

Scraps and Facts.

Convict miners, at Leavenworth, Kansas, gave the guards a hard tussle during the past few days. There were 234 convict miners and 15 guards. The miners overpowered the guards, took their guns, and then sent word to the warden that they proposed to hold out until they were assured of better food in the future. Thus the situation lasted for three days, during which time the convicts killed the mine mules for food. Finally Warden Tomlinson, with eight guards, descended into the shaft and demanded that the miners surrender, threatening as an alternative, a volley. The miners replied, "You dare not shoot." The guards fired over the heads of the convicts and there was a scattering back to positions of safety. The convicts surrendered. It developed that two of them had been wounded, but neither was hurt seriously. Warden Tomlinson announced that he intended to punish the mutinous miners with hunger.

The will of General Harrison was filed for probate at Indianapolis Tuesday. He bequeaths to the Union Trust company, as trustee, \$125,000 to be invested, the interest to be paid to his wife during the term of her life. To his daughter Elizabeth \$10,000, to be paid to his wife as trustee. He leaves \$10,000 to be invested for his grandson, Benjamin Harrison McKee. To each of his granddaughters, Mary Lodge McKee, Martha Harrison and William Henry Harrison, he leaves the sum of \$2,500. Item 16 of the will reads as follows: "If another child should be born to me of my present marriage, I give and bequeath to such child the sum of \$10,000. If a boy shall be born to me, he shall bear my name, and my sword and sash shall be given to him instead of my son Russell." Russell Harrison's debts to his father are remitted. The residuary estate is equally divided among the children of Russell Harrison and General Harrison's two daughters.

Of all the great nations, the United States have the least interest in the International Congress on Alcoholism called by the Austrian government to meet at Vienna April 9-14. While every one of the European peoples is increasingly alarmed at the growth of drunkenness, of disease from drunkenness, of crimes from drunkenness, the people of this country are growing more and more temperate. Our consumption of spirits is one and a quarter gallons per year per head of population and is about stationary, if not on the decline. Our consumption of wine is but a small fraction more than it was 20 years ago, with a tendency to decline. Our consumption of ale and beer shows only a trifling increase in the last seven years, though it has doubled since 1880. It is now only 15 gallons a year per head of population—less than a pint a day for all persons above the age of 18 years. Our consumption of all kinds of alcoholic drinks is, relatively to the population, little larger than it was 20 years ago and no larger than it was ten years ago. Although the use of alcohol has spread, the abuse of it has decreased. The overwhelming mass of Americans are more temperate than any other people in civilization, except perhaps the Swiss.

Minneapolis, Minn., Times: W. W. Dillard, a member of the Texas house of representatives, has packed his grip and gone home in disgust. He says he cannot retain his self-respect and remain a member of that body. His resignation has been sent to the governor and Dillard has gone home to tell his constituents all about it. He will tell them that the railroad lobby controls the legislature. He will inform them that no legislation of any character can be passed, or even considered, without the consent of that body. He will tell his horrified constituents that when he went to the theatre in Austin and paid his way he found the boxes full of his fellow legislators who were the guests of the railroad attorneys. The immediate cause of Mr. Dillard's resignation was the passage of a bill permitting railroads outside the state to lease Texas railroads not over 15 miles in length. Mr. Dillard's wrath is excusable, but he should not retreat under fire. He should remain manfully at his post and faithfully keep tab on what the railroad lobbyists and the corrupt legislators are doing. The state needs one such man in the legislature, even though he can do no more than utter a fruitless protest now and then. Mr. Dillard should withdraw his resignation and stick to the ship. If he works it right he may be promoted to congress, where the railroad lobbyist is unknown and the corporation lawyer troubleth not.

The state department has received from United States Consul Fowler at Chee Foo and Ragsdale at Tien-Tsin, reports intended to show the effect of the Boxer troubles in North China upon United States trade, with particular regard to what Americans lost in America, through the outbreak, rather than in the Chinese empire. A resume of trade returns in North China entire, comparing the quarter ending June 30 last, with that ended September 30, shows an almost complete annihilation of the American import trade and in Consul Fowler's language "give a good idea of what a mob in China can do in interfering with trade." The loss was most felt in cotton piece goods and the cessation of this class of imports, says the consul, must have been keenly felt in the Southern states. Probably no country in the world, Consul Fowler states, suffered as much as did the United States, for the strife covered practically entirely the American field of trade. In compiling the statistics the amounts indicated by gallons, or pieces are set out in Chinese money, so that an estimate of the total actual value of the losses sustained is not easily available, but the comparative tables indicating the greatest increase in our trade with China ever known, at the beginning of 1900, and setting forth the most serious losses to it at the end of the year, are sufficiently impressive to serve the purpose. At Chee Foo, which, compared with the immediate northern ports, and peaceful, there were more riots and tumults than ever before, and the various American mission losses prob-

ably will total \$150,000 in gold. After June 15 the imports at Chee Foo ceased, all commercial transactions being nil. The effect of the Boxer movement is shown to have been felt much earlier and more seriously at Tien-Tsin than at Chee Foo. Ships loaded with Oregon lumber reached Taku and were unable to land their cargoes, thus entailing an enormous loss upon the American lumber trade. At Niu Chwang, which saw less fighting than Tien-Tsin, the trade was almost completely wiped out. The only foreign power that interfered there, it is stated, was Russia, that government seizing the port as early as August 4. On August 12 it had control of the custom house. The total collection of duties for all China during the quarter ended September 30 last, showed a loss of 2,459,591 taels, as compared with the same period of 1899. The figures submitted, Consul Fowler points out, do not fully show American losses, for immense quantities of merchandise were held up in various ports, and which must be worked off before importations can begin. The losses to the cotton trade alone are estimated at over \$3,000,000.



YORKVILLE, S. C.: SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901.

UNLESS Great Britain backs down it looks as if she will have to fight Russia. The policy of Russia seems to be to push and push until she gets everything in sight. The present situation is too strained to last much longer.

THE census of Porto Rico has just been issued by the war department, in a handsome volume of 41 pages. The volume contains complete statistical information about various subjects of more pressing interest, a number of engravings and much descriptive matter. To those who may be interested in Porto Rico now or hereafter, it will be a valuable volume.

COUNT von Walderssee has refused to interfere in the quarrel between Great Britain and Russia. As commander-in-chief of the allied armies, he would have probably made an effort to smooth over the difficulty; but upon learning that each side was operating under direct instructions from its own government, he decided that the matter did not properly come under his jurisdiction.

Of course, THE ENQUIRER believes in advertising; but if it had not, it certainly would now. As the result of a recent notice in Newspaperdom, holding this paper out as a model, requests for exchanges are being received from all parts of the country, especially throughout the North and Middle West. And some of the editors, it is pleasing to note, have the business instinct that induces them to enclose stamps to pay for extra copies.

THE dispatch from United States Consul Fowler, giving an idea of American losses in China on account of Boxer troubles, gives an eloquent illustration of Southern interests in foreign affairs. The Transvaal war had a depressing effect on cotton values because of the diversion of British attention from the trade; but this effect was nothing like that produced by the Chinese troubles. It is true that we have to look for the principal cause of the decline of about three cents in the price of cotton. And still there are those who want to hold that we have no foreign interests that are worth governmental supervision.

THE production of tobacco in the United States is now about 725,000,000 pounds, of which about half is consumed in this country. The crop has nearly doubled since 1870. It was first taxed for war revenue purposes in 1863. Since 1870 the revenue from the tax has not fallen below \$25,000,000 annually. In 1890 it was \$30,000,000. Since it was first imposed, in 1863, it has paid revenues amounting to about \$1,200,000,000. The tobacco and cotton farmers do not get so much consideration from the government as the protected manufacturers, but they make a great deal more money for it.—News and Courier.

IS it not a fact that The News and Courier, a few years ago, violently opposed a proposition to give the cotton farmers of the South some consideration from the government in the shape of a bounty on cotton? Such is our recollection. Then The News and Courier is evidently content with the unselfish support that the tobacco and cotton raisers give the government. At least we do not feel at liberty to construe its comment as a complaint.

ALTHOUGH this section is still young in the cotton manufacturing industry, it seems that experience has already been sufficient to make it realize fully the inevitable fluctuations to which the business is subject. The past ten years have witnessed periods of inflation and depression. The inflation of a year ago seemed to be out of all reason; but it was hardly more marked or abnormal than the present depression. It is a tendency of human nature to rush to extremes. As times improve, individuals, in their imagination and action, are inclined to rush on ahead and go too far. It is the same as times appear bluer. The disposition is to exaggerate the situation until it appears bluer than it really is. People need to be more conservative. Although cotton mill stocks will not sell for as much today as they would three months ago, they are hardly less valuable—especially where there has been proper management. It would be well, if people would hold themselves more stiffly to the rack, and guard against the development of panicky impulses. Cotton manufacturing is just as important as it ever was, and in the nature of things it cannot be a

great while before it will again be just as profitable.

If there were no other troubles in the way, national greed alone would be sufficient to make impossible a satisfactory settlement of the Chinese troubles. There being no equitable rule upon which to base demands for indemnity, each nation seems to be trying to outdo the other in the amount of its claims. The United States has indicated that it will be satisfied with a modest \$25,000,000, while Germany thinks she should have \$80,000,000, and the other powers have named figures which in the aggregate go far above any other sum that has ever been required of any other nation. While the powers are not exactly quarreling among themselves about the indemnities demanded by each, the inequity of the whole thing is so clear that dissatisfaction is manifest. All China has to do under the circumstances, and she is doing it, is to leave her persecutors to defeat their own purposes by quarreling among themselves.

THERE are a great many papers that seem to think Senator McLaurin will not enter the next campaign. He will certainly do so. This is his style, and it will be a small matter to him whether re-elected or not.—August Kohn.

That is the most level-headed comment we have seen in connection with the present McLaurin discussion. It indicates that Mr. Kohn knows the senator, and is not afraid to tell the plain truth. Senator McLaurin is the only South Carolina representative in congress since the war who has dared to have convictions of his own and to express them. He feels absolutely certain that the policy he advocates is for the best interest of South Carolina. He knew before he took his position that most of the newspapers would be against him, because all of them had been pleading an opposite doctrine. He knew that he could not even depend upon a majority of the newspapers to fairly state his views and principles. Almost any kind of a coward will fight bravely for even a bad cause when he knows that he has plenty of backing. But only a brave man will stand up for a wise and righteous cause without support. McLaurin's position shows manhood of a kind that is seldom seen in these times. As to whether he can be re-elected we do not know. It is not impossible or improbable; but of one thing we feel assured, that if he is not re-elected no man in South Carolina will have fewer personal regrets over the matter than Senator McLaurin himself. He will, as Mr. Kohn has said, have had the satisfaction of having disseminated his doctrines far and wide, and he will rest content in the assurance that his state will ultimately see that he is right. There are not many men of whom this can be truthfully said; but like Henry Clay, John L. McLaurin will never be right than be president.

THE LION AND THE BEAR. The friction between Russia and England, with a possibility of hostilities in the near future, unless an arrangement is agreed to, has created a great deal of apprehension throughout the world during the past ten days or two weeks. The present trouble is not understood to be the result of a new quarrel; but rather of a manifestation of the same old jealousy, rivalry and suspicion that has existed between the two countries all the while. "The friction now up grows out of a dispute as to the right to a side track at Tien Tsin. The merits of the question are not clear. Russia claims the side track and so does Great Britain. Great Britain had possession and for a time resisted Russia's advances. Russia, however, persisted, and it is understood that at this time both nations are standing guard over the bone of contention, while the diplomats are trying to settle the quarrel. As to the extent to which the United States may be involved in this dispute or its developments, it is not safe to say. All along this country has been pursuing a policy of non-interference except for the protection of American interests. The recent order under which General Chaffee must leave for the Philippines, is probably based to some extent upon a desire to avoid being mixed up in complications. From the general tone of the dispatches from London, it appears that there is really not much danger of war. Great Britain seems to realize that she is in no position to cope with Russia and she is disposed to back down. Russia, of course, will continue her policy of aggression until she carries her point or knows the reason why.

THEY CAUGHT HIM. Contrary to an impression that prevails among a great many unformed people, there are but few newspapers that will knowingly publish as facts, stories that have no foundation in fact. It is often easy to impose upon newspapers, especially upon the big dailies. The dailies pay for their news by the inch, or by the column, as the case may be, and they often buy it from correspondents about the character or reliability of whom they know nothing. This fact enables unscrupulous men to sell downright lies as news. Frequently it is only necessary for them to invent an unusual story that will sound more or less plausible and telegraph it to such papers as they think are likely to buy. But sometimes these fake correspondents are caught up with. The following dispatch of Tuesday from Mobile, Ala., recites a case in point:

The story of the burning of 60 Negroes at a turpentine camp in Baldwin county, sent out from Mobile on March 15, being wholly an invention and a possible damage to this part of the country, the Mobile Chamber of Commerce requested a newspaper in the North, which had published the item, to give the name of the inventor of the sensation. The paper gave the name of a Mobile newspaper man, adding that he was not a regular correspondent, and that he had been ordered never to send another line to that paper. The information obtained by the Chamber of Commerce was laid today before the Mobile newspaper employing the man in question, together with the Chamber's condemnation of reports of such character, and the writer of the turpentine camp fire story there-

upon resigned from the paper with which he was connected.

It is to be hoped that the example that has been set by the Mobile Chamber of Commerce will be emulated by others. The method pursued was exactly correct. No newspaper likes to be imposed upon, and it no doubt gave the management of the paper that was imposed upon in this case, great pleasure to expose the man who had imposed upon it. When misrepresentations like this occur, the thing is not to abuse the newspaper; but furnish it with the truth and the matter will be straightened out.

THE BRITISH AND THE BOERS. The Exact Meaning of the Rejection of Peace Terms is Not Clear.

The conference of the Boer commanders and the members of the Boer government which has been held at Pietersburg, the present seat of the Transvaal Republic government, has finally rejected the terms of peace offered by the British government. Whether this rejection expresses confidence on their part or merely despair remains to be seen. Knowing the difficulty of campaigning in the winter season, now close at hand, and being probably well informed of the way in which the British troops are suffering from disease, the Boers may believe that they need continue the war only for a short time longer to obtain better terms than those offered. The fact that the British government should have receded from its first position of unconditional surrender so far as to negotiate terms, appears to have encouraged them to hold out.

General DeWet is said to be the principal obstacle to peace, which means that so long as the Free State burghers keep up the struggle, the Transvaalers, to whose assistance they came, cannot in honor withdraw. The northeast part of the Orange River colony is still unconquered, and the news that a commando of 800 men under Commandant Fourie, east of Bloemfontein, had evaded the British forces, shows that there are others besides the general DeWet in the field.

The southeastern part of the Orange River country is being entirely devastated by the British column which is moving through it, in the same way as another column traversed the southwestern part. The object is to interpose a wide desert zone north of the Orange River to protect the Cape Colony against any further irruption by DeWet or some other enterprising commander.

Farm burning by way of reprisal is reported to have begun in Cape Colony, where the invading commandoes are still roaming, pursued by the British, and are said to be receiving recruits from the Dutch population.

In addition to the trouble the Boers are giving, there is the ever present danger of the bubonic plague finding its way into the interior, in which case the British troops as well as the native population would suffer, and the horrors of the war would be still further aggravated. The British losses from disease and battle during February were exceptionally heavy, being nearly 800 officers and men.

Now that the fighting is to be resumed, the prospect of peace will depend on how soon the larger army can wear out the smaller by what the English papers describe as the process of attrition.—New York Sun, Wednesday.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS. Official Programme For the Annual Re-Union to be Held May 8.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 11th, 1901. General Order No. 52:

I. The Seventh Annual Reunion of the South Carolina Division, U. C. V., will be held at Columbia, S. C., commencing May 8th, 1901, at 8 p. m. A large attendance of Comrades is expected, and the good people of Columbia will do all in their power to make the occasion pleasant and profitable.

II. Railroad rates on the most economical basis have been secured.

III. Miss Elizabeth C. Teague, of Aiken, S. C., has been appointed sponsor, and Miss Annia Norwood, of Greenville, maid of honor, for the division of the current year.

IV. All camps, regiments and brigades of the division are earnestly requested to appoint, each, one sponsor, and as many maids or honor as they see fit. A most beautiful and appreciated feature of our reunions has been the mingling of the daughters with the old veterans, and it is hoped that each organization will do itself the honor of being represented by a sponsor. When sponsors and maids are received by the convention, each will march in, carrying their camp, regimental or brigade banner.

V. Each camp will please bring its camp banner and come into the convention hall with the same.

VI. The Ladies' Confederate Memorial association, of Columbia, have asked the division to participate in the solemn memorial service of May 10th, and the invitation has been accepted. The division, with its escort, will move out to the cemetery, where the tribute will be paid to the dead.

Details of the parade will be announced hereafter. Captain W. D. Starling, the commander of the local Camp Hampton, No. 289, U. C. V., is announced as grand marshal of the parade.

C. HEVINE WALKER, COMD'G. S. C. DIV., U. C. V. JAMES G. HOLMES, ADJ. GEN'L., Chief of Staff.

N. B. Camps that have not paid their dues for two (2) or more years are not in "good standing," and are not entitled to delegates.

LETTER FROM CHEROKEE.

Work of the Court—Mining Operations in Broad River Township—Beneficial Act of War Times—Casualty List From Gaines Mill.

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

ETNA JANE, March 18.—Our new county can't brag on anything like being one of the most peaceful, law-abiding counties in the state, since it has only six cases of murder awaiting trial at the next term of court in June.

Of course these are the accumulation of crime since the October term of the court. At the March term they were put off on account of the ill-health of some of the lawyers. Two of these cases come over from the October term; one was a mistrial and the other an appeal for a new trial. Judge Townsend found very little to do at the recent term of the court and none of the jurors were held longer than three days.

Farmers are making arrangements to plant all the cotton there is any prospect of getting worked. The guano bills, however, will be somewhat less than in former years.

Rev. J. P. Marion expects to hold communion at Salem the first Sabbath in April.

Our friends, just across the river in York county, are doing some extensive mining, and have raised a quantity of ore that has proved to be of an exceptionally fine quality, and we understand that the work will be pushed in other sections too, notably that of the Smith mines on Broad river and Guion Moore creek. These mines have been worked heretofore to great advantage and the work yet to be done will doubtless prove as remunerative as in days gone by. We hope so at least. Western York and Eastern Cherokee are no doubt the Klondike of the Piedmont section.

Miss Agnes Wylie closed her school at this place two weeks ago.

From an issue of THE ENQUIRER ENQUIRER in January, 1863, we copy the following, which may be read with interest by several of your older readers: "Colonel R. G. McCaw has deposited a sack of salt at THE ENQUIRER office, and another at the store of Darwin and Jefferys, in Yorkville, with instructions to dispense the same to needy families, in quantities to meet immediate wants." Also from an issue of THE ENQUIRER we copy the list of casualties in the then companies from York district, belonging to the 12th S. C. Regiment, in the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862:

Company A—Capt. W. H. McCorkle, Killed—Privates N. S. Camp, J. G. J. Estes; wounded—Lieut. John T. Parker, slightly; Sergt. J. C. Chambers, mortally; Corporal John W. Lindsay, dangerously; Privates James Blair, slightly; R. Chambers, R. L. Davidson, slightly; J. A. M. Estes, severely; J. S. Paris, slightly; Jacob Flack, dangerously; J. A. R. Hall, slightly; B. P. R. Huey, severely; J. G. Love, severely; J. N. McElwee, severely; William McPalmer, mortally, (since died); William E. Lewis, slightly—17.

Company B—Captain Miller, Killed—Privates E. A. Nichols; wounded—Captain Miller, slightly; Privates Alfred Ester, mortally; James M. Clark, severely; Thomas N. Spencer, slightly; John Dowdle, slightly; R. W. Smith, slightly; R. L. Martin, slightly—7.

Company H—Captain Erwin, Wounded—Corporal J. C. McKay, mortally; J. F. Miller, mortally; J. B. Steele, slightly; Sergt. A. M. Black, severely; D. F. Simpson, severely; M. C. McCammon, severely; J. Shillinglaw, severely; W. W. Richardson, severely—5 missing; S. P. McCulloch—1. In the regiment 16 were killed and 133 wounded. Col. Dixon Barnes was slightly wounded.

NEWS FROM OGDEN.

Recent Deaths—Much Sickness in the Neighborhood—Other Notes.

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

OGDEN, March 18.—There were two sad deaths in this community last week. Early Thursday morning, Mrs. Julia A. Kidd, wife of Mr. J. H. Kidd, after suffering for several days from grip and malaria, entered peacefully into the sleep of death. Mrs. Kidd was about 53 years old, and lived within a few hundred yards of her birthplace until her death. She was loved and respected by all who knew her, and will be greatly missed in the community. She has for many years been a devoted member of Antioch M. E. church; in fact ever since the church was built. Mrs. Kidd leaves a husband and three daughters—Mrs. R. E. Griffin, Mrs. E. S. Workman, and Mrs. R. E. Conrad. Two sisters and one brother survive her. They are Mrs. T. W. Scroggins, Mrs. Jane Neely and Mr. T. K. Bates. Funeral services were conducted the day following her death by Rev. W. H. Arlall, at Antioch church, after which the interment took place in Bethesda cemetery. A large congregation was present at the funeral services and burial to pay their last respects to the departed one.

Last Monday, the 11th instant, the little three-month-old babe of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Perival was taken very ill. Everything that human skill and loving hearts and hands could do was done for the little one, but at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, its spirit took its flight to the upper and better world. On Sunday morning the body of the babe was laid away in its last resting place in Bethesda cemetery.

There is a great deal of sickness at this place now. Dr. Wm. Love, who does nearly all of the practice in this section, says there has not been as much sickness since the year 1892. Messrs. T. K. and E. L. Bates, J. J. Dunlap, Samuel Stratt, S. E. Steele, and Mr. William Huston and wife, and probably others, of whom I have no information, are now on the sick list. There are a great many who are just recovering from attacks of grip.

Newton McCluney, a very well to do and quite respectable colored citizen of this community, is confined to his bed with a severe attack of grip. Rev. W. H. Arlall preached a very impressive sermon Sunday evening at Antioch, from the text: "Lord revive thy work." Habakkuk, 3rd chapter and part of the second verse. The sermon was delivered as an introductory to the meeting which will begin on the 18th

Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Truesdale, of Columbia, will assist in the meeting.

Small grain is looking very promising. It was damaged some by the recent cold spell; but I don't think the damage will prove to be very great, especially if no more hard freezes follow. S. K. J.

MERE-MENTION.

The New York cloakmakers are contemplating another big strike. The bubonic plague is still spreading at Cape Town. The Maryland election bill having for its object the disfranchisement of 50,000 illiterate voters of the state, has passed both houses and is now up to the governor. Captain John R. Erwin, a prominent citizen of Charlotte, died in the city Wednesday of fatty degeneration of the heart. There have been more than 500 applications for chaplaincies in the army. The army reorganization bill provides for 23 chaplaincies. A furious gale and blizzard swept the coast of New Foundland Tuesday night, wrecking considerable shipping. A seat on the New York stock exchange was sold last Wednesday for \$2,000. This is the highest price on record. Two plots to assassinate the czar of Russia have been discovered during the past few days. There are conflicting stories about the health of President Diaz, of Mexico. One story has it that the president is critically ill, and another has it that he is well. It is stated that Adelbert Hay, U. S. consul at Pretoria, proposes to resign because his salary is not equal to the present high cost of living in the Transvaal capital. During last week 2,215,000 cigars were shipped from Tampa, Fla. Reports of the pending conflict between Russia and England have had a marked influence on the markets of the world. The Russian press does not seem to look for war. It is described as sneering at England.

As Seen By August Kohn. Columbia correspondence of News and Courier: It has been a long time since there has been such a political stir as that occasioned by the publication of the relationship between Senator McLaurin and the Democratic caucus. Almost without exception the daily and weekly newspapers have taken up the subject and have more or less political ginger in them. Senator McLaurin says in his only formal notice taken of the matter: "The statement that I requested my name to be stricken from the Democratic caucus roll is absolutely false. I merely stated that I felt a delicacy in attending the caucus on certain questions where I differed widely from my party, as it might embarrass their deliberations." Mr. Jos. K. Ohi, who gave the first publicity to the matter, insists that Senator McLaurin's name is not now on the Democratic caucus rolls and that this result was brought about after a conference between Senator McLaurin and Senator Jones, Democratic chairman. The way things stand right now a great many would like to see the campaign open right away. There are a great many papers that seem to think Senator McLaurin will not enter the next campaign. He will certainly do so. That is his style, and it will be a small matter to him whether re-elected or not. He will have the satisfaction of having disseminated his doctrines far and wide, and to him that means a great deal as matters now stand. Those who think Senator McLaurin will not have a considerable backing, no matter how many causes he is not in or how "progressive" his views may be, are very much mistaken. All of this agitation, however, has emphasized the talk about his opponents in the next primary, for he is not going to have the pleasure of going back to the senate, without opposition, that Senator Tillman enjoyed. There are already what might be known as "certain" candidates. The list begins, in the order of being recognized, with Congressman A. C. Latimer, of Anderson. He will be in the race. Another candidate, who already stands out in the open arena, and who has good occasion for his race, is Senator D. S. Henderson, of Aiken. It is practically certain that Colonel Willie Jones will enter the primary in response to the many requests that have been made for him to run. This, therefore, puts in the race at the jump, Senator McLaurin, Congressman Latimer, Senator Henderson and Colonel Willie Jones, and if there is one in that quartette who is slow at politics and who is without his strong and ardent friends, it is not known here. But there promises to be more than four candidates, for rumor has it that former Governor John Gary Evans and Colonel George Johnstone will enter the race. It is more than a year before the fray actually begins, but that seems to be no bar for the newspapers and people to discuss the prospects of the campaign. It is not at all likely that the dispensary will be the leading issue—it certainly ought not to be in the senatorial contest, as it has heretofore been—and in the meanwhile, it is not a bad idea to keep up with what the state constables are doing throughout the state.

Judicial Divorce in Spartanburg. Spartanburg special of March 13 to Atlanta Daily News: In an order in the court of common pleas yesterday, Judge James C. Klough, circuit judge, practically granted a divorce. As is well-known this state has no divorce law of any kind. The only possible way of dissolving marital bonds is to get a judge of the higher courts to set aside the agreement of marriage on the grounds of non-compliance. Chas. Deurman, a young white man, appeared in court today asking that an alleged marriage between himself and Ida Padgett, made in 1892, be annulled, reciting that he was married to the woman when he was so intoxicated as not to be able to make a valid contract; that he had not recognized her as his wife, and had not lived with her. The woman was not present; but through her attorneys agreed to the petition, confirming the statements. She says Deurman was drunk at the time of the ceremony; but she thought he would ratify it when sober. Both parties have been married to other parties since the alleged marriage in 1892. Deurman was once prosecuted for bigamy. Judge Klough said that under the circumstances he would declare the contract invalid because the petitioner was incapable of making a contract and because the contract was not ratified by compliance.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. P. Lowrance and John B. Williams—Give notice of the dissolution of the firm of Lowrance, Williams & Co., by the withdrawal of Mr. Williams. The business will be continued by C. P. Lowrance under the firm name of C. P. Lowrance & Co. W. W. Lewis, Trustee—Gives notice of the sale of stock of goods belonging to the estate of S. L. Hobbs, bankrupt. Sealed bids will be received up to 12 o'clock on Saturday, March 30. W. R. Carroll, President and Treasurer—Gives notice of a meeting of the stockholders of the York Cotton mill on Tuesday, April 23, for the purpose of voting upon the issue of \$75,000 of first mortgage coupon bonds. B. L. Jones, Superintendent—Announces the appearance of the Schubert Symphony club, at the opera house on Thursday night, April 4. Loan & Savings Bank—Cashier Harrison issues a statement of the condition of the bank on March 21. H. C. Strauss & Co.—Talk to the young men who wish to be well dressed the ladies about new spring dress good, and also about the latest creations of the milliner's art. J. Q. Wray—Says he has made a big cut in chinaware, and wants you to see what he has to offer before you buy. He offers plates at 25 cents a set. Beard & Carroll—Say that to get rich milk you must feed your cow rich feed, and say that cotton seed hulls and meal makes a fine feed for milk cows. T. W. Speck—Asks you to see his stock of sterling and plated silverware, chinaware, cut glass, etc., and says he can give you close prices. The Enquirer—Announces that its next serial story "An Humble Hero," will appear soon. This is a story of unusual interest, and is full of humor, wit, pathos, etc. It will hold the interest from beginning to end. The Enquirer—Says that it has a well equipped job printing plant and solicits your job printing. Louis Roth—Announces that he will have a fresh shipment of Winyah Bay shad today.

FUNERAL OF MR. R. ASHE.

The funeral of Mr. John R. Ashe, an account of whose tragic death appeared in the last issue of THE ENQUIRER, took place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

It was first intended that the funeral in the morning; but Messrs. Jefferys and John, the two sons who were at the bedside having failed to make connection at Chester, did not arrive in time and the exercises were postponed until the afternoon. The church was crowded with people, including most of the representative population of the town, personal friends of the deceased and of his family, and a large number of factory operatives. Rev. W. G. Neville conducted the exercises. After prayer, he talked briefly, stating that it was not his province to eulogize the dead or to inquire into God's mysteries; but rather to afford comfort and consolation to those upon whom the sad blow had fallen with especial force.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

The late Mr. John R. Ashe carried life insurance to the amount of \$20,000. There is reason to believe that his estate, exclusive of the life insurance, is quite a large one.

The fire alarm was sounded last Saturday night on account of a blaze in the upper story of the old Wheeler coach factory. Those who first arrived on the scene found a pile of burning trash, which they quickly threw out. The flames were thus extinguished. It was suggested that the fire may have been caused by parties who went into the building to gamble. The building occupied by the Drakeford Newspaper company was the occasion of a fire alarm, Thursday, shortly after noon. The firemen responded promptly, and reached the spot before the flames had time to make headway. The fire originated from a defective terra cotta stove flue, over the kitchen, and was communicated to the shingles. The firemen were as careful as possible; but were unable to avoid a certain amount of water damage. The flames, however, were extinguished with but trifling loss.

The residence of Mr. W. O. Rawls, superintendent of the waterworks, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire last Monday. Fire broke out in the ceiling overhead, through a defective flue, and had made considerable headway. Mrs. Rawls was alone. Although the big pump and the reservoir from which the public water supply comes is located within 50 feet, there was no provision for such a contingency. After some quick thinking, Mrs. Rawls finally succeeded in attaching a piece of hose to the pipe through which the steam boiler is fed, and thus got a stream with which to put out the fire. Adequate fire protection will now be provided without further delay.

The Schubert Symphony club, of Chicago, is to play in the opera house on the evening of April 4, under the auspices of the Yorkville Graded school, and divide the proceeds with that institution. The Schubert people have been here before, and they captivated their audience. There are six of them—two gentlemen and four ladies—all artists. Mr. Goodeval Dickerman is a "wholesale dealer in laughs," and Mr. I. H. Lidy is a violin soloist who ranks about the head of the list in his profession. The work of the lady quartette is all that could be expected by the most critical. Superintendent Jones hopes that there will be a large audience, especially on account of the schools; but at the same time he feels assured that no patron of the entertainment will have occasion to regret his or her attendance.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Col. W. H. McCorkle is again at his office. Mrs. M. J. Ingold is visiting friends in Gastonia. Treasurer Neely is busy writing up his tax executions. There is no appreciable improvement in the condition of Judge Witherspoon. Messrs. S. L. Miller and W. A. Metts, of Columbia, have been up to Yorkville this week. Dr. C. F. Williams has been ordered from Fort Screven, near Savannah, to