

Scraps and Facts.

The president has issued the following executive order: "All officers and employees of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the executive departments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden either directly, or indirectly, or through associations, to solicit an increase in pay or to influence or to attempt to influence in their own interests any legislation whatever, either before congress or its committees, or in any other way save through the heads of the departments, in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service."

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C. WEDNESDAY, FEB'R Y. 5, 1902.

St. Louis dispatch to Philadelphia Record: Judge Ryan, of the circuit court, refused to grant a new hearing today in the "smooth nickel" case, in which the St. Louis Transit company was assessed \$2,000 in favor of John F. Ruth. In denying a motion for a new trial, Judge Ryan said: There is no such thing as assumed in the defendant's instructions as a nickel of less than face value. A gold coin may be worth less than its face value because of abrasion or loss of weight, but this is not so of a nickel. I think the carrier should be held to the rule that if it ejects a passenger who tends that a gold coin in payment it does so at its peril. It is better that the conductor, when in doubt, should receive the coin than to establish a rule of law which would permit him to eject a passenger who tenders a good coin, and then pleads as an excuse that he thought it was bad. In this case his plea does not go so far; he only rejected it because it was "smooth." He never claimed it was bad. His act was a mere wanton and capricious rejection of the only piece of money the plaintiff had at the time.

SENIOR Appel has introduced a bill to amend the corporation act applying to towns of more than 1,000 and less than 5,000 population, so as to provide that the tax levies shall not be increased except with the consent of a majority of the qualified voters. This is a good idea. As the act now stands town and city councils have the right to order any levy they might see proper up to 10 mills.

SENATOR Tillman made a speech in the senate last Thursday which, in the introduction, he avowed was for home consumption. In it he played to his Republican colleagues in a way to make unthinking partisans dance with glee. But because of his previous explanation that nothing personal was intended, there were no hard feelings between himself and his colleagues. These politicians seem to understand each other beautifully.

From the statement in another column, it will be seen that another deplorable dispensary agitation has been commenced in Yorkville, and that the people are again to be called upon to say whether or not they are willing to legitimize the sale of whisky within the corporate limits.

It can hardly be said that this agitation is a new thing. It dates back more than 25 years, and especially to 1882, when the legal sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited by a vote of the people and special act of the general assembly. The same element that favored the unrestricted sale of whisky then has favored it ever since, and the present movement is but another effort along the same old line.

Among the arguments that are being used by those in favor of the establishment of the dispensary are the following: 1. The "blind tigers" are selling as much whisky as would be sold in a dispensary and the town is being deprived of revenue.

2. The blind tiger whisky kills quicker than dispensary whisky, and as people will drink they should have good whisky.

3. It is impossible to prevent the illegal sale of whisky, and, therefore, it is best to permit the legal sale.

4. All our whisky money is going to North Carolina and we should keep it at home.

5. The town is drying up in a business way, and the establishment of a dispensary would serve to bring much business here that does not otherwise come. If we had a dispensary, we could get a great deal more trade than we are now getting from the vicinity of Rock Hill, Fort Mill, Clover, Hickory Grove, Sharon, McConnellsville, etc.

possible for the blind tiger to be. It is even more sure. It is true that it is impossible to prohibit the illegal sale of whisky; but no reasonable man will try to hold that this traffic has not been and is not restricted, and if it is admitted that there is any evil in the sale and consumption of whisky, then the less of it sold and consumed the better for all concerned. It is a fact that much of our whisky money is going to North Carolina, and that the town is getting no revenue. It is also a fact that if a dispensary were established a larger per centage of our "whisky money" would go to Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, etc. In neither case is anything left for the exception the net profit in money and the debauchery in moral character. Neither system adds one cent to the wealth of the town or community. Both systems detract from the producing capacity of our people to a far greater extent than they could hope to be recouped by alleged revenues. We deny that the town is drying up in a business way for want of a dispensary, or that the establishment of a dispensary would add one cent to the business prosperity of the community. If it should prove to be a fact that the dispensary would draw really valuable trade that does not now come from the vicinity of Rock Hill, Fort Mill, Clover, Hickory Grove and Sharon, there would be nothing to prevent the establishment of dispensaries in those towns to offset the advantage.

After all has been said, the most plausible argument in favor of a dispensary, is that which refers to the revenue that would be realized; but looking at the matter from all standpoints of reason and common sense, it is not difficult to see that this revenue can be supplied much more economically and with much less hardship by direct taxation.

Three C's and Southern. The interview with Senator Brice, published in another column, puts the proposition for the consolidation of the South Carolina and Georgia Extension road with the Southern in a light that ought to be perfectly clear to any individual who is disposed to look at the question from a common sense standpoint.

While we sympathize with the people of Rock Hill and Blacksburg in their fears lest the passage of the Hydrick bill will deprive them of the benefits of competition that they think they now have, we are unable to see where these fears have any substantial foundation in fact. Rates of all kinds, especially in the state, are fixed by law and agreement between the railroads, and about the only substantial effect of competition these days is to make the railroad people be a little more polite and accommodating than would be the case if they had a monopoly.

So far as the town of Yorkville is concerned, the situation cannot be changed for the worse. Even if it were not a fact that the South Carolina and Georgia Extension railroad is controlled by the Southern, the town would still be left with two distinct railroads. After the consolidation, on the contrary, if the Southern proposes to improve the South Carolina and Georgia Extension property in the event of the passage of the pending bill, the town will necessarily be benefited by the change.

And what is true of Yorkville is especially true of every other town along the line of the South Carolina and Georgia Extension that is without other railroad facilities. Where now these towns have to pay local rates on all traffic, whether originating on this road or not, after the open consolidation they will be entitled to through rates from all points on the Southern railroad. This is a benefit for which they can never hope under existing conditions.

Dispensary Agitation. The dispensary agitation has been commenced in Yorkville, and that the people are again to be called upon to say whether or not they are willing to legitimize the sale of whisky within the corporate limits.

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Knowing that they would have no difficulty in getting some good whisky during their stay in town—something they could not be certain of at the other places—many people who do not now come to Yorkville to do their trading would come here if the town had a dispensary.

There are other "arguments" too numerous to mention; but for present purposes these are sufficient, especially since they cover all of the strongest points that have been suggested. The ENQUIRER has given a great deal of consideration to this whisky question during the past 40 or 50 years, and it has convictions as to every aspect of it. It has seen the indiscriminate legal sale of whisky under the bar-room system. It is familiar with the old drug store system, and it understands pretty well the "blind tiger" system as compared with others. It recognizes that the liquor problem is a perplexing one from any point of view; but believes that of all the methods that have yet been tried prohibition is to the best interest of the town and community from both moral and business standpoints.

More Important Proceedings of the House and Senate. COLUMBIA, February 3.—The third week of the general assembly has ended, the half of the session is gone, and more than the average amount of work has been accomplished. The bill relating to the matter of most immediate and practical importance that has passed the house, and is now before the senate, is the Brezalee code, as several minor amendments are agreed upon will be ready for ratification and enrollment as an act. This is "the jury law," presented for the purpose of remedying the recent confusion of action in the decision that owing to discrepancies and differences in the acts regarding drawing of jurors for the various counties. The bill now about to be introduced by the senate, is a re-form system to all counties, and as it goes into effect at once it will enable the courts to proceed with the business which has been accumulating for several months in some counties amounting to a good deal.

Another measure of great technical importance is the ratification of the code, embracing the whole statute law of the commonwealth. The codification of the statutes for this period was begun by Commissioner Brezalee and completed by his successor, Commissioner Townsend, and the house has recently passed the bill ratifying the report of the latter. There were some technical objections on the ground that the constitution's provisions required the Brezalee code's adoption; but it was held that the Townsend code is merely an amended form of the other, and after considerable debate the committee's bill was accepted. It is of great importance, but very brief, as follows: Section 1. That the code as submitted by the code commissioner of South Carolina, (a copy of which is heretofore attached to, and the same is hereby declared to be the "Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1902," and said code is hereby declared to be the only general statutory law of the state on the 14th day of January, 1902.

rest effort is being made to change the bill's arrangement of the first and second congressional districts. Charleston's influences in the house succeeded in having the bills taken out of the First district, and put into the second, which is thereby made a long string of counties along the Savannah river. The Second district people don't like this, and the Third district people like it. Elliott's friends, as the object plainly is to take Colonel Elliott, whose residence is in Beaufort, out of the Charleston district. Otherwise, the bill is practically approved, but this provision is sure to be fought over. The bill is a special order in the senate tomorrow, Tuesday. The house committee on commerce and manufactures has passed a bill that would give the child labor bill that passed the senate last year, but it has not yet been voted on. The soldiers' home proposition will probably be lost in the shuffle. The Cybaur-Heath Lumber Co.—Have something to say about mules, the Owensboro wagon and their city livery. John B. Williams—Calls your attention to his line of canned goods and wants you to see him for your needs. Standard Oil Co.—Invites your attention to their paraffine wax to pour on the top of cans containing jellies.

There is a petition in circulation for an election on the question of establishing a dispensary in Yorkville. The matter has been under favorable discussion by the dispensary advocates since the proposition sustained its last defeat at the polls; but it has only been within the past few days that a petition has been put in actual circulation. Under the law, the only condition precedent to the holding of an election, is a petition containing the names of one-fourth of the qualified voters of the municipality asking for such an election. The reporter has not seen the petition referred to; but has been advised that it contains a number of signatures, and that the claim is being made that the number is sufficient to warrant the calling of an election. That an election will eventually be held there is little reason to doubt. There is no question of the fact that there is any one-fourth of the qualified voters of Yorkville are anxious for the establishment of a dispensary. In view of the fact, however, that the town registration books are to be opened today, and there will be no means of officially determining the number of qualified voters in one town until after they are closed, it is hardly probable that the election will take place until after three months from this date.

There was some business in mule flesh last Monday; but not a great deal. Barlow & Wilson's ministrals are to be at the opera house this (Tuesday) evening. There was a large, well-behaved crowd in town last Monday, saleday for February. The county board of commissioners will hold its regular monthly meeting in the office of the supervisor today. Rock Hill's principal objection to the establishment of a dispensary, was an account of Winthrop college. In the King's Mountain Military Academy, Yorkville has one of the best schools for boys to be found in South Carolina. Our people would show very little appreciation of this deserving institution if they should set up a dispensary beside it.

There are those who claim that a majority of the qualified voters in the town of Yorkville are in favor of the establishment of a dispensary. A careful poll of the town will show few changes of opinion on the subject since the last election. There have been a number of new additions to the citizenship of the town since the last election. Some are probably in favor of a dispensary and others are probably against it; but as to whether a majority of the qualified voters are in favor of the proposition is doubtful—very doubtful. However, the anti-dispensary people cannot afford to let the matter go by default. If they would make sure of upholding their principles they must be up and doing.

The dispensary petition referred to in divers other places in this issue of THE ENQUIRER, was circulated by Policeman A. Rose. From this fact, a number of people have gathered the idea that the paper has official sanction, and is to be taken as a confession from the town council to the people that they are unable to deal with the whisky situation, and that they are asking for the establishment of a dispensary. Mayor Willis said yesterday that this impression is contrary to the facts. "Policeman Rose," he said, "came to me to know whether I had any objection to his carrying the petition around. I told him positively that I did object; that whatever may be the individual views of the members of the council on this subject, I did not consider myself warranted in authorizing any action that could be construed into official interference. The action of Mr. Rose, therefore, contrary to my expressed wishes, is on his own responsibility."

Miss Alice Roosevelt is very anxious to see the coronation of King Edward VII, and if her father permits her to do so she will probably be treated as a princess. The empress dowager of China has issued an edict prohibiting the sending of soldiers to fight men between the ages of 15 and 25 to learn foreign customs, and she is also arranging to encourage the discouragement of the custom of binding the feet of young children.

The Tampara strike is again reported as settled. William C. Whitney, who is now 60 years of age, has time to pleasure. A severe blizzard has been raging throughout the north and northwest during the past few days. From the utterances of the Iroquois, it is probable that the Latin-American nations are building up among themselves sentiments prejudicial to the United States.

Admiral and Mrs. Schley were entertained in Nashville on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

There is considerable sickness in our neighborhood at this time. Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burris, died of pneumonia last Thursday, aged 14 years. She was a sweet girl of lovely disposition, and a general favorite. The funeral took place at McConnellsville. The baby son of Mr. and Mrs. Burris is now ill with pneumonia.

Mr. Will Aycock and two children of our neighborhood at this time. Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burris, died of pneumonia last Thursday, aged 14 years. She was a sweet girl of lovely disposition, and a general favorite. The funeral took place at McConnellsville. The baby son of Mr. and Mrs. Burris is now ill with pneumonia.

Mr. W. R. Dobson's family, which has been unwell for several days, is able to be up again. Mr. Carl Hart left for Columbia last Monday night, where he expects to be employed.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Frank Woods have been quite unwell this week with grip. They are improving. Mr. Donam Witherspoon, of Laurens county, is on a visit to his father's family, near Yorkville. Miss Kitty Blair returned to her home at Blairsville yesterday after spending sometime with Mrs. A. M. Grist.

A private letter from Mr. A. W. Gladwell, who recently moved to Arkansas, informs that he has changed his post-office from Spring Hill to Hope.

LOCAL AFFAIRS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. A. F. McConnell, Supervisor of Registration for the Town of Yorkville—Gives notice that the registration books will be opened today and will close Wednesday, May 7.

John G. Neely—Calls on members of the United Mutual Life Insurance company to remit membership fees. Jas. M. Starr & Co.—Claim that money was lost last year by the farmers who did not see them before buying fertilizers.

W. M. Kennedy, Agent—Tells you of a lot of new goods just received, including tinware, granite ware, crockery, garden seeds, onion sets, etc. W. B. Moore & Co.—Want you to know that a good way to save money is to trade at the right place, and they tell you that their store is the place.

Clyburn-Heath Lumber Co.—Have something to say about mules, the Owensboro wagon and their city livery. John B. Williams—Calls your attention to his line of canned goods and wants you to see him for your needs.

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PENDING LEGISLATION. The senate having adjourned last Saturday morning until Monday night, Senator J. S. Brice spent Sunday and Monday in Yorkville, having come up to look after his private business and to get information as to the views and desires of his constituents on certain pending legislation. During Monday he talked with many Yorkville people and with others from different parts of the county, who were here on account of saleday. He also kindly gave THE ENQUIRER an interesting interview for the benefit of its readers, on the subject of the proposed bill merging the South Carolina and Georgia Extension and other lines with the Southern, the bill fixing salaries for county officers, the pension bill, and other matters.

Speaking of the Hydrick bill to authorize the Southern to lease the South Carolina and Georgia Extension, Senator Brice said that he finds there is much interest in the matter, not only in Yorkville and Rock Hill; but also in Blacksburg and Gaffney, and in the other towns along the other roads affected. "As to whether the bill is going to pass or not," said Senator Brice, "of course, I cannot say; but I have no hesitation in saying that with the lights now before me, I am in favor of it. I think the best thing to be done in the interest of the people living along the line of the South Carolina and Georgia Extension, and I do not see how anybody is to be hurt one way or the other."

"It is commonly reported that the Southern already has practical control of the South Carolina and Georgia Extension. The understanding is that Parsons forced it to take this property when he sold it the South Carolina and Georgia. Although I do not doubt this to be a fact, there is no way of proving it, and consequently the Southern cannot be held responsible for the South Carolina and Georgia Extension. If it is a fact, also, there is no reason to hope for the improvement in the condition of the South Carolina and Georgia Extension, and no reason to hope that any competitor of the Southern can get hold of this property. Under all the circumstances it seems to me that the best thing to be done is to allow the Southern to assume open responsibility for the South Carolina and Georgia Extension, and then the property can be put in better physical condition. Not only this; if the bill should be passed, it would follow after awhile that the assessment of this property for taxation might be materially raised."

"I have letters from Rock Hill on both sides of the question. Some protest vigorously against the proposed consolidation, on the ground that it will destroy competition and leave the town at the mercy of the Southern. Others take the view that there is no competition now, and that the consolidation can certainly not make matters worse. Besides, there is the Seaboard Air Line within eight miles, and if necessary it can be induced to run a spur track into Rock Hill.

"The Blacksburg people seem to fear that the consolidation will result in the tearing up of the competing line to Gaffney and the removal of the shops from Blacksburg. As to how it will be about the removal of the shops, I cannot say; but I have no idea that the line to Cherokee Falls will be abandoned. It is not improbable that fears of the removal of the shops are also groundless."

"Is it not a fact that the constitution prohibits the ownership or control of one competing line by another?" "Yes; but the supreme court has been very liberal in its construction of this provision of the constitution, and the Southern people will have no further apprehension after the passage of the Hydrick bill. They will not hesitate to go ahead and make as many improvements in the property as they may deem desirable. The principal object of the bill, as I see it, is to forestall possible litigation."

"Well, suppose this bill is killed, and the Southern gets sick of its holdings, what about the probability of the Atlantic Coast Line buying the South Carolina and Georgia Extension property?" "Colonel J. T. Barron, general counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line, has advised me that he was authorized to say that the Atlantic Coast Line does not want the property and would not have it."

Asked about the re-districting bill, Senator Brice said that measure would come up in the senate one day this week. "There is pretty general satisfaction with the bill as it passed the house; but there may be some changes. There is talk of trying to arrange the districts so as not to include any two seaports in one. As to whether this can be done without disturbing the whole present arrangement, remains to be seen. The people who live in the Fifth congressional district seem to be very well satisfied with it. Fairfield was anxious to get in, and it is content. Greenville is trying to get out of the same district with Spartanburg on the ground that there should not be two large cities in the same district, and it seems as if every district is trying to avoid Edgefield. Every congressional candidate in that vicinity, living outside of Edgefield county, seems to be afraid of that county."

"What about pensions?" "The house has agreed upon an appropriation of \$20,000; but the matter has not come up in the senate yet."

"Is there any probability of the adoption of that Confederate home scheme?" "I do not think so. I have hardly heard it mentioned."

"Do you think that there is any danger of Senator Mayfield's state fertilizer factory bill becoming a law?" "Not the slightest."

"What have you got to tell us that is of especial local interest?" "The senate has passed the new jury law to become effective on its passage by the house and approval by the governor. It takes the duty of preparing jury lists away from the county board and puts, this, together with the mat-

TERMINALS. J. O. Walker to Bead & Carroll. 64 acres; consideration \$25. H. E. Jackson to George W. Knox. Nine acres; consideration, \$225. L. T. Farris to John L. Jackson. Lot; consideration \$15. Robert Hemphill to Glenn & Allison. 41 acres; consideration \$225.50. W. B. Smith to J. M. Smith. Lot; consideration \$10. W. B. Smith to J. Meek Smith. Lot; consideration \$10. C. T. Thomas to W. H. Hanna. 180 acres; consideration \$700. E. C. and A. L. Catton and Catherine

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. The following transfers of real estate were recorded in the office of the county auditor during the month of January: BETHEL. T. L. Clinton to John J. Matthews. 2 of an acre; consideration \$10. R. A. Clinton to John J. Matthews. 11 acres; consideration \$128. J. C. Matthews to T. H. Allen. 618 acres; consideration \$900. T. H. Allen to A. E. Currence. 613 acres; consideration \$1,000. W. H. Beard to B. Hawkins. 90 acres; consideration \$14.95. R. Leslie Campbell to the Deacons of Bethel church. 2.25 acres; consideration nominal. BETHESDA. Mrs. Mary J. Hanna, et al. to Mrs. M. A. Hope. 45 acres; consideration \$1 and mutual agreement. J. S. Guy to Margaret H. Guy. Two tracts aggregating 560 acres; consideration nominal. W. Brown Wylie, clerk of the court, to F. Bookout. 273 acres; consideration \$1,200. John Nelson to Trustees of School District No. 14. 1 acre; consideration nominal. BROAD RIVER. J. S. Brice, attorney, to Ida Meek Wylie. Lot and building; consideration \$425. Ida Meek Wylie to D. A. Whisonant. Lot and building \$425. J. C. Hope and others to M. L. Whitesides. 35 acres; consideration nominal. John W. Smith to J. E. Leech. "11 acres; consideration \$25. W. P. Whisonant to Wm. Wisher. 73 acres; consideration \$294. Heirs of Russell Hope, deceased, to A. S. Hope. 35 acres; consideration nominal. Heirs of Russell Hope, deceased, to M. E. Hope. 35 acres; consideration nominal. J. N. McDill to W. Brown Wylie. 150 acres; consideration \$900. Mrs. M. A. H. Whisonant to J. E. Leech. 274 acres; consideration \$165. Mary L. Pursley to W. J. Moorhead. Lot; consideration \$250. J. Ed Leech to W. B. Leech. 207 acres; consideration nominal. BULLOCK'S CREEK. W. G. Hayes to Butler Askew. 11 acres; consideration \$500. W. G. Hayes to W. E. Askew. 39 acres; consideration \$585. W. A. Haffner to W. B. Good. 147 acres; consideration \$900. H. W. Shannon to Pink C. Gascoyne. 263 acres; consideration \$200. M. E. Shannon to H. W. Shannon. 363 acres; consideration nominal. W. Brown Wylie, C. C. Pla to J. W. Smith, et al. 164 acres; consideration \$733.20. M. B. Crosby to Wm. R. Carroll. 255 acres; consideration \$2,350. M. M. Hope to S. A. Hope. 51-7 acres; consideration \$50. H. E. Dowd to H. A. Plexico. 35 acres; consideration \$250. Robert M. Wallace and Calvin Crier, executors, to John T. Plexico. 270 acres; consideration \$1,300. BATAVIA. W. Brown Wylie, clerk of the court, to M. E. Hope. 46 acres and 2 lots; consideration \$709.50. A. H. White to Mrs. Laura Green. One lot; consideration \$300. A. F. Reidham & Bro. to Dr. W. W. Fennell. 34 acres; consideration \$588. F. Reidham & Bro. to Mrs. Jane Wilson. One lot; consideration \$78.25. M. Dillard to P. C. Poag. 57 acres; consideration \$1,142.20. J. M. Williams to W. G. Gill. Lot and building. Consideration \$1,000. D. N. Robinson to J. B. Johnson. 1054 acres; consideration \$1,036.18. R. B. Phillips to F. L. Phillips. One lot; consideration nominal. B. Johnson to R. H. Carter. 102 acres; consideration \$1,101.60. O. S. Poe to J. C. Cork. Lot; consideration \$342. J. F. Little to John A. Black. 59 acres; consideration \$472. W. Brown Wylie, C. C. Pla to S. Hall. Lot; consideration \$200. J. C. Sadler to M. L. Hall. One lot; consideration \$192.50. John R. Logan, S. Y. C. to Carolina National Bank. 159 acres; consideration \$1,200. W. R. Ray to M. E. Childs. 434 acres; consideration \$3,600. E. E. Poag to H. W. D. and L. Harvey Harrison. Lot; consideration \$45. Iredell Jones, Jr. to J. W. O'Neal. Two lots; consideration \$127. HENNEBER. Thomas F. McDow, guardian, to S. M. Jones. 194 acres; consideration \$1,500. Bessie E. Hall to E. P. Gauden. 1103 acres; consideration nominal. E. P. Gauden to Bessie E. Hall. 1103 acres; consideration nominal. YORK. W. Brown Wylie, clerk of court, to Tavora Cotton Mill. Two lots in Yorkville; consideration \$1,515. Annie G. Steele to Louis Roth. Seven acres; consideration \$298.55. KING'S MOUNTAIN. J. O. Walker to Bead & Carroll. 64 acres; consideration \$25. H. E. Jackson to George W. Knox. Nine acres; consideration, \$225. L. T. Farris to John L. Jackson. Lot; consideration \$15. Robert Hemphill to Glenn & Allison. 41 acres; consideration \$225.50. W. B. Smith to J. M. Smith. Lot; consideration \$10. W. B. Smith to J. Meek Smith. Lot; consideration \$10. C. T. Thomas to W. H. Hanna. 180 acres; consideration \$700. E. C. and A. L. Catton and Catherine

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