

Scraps and Facts.

Says a Shelby special of March 5, to the Charlotte Observer: There was a homicide in No. 1 township, eleven miles from Shelby, last night. A man named Hutchins became intoxicated, got lost by missing the road and found his way into the yard of Clayton Humphries. The dogs found him and gave him a battle. Hutchins commenced shooting at the dogs. Humphries' son went out into the yard to quiet the dogs, when Hutchins fell upon him and ran him back into the house. The dogs and Hutchins had another battle, in which Hutchins came off victorious. After running the dogs off from home Hutchins proceeded to break down the door of Humphries' house. Humphries took down his old squirrel rifle and fired at Hutchins, the bullet taking effect in Hutchins' heart. Hutchins fell back into the yard dead. Mr. Humphries is one of the best citizens of this county and well known for his uprightness and his extreme quietude. He is a very peaceable and law-abiding citizen. The coroner and jury held an inquest over the dead body today and gave a verdict of justifiable homicide. Hutchins had a pistol in his hand when he was shot.

Referring to the Philippine situation, in his inaugural address, the president said: The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents; the way is still open for those who have raised their arms against the government for honorable submission to its authority. Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and security of life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed, and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by government of liberty under law!

Charlotte Observer, Thursday: There was an extra car attached to passenger train No. 34, which arrived in Charlotte last night over the Southern Railway from Atlanta. It was a Pullman sleeper, and its occupants were insane soldiers who were being brought home from the Philippines. They were landed at San Francisco a few days ago and were there placed in the car which is carrying them through to Washington. The car contained a sergeant and 16 privates, every one of them crazy. Four or five of the men were handcuffed. The conductor of the train said that it was one of the saddest sights he ever saw, a whole carload of people and everyone crazy except the guards. Not a single one of the men realized that he had been fighting in a foreign country, nor was there one in the crowd that knew that he had got back again to his own country. "The quiet fellows among the crowd," said The Observer's informant, "talked about bananas, hemp, rice and hoes. One of them would repeat again and again 'the niggers, the niggers.'" The handcuffed men were heard occasionally to talk about dodging arrows. The car containing the insane soldiers was closely guarded and no one was allowed to mount the platform.

A bulletin issued by the census bureau on cotton ginning shows that the crop of 1899 was 9,465,974 commercial bales, (bales as marketed) which is equivalent to 9,345,391 bales of an average weight of 500 pounds. The aggregate of commercial bales is divided into the upland and the sea island crop as follows: Square bales 9,043,231, of an average weight of 498 pounds, with an average cost per bale for ginning and baling of \$2.03; round bales 505,464, of an average weight of 255 pounds, with an average cost per bale for ginning and baling of \$1.15; sea island 97,279 bales, with an average weight of 383 pounds, with an average cost per bale for ginning and baling of \$4.80. The report classifies the 29,620 ginning establishments reporting, as follows: Those operated for the public, 6,468; those operated for the plantation only, 2,863; those operated for the public and plantation, 20,289. The quantity of cotton in commercial bales ginned of the crop of 1899 by the states is as follows: Alabama, 1,103,590; Arkansas, 719,453; Florida, 56,821; Georgia, 1,296,844; Indian Territory, 160,324; Kansas, 121; Kentucky, 84; Louisiana, 708,508; Mississippi, 1,264,048; Missouri, 19,377; North Carolina, 473,155; Oklahoma, 84,035; South Carolina, 576,645; Tennessee, 215,175; Texas, 2,658,555; Virginia, 9,289.

Secretary of War Root has received a cablegram from Judge Taft, president of the Philippine commission, in which he says: "On the eve of the president's second administration, I wish to convey to him assurance of great progress made toward peace. Since January 1, 1,127 firearms captured and 1,368 surrendered. Captures and surrenders both due to cooperation of natives. Since November 5,000 bolomen surrendered in Ilocos, 1,000 in Albay and Camarines. 80,000 residents of Panay have taken the oath of allegiance; offensive attack of insurgents now of rarest occurrence, but on condition of immunity from prosecution for alleged complicity in assassination not being conceded, has delayed consummation. The federal party, an avowed and direct outgrowth of the election, has spread with wonderful rapidity in all parts of the archipelago, and is active and urgent in advocacy of peace and presenting the advantages of civil liberty under American sovereignty; assisted in securing surrenders in Panay. The commission during the last three weeks has organized five provincial governments. The explanation for the purpose of the president and the people of the United States to secure civil liberty was received with enthusiasm. Anxiety for provincial

government is everywhere apparent and satisfaction with the form adopted manifest. The reception of the people along the way and in the capitals was most encouraging. Fragmentary cable dispatches detailing small engagements, which are only the result of the increased activity of the army after a close wet season and effective policing of the country, made possible by active native co-operation, create a wrong impression on the mind of the public as to the probable continuation of the war, and as to conditions which have in fact never been so favorable to the restoration of complete peace and the accomplishment of the declared purpose of the president."



YORKVILLE, S. C.: SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

The Greenville News joins its contemporaries in throwing bouquets at the Columbia State on account of the latter's celebration of its tenth birthday. It gives frank warning, however, that to its little bunch of sweet smellers, there is attached a good strong sting.

ALTHOUGH it would have been much more satisfactory had congress seen fit to appropriate \$250,000 for the Charleston exposition, its failure to do so will not seriously cripple the enterprise. The money was not to have been used except for the erection of a government building and the placing of a government exhibit. These were very desirable; but the Charleston people have only to put forth a little extra effort, and they can make up for the loss in a way that will amply compensate them.

The easiest and most effective known way of reaching the buying public with store news, is by the publication of that news in a paper that the people read. People like to read store news; but they want to read it in the same papers that they read for general news. The readers of THE ENQUIRER are people who are able and willing to give value received for all they ask of anybody. They pay for THE ENQUIRER and they expect to pay for other commodities they buy. These are the people to whom it pays to send interesting and important store news.

MARIA Ward Brown, of Long Branch, N. J., has just completed a biography of Colonel Dan Rice, the world-famous clown and showman. Colonel Rice was before the public as a showman for more than 50 years and in the old days was an especial favorite throughout the South. The biography just published contains 800 pages and is replete with such a startling and varied series of personal adventures and incidents of a historical as well as histrionic character, as to furnish additional evidence that "Truth is stranger than fiction." In short, it is a most readable and instructive book. It may be had of the publisher for \$3.00.

JOHN E. Searles, former secretary of the sugar trust and president of the American Cotton company, otherwise the round bale trust, failed Tuesday for \$2,000,000. He had large holdings in a dozen different trusts. It is stated that he will probably pay dollar for dollar. Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, who is a large stockholder in the round bale trust, says the failure will have no effect upon the affairs of the American Cotton company more than would the failure of any other individual stockholders, which fact is self-evident. That the American Cotton company is doing a large business is quite evident; but as to whether or not it is yet on a paying basis is more or less doubtful. Searles will probably continue as president, at least for the present.

In his inaugural address, last Monday, President McKinley had the following to say of the disappearance of sectionalism in the United States:

Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed and fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and the faith of the citizens of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlements rests upon us all—no more upon me than upon you. The prophets of evil were of our party, and the patriots of our party. The difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future generations. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only becloud, they do not help to point the way to safety and honor. "Hope maketh not ashamed." The prophets of evil were not the builders of the republic, nor in its crisis since have they saved or served it. The fathers was a mighty force in its creation and the faith of its descendants has wrought its progress and furnishes its defenders.

While the above view of the situation may not be literally correct, it is gratifying to note that the tendency is certainly in that direction.

By the way while we are cogitating about the failure of the Charleston exposition appropriation, where was the junior senator and his alleged powerful influence? Is it not to be used for his own state—Columbia State.

were not aware of the facts, it would be justified in trying to teach its readers otherwise. But neither The State nor the exposition people have any right to blame Senator McLaurin now. As to whether the senator could have gotten the appropriation had he undertaken the management of it, is so far as we are concerned, only a matter of speculation; but whether he had succeeded or not, we feel pretty sure that he would never have been uncoined as Senator Tillman and Congressman Latimer seem to have been.

The Alabama legislature has followed that of South Carolina in refusing to interfere with infant labor practices of the textile manufacturers. Public sentiment down that way, however, will not long tolerate the crushing of the lives of the children, in order to maintain a certain manufacturing advantage over other sections of the country. The newspapers of the South are becoming quite generally enlisted in the agitation for the suppression of a scandal which touches Southern pride quite as strongly as it appeals to the cupid-ity of an industrial class.—Springfield Republican.

There is in the child labor question much that is not as it should be. People who are sincerely and deeply interested in the welfare of their fellow-beings, can find as much here that is not right as they can find almost anywhere. We do not believe that the social and labor conditions of the North come nearly up to Southern standards. We do not believe Southern factory children are any worse off than thousands of working children, or children of hard working parents North. We do not believe their future is less bright. We believe that there is in the North plenty of work to keep all of the honestly interested humanitarians busy. We do not see any reason why they should seek to operate down South just yet. We have more than once heard the opinion expressed that New England manufacturers would spend a million dollars in the South if by so doing they could have a reasonable hope of displacing cotton mill labor here. The Springfield Republican is published in the centre of Massachusetts cotton factories. If it should devote itself more closely to its home affairs, then it would not be open to such suspicion.

TRICKS OF LEGISLATION.

If it were only possible to give the exact facts as to the closing hours of the last session of the United States senate, the story would include a chapter on the slickest politics that have been seen in Washington for quite a while, and it would open the eyes of many confiding people as to the capabilities of the heroes that they are disposed to worship.

In the first place it may be worth while to explain that under the rules of the senate, a small minority of members, sticking together, have it in their power to indefinitely block any kind of final action upon almost any subject. This is especially the case during the last few weeks of the session. The subsidy bill was killed that way by a few Democrats, who antagonized it merely because it was championed by Republican leaders. As the end of the session draws closer, it becomes more in the power of individual senators to throttle any given measure. It is only a question of how many hours it is to the last minute of the session, and the ability of the filibuster to consume time up to the last minute.

Under conditions brought about by recent events, not necessary to particularly explain, it was absolutely necessary for the proper administration of the government, that bills be passed providing for the re-organization of the army, establishing a system of civil government in the Philippines, and fixing the relations between the United States and Cuba. In addition to these measures, there was also, of course, the sundry civil bill, the river and harbor bill, and other important routine measures to be provided for.

It is generally understood not only in the house and senate, but throughout the country, that the river and harbor bill has long been a "division and silence" arrangement. There is about it much of the element of stealing. The bill usually carries from \$30,000,000 to \$60,000,000, a considerable portion of which is intended for "improvements" that can never be of any practical benefit. Almost every senator and representative, however, is interested in some pet scheme of "improvement" in his state or district, and within certain limits there is a disposition to allow everybody to have all they want for themselves provided they keep quiet as to the claims of the other fellows. The river and harbor bill this year had been drawn on unusually liberal lines, carrying more than \$50,000,000 to go especially to the South and West, and more particularly into the territory of Democratic congressmen and senators.

West and Cockerell, of Missouri, and Tillman, of South Carolina, are all very necessary to the success of any determined Democratic fight against any measure. It was understood sometime back that all of the administration measures, especially the declarations as to Cuba and the Philippines, and the reorganization of the army would be fought to death, if possible. Now that it is all over, it is clear that all of these measures could have been killed with proper determination on the part of the Democrats; but it is also clear that none of them made any real effort to fight, and the army of Washington correspondents is engaged in telling their papers the reason.

The Missouri senators had been wire-pulling for the \$5,000,000 appropriation for St. Louis, and Senator Tillman was pulling with all his might for the \$250,000 appropriation for Charleston. It became apparent sometime back that the St. Louis measure would be a go, and Senator Tillman sought to link the fate of the Charleston appropriation with that of St. Louis. The senate appeared agreeable; but the house turned Charleston down. Senator Tillman declared that unless Charleston was provided for, St. Louis and Buffalo would both be deprived of their appropriations, and for a time it looked as if they would all be lost. The senate conferees so reported at the last minute, and all three exposition appropriations were dropped from the sundry civil bill to which they had been tacked.

In the meantime, however, before the sundry civil bill had come up for final

consideration, the Cuban and Philippine questions had been put out of danger, the Democratic senators allowing them to go through with mere protests for future campaign use. This was while the richly laden river and harbor bill was still hanging behind, while the sundry civil bill, carrying the exposition appropriations, had all the while been acting as soothing syrup to calm the opposition of many senators against the distinctly administrative measures.

But the end of it all was very interesting. It seems that there must have been some special plea on account of the St. Louis exposition. It no doubt dates back to the time of the World's fair appropriation, and includes later bargains with reference to good behavior in the senate just adjourned. At any rate, after all three exposition appropriations had been dropped out, it developed that there was another separate St. Louis amendment that had been passed upon by the house, and which could come to a vote. It looked as if it came in as a part of a very skillfully laid plan. At any rate it was brought up at the last moment and passed by a vote of 38 to 10. In the trial of wit, and so it was, Senator Tillman was clearly outwitted.

Then came the grand finale. The river and harbor bill, which had been saved to the last, now came up for consideration. It is believed, and there is good reason, that this bill had been the greatest lubricator of the way of the carrying out of Republican plans. The senators who had watched other hopes slip away were now looking upon this as the only pottage in sight. It was 13 hours until the moment at which the session must expire by law. Up popped Senator Carter, of Montana, whose term was to expire with the expiring session, and he commenced a speech against the bill. It was his purpose to talk the measure to death. Senators whispered begging appeals, but Carter refused to heed. After six hours Senator Wellington, of Maryland, came to the relief of the Montana man with a "question," and rested him for an hour. Then Carter took the floor again and held it until time for final adjournment. The river and harbor bill was dead and the people who had sold out were again for sale cheaper than ever.

Although much of this story will be denied; we are inclined to believe it is substantially correct. The trickery of the Republicans is not at all commendable. Their deception is admirable; but truth and candor compels us to confess that the conduct of the Democrats does not show up to any better credit.

The Greenville News has announced a kind of a private declaration of independence. In an editorial of Tuesday, it proclaims enthusiastically, "Long Live McKinley." It claims that it is not reaching out for the president's coat tails or rolling its eyes toward the Republican party. It merely professes pleasure at the record that McKinley has made during the past four years, and expresses its confidence as to the future. It goes on further and expresses its contempt for the South Carolina political machine as now constructed, and declares that it will no longer be bound in the slightest measure by the political prescriptions of the "Tillman oligarchy." Just what may be the significance of The News' definition of its position we are unable to say. There is no doubt of the fact that the views expressed are those of a large and progressive element in South Carolina, and it may mean that the backers of The News intend to open up a fair and square fight in behalf of their views as to what constitutes the best interests of this section. As to what success they will meet with remains to be seen. Fifteen years ago the idea of introducing practical business sense into South Carolina politics would have been absurd, because of the impossibility of success. There was too much prejudice. The politics of the state was based upon and hinged to the word "Democrat," the only meaning of which, according to the traditions and beliefs of 99 out of a hundred, is the opposite of "Republican." That is what the leaders taught and still teach, and a political heresy is defined as anything that is calculated to so disturb the status quo as to remove from power, position and salary, any leader who has become established in office. During the first few weeks of the Boxer outbreak there was the greatest interest in obtaining information and views from Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington. Reporters literally haunted the minister's house. A solemn looking Celestial came out of the front door and was held up by the reporter as he was about to descend to the cellar. The reporter stated at length the situation upon which he wanted light, and then asked the Chinaman, "What do you think?" "Me no think," replied the Chinaman; "me washie." We are not looking for any considerable developments from the position that has been assumed by The News. There are many things of importance that it can tell the people of the state. There are many matters of political policy in which the people of South Carolina are going contrary to their best interests. It is hardly possible that The News is able to point out all of these things, and it is not probable that it may be accepted as an infallible guide. No newspaper is to be taken as infallible. The News, however, is capable of telling and urging many important truths; but it is likely to have its trouble for its pains. After it has urged and argued for correct and sensible politics until it would seem to have a right to believe that all of us should be convinced, it will, when it asks us what we think, probably get the reply, "Is a heavy cross that The News has taken up, and as to whether it will be crushed under its burden depends on well, whether or not it is beginning ten years too soon.

Home Made Whisky. The state board of control is considering applications from three distillery corporations for permission to establish distilleries in Columbia. The idea of the distillers is to manufacture whisky for sale to the state and for shipment to other states.

ANDERSON'S LABOR CONTRACTS.

The Grand Jury Recommends Thirteen Indictments.

The Anderson grand jury, especially charged by Judge Benet to investigate the labor abuses existing in the county, made its report to a special term of the court, convened for the purpose on Thursday.

The report of the grand jury is quite lengthy, and indicates that the work has been complete and exhaustive. The grand jury does not find that labor abuses exist generally throughout the county; but it finds a number of very aggravated cases, on a half dozen or more large farms. Among the farms especially mentioned are those of J. Belmont Watson, A. T. Newell, P. B. Allen, J. R. P. Miller, Elias McGee, W. Q. Hammond and J. S. Fowler. J. Belmont Watson and P. B. Allen are exonerated from having committed abuses, although both have stockades and work convicts. The worse abuses discovered are described in the following paragraphs:

J. R. Miller formerly worked convicts, and they were taken away by the state and he now employs only "free" labor. If indeed, we may use the word free to describe those laborers who have signed his contracts and subjected themselves to the conditions existing on his farm. He has a stockade which was originally built for his stock convicts, and his contracts provide that the "free" laborers will work under guard and will allow themselves to be locked up at night.

Our first investigations at this place were met by a statement from the Negroes that they were satisfied with their treatment; but their manner indicated coercion and subsequently we made further investigations which convinced us that J. R. Miller and his overseer, J. A. Emerson, had been guilty of whipping Negroes, locking them under guard and putting shackles upon them. Among these unfortunates were John Harrison, Will Wright, Warren Sloan and Lige Jones. We found several of Miller's contracts left blank as to time of service and amount to be paid, though the contracts were duly signed and witnessed. In the case of Warren Sloan he seems to have been arrested by J. R. Miller and another man whose name we could not ascertain, near Central in Pickens county; there is testimony that no warrant was exhibited, if any existed, but he was handcuffed and taken to Miller's stockade and kept there until this investigation began. Since our first visit to this stockade he was turned loose and allowed to go home.

In many respects the most remarkable case coming under our notice was that of Elias McGee, who has never employed state convicts; but who built a stockade and prepared to treat his laborers as convicts. His contracts provide that the laborers will work under guard and locked up at night, and there was abundant evidence to show that he had locked up in the stockade, worked under guard and whipped his laborers. Among them who suffered a part or all of these abuses are Wesley Norman, Handy Earle, Yancey Smith, George Tilley, John Chickacales, Clarence Galliard, Evans Webb, Louis Alexander, Morris Jordan. Some of the Negroes had been arrested, and signed contracts after being put under arrest. John Chickacales was accused by Elias McGee, of stealing corn, and was brought to Anderson handcuffed, and after he had signed a contract, but without any trial, was turned over to W. G. Hammond, who carried him to the latter's stockade.

The conditions on the farms of W. G. Hammond, J. S. Fowler and Willis McGee, were the worst we saw. The grand jury recommended the indictment of the following who have been guilty as principals or agents in violation of the labor laws: J. R. Miller, J. A. Emerson, Elias McGee, W. G. Hammond, James Martin, Wm. Bailey, John Day, Willis McGee, James Cook, Levi Thomas, George Thomas, Mike Robbins.

MERE-MENTION.

A Berlin cable says that South German cotton weavers have decided to curtail production 25 per cent. during April, May and June. Captains F. D. Evans and H. C. Taylor, who were advanced five months each, on account of the Santiago fight, were commissioned as rear admirals. A dispatch of Tuesday reported the British steamship Camperdown to be stranded off the coast of North Carolina. The amount of gross gold in the treasury Tuesday was \$498,412,159, the highest point ever reached in the history of the government. This amount includes \$150,000,000 held as reserve, \$276,019,989 held against gold certificates, and \$62,392,169 in the general fund. General McArthur has proposed to the Philippines that he will release a prisoner for every gun surrendered. Emperor William was assaulted in the streets of Berlin Wednesday by a crazy man. President McKinley proposes to make a tour of the United States, commencing about May 1. He will go to San Francisco by way of Atlanta and New Orleans, and back to Washington by way of Portland, Oregon, and Chicago.

CHIEF Moore, of the United States weather bureau, lost his reputation on last Monday. He had undertaken on Sunday to predict the inauguration weather that would obtain on Monday, and after consultation with his entire corps of assistants, he reported during the afternoon to the president's private secretary, H. E. Roberts: "The weather tomorrow Monday, March 4, will be the finest ever experienced in the inauguration of a president. The sky surely will be clear, and the temperature warm and balmy, a fit meteorological climax to the magnificent work done by yourself and able assistants." Afterward Chief Moore said he would stake his reputation upon the correctness of his prediction; because it was a matter of calculation rather than guess work. There was a shower at daybreak, Monday, the sun came out at fitful intervals during the morning, and from the commencement of the inauguration ceremonies at 1 o'clock, until dark, the weather was wet, raw and windy.

Iowa Will Exhibit. The governor of Iowa has telegraphed Governor McSweeney that he will send his state exhibit from Buffalo to Charleston.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. N. Plaxco, Zadok, S. C.—Wants to sell you baled or loose wheat straw at 25 and 20 cents a hundred pounds. He also has corn shucks for sale. J. Q. Wray—Tells of the arrival of new spring dress goods, silks for waists, nairsilk skirts, bonnets, etc. He asks you to call and see his goods and get his prices. John F. Gordon, Supervisor—Gives notice to road overseers to call out their hands and repair the public roads. He also wants to know of any section that has no overseer. Opera House—Heritage, Coleman & Heagler's big white minstrel combination will be at the opera house on next Monday night. Louis Roth—Makes some pointed remarks about roasted coffee, and also tells of a fine grade of green coffee that he is selling for 10 cents a lb. He says you will probably find anything else you need at his place.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

Spartanburg Spartan: Yorkville is troubled with vagrants. Spartanburg is nearly as bad off. There are many people of both colors here without visible means of support. They should be arrested for vagrancy. "Thirty days" dealt out to a few of them would thin them out rapidly.

Coleman & Heagler's big all-white minstrels will be in the opera house next Monday night, March 11. The company consists of 25 people, who travel in a private car, and who include quite a number of minstrel artists of reputation. There will be a big street parade with brass bands and other attractions. Reserved seats are now on sale at W. B. Moore & Co.'s.

The mule trade for the present season is pretty nearly over. There will be a few scattering head of work stock sold yet. The trade, however, has been unusually good this year. Mr. R. T. Allison, of the firm of Glenn & Allison, said yesterday that he had never known so many mules to be sold from this market. His firm has handled almost twice as many mules as during any previous fall and spring season in its history.

THE SMALLPOX SITUATION.

The smallpox situation remains about as last reported, except that the town council and the board of health have been at a great deal of trouble to get matters in a generally satisfactory shape.

There has been trouble in securing the services of a reliable smallpox immune to take charge of the camp. Mr. A. C. McKnight, upon whom Mayor Willis was depending, re-considered the matter and his action has been the cause of considerable inconvenience. The mayor has collected the names of a dozen or more immune, together with information as to the price at which their services may be had; but has not seen proper to enter into an agreement with any of them until their services shall be actually needed. The one case now on hand is getting along nicely, and there is not need yet for an immune nurse.

Permission having been procured from the county board of commissioners, the pest camp was on yesterday morning removed from the Rose lot, on the Pinckney road, to the County Home farm. There is a pretty general feeling throughout the town that there is no especial occasion for uneasiness over the situation.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Miss Saldee Anorum, of Camden, is visiting in Yorkville, the guest of Mrs. W. B. deLoach.

Messrs. J. K. Scoggins and W. S. Percival, of Ogdens, were in Yorkville Tuesday on business. Representative deLoach has returned home after spending sometime in Kershaw and Hampton counties.

Miss Wilma O'Farrell is cash clerk at J. Q. Wray's. Miss Agnes Bludworth is now a saleslady in the same store.

Mrs. R. E. Montgomery and children have been quite sick for the past two weeks with grip.

Mrs. Dr. T. S. Bratton has gone to Florida instead of to San Francisco. After starting a few days ago, she received a telegram advising her to leave the children at home and to come on to Manila.

Mr. W. H. Crook drove over to Yorkville Wednesday from Ranelesburg, N. C. It was his first visit to Yorkville for quite awhile. He came by the bridge, of course, and it is a matter worthy of note that he is the first individual who has yet endorsed that institution to the reporter without a "but." "Yes, the bridge is quite a comfort to us people after we have crossed the river. We no longer have any concern as to how we are going to get back."

In securing the services of Miss Rea to manage their millinery department, Messrs. Strauss & Co., have made quite a good move. Miss Rea, besides being a most estimable young lady, is a millinery artist of unquestioned taste and ability. She has had several years experience in the millinery business in this section and thoroughly understands the trade in all its requirements. The many ladies all over the county who have heretofore depended upon her good taste, will no doubt be delighted at the opportunity to avail themselves of it again.

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS.

Mr. R. N. Plaxco, one of the crack farmers of the Zadok neighborhood, brought a load of peavine hay to Yorkville on Thursday, and after selling it at 95 cents a hundred, came to THE ENQUIRER office to advertise wheat straw and corn shucks.

"You can tell Mr. Epps and his people," Mr. Plaxco remarked, "that they are very late about falling into the deep plowing idea. Our people have been at it for several years, and I have spent more money on my plowing than on any other one thing. The fact is we have learned that farming consists in plowing, and until a farmer begins to plow deep he does not farm."

"With a rotary plow, drawn by three mules. John Plaxco, my brother, was the first man to bring one of them to this country, and as soon as I saw the work it did, I bought one also—paid about \$40 for it. We use this for breaking all the while, never thinking of breaking with anything else. Sometimes we use three mules; but we find it better to use four. There is no expediting about deep plowing. It's the way to plow. You don't get the fullest benefit for about three years after you commence, nor do you lose the benefit of one plowing for about three years; but it is much better to plow deep every year."

Mr. Plaxco has 62 acres of wheat in one body, and asked as to how it was getting along, he said that "the prospect is fine. It is all that I could ask for. The winter has been good—not too warm or too cold; and unless something unforeseen happens there is every reason to hope for a good crop."

The fact of Mr. Plaxco's offering hay, straw and shucks for sale, suggested the question as to whether he could also sell some corn. "Yes," he replied, "I have about 400 bushels more than I need, that I am going to sell if somebody is willing to pay what I think I ought to have for it."

THE CLUB CONTEST.

The club contest in competition for the premiums offered by THE ENQUIRER for names returned for the year 1901, came to a close last Wednesday after an unusually vigorous and satisfactory campaign on the part of the clubmakers.

The two highest premiums are a top buggy and an open buggy. The top buggy goes to Mr. W. McG. Bailey, of Olive, and the open buggy to Mr. George W. Knox, of Clover. The following shows the number of names returned by each competing clubmaker: 1. W. McG. Bailey, Olive, S. C., 133; 2. George W. Knox, Clover, S. C., 115; 3. J. W. Alexander, Yorkville, 109; 4. A. D. Dorsett, Clover, 100; 5. Howard Riddle, Zeno, 82; 6. J. K. Allison, Hickory Grove, 58; 7. R. E. Black, Yorkville, 57; 8. W. H. Crook, Fort Mill, 56; 9. W. S. Leslie, Leslie, 56; 10. Miss Sallie Martin, Concord, 22; 11. J. K. Allison, Hickory Grove, 22; 12. J. K. Scoggins, Ogdens, 20; 13. W. J. Caveny, Rock Hill, 17; 14. S. S. Paris, Belmont, 16; 15. J. H. Bigham, Sharon, 15; 16. J. A. Smyrna, 15; 17. H. F. Horton, Yorkville, 14; 18. Jos. M. Whiteside, Valdora, 12; 19. Miss Ella Carroll, Carp, 12; 20. R. E. Black, Yorkville, 12; 21. D. J. Biggers, Barnab, 11; 22. Charley Berry, Yorkville, 11; 23. W. E. Gettys, Fodder, 10; 24. G. L. Suggs, Enquirer, 9; 25. R. J. W. White, Yorkville, 9; 26. Miss Lula Riddle, Begonia, N.C., 8; 27. W. H. Spencer, Roddeys, 8; 28. Miss Lizzie Wood, Energy, 7; 29. J. M. Craig, Point, 7; 30. J. R. McMillan, Yorkville, 7; 31. John J. Smith, Clover, 7; 32. Miss George Albright, Chester, 7; 33. Walter H. Moore, Rock Hill, 6; 34. John L. Davies, Blacksburg, 6; 35. W. H. Spence, Bethany, 6; 36. Miss McConnell, McConville, 6; 37. S. L. Percival, Gould, 5; 38. J. R. Gettys, Leslie, 5; 39. Dr. W. H. White, Yorkville, 4; 40. W. T. Smart, Cotton, 4; 41. Tom Sadler, Bethany, 5; 42. R. R. Love, Sharon, 5; 43. Willie Roberts, McAdenville, 5; 44. Willie Graves, Core, 5; 45. Moffatt McGill, Bethany, 5.

The total number of names returned by the clubmakers above is 919, about 100 more names than were returned in clubs last year. In addition to the names returned by clubmakers quite a number of single subscriptions have been received at \$2 each, and these, together with non-competing clubs of two each, sent in by different subscribers, have swelled the grand total to something over 200 more than the total subscription list of last year. It is the invariable rule at the close of the club contest to cut out all names that have not been provided for by clubmakers with absolute satisfaction. Many a year we have cut out more than fifty. This year the total number of delinquents does not aggregate a dozen.

But few of the above named clubmakers have yet indicated their desires as to the premiums they prefer. With the above list, in connection with the published offers, they are requested to decide the matter for themselves, and advise us of their decision at their earliest convenience. The premiums will be furnished at the earliest possible moment thereafter. In the meantime all of the clubmakers are requested to take renewed assurance of our cordial appreciation of their efforts.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The county board of commissioners, consisting of Supervisor Gordon and Messrs. W. S. Wilkerson and D. G. Stanton, held its regular monthly meeting in the office of the supervisor last Wednesday and disposed of the accumulated business.

One of the most important items was the execution of a note for \$5,000 to the Loan and Savings bank for cash with which to pay current expenses. The bank furnishes the money at 6 per cent per annum.

Upon representation made by the town council, the board agreed to permit the establishment of a pest camp on the County Home farm. In view of the general opposition to the location of a pest camp, it was the opinion of all the officials, county and municipal, who gave the matter consideration, that the county land was the proper place for such a camp.

Attorney Bruce reported that he had written to President Barber of the Carolina and North-Western railroad, about the \$500 that he had agreed to pay in the event of his fall-traw to make the Carolina and North-Western a standard gauge by the specified date since passed, and in reply had received a request for a copy of the contract. The desired copy was promptly furnished, and since that nothing further has developed in regard to the matter.

The members of the board discussed at length the road question. It developed that all three of the commissioners are intensely interested in this subject. Supervisor Gordon evinced a determination to secure a better enforcement of the road laws if such a thing be possible, and Commissioners Wilkerson and Stanton heartily endorsed the supervisor, and assured him of their co-operation and support.