

Scraps and Facts.

"Death and famine threaten the Holy City," says the Jerusalem correspondent of the London Standard, in a communication dated July 6, "on account of the scanty water supply, due to the insufficient rains of last winter. "The sultan has granted permission to the municipality to bring water from the Pools of Solomon through iron pipes into the city along the line of Solomon's stone aqueduct. The new works were begun today on telegraphic orders from the sultan, who contributes 6,000 lires. They will be finished in two months."

—Thousand of drunken fish in Maiden creek afforded great amusement to hundreds of people along the banks of the stream at Reading, Pa., one day last week. The distillery and warehouse of Aaron Dunkle at Berkeley were burned and two hundred barrels of whisky were emptied into the water. Bass, carp, catfish, sunfish and eels floated on the surface. Some were lively and kicking, while others were stupefied and still. Tubs of fish were captured before they got over their spree and returned to quarters.

—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued last Friday, shows the total visible to be 2,450,547 bales, against 2,537,984 last week, and 1,502,380 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 1,481,547 bales, against 1,573,984 last week, and 944,380 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 969,000 against 993,000 last year; in Egypt 573,000, against 294,000 last year; and in the United States 615,000 against 212,000.

—This has been an exceedingly hot day in Kansas, says a Kansas City dispatch of July 19. The mercury has ranged from 106 to 109. While the feeling of utter helplessness attendant upon the drought has passed, the people of the state do not attempt to deny that the fall crops are in a desperate condition. Farmers are beginning to plow up their corn fields and sow them in wheat and alfalfa to make pasture fields for the stock in the fall and winter. The Kansas river, running through Topeka, is so dry that green grass is growing in the center of the river bed. Most of the streams of the state, except the larger ones, have gone dry and there is a poor prospect for stock water.

—At the funeral of the late Congressman A. N. Martin, held in the First Presbyterian church, at Bluffton, Ind., one day last week, Rev. Clarence C. Miller, the pastor, uttered remarks in the course of his sermon that have created a sensation. During the service the widow and daughter asked to be taken from the church. "It would have been far better," said Rev. Mr. Miller, "if Martin would have been shot on the field of battle than to have lived to lead the life he did. He was in public office the better portion of his life, and made in one office \$100,000; but was sent home for burial in a cheap pine coffin furnished by the government. His life has been a tragedy, and the use of liquor has made it so."

—Feminine society was interested Friday when it became whispered that the "King of Dudes" had arrived, according to an Atlantic City, N. J., dispatch. He is J. Waldere Kirk. Two years ago he caused a sensation at the shore and became the object of much attention by the manner in which he dressed, the amount of suits of clothes he carried and his entertaining ways. Mr. Kirk arrived today, accompanied by his valet and ten Saratoga trunks. He took apartment at the Dunlop. It is said that Mr. Kirk brought with him over 100 suits of clothes, collars and cuffs too numerous to count, scores of all kinds of colors of shirts, dozens of suits of underwear, hundreds of pairs of socks of most brilliant colors, twelve different bathing suits of attractive hues, while he is also said to carry with him 25 pairs of shoes and over 15 styles of hats. His ties number several hundred. Mr. Kirk changes his clothes six times a day.

—Mr. Warner Arms, vice president of the American Tin Plate company, made the following statement last Friday to a representative of the Associated Press. "Mr. Shaffer wants these companies to sign for all the non-union mills. A wage agreement is a contract entered into voluntarily between two or more persons, representing certain interests. Mr. Shaffer has no right to ask these companies to sign an agreement with him for persons he does not represent. These companies are not antagonistic to labor and have proved it by entering into wage agreements in the past with Mr. Shaffer for those that he represented. This year the American Tin Plate company entered into an agreement for one year from July 1st; but Mr. Shaffer violated that agreement by calling out the men on a sympathetic strike when they had no grievances."

—Seven revenue officers were ambushed, supposedly by moonshiners, about six miles from Monterey, in Putnam county, Tennessee, last Saturday. One man was killed and one badly wounded. A posse of seven, led by Deputy Collector Bell, was creeping along a steep hillside above an illicit still when they received orders to throw up their hands. They had barely located the speaker, 40 feet below, when a volley from eight guns was poured upon them. Deputy Marshal Thomas Price was instantly killed and Posseman C. Mackey was very badly wounded. The officers returned the fire, but the moonshiners made the place so hot for them that Collector Bell and the survivors retired and carried Mackey with them. One moonshiner was heard moaning and calling to his friends that he had been mortally wounded. Collector Bell gathered another posse and started out to recover the body of Price.

—Macon, Ga., Telegraph: Mr. W. F. Combs came in yesterday from a trip through middle Georgia, and in speaking of the crop prospects he said that farm labor in Henry and Butts counties seems to be about as scare as it is

elsewhere in Georgia. He says he found near Rover, Ga., which is not very far from McDonough, much cotton and corn land had to be allowed to go to grass, because the farmers had no way to work it. When asked what caused this scarcity of labor, Mr. Combs said in the beginning of the season that particular community had plenty of help to pitch the crops, but a few weeks ago the railway ran an excursion to Savannah and 160 Negroes went from there. Of the 160, 80 have not been heard from any more. They either remained in Savannah or took to the woods somewhere en route. The 80, he says, were under contract for the year, but entirely disregarded this fact, and disappeared in the excursion.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1901.

FARMING is the best and most profitable business in this country; but to reach the highest success calls for a greater amount of brains.

The stand that ex-Governor Jones, of Alabama, has taken on the free pass matter is commendable; but it is to be hoped that in the event the ordinance is adopted, the governor will not be one of the first to accept favors from the railroads as was the case of our great Benjamin Tillman after having denounced holders of free passes as thieves and scoundrels.

The paragraph about the Ellore postmaster, reproduced and commented upon in this column last Saturday, should have been credited to the Greenwood Journal instead of the Greenwood Index. Both of the Greenwood editors have called THE ENQUIRER's attention to the slip, and in making this correction we desire to tender our apologies to both. The mistake was entirely inadvertent.

INASMUCH as the dispensary principle was fixed in the constitution without the knowledge or consent of the people of South Carolina—without fair, open discussion during the constitutional convention campaign—won't it be about the right thing now to test the desires of the people on this question by means of a proposed amendment? Let the general assembly submit a proposed amendment to the people and see if the liquor section of the constitution really has a right in that institution.

LATE last night it was rumored that Mr. W. McE. Sloan had been appointed postmaster at Yorkville. The report seems to have circulated among the attaches of the postoffice; but whether or not there is any warrant for such a declaration could not be ascertained last night. Mr. Sloan stated that he had not heard "a line, a word or a syllable of it" except through the rumor current. As Dr. Ensor, the incumbent, lives in Eau Claire, he could not be reached last night. The Associated Press sent out the names of appointments in a number of southern cities; but Columbia was not in the list. However, it is possible for an appointment to be decided upon without being announced. Mr. Sloan is quite well known in the city, as he is the local agent of the Seaboard Air Line and is also known over the state, as he was assistant clerk of the house of representatives for years. The rumor has some cause for investigation, for Mr. Sloan's name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the postoffice—Columbia State, Saturday.

From what The State says, Mr. Sloan seems to be a Democrat; but inasmuch as the appointment, if it comes at all, will likely come through Senator McLaurin, it is safe to say that the esteemed State would rather see the office abolished than have a change just now. To have Dr. Ensor, Republican, turned down after having been endorsed by so many "Democrats," would be passing tough, although the slam would not be quite so hard as it is on those fellows who undertook to back the Ellore Negro.

Our Merchant Marine. The ship subsidy question has never been discussed on its merits in South Carolina, and the reason of it is that the newspapers which are opposed dare not ventilate the subject. So long as they are permitted to refer to the proposition as a Republican steal to refund campaign contributions to a few rich men, they feel safe enough; but when they reflect upon the probable extent of the spirit of broad Americanism now prevalent among the people, they seem to consider it best not to develop too much information.

Unfortunately the information of the masses of the people, not only of this immediate section, but of the whole United States, is very limited on the subject of the ocean carrying trade. All are concerned, of course; but their interest is too indirect to compel their close investigation. They pay ocean freight just as they pay their heavy indirect taxes that are necessary for the support of the general government, and just as there are thousands of people who have no idea of the amount of taxes they pay to the support of the general government, there are other tens of thousands who are not aware that ocean freights, directly or indirectly, affect the value of almost every dollar they receive or spend. The ocean freight traffic, it is important to remember, must be considered in two divisions, which, so far as the present discussion is concerned, are entirely separate and distinct. One of these divisions includes the coasting trade, and the other the foreign trade. The coasting trade refers to commerce between United States ports exclusively, and the foreign trade as conducted between the ports of this country and those of foreign countries. The coasting trade is not now under consideration. The reader will be interested to know, however, that this

trade is reserved exclusively to vessels sailing under the American flag. Engaged in it there are only American ships, paying to the sailors higher wages and better living than to be had under any other flag of the world. The volume of this trade is also greater than that of any other country, and the freight and passenger rates are lower than are to be found elsewhere under any other flag engaged in either foreign or domestic service.

But it is the foreign trade that we are now after. Our foreign exports and imports amount to about 40,000,000 tons per annum, and last year we paid for the carrying of it about \$200,000,000, all of which, except about 9 per cent, went to the foreigners. These figures are official, and it would seem that there is no need for further argument to show the reader that something should be done to change this state of affairs.

To begin with, foreigners have two decided advantages over us. In the first place every foreign nation that is engaged in the ocean carrying trade pays subsidies to its ships in one form or another, either directly or indirectly; and in the second place the wage scale of the American sailor is higher than that of the wage scale of the sailor of any other country. In addition to these advantages over us, foreigners now have possession of the great bulk of the trade and are systematically fortified in their possession.

That it is not policy to leave this trade in the possession of foreigners will probably be generally admitted, and now arises the question as to how we are to wrest it from them. It is not desirable to reduce the wage scale of the sailor, for while higher than that of other countries, it is no higher than it should be. Not only this, a reduction to the basis of the scale obtaining under other flags would still leave us at a disadvantage to the extent of the subsidies that other nations pay. Then let us pay a subsidy, too, and American brains, energy and organization will be equal to the task of overcoming the prestige already established against us.

If we are content to pay other nations for carrying our freights, and to risk the chances against the time when they may see proper to squeeze us, or when, by reason of war they are not able to serve us, then there is no need for the development of an ocean freight system of our own. But if we are not content to continue this arrangement with its attendant contingencies, prudence and statesmanship call for an early and sensible solution of the problem.

Discussion of the suggestion that the pending subsidy proposition is for the benefit of certain shipowners is distasteful to THE ENQUIRER. There are rich shipowners and other rich men who have stock in transportation lines. But this proposed law will apply equally on all properties and all those who think there is to be a big divide of government money will do well to invest in the shares of transportation companies. Those who are not able to buy a whole transportation line, will likely find investment for all the money they can put up.

ROCK HILL HAPPENINGS.

A Glanders Rumor—Personal.—The Road to the River—Biganous Marriage—Other Notes. Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

ROCK HILL, July 22.—A reported case of glanders was not in the list. However, it is possible for an appointment to be decided upon without being announced. Mr. Sloan is quite well known in the city, as he is the local agent of the Seaboard Air Line and is also known over the state, as he was assistant clerk of the house of representatives for years. The rumor has some cause for investigation, for Mr. Sloan's name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the postoffice—Columbia State, Saturday.

Mr. George D. White, of this city, who was a bookkeeper in the Commercial Farmers' Bank, has gone to Charlotte to accept a similar place in the First National Bank. Mr. White is capable and popular, and will take a lot of trade from this city to Charlotte.

Mr. Will Banks, of the Columbia State, is in the city, visiting his parents. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter, and they will take a lot of trade from this city to Charlotte.

A petition has been circulated here asking the county commissioners to order the opening of the road to the bridge over the creek. The Commercial Club committee, on the grounds that the cost would be too great even if assured the building of the road, even if the people of the city should agree to shoulder the burden, the petitioners ask that a road running from the Barry house in Oakland, to the old Neely's ferry road via the Matthews mill, be selected instead, the contention being that such a road would cost less by half, and that by its building many more people would be benefited and accommodated. It now seems to a man up a tree, unless they get together there will be no new road built or opened either. The petition referred to was signed by all of the farmers in the India Hook community, by a goodly number in Ebenezer, and it bears the signatures of not a few in this city.

Mr. J. K. Owens will leave tomorrow for Horry county, where he will be engaged in summer school work. The Woodman services at Edgemoor, yesterday, by Rev. J. H. Thacker, were large attended, and the congregation heard a good sermon. About 25 "chowders" were present from this city and they all enjoyed a good dinner with the hospitable people of the neighborhood. Western beef and mutton are now kept in our markets. There seems to be much scarcity of country raised beef cattle, or the price is too high for our butchers, but they sell steak of that kind at 12 cents.

second marriages were established, as well as the further fact that wife No. 1 is alive; and in default of ball in the sum of \$500 the groom was committed to jail. He would have been glad to have the bride accompany him. A big possum was caught on Main street, in front of the National Union bank, on Friday night, July 19. The cop was not on a jag, but the visitor was out on a lark. It is rumored here that a good-looking widower, who is in the catch, is soon to take up himself a bride. Now, don't you folks ask any questions.

Rev. J. H. Wilson, of Bascomville, former principal of the Ebenezer academy, visited friends in that classic village this week.

LOCKHART LINKLETS.

Personal Mention—Delightful House Party at Mr. Cary's.

Lockhart, July 19.—Not much has transpired since the former residents of York county worthy of note. Misses Nannie Keisler and Minnie Latham are now visiting friends in Gaffney.

Mr. Banks Black and children have been visiting his sister, Mrs. T. B. McCabe. Mrs. T. B. McCabe recently presented your society a large tomato. It was ten and one-half inches in circumference.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cary have been entertaining some friends from a disarming and delightful house party, and continued from the 16th until the 22d instant. The guests were: Miss Nellie Humphries, of Anderson; Misses Mary Cherry, Dora Livingston, Clara Livingston and Mrs. E. W. Cary; Seneca Misses Ethel Gibbs and Sarah Lyles, of Columbia; Miss Isabelle Foster, of Union; Miss Mamie Carroll, of Yorkville; Mr. Harry Goss and Dr. M. R. Halr, of Union; Messrs. Perrie Thompson, of Lewis Jordan, of Union; Mr. R. H. Woods, of Chester; Messrs. W. C. Thomson and D. T. Thomson, of Gaffney; Mr. John Flynn, of Spartanburg. The occasion was a very enjoyable one, and we are glad to have Mr. and Mrs. Cary, when they do entertain, entertain royally.

Rev. H. R. Chapman has been with us for the past week. He will be here for a meeting at the Baptist church last Wednesday night. Mr. W. A. Ross, of Gaffney, recently visited friends in Lockhart. W. C. Finley has resigned his position as M. M. in Lockhart mill, and has moved to Cowpens. Mr. Matthew Fitzgerald has moved here from Gaffney and taken his position.

NOTES FROM OGDEN.

Heavy Wind and Hailstorm That Seriously Damaged Crops. Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

OGDEN, July 19.—This section was visited yesterday evening by a heavy rain and wind storm. Also some hail in places. There were two clouds. The first one made up in the north and rain and wind; also some hail. The second one made up in the south and hail. The hail fell out in spots. Messrs. J. J. Duncan and W. H. Dunlap report that a part of their cotton crops were damaged. No one else has reported any damage from hail. The first cloud had hardly passed over when the second one came up from the southwest and brought a still heavier rain and wind that first; but no hail. The hardest of the windstorms lasted only a few minutes. If it had lasted long, the damage would have been great. Several fruit trees were ruined. Considerable damage was done to Mr. J. J. Dunlap's orchard by the wind. The hailstones that fell here ranged from the smallest up to nearly as large as a guinea egg. S. K. J.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

The Big Union Meeting.

Columbia correspondence News and Notes: Much interest exists throughout the state in the big political meeting to be held in Union, Senator Tillman and Senator McLaurin have both been invited to present. Senator McLaurin, so far as known here, has not said he would be present. The probabilities are that he will be among the speakers. Tillman and himself have it and Tillman will have politics to burn on the day of the speaking. Besides the "star" attractions, the two speakers, the following speakers will have accepted invitations to be present: Col. Willie Jones, of Columbia; ex-Governor John Gary Evans, of Spartanburg; ex-Governor James W. Wilson, of Columbia; Congressman Stanyarne; Wilson, of Spartanburg; Congressman Latimer, of Yorkville; J. M. Mooney, of Greenville, and some others.

Mr. Harris Makes a Statement.

Mr. J. T. Harris, who recently purchased a stake in a share of capital published the following signed statement in last Sunday's issue: "In order to set at rest all rumors to the effect that I was a party to the sale of the paper to be used as a political organ for McLaurin or some one else, I desire to say that I am sole owner of the paper; that I bought it because I believed it was a good investment; and that I have no connection with any political party or business men have offered to take stock in the paper if I would capitalize it at \$10,000, no one of them has ever mentioned it, and I am determined to make the paper what I want it to be. The editor gives him the utmost freedom to express his views and conduct the paper as his judgment dictates. As already announced, it is not my policy to publish anything in the paper of the nature of the paper; but to improve its news service; and by putting capital and business methods behind it, to widen its field of usefulness. I am not a politician, nor do I represent politicians. My interests are in Spartanburg and I want to see The Herald a credit to the city, no matter who is elected to office, and am determined to make it so. I can be done. The people of Spartanburg have already shown a disposition to respond to my efforts to improve the paper, and with the spirit of the community, it has always characterized this community. The Herald can soon become a potent factor in the upbuilding of the Piedmont section."

IN CONTEMPT OF COURT.—One of the most amusing things that has happened in the past few days, in the Carolina politics in quite a while is the unmerciful fogging which the Columbia State (newspaper) is just now administering to Senator McLaurin. Our Columbia contemporary has seized the Pee Dee statesman by the nose of the neck, and holding him suspended in midair, proceeds to lambast and buffet him until he is nearly blind. Now will you be good? It is funny, very funny. The State shows questions at Senator McLaurin, guesses at his answers, abuses him, and puts together a mass of more questions. It tells the Senator he has ears, a tongue, a pen and so forth, and it utterly fails to comprehend why a pawk man should speak when spoken to by the State. Senator McLaurin is now trying to keep cool on the banks of the Greater or Little Pee Dee. He is possibly receiving a great deal of attention from another rushing aside the festive mosquito. It may be that in his sequestered nook he mistakes the pestiferous State for a sandy and brushes it aside also.—Spartanburg Herald.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Riddle & Carroll—Say that they have cotton seed hulls and meal and timothy hay, which they say they will sell at lowest prices. They want to sell you something to cook your house. Jas. M. Starr & Co.—Tell you to protect your wheat from weevils by the use of bi-chloride of carbon. They say it does the business. They ask that you see them for turnip seed. C. P. Lowrance & Co.—Tell you of Younger's high grade coffee, and offer to sell on Thursday, 16 pounds of sugar for \$1.00, cash.

J. R. Lindsay—Says he has moved his office to the Kuykendal building, and that he will be glad to have his friends call and see him about fire insurance.

M. C. Gray—Offers a plantation of 180 acres, known as the Blair place, on Pinckney road, for sale. Apply to W. O. Guy, Chester.

J. Keller & Co.—Have a cat that has something to say about builders' hardware and carpenters' tools. John B. Williams—Asks that you see him in regard to fruit jars. He calls your attention to Cook choice coffee and granulated table salt.

Sam M. Grist, publishes a card from L. A. McGill, of Hero, S. C., in regard to the new Patent Benefit Life Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J. J. F. Pursley, Clover, S. C.—Tells you about the things he has for sale, and says he has everything to be found in a first-class grocery store. He will W. R. Carroll, President—Offers 1,500 patterns of bagging with ties, at the York cotton mill. York Implement Co.—Tells you of the merits of the Deere disk plow and the Oliver chilled plow. They also sell the Buckeye mower.

CERTIFICATES TO TEACH.

As the result of the examination of applicants to teach in the public schools of the county, held in Yorkville on June 21, certificates have been awarded as follows: First grade, white—Walter A. Kennedy. Second grade, white—J. H. Spann, E. W. Kennedy, Essie Gryder, Arlie Grayson, Mattie Allen, Minnie Garrison. Second grade, colored—Annie D. Barber, David S. Thompson, Hattie E. Rameaur, Hattie Pegram, Lizzie A. Orr, J. M. Miller, G. W. McDowell, T. A. Bigger.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

Watermelons are coming in plentifully. There was quite a large crowd of people in town last Saturday and business was very good. Tavora, the name proposed for the new cotton mill company, is an Indian word meaning "river." Pureman, Major James F. Hart, as agent for the Royal Electric company, on last Saturday, sold at auction, the dynamo at the Sutro cotton mill. The machine was bought by G. H. O'Leary, who is president of the mortgage held by the Royal Electric company. The purchase was made in behalf of the new owners of the mill property. The new owners of the Sutro Cotton mill will hold a meeting this Friday afternoon to consider what means looking to a reorganization of the property. A president and board of directors was chosen, and a plan of capitalization was suggested. It was proposed that the new corporation be known as the Tavora Cotton mills, and that a commission to organize be procured without delay. It is quite probable that the new corporation will have increased capital and added machinery within the next few weeks, but as yet nothing definite can be stated. Along this line, Mr. G. H. O'Leary, who has been president of the new corporation, and directors have been agreed upon as follows: G. H. O'Leary, B. N. Moore, W. G. White, W. B. Wythe, S. M. McClure, of Yorkville; U. W. Eddy, of Charlotte, N. C., and M. L. Smith, of Clover. It is possible that the permanent organization will develop changes from the above; but not probable unless some of the gentlemen named decline to serve. As yet nothing definite has been decided upon in regard to the offices of secretary and treasurer or superintendent.

FIFTY TO ONE.

The most remarkable wheat yield that has yet been brought to the attention of THE ENQUIRER, is to be accredited to Mr. L. L. Smith, who lives about five miles west of Yorkville. Mr. Smith has secured a yield of pretty nearly 50 bushels to one sowed.

Upon being asked about the circumstances last Friday afternoon, Mr. Smith said that he had not attempted any special preparation of the land, but had it in fairly good fix. He broke up the ground with horses to a one horse plow, and put in the grain along with 200 pounds of fertilizer to the acre with a drill. He had intended to put in three pecks to the acre; but owing to the clogging of the drill, on account of some obstruction, got in only a half bushel. The patch is generally estimated at three acres; but it is possible that there may be a fraction more.

It is common talk in Mr. Smith's neighborhood, and Mr. Smith corroborates the story, that shortly after the wheat came up, it promised so poorly that he seriously considered the idea of plowing it in and using the land for something else. Speaking on the subject Saturday, Mr. J. D. Land, said: "And you ought to see that wheat off Mr. Smith planted corn. He got it in the ground on the 16th of June. It is now from knee to waist high, and if the seasons continue favorable the yield ought to be at least 100 bushels on the three acres."

BREAK OF THE CORNFIELD.

There is a remarkable field of corn near King's Mountain chapel, four miles north of Yorkville, that is behaving itself in a way that is incomprehensible to the farmers who have seen it. Instead of bringing forth its fruit in regulation ears as ordinary everyday corn should do, it is crowding all of its energies into the tassels. Messrs. J. W. Smith and J. D. Clark first called the attention of THE ENQUIRER to the phenomenon. While passing the field last Saturday on their way to Yorkville, they were struck with certain unusual peculiarities that induced them to bring specimens on to town and to this office for examination. "They always told me," remarked Mr. Smith, "that an extra corn crop included two ears to the stalk and a peck of loose grains in the tassel. So far as I have been able to see, the two ears to the stalk were missing in

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

this case; but here are your loose grains in the tassels all right." With this explanation, Mr. Smith threw down on the desk of the writer the specimens that had attracted his attention. He had topped the tassels and what he had left was interesting. Each of the specimens was about 15 inches in length, from the base to the extremity. As a foundation shoot from the top of the stalk, there was a long, slender growth about twice the size of a common lead pencil and developed the same as an ordinary ear. From the butt of this space, there was growing out the usual tassels filaments, and the pollen anthers were developing in to grains of corn. This was for two-thirds of the length of the tassel filaments. The remaining third showed grains similar to oats or barley. Intertwined amongst all of it was a mass of healthy, reddish silk, enough for several ears of corn. The grain, of course, was in a soft do stage, not yet sufficiently matured for roasting ears.

"Fully one-third of the field was just like this," said Mr. Smith. "There are about ten acres in the field, and after looking over it, Mr. Clark and myself agreed on an estimate of fully one-third. Where the corn has developed like this, there is not a sign of another shoot on the stalks. I have often seen an occasional development of the same kind on dwarf stalks; but have never seen it so common in a healthy field like this."

Whether there is anything remarkable about the specimens described, they are certainly curious, and THE ENQUIRER has forwarded them to the agricultural department at Washington in the hope of securing some interesting scientific information about them.

THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

People who may have had doubts about the ultimate success of the undertaking to erect a monument to the Confederate soldiers of York county, may very well afford to take encouragement. This patriotic undertaking is meeting with hearty approval on all sides, and from the way the subscriptions are coming in it does not look as if it should take a great while to raise the desired amount. The subscription list, as it stood last Monday, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes entries for W. E. Moore (\$182.00), E. A. Crawford (\$12.00), G. Bratton (\$17.50), D. E. Boney (\$11.00), Perry Ferguson (\$5.00). Total: 275.00.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes entries for Col. Willie Jones (\$10.00), Gen. Jno. D. Frost (\$2.00), E. P. Moore, Chester (\$1.00), G. Turner, Clover (\$5.00), W. P. Hobbs, Tampa, Fla. (\$1.00), G. H. O'Leary, Yorkville (\$25.00), W. O. Rawls, Yorkville (\$2.00), W. A. Moore, Yorkville (\$1.00), W. W. Lewis, Yorkville (\$2.00), Geo. W. Williams, Yorkville (\$2.00), W. A. Metts, Columbia (\$5.00), Leroy Springs, Lancaster (\$5.00). Total: 65.00.

SCHOOL SQUABBLE.

There is quite an interesting little squabble on between the patrons of the "Miller" school, four miles southwest of Yorkville, and the trustees of school district No. 8, in which the school is located. The trouble has arisen out of the question as to who is to be teacher of the school. The real facts in the case are difficult to arrive at. There is too much feeling involved. Both sides, of course, think they are standing on unalienable rights, legal or illegal, and it concentrates the trouble. The vital issue at stake is whether or not the trustees or patrons have the right to employ a teacher, and so far as the story can be gathered, here is the way the present trouble has arisen and developed. Miss Lida Smith, who holds a certificate that entitles her to teach in the public schools, sought a position as teacher in the school. She was invited by the patrons of the school and secured, or thought she secured, the expressed, or implied, consent of all of them. The trustees, however, with this endorsement Miss Smith applied to the trustees, and was duly appointed to teach the school. In the meantime, Miss Eva Gettys also went among the patrons of the school and secured practically all of them, written endorsements of her application to teach the same school; but the trustees having refused to accept the matter, were unwilling to reopen it. Some two weeks ago, Miss Gettys, acting upon the advice of some of the interested patrons, took possession of the school building and opened the school. The regular time for opening the school was last Monday. In view of the complications that had arisen, along with the fact that her father was a trustee, Miss Gettys withdrew her claims to the school. The trustees, however, were unwilling to surrender the prerogative of appointment procedente. After consultation, decided to set aside the applications of both young ladies and to employ a new teacher. Their avowed object was to compromise the trouble between the conflicting factions, and restore harmony. Accordingly, they secured the services of Miss Florence Cody, of Yorkville.

Regardless of the action of the trustees, Miss Gettys continued to hold possession of the school house, and when the trustees went down Monday to demand that she vacate, she referred them to her father, W. B. Moore. The trustees, however, declined to recognize Mr. Gettys in the matter, and informed Miss Gettys that unless she should vacate forthwith, they would institute ejectment proceedings. Miss Gettys has her ground.

Returning to Yorkville, the trustees applied to Magistrate Barron for a writ of ejectment. Instead of issuing the same, the magister directed the trustees to see if he could not effect an amicable arrangement. Mr. Gettys said that the case would be appealed to the county board, and although he was quite willing to let the matter rest, the action of the district trustees in the matter of employing a teacher for the school. In general, the contention of the patrons who are especially backing the claims of Miss Gettys, is that the whole spirit of the school law contemplates the leaving of the selection of teachers for a school entirely to the patrons. The trustees will contend that the matter is entirely within their discretion, and that in the present case they have acted in accordance with their best judgment, as to the best interests of all concerned.

The trustees of School District No. 8, involved in the present controversy, are Messrs. Joseph A. Smith, W. B. Moore, and J. B. Enzor. Senator Price is acting as their legal representative.