

Scraps and Facts.

The Springfield Republican says: "The report that a German baron, who was a soldier under Mosby during the Civil war, has died and left \$2,000,000 to the survivors of Mosby's commands, reached an old Confederate colonel in Denver, the other day. He remembered the baron very well. As for the \$2,000,000, he was skeptical, but ventured the sage remark that while there are possibly 100 survivors of his old command, there will be at least 100,000 claimants of that distinction, if the \$2,000,000 report should be true. — In a saloon raid at Leavenworth, Kansas, last Monday night by masked farmers, Mrs. Rose Hudson, wife of a bartender, was shot and killed. William Webb, a raider, was shot in the arm and two or three others were slightly hurt. One hundred shots were fired. Today John and Henry Wilson, young farmers, suspected of being members of the mob, were arrested. Warrants are out for others. The town is in a furor and further trouble is threatened. The saloon was run by Mrs. Michael Lochner. The bartender was warned to close the place, but refused. When the attack on the saloon was made Mrs. Nation's followers met a stout resistance. The police tried to quiet the mob, but made matters all the worse.

In Bartow county, near the line of Floyd, says the Atlanta Journal, three families reside very near each other. They are known by the names of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. A few days ago the young folks of the families decided to bind the friendship by still closer ties. The licenses were secured and Mr. Monday led Miss Sunday to the altar on Tuesday, and the troths of Mr. Tuesday and Miss Monday were plighted in bonds of matrimony on Sunday. The peculiar family names and their intermarriage is perhaps not equaled in the entire country. It is stated that Miss Monday's given name is "Sunday," and Miss Sunday bore the name of "Saturday."

The news of the great American steel combination has seriously disturbed the British steel making industries, according to a London dispatch of the 18th: The head of a large concern in the Midlands says that the combination will realize such huge profits in certain directions that it will be able to sell at a loss in Great Britain and elsewhere with the view of compelling the closing of the British mills, and that ultimately it will hold the mastery of the markets. He adds that the Americans can also prevent stocks from accumulating and the market from weakening. British producers cannot retaliate because the tariff bars the entry of British steel into the United States. There is reason to believe that a desperate attempt will be made to take the whole British trade into the hands of the combination, and only a brief time will elapse before the Americans commence their onslaught on a large basis.

Says a Bellefont, Pa., special to the Philadelphia Record: Because of the unquerable penchant to read other people's love letters, Miss Marion Decker, the pretty 18-year-old daughter of Daniel Peters, of Hecla, this county, has gotten into an ocean of trouble. Daniel Peters is postmaster at Mingo-ville. He is also track foreman of the Central railroad of Pennsylvania. His daughter, Marion, had charge of the postoffice while her father was at work on the railroad. For sometime past there has been constant complaint of the mail at that office being tampered with. Letters and packages were opened and resealed before delivery. Complaints at the postoffice failed to remedy the evil, and finally the postoffice authorities at Washington were notified. Postoffice Inspector W. M. Malone secured abundance of evidence and Miss Peters was placed under arrest. The young woman confessed her guilt and gave as her reason her desire to read the love letters sent and received by the young people of that community. From opening love letters she got to opening business letters and packages, but in no instance was the mail rifled of any of its contents. Miss Peters waived a hearing and was held in \$500 bail for trial at the next term of the United States court in Pittsburgh.

The senate, on Tuesday, refused to agree to the house proposition to make cadets convicted of hazing, ineligible to appointment in the army. The proposition was discussed at length. Several of the senators made speeches against the house report and others favored the same. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, said he thought a little hazing was necessary to take the conceit out of the boys. Senator Tillman said that those cadets who practiced hazing on their physical inferiors, were "brutes and dogs." Afterward he said he wanted to apologize to the dogs, for big ones do not jump on little ones. The vote on agreeing to the conference report resulted, yeas 18, nays 42. Senators Tillman and McLaurin voted for the suppression of the hazing practice.

There is reason to fear that the tariff controversy between the United States and Russia, may precipitate a European combination against this country. The Europeans have been zealously watching developments for quite a while and they are considering the advisability of seizing this as their opportunity. As a matter of fact, there seems to be a great deal of question as to whether or not the secretary of the treasury may not have been too precipitate in his action. The Dingley tariff law is almost prohibitive against European productions. It contains a provision requiring that when a foreign government seeks to get its products into this country over our tariff by means of a bounty, our duties must be raised still higher. Russian sugar was coming into the United States, and the presumption was that such a thing was impossible without the help of a bounty paid by the Russian government. The Russian government denied that it was paying an export bounty, but interested people in this country insisted otherwise and the secretary of the treasury took action. It was a rather rough proceeding against the Russian government, for whether that government was lying or not, the secretary of the treasury so charged it.

The prompt retaliation of Russia, under the circumstances, is not surprising. From later dispatches, however, it appears that the Russians are not anxious to make their action irrevocable. They provided that the increased tariff should not go into effect for 14 days and it is possible that by that time there may be a re-adjustment of things. If the affair is not patched up, however, the threatened European combination may follow.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

Mrs. Carrie Nation was arrested a few days ago at Topeka, and committed to jail on a \$5,000 peace bond. She refuses to promise that she will keep the peace against the saloons, and in the meantime rests quietly in jail.

It is understood that the mammoth steel combine recently effected by the Morgan-Rockefeller people, is to be known as the American Steel company. As matters now stand, the capitalization is one billion dollars; but it is not improbable that the company will go on absorbing other properties until they make it two billion dollars.

The Irish Nationalists are preparing to make the present session of parliament as disagreeable for the British as possible. Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, one of the leaders of the party, undertook, on Tuesday, to make a speech in the Irish language. He was peremptorily stopped by the speaker, who informed him that only English was admissible, and several Irish members denounced this limitation.

There is much talk in the newspapers concerning the most available man for the Democratic nomination for president in 1904. Bryan, Hill and Olney are all being discussed. It is a far cry to the next Democratic national convention; but it would seem that there is very little probability that any of the present leaders will be as prominent then as now. Indeed, it looks as if the next Democratic candidate has yet to find a place in the public eye.

JEFFRIES and Rublin did not fight in Cincinnati on Friday night of last week, as they desired and expected. The governor of Ohio took legal steps beforehand, determined the law on the subject, and then provided all the force that seemed to be demanded by the emergency. As the result, the managers of the proposed fight deemed it advisable to let the matter drop, and with it they dropped a big pile of money. A San Francisco club is now trying to get the fight in May, and there is some talk of trying to pull it off in England.

At last accounts, Governor McSweeney had not reached the bill repealing the anti-free pass law, and there is still much speculation as to whether he will sign it or veto it. No matter what may have been the occasion for passing the law originally, it was a good law, and it should remain in the statutes. Politically, of course, the governor's position is not pleasant. From the very nature of the case, almost every legislator who voted for repeal, will be disposed to consider a veto as a personal reflection, and this may help to make things warm. But this consideration ought not to be allowed to have weight. If the original law was ever right, it is right now, and the bill to repeal it is a good thing to veto.

The bloodshed which occurred at Millwood, Kansas, on Monday night, was not unexpected. A departure from regular legal processes is, as we have already described it, anarchy, and anarchy usually leads to bloodshed. It is only a question of how far it is pursued. To fix the responsibility in the present case is not difficult. The sworn officers of the law had failed to do their duty and that led to anarchy. "Partizans of the law" were not content to rest under this condition of affairs, and they undertook, as individuals, to restore order. It was to be expected that there would eventually be resistance on the part of the jointists, and this resistance could have but one result. This tragedy, perhaps, will tend to sober up the Kansans somewhat. It will bring about a reaction; but the probable direction of that reaction cannot be anticipated with any certainty. It may be that the anti-saloon people, appalled at the consequences of their actions, will quiet down and leave the field to the undisturbed possession of the jointists. The proper and logical development should be the arousing of the law-abiding people of Kansas to a firm determination to enforce the laws and render unnecessary further independent operations at the hands of mobs. If this should be done, then all will be well. Otherwise, poor, bleeding Kansas needs sympathy.

An Associated Press dispatch of Tuesday says that President and Mrs. McKinley gave their regular annual dinner in honor of the supreme court, on that day. "Senator and Mrs. Tillman, Representative and Mrs. Rixey, Representative and Mrs. Fleming, and Representative and Mrs. Elliott, were among the guests." There may have been other guests; but these are all that are mentioned, and the presumption is that the supreme court party included the balance of the company. The incident is worthy of mention principally because of the occasion that has been taken under similar circumstances to appeal to the supposed prejudices of the people on the subject. For instance, one newspaper heads the paragraph giving the above information, "The Wild Man Tamed." Notwith-

standing the traditional democracy of our people, there are few who would not esteem it an honor to receive an invitation to dine at the White House, regardless of the politics of the president. This is the cold fact in the case, and the present instance only serves to emphasize the discredit that is due to those who tried to make capital against Senator McLaurin when he accepted a similar invitation a few years ago. The time is coming, we believe, when the people of the country will begin to resent all appeals to small prejudices and we can only hope how soon.

The Columbia State celebrated its tenth birthday last Monday, and in doing so printed an editorial review of its trials, tribulations and achievements since its establishment. Whatever else may be said of The State, by friend or foe, it must be acknowledged that its managers and editors have proved themselves possessed of many of the most admirable qualities characteristic of high class journalists of the right kind. Politically The State has exercised a very strong influence in South Carolina, sometimes positively and sometimes negatively; but the line in which it deserves most distinguished credit, is its efforts in behalf of Columbia. Columbia has grown wonderfully during the past ten years, and we have watched its growth with the closest interest. It is our deliberate opinion that the city owes more of its progress to The Columbia State than to any other one influence. It has pushed the forces that were available for progress along, often in spite of them. We can easily understand how its restless impatience may have created much antagonism; but this antagonism has generally rebounded to the good of the city. The State has learned much in ten years. It is worth a hundred times more now than during the early years of its existence, and we beg to express the hope that its usefulness will continue to increase.

The following from the last issue of the Spartanburg Spartan is deserving of thoughtful consideration: The 40 days of Lent begins this Wednesday. A few people observe the season in a rigorous way. If they do not observe a rigorous fast they live sparingly. They also give more time and thought to religious work and contemplation. One may fast 40 days and not keep Lent. They may attend church services and abstain from all outward show of worldly amusements and frivolities, and still their keeping of Lent is only a hollow mockery. A lugubrious countenance at this time may indicate self-righteousness, but such mournful appearances do not quicken the spiritual life and render it fruitful. But this is a special season when all Christians, whether Lent is observed by their church or not, should give more serious and continuous thought to the religious and neighborly duties than usual. A wise abstention from food will do the body good, and a sound, healthful body is a fit dwelling place for a cheerful, Christian spirit. Even if some of the women who suffer from physical ailments should eat out of some of the pleasures of the table and eat only such things as are necessary, they would be more agreeable in their homes. There are plenty of men who ought to surrender their habits during these 40 days, and all the days that are to come after them. It will help your spirituality if you will be instrumental in filling some hungry mouths at this time. If you have done or ever thought of it, this is the time for blessed recollection. If there is a sorrowful, forlorn, dependent one in your knowledge, see if you cannot carry a little joy and gladness to that one's home and heart. If there are neighbors at variance, see if you cannot act the part of peacemaker and bring them together. A little discriminating praise for such as are doing well and a little encouragement for the weak and faltering, will do more good than a long prayer on the street corner or loud amen in the church. Keeping Lent means active, vigorous, Christian work and a mind cheerful and happy at all times. Whether you belong to a church that keeps Lent or not, you should make some spiritual growth, outward and upward, these 40 days. It will not interfere with your daily work and home duties. The habit of doing good is a blessed one, and it blesses the doer three times as much as the receiver. Let us, one and all, see to it that this Lenten season shall be a benefit to our bodies, our souls, in our homes, in our churches and in the whole city.

The news now coming from China, indicates that the situation there is rapidly approaching a crisis. The representatives of the powers, a few days ago, notified the Chinese government that unless it complied with the international demand for the punishment of the revolutionary leaders already mentioned by name, in eight days, the allied forces would begin business operations. Count von Waldersee has issued orders for the troops at his command to put themselves in readiness to march, and it looks as if there is to be a demonstration of as great magnitude as that toward the relief of Peking. The exact nature of the contemplated move has not been made clear. It is intimated, among other things, that Count von Waldersee proposes to move toward the city in which the Chinese court is now established and bring it back to Peking. It is also stated that there are many Chinese soldiers around, and that the object of the proposed movement is to clear them out before they get too strong and numerous to be handled effectively. Whatever may be the meaning or intent of the proposed movement, the general tone of the dispatches on the subject indicate that a crisis is pretty near at hand, and that a disturbance of the present state of affairs will mean the inauguration of a genuine war, the end of which is not now in sight. Russia and the United States, our readers understand, refused, sometime ago, to place troops under the command of Count von Waldersee, preferring to act independently along lines intended to procure peace with the least possible friction. Neither nation, however, is watching the situation without some inducement in the shape of double wages. They are seldom known to do honest work of any kind. Yet they are all more or less comfortably clothed, seem to get plenty to eat, and frequently have money with which to buy whatever they like in the way of such luxuries as tobacco, whisky, etc.

Although this is a country of abundance, it is known of all men that none can eat except in the sweat of somebody's brow. All these loafers are living at the expense of honest people

whole matter, for it realizes that it may soon be confronted with some difficult problems. There is every reason to believe that unless the Chinese yield within the eight days allowed, and that is not probable, the ball will be opened up in earnest.

THE PROBLEM OF PROBLEMS. We have already intimated that we consider those developments which came to light in Anderson the other day, horrible. We think so yet; but the matter is of grave importance to more standpoints than one, and it will not become us, at this time, to exhaust ourselves in indignation over conditions that really seems to be a natural consequence. It will be better, perhaps, to take a square, honest look at those conditions and hunt, if possible, for a remedy.

Those Anderson people, whoever they are, are not to be excused. Their crime is low and contemptible. As to whether the white people of the South owe the Negro anything is, to our mind, very doubtful. They owe themselves much, however, and among other things, they owe it to themselves to treat the Negro with humanity and justice. The Anderson people are, upon the prima facie showing so far made, guilty of deceit, inhumanity and injustice. They are recreant to their own moral responsibility to themselves, and punishment would probably help them to a better appreciation of the sentiments that should govern a Christian community.

But we will leave the courts to settle with the Anderson landlords as the law may provide. However the matter may be determined, we still have with us a problem of sufficient magnitude to overshadow all others. This problem is the establishment of the proper relation of the Negro to society and to the necessary industry of the country. So serious is this matter that not only the present happiness, but the future welfare of the white race seems dependent upon its proper settlement at the earliest possible moment.

Whatever may be the elaborate theories of impractical students of social and economic questions is of no concern to our people. They were born and raised in the light of the plain, bare facts, and they see and understand the situation as clearly as they do any other condition by which they are confronted. They see that the relation of the Negro to the white race is not as it should be. They see constant menace in the situation, and although many are disposed to try to keep their eyes closed to the actual facts, they are unable to deceive themselves.

Previous to the war, the Negro was the best laborer in the world. Under the instruction and control of white men he was capable of being taught to perform any and all kinds of work, skilled or unskilled, to perfection. Although not naturally industrious, prompt or reliable, there existed conditions which made him so. When he became free at the close of the war, he still retained much that made him valuable as a laborer. But since then there has been a retrogression. The old slave did not have the administrative ability by which he could accumulate. It was not a matter of education; but of nature. Except in the fewest number of individual cases, this qualification did not exist. Properly directed, his executive ability was splendid; but his efforts to administer for himself have proved a failure, and, as the result, we now have upon our shoulders several of the most trifling generations that have ever burdened a civilized people.

There are still a few Negro laborers that are trustworthy and reliable. They are scarce. The old-time Negroes have been largely thinned out since the war. There are still alive comparatively few who were grown-up slaves when the war broke out. Among these, however, are to be numbered at least 50 per cent. of all the really trustworthy and reliable Negro laborers who are alive at this time. Possibly we are somewhat off in our estimates; but all whites of this country who understand the question, and most of them do, will realize at once that our line of reasoning is correct.

Look through the town of Yorkville, Rock Hill and Fort Mill, the other towns in this section, on through the country, and it will be found that the problem of getting efficient and reliable house help is an extremely difficult matter. Most of the best places are filled by former slaves, or their children, who were raised under the same condition that applied to themselves. Except the former slaves, there are few who can be relied upon to do any kind of work properly or intelligently. It is seldom that one of them ever gives his or her employer entire satisfaction for two days at a time, or continues to work for the same employer longer than a few months. In nine case out of ten, the employer has to look carefully after the footsteps of the employe to get anything done at all, and there are hundreds of good women all over the country who have to do their household drudgery because they cannot get reliable help at any price, and whose time would otherwise be employed to much better advantage in other ways.

Go through the country today, and on almost every farm there will be found tenements peopled with from three to a dozen stout able-bodied men who are not pretending to work, who have no visible means of support, and who cannot be induced to work on the farms. Look about through the towns for a Negro to cut up a few cords of wood, and although nine out of ten that are asked as to whether they have employment will reply no, the chances are that not one will undertake the job without some inducement in the shape of double wages. They are seldom known to do honest work of any kind. Yet they are all more or less comfortably clothed, seem to get plenty to eat, and frequently have money with which to buy whatever they like in the way of such luxuries as tobacco, whisky, etc.

Although this is a country of abundance, it is known of all men that none can eat except in the sweat of somebody's brow. All these loafers are living at the expense of honest people

who work. Just how, all honest people may not exactly understand; but it is a fact. A dozen idle loafers constantly loafing around a store, generally means that the proprietor is carrying more than he knows. Housewives who are not especially careful in giving out their meals to the cooks, frequently feed from three to a half dozen idlers without being aware of the fact. People who leave articles of more or less value lying loose around their houses and premises, frequently contribute their value to the purchase of tobacco or other luxuries to idle Negroes without being aware of the fact.

No other country under the sun, probably, has ever been infested with so many useless parasites. The situation has grown upon us until we have begun to accept it as a matter of course. Many of us are not inclined to realize that the position is one of the gravest danger, and that the tendency is from bad to worse. This vampire of idleness that is feeding upon the energy and lifeblood of this whole section is not the kind of a thing to realize responsibility. It takes no thought of tomorrow. It is not concerned with the fear that the carcass may eventually be consumed. Like a thing of appetite and action without brains, it merely continues to suck and suck.

And how long are we going to continue to stand this kind of thing? How long can we stand it? Are we going to be such idiots as to allow it to continue forever? Knowing as we do that bread can only be produced in the sweat of the brow, are we going to continue to sweat for such a worthless horde as this. If we look at the question honestly, most of us will have to admit that we ourselves are to blame. Surely we are not willing to confess that this horde of idlers is to ride on our shoulders forever and that we have no ability to help ourselves. Surely we are not willing to confess that we are less powerful or less intelligent than such a crew.

There is a remedy. All the idlers in the county now are supported by the body politic; but the taxation levied for the purpose is somewhat inequitable. At any rate, it is not levied in accordance with the regular legal machinery. Let us support idlers by taxation, and make them pay for their support, by giving service on the public roads. In other words, let us send them to the chains.

There are now on the statute books laws against vagrancy. A vagrant is an idle loafer who is without visible means of support. The people heretofore described, are vagrants. Then let the law be enforced. Let every community begin work at once arresting and taking before magistrates, all the loafers of their respective neighborhoods who are without visible means of support, and have them sent to the chains. They need not confine themselves to Negroes. There are a few whites who are just as trifling, and these should be dealt with in the same manner.

A few years ago, under the terms of an ordinance enacted for the purpose, the Charleston police made the rounds of the city and asked each loafer they came across, the question, "Where are you working?" In cases where the answer was not satisfactory, the loafer went to the chains, and that institution was strengthened within a few months by several hundred recruits. The only trouble was that within a few months the good work was discontinued, and the situation again grew as bad as ever. A similar ordinance and similar enforcement are needed in Yorkville, and in all surrounding towns. How and why has already been shown. Removal of the drones will give the workers a chance.

It is our opinion that we already have all the law that is necessary to correct the evils pointed out above, except local ordinances, and these may be easily supplied. If we have not got the law, then by all means we should have it, and have it quick. Notwithstanding the fact that the state legislature has just adjourned, this matter is of sufficient importance to warrant the calling of an extra session at once, and if at the end of 40 days a satisfactory solution of the problem shall have been arrived at, then, in the future, we shall have a right to say of the session that it was the most valuable that the state has ever known.

MERE-MENTION. Upon the adjournment of the cabinet meeting Tuesday, it was given out that it is still believed that an extra session of congress will be necessary to consider the Cuban constitution. The long fight of Thomas F. Ryan against the Seaboard has been settled by the purchase of Ryan's holdings by the J. Skelton Williams party, for a price fixed by Daniel Lamont. The von Waldersee expedition to Sian Fu, presumably for the purpose of bringing the emperor back to Peking, is to consist of 15,000 men—Germans, Frenchmen, English and Italians. The Polish citizens of Toledo, Ohio, have signed a petition to congress asking for the erection of a monument to Count Casmer Pulaski, the great Polish patriot, who was killed at Savannah, Ga., on October 5, 1779, while fighting for the liberties of the American colonies. The friends of Private John Allen are trying to secure for him an appointment on the St. Louis exposition commission. The place is worth \$5,000 a year for three years. It is thought that the president will give the place to Allen. The British government has sent 30,000 horses to South Africa within the past three months. S. Mrs. Charles Rhodes smashed a saloon at Port Huron, Mich., last Wednesday in imitation of Mrs. Nation. A few days ago a quarrel occurred at Omdurman, Egypt, between members of the 13th and 14 Soudanese battalions at an entertainment given by the latter. Five were killed and 20 wounded. There had been ill-feelings between the battalions prior to the entertainment. King Edward VII is to make a visit to Germany. United States Minister Conger estimates that \$400,000,000 covers the total of the demands upon China, for indemnity. There was a \$600,000 fire in Atlanta Thursday. Markman house block was destroyed. The estate of the late Collins P. Huntington is worth \$80,000.

Four Chicago saloons were smashed Wednesday night. A company has been organized in Chicago, with \$1,000,000 capital, to manufacture beet sugar. A Topeka dispatch of Thursday, announces that Mrs. Nation has been acquitted of the charge of malicious mischief; but is still held under the peace warrant. The judge ruled that her conduct was not "malicious;" but was based on the belief of a right to abate a common nuisance. Because the Austrian parliament cannot get along amicably, Emperor Francis Joseph threatens to assume an absolute dictatorship. Five Negroes were sentenced to death for murder at Sylvania, Ga., last Thursday. A Cincinnati dispatch says that it has been discovered within the past few days, that James J. Jeffries, the prize fighter, is suffering from "floating artilage," a bone disease, and that from now on his wonderful physical strength is a thing of the past. He is said to be as helpless as a child.

McDILL-PRESSLEY. Interesting Account of a Notable Social Event at Hickory Grove.

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer. HICKORY GROVE, February 22.—Again the wedding bells have rung in Hickory Grove, and the number of fair maidens in our town is smaller by one than it was a few days ago. At a quarter past 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, February 20th, under the skillful touch of that master hand, Prof. Warth, there sounded forth the ever-inspiring tones of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and the attendants of the McDill-Pressley marriage filed slowly into the A. R. P. church, which was simply, though tastily decorated for the occasion. First came the ushers, two and two, who marched down the centre aisle.

The ushers were Messrs. Linley, Wyllie, Whisonant, and McDill. They crossed and took places on opposite sides of the space reserved for the bride party. Next came Miss Mattie Bell, of Hickory Grove, and Miss Ida Guy, of Chester, who also crossed over and took positions to the left and right of the organ on the pulpit rostrum. These were followed by Miss Annie Miller, of Newport, and Miss Eunice Simpson, of Hickory Grove. Then came the groomsmen, Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Lesslie, S. C., and Dr. Patrick, of King's Mountain; Dr. Lynn, of Edgemoor, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Charlotte, N. C.; all taking positions as the first two young ladies had done, thus forming a semi-circle, with the ushers just outside. Then came the bride, Miss Emma Jeanette McDill, with the maid of honor, Miss Osceola Wilkie, of Asheville, N. C. Down the other aisle came Rev. Leon Taylor Pressley, the groom, with his best man, Rev. A. S. Rogers, of Rock Hill. They met in front of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. L. Oates, where Mr. Pressley received his bride, the maid of honor and best man standing a little to one side. The ceremony which made these two young people one, as performed by Rev. Mr. Oates, was simple, though beautiful and impressive. The bride party then retired in reverse order, stepping off the joyous music, which, of itself, seemed to bespeak for them a bright and happy future.

The bride wore white organdie, with liberty silk trimmings, and sheer bridal veil caught with carnations. She carried a bouquet of the same flowers, with ferns. It is the general verdict that the bride never looked more beautiful than when arrayed in her bridal gown and veil. Her maid of honor wore white mousseline de soie, with pearl and lace trimmings, and carried carnations and ferns. The bridesmaids all wore white organdie, with green ribbons, and large, black picture hats. They carried mistletoe tied with green ribbon.

The ushers wore black cutaway suits, with patent leather shoes, and white gloves and ties. The groomsmen and groom wore black Prince Alberts, with similar shoes, gloves and ties. They all wore carnations as boutonnières.

Rev. and Mrs. Pressley left immediately on the northbound train for Statesville, where Mr. Pressley's parents reside. The best wishes of a host of friends follow Mr. and Mrs. Pressley on their journey through life.

Murder in Fairfield. Winsboro special of Tuesday, to The News and Courier: The court of general sessions convened here yesterday morning, Judge Townsend on the bench. The criminal docket for the week is one of the heaviest in the history of the county. The grand jury presented six true bills for murder, as follows: Daisy Cicero, for murder of her husband; Henry Johnson, colored, for murder. He was tried at the last term of court, at which time the jury returned a verdict of mistrial; A. E. Davis for the murder of Jas. S. Lyles. This case has been reported in the columns of The News and Courier, in which the coroner's jury gave a verdict of justifiable homicide; Andy Brice, Will White, John Rowe, and Sam Craig, for the murder of William Rosborough, December 24. Rosborough was murdered here on the streets of Winsboro on the night of Christmas eve, and his murder was one of the foulest ever committed in the county. The evidence against the accused is wholly circumstantial, and the number of witnesses is exceedingly large, most of them being colored. This case has evoked a great deal of interest. Hugh Mack Galtner and Harry Nettles, for the murder of Stark P. Martin. Mr. Martin was called from his room and shot down when he opened the hall door in his own home. The one who fired the shot was at close range. The parties arrested had some trouble with Mr. Martin previously, and while there is no direct testimony against the Negroes, yet the circumstances surrounding the same are such as to make it an exceedingly strong case against them; John Cameron, as principal, and Mockbee Cameron, as accessory, for the murder of H. A. Stevenson. This case was brought over from the September term of court, and as it was done on the day of the second primary election, when large numbers of people were gathered in that vicinity, the number of witnesses will be very large. The case is sure to consume a considerable portion of the time. Both of the families of the deceased and the defendants are largely connected, and this will tend to increase the interest in the case.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Riddle & Carroll—Tell you again that they have 10,000 pounds of plow-moisture and they want you to see them before you buy. They say they will satisfy you in price. Beard & Carroll—Tell you to order your oak and pine wood from them. They do not want to sell you cotton seed hulls and meal. J. Q. Wray—Talks about shirts for gentlemen, and say they have the handsomest line of shirts that ever came to this town. He promises to have a beautiful line of cravats, collars and cuffs in a few days, and will make this class of goods one of his specialties. M. E. McSweeney, Governor—Issues a proclamation offering a reward of \$50 for the apprehension, delivery and conviction of Rob Lee Adams, who is wanted for murder. Yorkville Buggy Co.—Tell you about what you pay for when you buy a buggy, and requests you to call on them at their factory before buying, and see their buggies before any paint is put on. Black Jackson, Tirzah, S. C.—Has in his possession a jay horse mule, and says the owner may recover same by paying for advertisement and other expenses.

ABOUT PEOPLE. Mr. W. V. Boyce has been quite unwell for the past two or three weeks. Miss Ida Guy, of Lowryville, visited friends in Yorkville Thursday. Mrs. Powell, of Forest City, N. C., who has been visiting her sister Mrs. R. E. Montgomery, left for Charlotte yesterday. Mr. George Hart, Jr., has been employed as assistant in the postoffice, vice Miss Amanda Clawson, who leaves today for Texas. Mrs. A. A. Clawson and children—Mr. Charlie, Miss Amanda, Master Harrie and Miss Frankie—leave today for Dallas, Texas. They expect to make their future home in that city, where Mr. Will Clawson, who went to Texas several years ago, has a good position, and where Mr. Charlie Clawson has the promise of lucrative employment. Mrs. Clawson has been in the hotel business in Yorkville for a number of years, and showed herself to be a most excellent manager. Miss Amanda has been a most accommodating and efficient clerk in the postoffice, and the other children have been giving their mother such assistance as they could. The family has in Yorkville many friends, who will sincerely regret to see it leave.

WITHIN THE TOWN. The sudden cold of Wednesday and Thursday caused the bursting of numerous water pipes. From weather bureau reports, received Thursday night, the presumption is that the cold snap has almost exhausted itself for the present. Many people are interested in the question of building a new home for the graded school. As yet, however, the matter has not taken definite shape. Mr. John R. Hart, attorney, states that as near as he can arrive at the figures now, the liabilities of Messrs. S. L. Hobbs & Co., amount to about \$1,500 and the assets to about \$1,200. The assets consist of stock of goods and open accounts. Mr. Hobbs deeply regrets the necessity for taking the step he did; but considered it necessary in justice to all of his creditors. The King's Mountain Military academy, the graded school, the postoffice and the bank observed yesterday, Washington's birthday as a legal holiday. A number of the K. M. A. boys took advantage of the opportunity to go to their homes, leaving Thursday afternoon and expecting to return in time for the opening exercises Monday morning. Although the York Cotton Mills belong to the Southern Cotton Spinners' association, it is not likely that they will drop off night work as per recommendation of the recent convention in Charlotte. They are hardly in a position to do anything of the kind, because they have been more fortunate than many other mills in securing advance orders that require their continued operation at full capacity. But few mills are in the same shape. Most of them will be glad to shut down. The Sutro mill does not belong to the Southern Cotton Spinners' association, and the recent recommendation has no reference to it. It turns out only what is known as soft yarns for hosiery, and is free to act in the night work matter as it may choose.

CRIME IN THE SIXTH. THE ENQUIRER has received, with the compliments of Attorney-General Bellingier, a copy of that official's annual report to the general assembly for the year ending December 31, 1900. The report contains, among other things, all the opinions that the attorney general's office has given on points of law during the year, and a statistical record of all the crimes of which the circuit courts have taken cognizance. During the year, up to November 17th, Fairfield county had 82 criminal cases. In 7 cases the grand jury returned no bill. Six cases were discontinued. There were 20 acquittals, 2 mistrials, and 17 convictions. Fifteen convicts were sent to the chaingang, and 2 to the state penitentiary. Of 8 dispensary cases the grand jury returned no bill in 5, and the solicitor discontinued the balance. Cherokee has a record of 45 cases. In 6 cases the grand jury returned no bill; 6 cases were discontinued; there were 10 acquittals, and 23 convictions. Of the offenders convicted 21 were sent to the chaingang and 2 were sent to the penitentiary; of 12 liquor cases, 9 defendants were turned loose and 3 were sent to the chaingang. Lancaster has a record of 24 cases. No bill in 3 cases; 8 discontinued; 1 not guilty; 7 guilty and sent to chaingang. There were 3 dispensary cases, with no bill in 2 and a conviction in the other. Chester county had 38 cases. In 3 cases the grand jury returned no bill. Three cases were discontinued. There were acquittals in 14 cases, and convictions in 18 cases. Eighteen convicts were sent to the chaingang and 1 to the penitentiary. There was no dispensary case. York county had 58 cases. No bills were returned in 9 cases. Five cases