

Humorous Department.

THE OLD FARMER.—A Southern paper tells a story of a Chattanooga, Tenn., merchant who installed a telephone near the front door of his shop and one morning stepped up to the transmitter to answer a call. Just at that moment a North Georgia farmer who had never seen a telephone before came into the place and inquired, "Wanter buy any aigs?" The merchant, who was intent upon getting his message, gazed abstractedly at the farmer and told the phone, "I can't hear you!"

"Wanter buy any aigs?" shouted the farmer in a voice that made the windows rattle. Still unable to hear the man who was calling him, the merchant again remarked, this time without looking at the farmer, "I can't hear you! Speak louder!" For the third time the farmer spoke, roaring out his previous question so loud that people several blocks away stopped and asked what the trouble was. This had the desired effect. The merchant left the telephone, forgetting his call, and turning savagely on the intruder, remarked, "No! damn it, I don't want any eggs!"

The farmer smiled, and as he went out was heard to remark softly, "I never did see one of them deaf fellers but what I could make 'em hear if I only let myself out."

SHE HAD FORESIGHT.—"On my right arm, please," said the sweet young thing.

The physician who was arranging the vaccine points looked surprised. The mother, who was supervising the proceeding, seemed even more astonished. "You mean your left arm, Clara," she asserted.

"No, I don't; I mean my right arm," answered the willful girl.

"But it will annoy you so much less on your left arm," insisted the mother. "The girl blushed, but shook her head. 'You don't understand,' she said. 'I confess I don't, admitted the mother.

"Very likely that is because you were not vaccinated at a time when you were engaged to be married," suggested the girl. "Harold has been vaccinated on his left arm, so I—er—as a mere matter of convenience, don't you see, when you consider the juxtaposition in some circumstances—"

Here the mother and the physician made a mental diagram of the customary situation when two hearts are beating as one and they quickly saw that the girl was exceptionally thoughtful and far-sighted.—Chicago Post.

ABLE TO HEAR.—It is well known that Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, was somewhat deaf, although his ability at times to hear what was said in an ordinary tone of voice was frequently remarked.

It is related of him that he dropped into the business department of the office one day to make an inquiry about something that had occurred to him, and a young man who had been in his employ only a few months undertook in a loud tone of voice to enlighten him.

"What did you say?" asked Mr. Medill, putting his hand to his ear.

The young man repeated the question in a still louder voice.

"I can't hear you," said the editor. "Oh, chase yourself around the block, you old granny!" muttered the impatient employee just above his breath.

"I am not an old granny," said Mr. Medill, turning away, "and I shall not chase myself around the block."

The fresh young man made immediate arrangements to say goodbye to his job, but the great editor probably thought that the lesson he had received was sufficient and did not disturb him.

HE'D SOONER WALK.—At a funeral sometime ago two old men, after a long discussion on the good qualities of the deceased, turned their conversation to the dilapidated appearance of the hearse which bore the remains of "poor Con Conway" to their last resting place.

"Well, now, Mickey," said one to the other earnestly, "I wonder greatly at Biddy to put her husband in that ould hearse."

Miscellaneous Reading.

FROM NEIGHBORING CONTEMPORARIES.

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

YORK.

Rock Hill Herald, February 27: Saturday last a report came to the ears of the city board of health that there was a suspected case of smallpox at the boarding house of Mrs. Addie Givens, at the Highland Park mill—that Arthur Hamilton, a young man who had been on a visit to North Carolina, had an eruption on his body which it was feared was smallpox. The board at once put the house in which Hamilton, Mrs. Givens's family and 14 boarders, in quarantine. Physicians who were called differed as to the character of the disease, but Monday, upon making another examination, the trouble having developed to a greater extent, the physicians concurred unanimously in the opinion that the disease was chickenpox, and thereupon the quarantine was raised, much to the joy of the crowd that was imprisoned there. At a meeting of citizens held during the last year, Messrs. W. J. Roddey, J. R. London, A. Freidelm, A. E. Smith, B. N. Craig, E. E. Poag and E. R. Avery were appointed a committee to obtain from the Rock Hill Water, Light and Power company a proposition to sell to the city the electric light plant and water works system. The committee will take up the matter at an early date and will submit a report with recommendation, and we suppose at the same time will have something to say about the erection of a sewer system. Senator Brice was in the city Monday. Mrs. W. L. Roddey is still quite sick with la grippe. Mrs. Walter Miller is visiting her parents in Yorkville. Editor J. H. Buchanan, of Chester, spent last Monday in the city. Dr. W. W. Fennell is at home with an attack of la grippe. Mr. Lloyd Phillips, who was so very sick, is now on the road to recovery. Mr. W. A. Smith, of Newport, is reported to be very sick with typhoid fever. Mrs. J. T. Murdoch, of Jackson, Tenn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. T. Fowell. Mr. J. S. White was at home for a few days with grip, but is now better. Misses Hattie and Addie Rawlinson have returned from a visit to Charlotte. Dr. J. S. Nesbit, a prominent physician of New York, was in town Monday. Rev. A. S. Rogers and his sister, Mrs. John A. Black, are both confined to bed with grippe. Mr. Dave McAllister has been absent from business for about a week with la grippe. Mr. and Mrs. Glenmore B. Barron, of Lancaster, visited Mr. Barron's mother here this week. Miss Blanche Alexander, of Fourth, N. C., visited her cousin, Mrs. W. H. Hope, Monday. Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Underwood have returned home after a visit to Richmond and Gastonia. Miss Allie and Mame Gaston and Blanche Wilkey, of Blacksburg, spent Tuesday in the city shopping. Mr. M. S. Witherspoon, of Kershaw, was in town several days this week. He was accompanied home by Mr. Gib Greene. There is one case of measles at Winthrop, but the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent a spread of the disease. Rev. Alexander Sprunt will leave Rock Hill, the latter part of this week for Charleston. His family will follow in about three weeks. Mr. L. C. Harrison was called to Abbeville Monday, by a telegram announcing the death of his brother's wife, Mrs. Frank Harrison. Mrs. J. E. Roddey expected to leave last night for Pittsboro, N. C., to visit her parents. Mr. Peter Irlie was to have accompanied her. Mr. T. A. Barron is arranging to erect two cottages of four rooms each on the lot where the cottage of Mr. W. C. Martin was recently burned. At the anniversary of the Norfolk Light Infantry Blues, The Landmark says: "A lecture was delivered by the count, Samuel W. Orr, and then the fun began." Mr. S. H. Askew, auditor and accountant of Atlanta, Ga., has been employed by the creditors of the Commercial and Farmers' bank to look into the affairs of that institution and is now engaged in the work. Colonel and Mrs. A. Tripp, with Dr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Musten and Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, all from Pittsburg, Pa., passed through the city Monday on Col. Tripp's car on the way to Florida, where they will spend a while. Major T. C. Beckham expects to leave Saturday for Florence, where he is on the grand jury for the term of the United States court, which convenes there the following Tuesday. Mrs. Beckham will accompany him. Mr. W. J. Rawlinson, who is also one of the grand jurors, will go down on Monday. Monday afternoon Constable Thomason searched the house of Henrietta Whiteman, a colored woman, and captured a two gallon jug nearly full of corn whisky as well as a quart and a pint of liquor. The jug was hidden under the house, while the bottles were secreted in cracks. The whisky was seized by the constable.

GASTON. Gastonia Gazette, February 28: Gaston county has no jail; it was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning, about breakfast time, the smoke and sparks from its destruction mingling wildly with the flying snow. The walls today stand lonely, bleak, and deserted, the interior a mass of warped and tangled iron, collapsed cages, and blackened ruins. The walls appear to be in good condition, but the rest is a total loss to the county, there being no insurance. A passer-by Saturday morning discovered the fire in the roof and gave the alarm, which was followed immediately by an alarm from the prisoners. When Sheriff Armstrong rushed up stairs, he found one of the prisoners standing on the stove, throwing water up into an opening, which had made through the plastering. The overhead plastering was elsewhere intact, making it apparently certain that the fire originated in the garret. It was soon seen that the fire was beyond control and attention was directed to saving the inmates and the effects. Mrs. Armstrong was quite ill, confined to bed, but was gently carried without injury, to Mr. J. R. Lewis's. The prisoners five in number, were easily cared for. Three, under sentence to work on the roads, were sent

to the stockade. Two were prisoners committed for safekeeping by the town of Dallas. One, a Negro, is working for the sheriff, the other, one of the best boys, relieved his mind of some threats and cursing, mounted a horse and departed these coasts. The sheriff's household effects were saved, but suffered some damage in the moving. As soon as the news of the fire reached Gastonia, Sheriff Armstrong was tendered a home by Mr. W. T. Rankin, and the use of the town jail by the authorities; but it was not necessary to accept them. The sheriff obtained a new home in Dallas, and the prisoners were sent out to the stockade.

CHESTER. Yesterday afternoon John Jenkins, colored, got into a quarrel with another Negro on Mr. C. J. Moore's place. According to witnesses, the other cursed Jenkins, when the latter seized an axe and struck him on the head, from the effects of which he died last night. Jenkins is in jail and Coroner Gladden has gone to hold an inquest. The man killed is said to have come from Blackstock, Richburg, or elsewhere, but we have not been able to get his name. A case was discovered in town yesterday that was pronounced smallpox. Ellis Hardin, we believe, is the name of the patient. He had been at the house of the man who died two miles from town a few days ago. He was promptly sent back there, where all known to have been exposed are guarded. He is not suffering much, and walked out. So far as known no one has been exposed since he took the disease. Mrs. Sarah McCaw Smith died of pneumonia at her home in this county, Saturday morning, and her remains were buried at Hopewell on Sabbath, funeral services being conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. A. White. She was in her 65th year. Mrs. Smith was a woman of much force of character, and was a devoted member of Hopewell A. R. P. church. Mr. Smith has been suffering from grip and was not able to attend the funeral.

LANCASTER. Ledger, February 27: Court convenes on the third Monday in March. The following jurors have been drawn to serve during the first week: N. H. Hallman, G. Lewis Cauthen, M. C. Adams, C. Amos Reid, Allen Morrow, D. A. Funderburk, W. T. Ragle, A. P. Robertson, W. A. Marshall, Anderson Caskey, N. B. Small, J. L. Bell, J. S. Balles, W. G. Moore, Wade H. Montgomery, A. J. Bailey, Wade H. Rives, W. B. Twitty, J. M. Belk, W. J. Cunningham, J. J. Baker, J. S. Lathan, J. F. J. Harris, S. L. Caskey, Berry Mobley, P. L. Twitt, R. Baxter Blackmon, R. A. Hunt, T. W. Anderson, Daniel Todd, H. A. M. Steele, J. J. Cherry, Jno. Q. Adams, O. W. Potts, Thos. J. Reeves. Mr. J. W. Carnes died at his home near Tabernacle last Sunday, after a short illness. He was about 58 years of age and was a well-known citizen. Monday morning the roof of the court house was discovered ablaze by some one passing and the alarm given. The clerk of the court's chimney had burned out a short while before, and it was from sparks which had fallen on the roof from the burning chimney that the fire started. The flame was soon extinguished, requiring only a few buckets of water and the contents of one of Mayor Thomson's fire extinguishers.

CHEROKEE. Gaffney Ledger, February 26: The city authorities have issued an edict closing all the pool and billiard rooms in the city. This is a good move on the part of the council and will no doubt do much toward lessening the number of offenders against the city ordinances. Mr. C. S. Elam, bookkeeper for the Limestone mills, received a telegram yesterday morning announcing the death of his father, Rev. P. D. Elam, at King's Mountain, N. C. Mr. Elam left on the afternoon train yesterday for King's Mountain. Rev. P. D. Elam was a Baptist minister and was highly esteemed as a man and a preacher. Several years ago he discovered at King's Mountain a species of coal, and for sometime it was thought that there might be a coal bed in the mountain, but examination proved that the coal was practically of no value as a fuel. Mr. James Service, an aged and respected citizen of this county, who lived with three sisters about two miles below Draytonville church, died last Saturday morning. Deceased had been sick for about seven months with dropsy, but it is said that the immediate cause of death was heart disease. Mr. Service was nearly 60 years old.

THE STATE OF CUBA. This Fixes the Relation of the Island to the United States. The senate committee on relations with Cuba, on last Monday, agreed to the following as an amendment to the army appropriation bill, and which is said to be acceptable to the president, and in no danger of serious opposition on the part of the Democrats: That in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled "to recognize the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect," the president is hereby authorized to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people so soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows:

1. That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization, or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in, or control over any portion of said island.

2. That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which any provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the islands after defraying the current expenses of government shall be inadequate.

3. That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

4. That all acts of the United States in Cuba, during its military occupancy thereof, are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

5. That the government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary enact, the plans already devised or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of the epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

6. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to the future adjustment by treaty.

7. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points to be agreed upon with the president of the United States.

That by way of further assurance, the government of Cuba will embody the foreign provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.

IRISH LINEN LOSING GROUND. French and American Manufacturers Getting Hold of the Market Here. From the New York Sun. Linen of domestic manufacture and, still more, linen made in France, are together making a strong fight in the American market against the Irish linen, which for years has been accepted as the best and finest manufactured in the world, and importers say that the Irish linen is losing ground. In France just as fine linen is being made now as in Ireland, and it is much better in design, because while the conservative Irishmen stick to the patterns they have been using for the last 50 years, the French manufacturers are employing artists who have produced very much handsomer designs.

The Frenchmen are handicapped in their attempt to get first place in the American market, however, by trying to introduce a new fashion here. Instead of making up their linen in individual pieces they manufacture it in lengths, intending that a section as long as may be desired shall be cut off by the retailer when making a sale, and as this chops into the pattern a great many housewives don't care to buy their linen in this way.

In the English market the attempt to sell linen in this way has been a failure; but in this country, where new ideas have a better chance than in England, the manufacturers have not given up the attempt of making the purchase of linens in lengths fashionable. German made linen has the poorest reputation in the American market, as it is starched and artificially thickened so that while it looks well when new, it does not stand the test of a washing. It is the cheap but dishonest linen which the American made article is driving out of the market.

Climate largely influences the color of new linen, and therefore while domestic made linen has not yet acquired the snowy whiteness of Irish and French linen, it can be sold more cheaply, and unlike the German linen, improves with use.

Justice Brewer on Lynch Law.

"Spasmodic Virtue is the Poorest Virtue Any One Can Have."

"Lynch law may now be said to have become almost a habit of the American people. Lynch law is a blot, a terrible blot, on our national life. It used to be said that it was one of the worst evidences of the lawlessness that prevailed in our frontier life. I have seen it operate in such communities, a society where the machinery of the law was not yet in full operation. But now, alas, young men, scarcely a day passes that we do not learn that the people have taken the law into their own hands, as the remark is, somewhere in the country.

"There is a form of disobedience to constituted authority which has become perilous and which is freighted with danger. I refer to the troubles known as strikes. As the employers may act in a body so may the employees treat with them as a body. If compulsory arbitration become law they may possibly be coerced. If it be wise political economy to combine and nobody be permitted to work until he is a member of the organized body, then let there be such an enactment in law. But until there is such a law there must be no curtailment of the inalienable rights of the people. We have today in Kansas another picture, that in which a community has risen in indignation and is destroying saloons.

"Now there is a wave of spasmodic virtue and Mrs. Carrie Nation hopes to succeed John Brown. But spasmodic virtue is the poorest virtue any one can have. It is next door to intentional vice. It may be that for a little while there will be a great effort to stop the sale of liquor and saloons will be closed, but the ultimate result will be that officers of the law who have been delinquent in their duties and the communities generally will become more indifferent. Ten years from now conditions will be worse than they have been."—Address at Yale.

SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA EXTENSION RAILROAD CO. TIME TABLE NO. 4. In Effect 12.01 a. m., Sunday, Dec. 24, 1899.

Table with columns for WEST, EAST, STATIONS, and times. Includes stations like Blacksburg, Gastonia, and Rock Hill.

CONGRESSMEN WHO BOARD. Little or Much Which Can Be Spent by Them in Washington. Four-fifths of the congressmen, including both senators and representatives, live either at hotels or boarding houses, though the proportion of the upper holders among members of the upper house is much larger, partly because they are elected for six years and so have a certainty of longer residence in Washington to make it worth while for them to establish their lares and penates on a permanent footing at the capital.

Unless the legislator has means outside of his salary he can hardly afford to set up housekeeping on his own account, because of the many demands he is required to meet under such circumstances, especially in the way of entertaining. If he is a senator and keeps house he must give a reception once a week during the season, to which every chance comer is supposed to be invited. He will have to keep up appearances in a general way on a scale appropriate to his position, and he soon finds his expenses outrunning the \$5,000 per annum which Uncle Sam pays him.

It is hardly possible for a member of congress to make any figure in the social life of Washington on less than \$20,000 a year, and he may easily spend \$100,000 per annum without immediate display. On the other hand the poor man who comes to Washington as a legislator may get along on very little money indeed. It is not true, as commonly alleged that Washington is an expensive place to live in, unless one chooses to make it so. Rents are decidedly low, and on Capitol Hill, which is the cheap end of the town, a nice house may be rented for \$30 to \$35 a month. Many representatives pay not more than \$10 a week for board and lodging, and a decent room, with meals, may be obtained for as little as \$7.—Philadelphia Evening Post.

A good man or woman will always teach that labor is honorable, and that it is the sure road to success.

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W. McG. BAILEY, Olive, S. C.

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104 ISSUES FOR \$1.75.

Biggest Pay For the Best Workers; But Every Worker Fully Compensated For All Time and Effort Expended.

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER will continue, during the year 1901, all that it has been in the past, and it will be made as much better as the growing support of York and surrounding counties and the abilities of the publishers will permit. As heretofore it will continue to devote itself to the social, educational, religious, agricultural and industrial upbuilding of the Piedmont section, and the general welfare of all its friends and supporters. It will endeavor to entertain, instruct and benefit, conferring all the good in its power and causing as little harm as possible. On this platform its publishers respectfully solicit the continued support of its present friends and well-wishers, and hope for the co-operation of all the people of this section who are working along the same lines. The publishers of THE ENQUIRER fully realize that such a paper as is demanded by the intelligent public of this section can only be made at great expense. They realize also the willingness of this public to co-operate on an equitable basis, and this, then, is the basis upon which they are soliciting subscriptions for the year 1901.

As has been the custom of the publishers in the past, they again beg leave to call upon those friends and well-wishers who may find opportunity and congeniality in the work of re-collecting the names and subscriptions of all present subscribers and adding to the mailing list of THE ENQUIRER as many new subscribers as it may be practicable to gather. For this work, or course, the publishers expect to pay as liberally as they possibly can. The competitive club system will be followed as heretofore. The clubmaker who returns and pays for the largest club will be awarded A FINE COP PLUGGY, the very best that can be made by the Yorkville Buggy Company for \$60; and the clubmaker who returns and pays for the second largest club, will receive THE BEST OPEN BUGGY made by the same company and worth \$50. Smaller clubs will be paid with premiums apportioned to their number and value. Here are the specific offers in detail:

FOR 60 SUBSCRIBERS. We will give the club-maker the choice of the following articles—good values at \$25.00: A High Arm Sewing Machine, latest improvements and full set of attachments, etc.; a Damascus Steel Double Barrel Breach-Loading Gun; a handsome Waltham Watch; or \$25.00 worth of Furniture from W. B. Moore & Co's.

FOR 50 AND LESS THAN 60. Subscribers, we will give the choice of the following articles: A T. Baker Double Barrel Gun; a Winchester or Colt Repeating Rifle; an Elgin Watch; or a Cooking Stove.

FOR 40 AND LESS THAN 50. Subscribers, either of the following: A W. Richards' Double Barrel Gun; an open face watch; a fine Mandolin or Guitar; a Low Arm Singer Machine; or an Oil Stove.

FOR 30 AND LESS THAN 40. Either of the following: Single Barrel Hammerless Gun; a fine 4x4 Kodak; a fine Toilet or Wash Stand China Set; or a Hopkins & Allen, Jr., Rifle.

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FOR 4 AND LESS THAN 6. A "Yankee" Watch; any Magazine published in the United States for \$1.

FOR 2 AND LESS THAN 4. A Stylographic Fountain Pen; a Single Bladed Knife; a year's subscription to

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Schedule Effective Sept. 16, 1900.

Table with columns for Northbound Passenger, Mixed, and Southbound Mixed Passenger. Lists routes and times between various stations.

CONNECTIONS. Chester—Southern Ry. S. A. L., and L. & N. 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. P. Agent. Chester, South Carolina.

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Carolina & North-Western Railway Company.

Schedule Effective Sept. 16, 1900.

Table with columns for Northbound Passenger, Mixed, and Southbound Mixed Passenger. Lists routes and times between various stations.

CONNECTIONS. Chester—Southern Ry. S. A. L., and L. & N. 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. P. Agent. Chester, South Carolina.

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