATHER MAY DECIDE ELECTION.

"We can't predict what kind of weather will prevail on election day," said Prof. Willis Moore, chief of the weather bureau, to the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, a few days ago. "It's too far off." The result of political elections in a number of localities depends in a great measure on the conditions of the weather, the professor continued. "For instance, if it rains on the days preceding the election and election day itself in the states of New York, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, or any other state

which has large centres of population, the Democrats, as a rule, have been successful. If, on the other hand, the weather is dry, the Republicans have carried the day. "The cause for this apparently peculiar state of affairs can be very easily be ascertained. If it rains the country roads are in bad condition, and the farmer, who is mostly Republican, and may be afflicted with rheumatism and troubled with a carbuncle on his neck besides, will, rather than jeopardize his health and personal comfort, sacrifice his vote. In the cities, where most of the Democrats live, climatic conditions do not affect attendance at the polls to such an extent, and the result is that good weather is favorable to the Republicans and bad weather to the Democrats."

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Safe Robbery at Pacolet. The safe of Messrs. T. C. Brown & Co., at Pacolet, was robbed last Sunday night of \$50, after having been opened in an expert manner. It is supposed that the work was done by crackmen attracted to this section by the Spartanburg carnival.

To Endow the Theological. The Presbyterian synod has passed a resolution looking to the raising of a \$100,000 endowment fund for the benefit of the Columbia Theological seminary. A resolution intended to put a stop to all further talk about the removal of the seminary from Columbia, has been adopted.

Fire and Wild Beasts. Spartanburg special of October 26 to Columbia State: A spectator at the Spartanburg carnival today threw a lighted match near a can of gasoline, which exploded by the cage in which Madam Cleo, otherwise known as "the lion queen," was doing her turn with four large lions belonging to the Frank Lion Carnival company. The straw on the ground of the tent caught fire. The lions became frenzied and attacked the young woman. The spectators were panic-stricken; but those who did not fly in panic could offer no assistance. The floor of the cage caught fire and there was danger of the lions breaking out, but Madam Cleo displayed remarkable strength and courage. With an iron bar she beat back the lions, although her arms and shoulders were torn by their claws. Her clothing caught fire, but she kept the lions under control until help came and they were gotten into another cage.

Involving an Important Question. Alken correspondence News and Courier, October 26: The case of Wm. D. McNeill vs. the Southern Railway company, came up for trial before Judge Watts in the common pleas court yesterday. This is the suit in which the Southern is sued for \$30,500 for the penalty for leasing the South Carolina and Georgia road, on the ground that the two lines are competing and parallel. Upon the calling of the case the plaintiff interposed a motion for continuance. After considerable argument of this motion it was agreed that the jury trial of the case be postponed, but that the demurrer to the complaint, which was interposed by the defendant, be heard by Judge Watts at chambers in Columbia, on December 14, next. Messrs. Boykin, Wright and G. W. Croft appeared for the plaintiff, while Messrs. B. L. Abney, J. W. Barnwell and the Hendersons represented the railroad.

Miss Anna Tillman. The current number of Success contains the following: "A serious looking, dark-eyed girl, not yet 20, is Miss Anna Tillman, daughter of the fiery orator of South Carolina, Senator Benjamin F. Tillman. The Tillmans have not been conspicuous entertainers, but they have a little coterie of friends, among whom Miss Anna is very popular. She is a girl of domestic tastes, and is her father's right hand. She assists him in his correspondence, and is one of the few girls in official life who has a well-developed taste for politics. She knows all her father's supporters and opponents, and can write as vigorously a letter, when occasion requires, as her brilliant father himself. Miss Tillman, as may easily be imagined, is not often encountered in the drawing rooms of the capital. She is usually to be seen in the modest library of her father's house, or pondering over knotty problems in the dark archives of the library of congress."

CARD FROM COLONEL J. H. TILLMAN.

Furnishing Evidence That He Has Never Been Before the Recorder in Augusta. To the Editor of The State: In a recent issue of your newspaper you had an editorial quoting and commenting upon an article which appeared in the Florence Times. I would have given earlier attention to the matter of new papers that have been referred to your editorial to also copy same. Very truly, JAMES H. TILLMAN. Edgefield, October 27, 1900.

October 20, 1900. Hon. James H. Tillman, Edgefield, S. C. My Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry of recent date, I beg to say that, as recorder of the city of Augusta, I have never tried you for any offense whatever, either under your own name or an assumed name. The statement to the contrary contained in the Florence Times and quoted in the Columbia State, which you send me, is absolutely untrue. Very truly, J. BAXTER.

[The State was not seeking to make a point against the lieutenant governor-elect when quoting from the Florence Times; indeed, we rather attempted to soothe the shocked feelings of the Times. The report of a nocturnal affair in Augusta, with very minute and particular and interesting details, was received by us the day after its alleged occurrence. But it has never been made public. So far as our statement of the recorder of the city of Augusta is correct—Colonel Tillman did not afford him the opportunity of "trying" him, and for that, the state of South Carolina is due somebody a vote of thanks.—Editor The State.]

BEAUFORT CORRESPONDENCE SAVANNAH NEWS: Dr. R. R. Sams, coroner of Beaufort county, states that he was the first person in the world ever placed under the influence of chloroform. In 1848 the doctor was a student at the Baltimore Dental college, where experiments with the then new discovery were being prosecuted, and he consented to have a tooth extracted in order to test the value of the drug which was not then perfected. "On the first attempt," relates the doctor, "but it did not alleviate the pain, and the operation was arrested and deferred until the following day, on which occasion the inhalation of the fumes produced the desired effect, and in a few moments I was unconscious, and did not experience the slightest degree of pain." In addition to this, the doctor was a passenger on the steamer Palmetto from Baltimore to Charleston in 1849. The vessel was the first steamer propelled by a screw that ever ventured on the ocean, and while rounding Cape Hatteras, made only 12 miles in as many hours. Subsequently the narrator saw her at the dock in Baltimore, after she had encountered a severe storm, and she was a complete wreck.

LOCAL AFFAIRS. INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. H. C. Strauss—Says save the dollars, and claims that he will give you 10 cents if you buy clothing, overcoats, blankets, bed quilts, shoes, and other dry goods from him. Wm. H. Lawrence—Says get a Tell of California prunes, elegant pie peaches, cook's delight coffee, cream cheese, new crop N. O. molasses, and say that they can give you an inside figure on flour. S. L. Hobbs & Co.—Say they endeavor to keep the best assortment of fancy groceries in Yorkville, and call special attention to Pele John's bread, fancy food, potted chicken, beefsteak and onions, sliced "star" beef and bacon, breakfast bacon, mince-meat, and pork sausage. W. D. Simpson, Anderson—Claims that money is found by hunting up all old Confederate stamps, and offers spot cash for all you send him. The Enquirer—Says get in line and subscribe at once for The Enquirer—by doing so at once you will get 120 issues for \$1.75. W. H. Spence—Wants to know what will happen if McKinley is elected; and what will happen if Bryan is elected. He says he will go right on giving the public "the very best attention." E. B. Beaulieu—Has lost a Montreal Bicycle, No. 165,518, and offers \$5 reward for its return. Gordon Brothers—Have 100 bushels of Ripley and Frazier improved seed wheat for sale at their residence 41 miles northeast of Yorkville. R. J. Herndon—Offers an elegant high grade Wesser piano at a bargain for cash or instalments. He has just uncased a high grade Bridgeport organ, which he offers under the company's and his own guarantee. He also does tuning and repairing. Whisonant, Castles & Co., Hickory Grove—Call attention to their special sale now in progress, and mention several things they are selling. Riddle & Carroll—Have a lot of choice seed oats at a price that will please as well as the quality. They have cotton seed hulls, and also a quantity of certified suitable elements for sowing, which they claim is the best for the purpose. J. H. Wylie and C. M. Whisonant, Hickory Grove—Announce the dissolution of the firm of Wylie & Whisonant, on January 30, 1899. All assets of the firm became the property of C. M. Whisonant and all of its liabilities were assumed by the latter. W. P. Hobbs—Offers for sale a plantation located 5 miles northeast of Yorkville, on the Charlotte road. He has 65 acres and offers it for cash or on reasonable terms.

SECOND WEEK JURORS.

The following petit jurors were drawn yesterday to serve during the second week of the approaching term of the circuit court for York county. They will be required to present themselves in the court house on Monday, November 19: J. M. Clinton, Ebenezer. R. H. Cowan, Catawba. A. E. Barnett, Catawba. J. H. Kidd, Jr., Bethesda. B. M. Fewell, Catawba. W. L. Ferguson, York. W. P. Sturges, Ebenezer. J. N. McNeil, York. J. H. Paul, York. Paul Workman, York. J. W. Pursley, King's Mountain. T. N. Alexander, York. J. H. Bigham, York. J. A. Fincher, Catawba. J. E. Bankhead, Bullock's Creek. R. B. Whisonant, Broad River. Jos. M. Sims, York. J. W. Erwin, Fort Mill. J. W. Y. Dickson, York. T. B. McFadden, Catawba. H. E. Hood, York. S. G. Feenster, Bullock's Creek. J. W. Leech, Hickory Grove. J. P. C. Boyd, Bethesda. J. D. Stanton, Bethel. T. J. Strait, York. W. H. Herndon, York. D. L. Glenn, Ebenezer. J. L. Farley, Fort Mill. W. N. Hardin, Bullock's Creek. E. A. Aycock, Catawba. L. H. Good, Bullock's Creek. D. M. Ford, King's Mountain. R. L. A. Smith, Broad River. J. A. Black, Catawba. J. L. Kimbrell, Fort Mill.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The local cotton receipts continue light, averaging only something like 15 or 20 bales daily. On the New York cotton exchange Monday, October contracts closed at 8.86. The story of the day's doings as told in a press dispatch Monday night, is as follows: Speculation in cotton futures today was light and traders gave the bulk of their attention to straightening up old accounts. The news in hand on the call was conflicting, with the bears, however, having rather the better of the situation. In Saturday's advance here and on predictions for a falling off in the crop movement, Liverpool had worked up to four points higher, and the outside interest were made uneasy by large receipts and by another almost perfect chart of the cotton belt. The first sales developed a rise of 3 points to a decline of 5 points, with the market easy in tone; thereafter the tendency was slowly but steadily downward under persistent sales of long cotton and scattering pressures from the leading bears. Scarcely an effort was put forth to arrest the course of the market, and at best speculation was of a halting, unsatisfactory type, with the professional element in control. Soon after midday estimates for much larger receipts tomorrow at New Orleans and Houston, gave the market another setback, while the weather forecast later in the day was better in bringing about still lower prices. Throughout the late afternoon it was anybody's market, and a small one at that. Prices were down to a low level of the session with the market showing feeble recuperative energies in the absence of support from the outside investment element. The market at the close was steady with prices net 10 to 15 points lower.

ELECTION NEWS.

It is our desire to give in next Wednesday's ENQUIRER a satisfactory report from Tuesday's election throughout the country, and if any of the daily newspapers are able to state definitely as early as 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, whether Bryan or McKinley wins, we expect to be able to do the same. Our arrangements, however, have not yet been perfected. It is possible that we may be disappointed, and for that reason we will not, at this time, make any positive promises. However, in order that our subscribers may know what to depend upon, we will say this: If it should develop at the last minute that the local telegraph facilities are not available—that the office cannot be kept open during Tuesday night—we will go to press as usual on Tuesday afternoon, and will, of course, have no news from the election. The news will not have developed by that time. If, on the other hand, our subscribers get their papers at the usual time on Tuesday afternoon and night, they may take it that arrangements have been perfected and that when their papers do come out early Wednesday morning, they will have as complete news as to what occurred on the day before as they will find in the morning papers of the same day.

In the event that the paper is held back on account of the election, local subscribers and members of the S. C. & G. Extension and the southern portion of the

WITH THE TAX COLLECTOR.

Treasurer Neely was in Yorkville yesterday, his appointment for that day having been arranged because of his presence being required at the drawing of the jury. So far he has visited the following points: Antioch, McConellsville, Butler's Creek, Shelton, Newport, Tirzah, Forest Hill, Bethel, Clover and Bethany. Asked as to how he was getting along with tax collections, Mr. Neely said that the work is rather slow. He thinks that at most points the receipts have been slightly in excess of those of last year; but the difference is very slight. "I'll tell you though," Mr. Neely said, "there is one thing about which there is going to be a great deal of disappointment, and that is the amount of cotton in the county. There are many people who have an idea that there is a considerable amount of cotton being held back. If that is a fact, there is not much to be seen about the homes of the holders. And there is precious little in the fields, too. I think there is a mistaken impression about the amount still to come into sight."

YORK'S HONEY KING.

Mr. H. C. Simpson, of Catawba Junction, was in Yorkville for a few hours last Saturday. He came to attend to certain legal business in the probate office, and while here paid THE ENQUIRER a pleasant visit. Mr. Simpson, as most of our readers are aware, is a scientific bee culturist, and probably has the most extensive apiaries to be found in the state. It is probable, too, that his knowledge of bees is as thorough and complete as any other student of this interesting insect in the South. This knowledge is not merely a collection of the theories and traditions of amateur bee-raisers. It is the result of years of investigation and scientific research, and as complete in technical and practical detail as could be expected of a learned college professor. When he says such and such a thing about the bee or its habits it is so, and when he says he does not know, the inquirer has opened up a new line of investigation that is likely to lead into unexplored and puzzling fields. Mr. Simpson says the honey crop during the past spring and summer has been unusually good; but this fall's crop is poor. This year's honey crop was made principally from poplar blooms, honey-dew and cotton blooms, and is of very good quality; but not quite so good as that which is made exclusively from the aster weed. The yield of honey at the first taking was 4,000 pounds from 80 colonies; an average of 45 pounds from the colony. This, Mr. Simpson says, is the second best year he has ever had. The fall yield from the aster weed, however, promises to be light—not more than two or three pounds from the colony. In the course of the conversation, Mr. Simpson said that he had gotten another queen from Italy last month. She came from north central Italy, cost \$4.50, and is of the purest possible strain, so he has reason to believe; but as to whether she will give satisfaction he will not be able to tell until next spring. In times past Mr. Simpson has imported a number of queens.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. Roy Carroll is home from Savannah. Miss Laura Parish is visiting in Columbia. Mrs. G. T. Radcliffe is visiting friends in Cheraw. Congressman Finley left for Charleston last Monday night. Mrs. McCaw and children, Anna and Brice, are attending the fair. Messrs. Louis Roth and W. R. Carroll left for the fair Monday night. Rev. J. C. Johns went with the Jasper Light Infantry to Columbia. Miss Mary Spann, of Moberly, Mo., Miss, is visiting Mrs. J. C. Moberly, preached to synod last Friday night. Miss Eunice McConnell is attending the State Fair in Columbia, this week. Mrs. D. E. Finley and children returned from a visit to Spartanburg, on Saturday night. Messrs. R. L. Parish, Elias Earle, and Dr. J. L. Hanahan are among the visitors to the fair. Mrs. Margaret Camp and daughter, Miss Josie, accompanied by Mrs. Elam, have gone to the fair. Mr. T. N. Kendrick, of Gastonia, came down to Yorkville Monday night, returning yesterday morning. Mr. W. B. McCaw has moved his family to the handsome new residence just completed on Cleveland avenue. Miss Cora Clark, who has many friends in Yorkville, has taken a position with Messrs. Gray & Love, of Gastonia. Mr. C. P. Lowrance left Friday night for St. Matthews, S. C., to open up the store of Lowrance, Williams & Castles. The firm will conduct a general store. Rev. Dr. J. C. Galloway, of Gastonia, and Rev. J. P. Knox, of Columbia, stopped over in Yorkville Monday night on their way to the First Associate Reformed presbytery at Tirzah. Prof. R. J. Herndon returned last Saturday from Spartanburg. He was still delighted with the street fair. As indicated in his letter, he thought it great. There was all manner of shows, entertainments and diversion; but the greatest feature was the universal good will. Everybody was on the same general level for the time being, and it was the novelty of this that cut a larger feature than any other one thing. "The crowd was leveled by means of 'confetti,'" said Mr. Herndon. "Confetti," he explained, "is composed of little round bits of tissue paper cut to the size of the end of an ordinary lead pencil. It is put up in

C. & N.-W., need not look for their papers to come at the usual time in the usual way. All other subscribers will get their papers at the same time as heretofore.

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