

Scraps and Facts.

The will of S. Houston, an Oklahoma man who died a few days ago leaves \$130,000 to George Travis, a nephew, on condition that the latter enter the United States army as a private, serve three years and come out with a creditable discharge.

—Charlotte Chronicle, Monday: Mrs. Stonewall Jackson was the recipient of a compliment by the Texas troops who passed through the city yesterday, en route to the army maneuvers at Manassas. The troops waited here at the station for some time. The leader of the regimental band, from Fort Worth, through Depot Policeman Sikes, became aware that Mrs. Jackson's residence was near the depot, when he called his men together, and marching to the street in front of the old residence, they gave her a short serenade, playing among other things, "Dixie" and a familiar Texas air. The Texans, and the fathers of the boys who go to Manassas to play at war, were among Stonewall Jackson's best soldiers.

—Asheville, N. C., special to Charlotte Observer: As a result of the sale of Peruna in the prohibition town of Brevard, six true bills of indictment have been found by the grand jury of Transylvania county against druggists and shop-keepers of Brevard, the charge being that every bottle of Peruna sold was nothing more or less than so much liquor and that the dealers in the stuff were guilty under the law. Of the persons indicted two were druggists and two were grocery men true bills being found against two of the parties. The defendants were arraigned this week before Judge Shaw and plead guilty. Prayer for judgment was continued until the next term of criminal court of Transylvania when the self-convicted Peruna dealers will be sentenced by Judge Shaw. That the traffic in Peruna has been so small thing is evidenced by the fact that one citizen of the county who was called to the witness stand to give evidence swore that he had 72 empty bottles about his premises.

—The city of Liao Yang, the scene of the terrible battle between the Russians and Japanese last week, is probably the oldest in Manchuria. It is situated on the Tai Tsu Ho river, which runs into the Hun, a large tributary of the Liao. It is about forty miles in a direct line west-southwest of Mukden. The outer face and battlements of the high walls are of very hard brick; inner faces of well-quarried stone, the variety of some making them an interesting study for a geologist. The walls have a circumference of over ten miles. The Imperial high-road from Mukden to Newchwang and Port Arthur separates here from the old road to Korea. Liao Yang was in ancient times a great Korean city, but was destroyed by the Chinese and became the first capital of the Liao or iron dynasty which ruled north China in the tenth and eleventh centuries. The fine Tibetan-Indian dogoba stands up loftily against the sky line. Formerly Liao Yang was a great timber market, rafts coming from the mountains to the city. The opening of the Yalu and Tatung Kou and the clearing of the nearest forests have caused this trade to decline. The Roman Catholics had a large seminary at Sha Ling, ten miles to the northwest, which was totally destroyed in 1900 by Boxers.

—The color question has manifested itself in two or three different forms within a week, says the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger. In two cases the menace of a negro tenancy in apartment houses has been used with the evident intention of forcing owners of nearby property to pay large prices for that in question in order to save the neighborhood from deterioration. Last night there was a wild disturbance on a steamboat which plies between Providence, R. I., and this city caused by the indignation of the passengers at the presence of a negro man, the companion of a white woman, in the dining saloon. These two attempted to sit at a table occupied only by white persons. On finding that this would not be permitted the negro used vile language, and there was a terrific fight between him and the captain and two of the crew, part of it in the saloon, where women were screaming with terror and trembling at the spectacle, and part on the quarter deck to where the offender was dragged. He fastened his teeth in the captain's cheek and could only be controlled after a long struggle by binding him with ropes. He was released before the boat reached port. It is said to be the prosperous proprietor of a negro club in Providence.

—Charlotte Chronicle, Monday: Many complaints have been heard of the vandalism of soldiers en route to the army maneuvers at Manassas. Yesterday morning, when the train carrying the Georgia troops stopped at Belmont, Ed. Stowe, a well known and industrious colored carpenter of this city, was handled roughly and seriously and permanently injured. He was on his way to visit friends near Belmont and dismounted from the bicycle he was riding to cross the railroad tracks. When the soldiers spied Stowe, they made for a pile of rocks and began to throw stones at him. The colored man was struck several times, one of the stones destroying the sight of his left eye. When the train stopped in Charlotte, a crowd of the soldiers walked up West Trade street and went into the fruit and confectionery store of N. Paul, in the Presbyterian Hospital building. When Paul informed them that he could not sell anything on Sunday, the soldiers began helping themselves to fruits and confections and did not stop until the stock was greatly depleted. Early yesterday morning a crowd of soldiers went into the Gem Restaurant, and while several were eating at the lunch counter, others helped themselves to cigars and chewing gum. The marauders took ten boxes of cigars and

several boxes of chewing gum—took them deliberately, with no pretence of paying for them. The loss to the restaurant is at least \$25. The soldiers who were eating at the lunch counter paid for what they got and took no part in the depredations. A small colored boy who was loafing around the Southern passenger station when one of the troop trains stopped here was given a fright that he will remember for a long while. After a short chase, he was captured by a burly soldier, who with the assistance of several companions, took a blanket and kept the boy bouncing in the air for several minutes. Every company was officered, it is true, but many of the soldiers were absolutely without restraint, and in some instances it is said that the officers joined in the devilment.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1904.

THERE seems to be need for the establishment of an emigration bureau for the benefit of the politicians who are opposed to immigration.

If the proposed amendment to the constitution providing for special legislation as to roads is made, we feel quite sure that there will be material improvement in the situation in York county.

The total vote for state officers last Tuesday was 105,265, the largest ever cast since the inauguration of the primary system. The piedmont section shows a more pronounced growth of voting strength than does the lower half of the state.

A DISPATCH of yesterday from the corps headquarters at Gainesville, Va., stated that the soldiers of the First South Carolina, First Georgia and First Texas regiments have declined to salute the negro officers of the Connecticut regiment. The situation has developed some feeling, but the extent of it is not set forth in the dispatch.

The original Brice bill has been an issue in many of the counties and quite a number of strong men will go to the general assembly pledged to its support. We do not look for the complete overthrow of the dispensary party in the first battle; but there is good reason to hope that the local self-government people are in a fair way to secure the restoration of their rights.

ALTHOUGH there is nothing new about it, the most terrible feature of the fighting between the Russians and Japs is the cruel test of endurance to which the opposing armies are putting each other. In the case of fighting armies as in the case of fighting individuals, it is a usual thing, when one becomes exhausted for the other to be glad to take a breathing spell. The policy of the Japs has been somewhat different. They seem to have superior endurance, and they are taking full advantage of that quality. Often without food or water they have pressed the Russians for days until they also were famished and exhausted, and there is reason to believe that almost as many men have been literally worn out as have been killed or wounded.

WHEN Benjamin R. Tillman realized that it was in his power to effect the political assassination of Wade Hampton, he put his desire into execution and gave as an excuse that Hampton being in the U. S. senate had no right to interfere with the local politics of South Carolina. Filmy was the excuse, and whether it was accepted or not, the assassination of Hampton was permitted. Now we have this same B. R. Tillman doing the very thing that he characterized as an unpardonable offense in Wade Hampton—interfering with local affairs, in taking a hand in the Brice bill fight. So far as we are concerned we do not pretend to say that Tillman has no right to a say in this matter, nor would we seek to make capital against him on that ground. We are merely noting the circumstance of the chickens coming home to roost, and the 99th illustration of B. R. Tillman's high sense of honorable consistency.

UNEASY ABOUT HIS CHILD.—Since his last primary canvass for senator, Hon. B. R. Tillman has taken no part in the local politics of the state, at least not openly. The recent interview with him in reference to the "Brice bill" would indicate that he is to be more or less active again. As usual the senator was very intemperate in some of his expressions which will make more enemies for the dispensary than friends. There are thousands of honest people in the state who favor the local option principle as it applies to the dispensary, and to say that they are not honest, as the senator did, is not calculated to soften their opposition to the institution. It may as well be recognized that the Brice bill will be one of the chief issues to come up in the next legislature. Numbers of legislators are pledged to its support, and violent language as to their motives is not at all likely to win any of them over.—Columbia Record.

A story of yesterday was to the effect that ball cartridges had been found among the troops in both camps at Manassas. The military officers were very much concerned over the situation, and ordered a thorough examination of the cartridge belts of all the soldiers on the ground.

RUSSIANS LOSE GREAT BATTLE.

Kuroki Defeats Kuropatkin at Liao Yang.

The battle of Liao Yang, which will probably go down as one of the bloodiest and most desperate battles of modern times, has been won by the Japanese, and the Russian forces in Manchuria have been so badly crippled as to be almost entirely unfitted for further offensive operations.

It will be remembered that on April 1, General Kuropatkin took command of the Russian forces in Manchuria and began the organization of a powerful army with the purpose of driving the Japanese into the sea.

The first important land fighting occurred April 26 to May 2, when in what is known as the battle of the Yalu, the Japanese general, Kuroki, defeated the Russian generals Hassulitch and Kashtalinski. The Russian losses were 2,397 men and 28 guns. Next on May 25, the Russian generals, Pock and Halinsky were defeated at Kin Chow with a loss of 2,000 men and 78 guns. The Japanese lost 4,200 men.

After the battle of Kin Chow, the Japanese invested Port Arthur and the Russians sent 40,000 men under Gen. Oku met Stakelberg at Vafangow on June 14, with 35,000 men and defeated him in a terrible battle, killing not less than 10,000 men and taking many guns. Stakelberg retreated to Telussli, 20 miles north of Vafangow, where Oku came up with him again next day and administered still another defeat.

The next fight was at Motien pass, where General Kuroki defeated a large force under General Keller, killing Keller and 2,000 men with a loss of only 421 men himself.

In the meantime, as he was being driven back from the territory intervening between Port Arthur, General Kuroki began to concentrate and fortify in and around Liao Yang, where he confidently hoped to check the victorious pursuit of the Japanese. Altogether he had something like 200,000 men, disposed in a great circle, well entrenched and comparatively fresh.

The Japanese began their preliminary attacks on August 25-26 and on August 27-28. Kuroki began really serious business, with something like 250,000 men and reduced the Russian field circle to an awkward loop. The attack was renewed all along the line on August 30 and 31. The Russians were then on both sides of the Tai Te river, with their line of communication still open to Mukden from Liao Yang. Kuroki caused a cessation of the attack and while the Russians were resting, crossed the river on pontoon bridges and got behind them. The Japanese were now on three sides of the Russians, and seeing that he would be surrounded Kuropatkin evacuated Liao Yang and got his entire army across the river, after having first set fire to his stores and a large part of the city. General Stakelberg came very near being surrounded, owing to it is claimed to disobedience of orders; but finally managed to extricate himself and rejoin the main army.

The fighting on both sides has been of the bravest and most ferocious character. For instance while in position in front of Liao Yang, the Russians dug numerous deep pits along their line. The Japanese came forward in a wild charge and literally filled the pits with living men, the rear ranks moving over the bodies of those who went before. Whole lines of Russians died in their tracks and the Japanese continued to go forward to victory or death.

It is understood that Kuropatkin will now try to reform his army at Mukden, and it is quite probable that he will have to give the next battle in that city. In the meantime the investment of Port Arthur continues and the position of the garrison is hopeless.

As yet there have been no definite figures as to the killed and wounded in the fighting leading up to the battle of Liao Yang; but the losses are not believed to be much less than 30,000 on a side.

The dispatches of yesterday described General Kuropatkin as trying to get his big army to Mukden ahead of the Japanese. He had a march of thirty miles ahead of him, and the Japanese under Oyama, were hot behind, hanging on his flanks and distressing him most sorely. There were reports last night to the effect that the Russian rear guard had been annihilated, and the story that Stakelberg had escaped is denied. There seems to be but little probability that Kuropatkin will try to make a stand at Mukden. On the contrary, it looks as if he will be entitled to congratulation if he avoids the capture of his entire army.

THE MANASSAS MANOEUVERS.

Biggest Thing of the Kind Ever Attempted in This Country.

Though there have been a number of maneuvers and battles of much importance in the United States in the past, none of these can compare in size or comprehensiveness with the mimic warfare which began yesterday in Prince William county on the historic battlefield of Bull Run.

Regular troops and militia organizations to the number of 30,000 are assembled in the camps in the vicinity of Thoroughfare and Manassas having come from almost every state in the Union east of the Mississippi river. Great benefits to both the regular establishment and the militia organization are expected to result from the operations. These mimic operations will continue until September 13 at a cost of \$1,500,000 to the United States government. Unusual interest is manifested in the maneuvers, however, because it was on the same ground that the two battles of Bull Run were fought in the civil war. It was also on the same ground that the Confederate leader, Jackson, so valiantly held a position near a fence that he was christened "Stonewall" Jackson.

Major General Henry C. Corbin, commanding officer of the division of the Atlantic and who on the first of

next month will go to the Philippines, is in charge of the maneuvers. The 30,000 regulars and militia men are divided into two parts known as the "blues" and the "browns" and it is between these two that the campaign will be fought. General Frederick D. Grant commands the first division. His "foe" will be Brig. Gen. Franklin Bell, whose regular duty is the administration of the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Gen. Corbin's headquarters are at Gainesville; Gen. Grant's at Manassas and Gen. Bell's at Thoroughfare Gap. During the five days that the maneuvers are in progress, problems of vital importance in modern warfare will be worked out, and in order that the regular and militia troops engaged may derive the greatest and most lasting good from the operations, conditions of actual armed conflict will be along this line.

The commander who, during the maneuvers, shall lead his command in gallant charge or desperate assault, according to the old standard, will find that he and his men have probably advanced through a zone of a theatrical construction and that, on paper, his command has been annihilated. High officers of the army are confident that after the maneuvers are over the men will have a better idea of the general scheme of war than they could possibly have in any other way. Several of the best tacticians in the United States army have been appointed as umpires to follow the movements of the armies and to award the laurels to the commander winning the greatest number of "points."

MEMORANDUM.

The lifeless body of a man, supposed from his uniform to have been a member of some military company on its way to Manassas, was found on the railroad track near Fayetteville, N. C., Sunday. The body has not yet been identified. Frank Satterthlight, who killed his wife by beating out her brains with a monkey wrench, in Princess Anne county, Va., several weeks ago, was found by the police in his father's home on Lynnhaven Bay, Virginia, Sunday morning and in trying to escape, was shot fourteen times. His wounds are mortal. A suburban electric car was run into and cut in two by a Wabash World's Fair train at a crossing in St. Louis Saturday. Six persons were killed and nineteen seriously injured. \$200,000 worth of property in the wholesale district of Memphis, Tenn., was destroyed by fire Saturday. Four persons lost their lives in a burning light house at Frontera, Mexico, Saturday. Fourteen persons lost their lives and twenty were injured in a fire which destroyed a tenement house in New York city Sunday. The owner and the agent of the building have been arrested for criminal negligence in not having provided fire escapes. A premature explosion of nitro-glycerine, which was being lowered into an oil well near Sandusky, O., Sunday, caused the death of five men and injured several more. Frank Lassiter, a member of the Americus, Ga., military company on its way to Manassas, fell from the platform of the train and was run over by the next car and instantly killed, near Greensboro, N. C., Sunday. Mrs. Samuel McCue of Charlottesville, Va., was shot and killed by an unknown burglar, who entered her home at nine o'clock Sunday night. The man escaped and has not yet been arrested. Five men were drowned in Lake Erie Saturday as a result of the capsizing of a naphtha launch in which they were on their way from Cleveland to attend the yacht races at Vermillion, O. Two persons were killed, and six seriously wounded by the falling of an elevator in a large department store in Chicago Friday. Six persons were burned to death and four seriously injured by an explosion and fire in an oil tank at Yellow Creek, West Virginia, Friday. In a collision between a freight train and a limited express on the Canadian Pacific railroad near Sinaluta, Northwest Territory, Friday, five women and four men were killed, and four other persons seriously injured. Richard Harding Davis and John Fox, who have been with the war correspondents at the front in the Far East, will return to the United States next week, because of the limited opportunities allowed correspondents. The volcano Mount Vesuvius is in activity, flames, ashes and stones rising from it to a considerable height, and a stream of lava issuing from the crater. A body identified as that of William G. Jones, formerly Western Union telegraph manager at Philadelphia, was found Thursday night in Jamaica Bay. 1,250 miners in the Coal Creek, Tennessee, district, went on a strike last week because of a reduction in their wages. A freight train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad ran into a washout near Hubbard Springs, Virginia, Thursday night, killing the fireman, and fatally wounding the engineer and flagman.

SHOULD MODIFY HIS TEMPER.—Senator Tillman is pretty severe on those who favor the original Brice bill. He says "no honest man can support that bill." If that be so then there are a great many men in South Carolina who have been fooling the public and their most intimate friends for a good many years. The senator is naturally devoted to his child, the dispensary—Larry Gant being the godfather only—but he should not let a sharp tongue run away with his better judgment, and should modify his talk and his temper.—Newberry Observer.

While bathing in the surf at Sullivan's Island last Thursday, W. J. Fleming of Columbia, was drowned, and Miss Hessie Reynolds of Charleston, narrowly escaped drowning. Mr. Fleming's body has not been recovered.

The farmers of Greenville county have organized a cotton protective association with the object of protecting themselves against combines of cotton buyers. They complain that buyers have bought their cotton for less than its market value and they want no more of it.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Box No. 2.—Wants to lease a five or six room house for one or two years. J. R. Killian, Administrator.—Gives notice that he will on Oct. 6th, apply to the probate court for final discharge as administrator of the estate of P. A. Killian, deceased. J. S. Brice, Chairman.—Gives notice of a special primary election to be held Friday next, to decide who shall be the opponent of Capt. E. A. Crawford in the regular second primary election. J. S. Brice, Chairman.—Gives notice of the second primary election to be held next Tuesday to nominate the various candidates for sheriff, auditor, clerk and railroad commissioner.

J. Q. Wray.—Is offering some special bargains in ladies' ready-made skirts, embroidery silks, shirtwaist patterns, etc. Loan and Savings Bank.—Solicits your business by mail and will give your business prompt, careful and courteous attention. You are invited to call or write for information. Foushee Case Store.—Says "you" can get a pair of pants for 75 cents. It has control of the "flag" brand of pants. R. J. Herndon.—Will sell you a piano or organ for cash or on time. He says you will find his terms liberal. Jas. M. Starr & Co.—Want to sell you a guaranteed pocket knife. They advise you to take Starr's liver regulator if you are afflicted with chills and fever.

FINLEY AND WILLIAMS.

According to the official canvass of the vote in the Fifth congressional district, the result was as follows: Finley .....9,323 Williams .....5,809 Finley's majority .....4,514

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded in the office of the auditor during the month of August: CATAWBA.

J. B. Johnson to Lewis W. King. One lot; consideration \$264.40. E. B. Black and I. W. White to Arcade Cotton Mill. 3.44 acres; consideration \$516.

A. B. Withers to V. B. Casey. One lot; consideration \$185. J. M. Spratt to A. B. Withers. One lot; consideration \$50.

W. B. Stroup to A. B. Sanding. One lot; consideration \$200.

Florence A. Rose to G. W. Sherrer. One lot and one building; consideration \$2,000.

OFF FOR MANASSAS.

The Jasper Light Infantry left for Manassas last Saturday morning, leaving at 6.30 o'clock, and going by way of Blacksburg and Charlotte, and expecting to reach their encampment during Saturday night or early Sunday morning. The company was composed as follows: W. B. Moore, captain. John R. Hart, first lieutenant. Paul N. Moore, second lieutenant. W. B. Moore, Jr., bugler. Sergeants—Dickson, Ashe, Smith, Dobson, Herndon, Hunter. Corporals—O'Farrell, Williams, Willis, Ormand, Keller, Dickson, Thomason.

Privates—Adickes, Adams, Black, Barnes, Clinton, Corzine, Caldwell, Cartwright, Dillingham, Evans, Ferguson, Grimes, Hart, Hollis, Jackson, Keller, McKnight, Miskelly, Andrew Morrow, J. C. Morrow, Moore, Neville, Petty, Riddle, Russell, Robertson, Steele, Stephenson, Thomason, Thomason, Williamson, Wilkerson. Capt. M. C. Willis and Lieut. J. R. Lindsay went along as commissary officers on Col. Boyd's staff.

WILL PUBLISH THE RESULT.

It is our purpose to hold back the next issue of THE ENQUIRER until we can get the returns from the special primary that has been called for Friday.

We are always reluctant to hold the paper back after the regular publication hour for any reason because to do so entails serious inconvenience both to ourselves and to our subscribers.

In view of the fact, however, that unless our next issue is held back for the returns, there will be no way by which the people generally can be informed as to who they are to vote for in the regular second primary of next Tuesday, we believe that most of our subscribers will be willing to submit to their part of the inconvenience to be entailed.

We are expecting all of the gentlemen who assisted us in collecting the returns from the first primary to assist us again next Friday, and because there will be only two names to canvass in what will probably be a comparatively small vote, there is reason to hope that all the figures will be in within an hour or such a matter after the close of the polls.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The second race for railroad commissioner will be between Earle and Mobley.

All of the cotton mills of this section are hungry for cotton and they will probably keep the price a little above the export market for some time.

It was county ballots in the state boxes that caused most of the difficulty in deciding whether Mr. Brown or Mr. Plexico should be in the second race with Captain Crawford. In a number of cases ballots were thrown away without counting, in other cases they were counted, and in still other cases they were sealed up and saved for such disposition as the executive committee saw proper to make of them. While we have no reason to suspect that any fraud was perpetrated in the recent primary, still we are of opinion that it would be very well for the executive committee to take steps to guard against a recurrence of such confusion as was brought about in the present one. As we see it, it would be just as well to declare against the counting of county ballots in state boxes. Most of such ballots are deposited inadvertently, no doubt, and in good faith, but take a situation like that of last Tuesday where there was special interest in the contest for state officers, and people who might have been so disposed could have very easily voted county ballots in both state and county boxes. The poll lists of course, would have shown too many

county ballots, and all ballots in excess of the poll list would have been drawn out. There would be no guarantee, however, that the fraudulent ballots would have been among those discarded.

CANT RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Notwithstanding the circulars issued from the postoffice department on the subject, there has been doubt as to whether it was intended to prohibit rural free delivery carriers from receiving subscriptions for county newspapers.

Several carriers have applied to the ENQUIRER for information with regard to the matter, and THE ENQUIRER has in return been trying to get a positive and definite ruling on the subject. The following from the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General under date of August 31, would seem to settle the matter: "Replying to your inquiry of recent date on the subject, you are advised that under the postmaster general's order No. 569, which is based on the act of congress effective July 1, 1904, rural carriers are prohibited from soliciting or receiving orders for subscriptions for newspapers and periodicals, even when requested to do so by patrons of their routes. Carriers can only handle newspapers when they are individually addressed and the proper postage has been paid thereon. They cannot sell the newspapers on their own account either on week days or Sundays.

"Carriers must not, either in person, or through others, directly or indirectly, by any method whatever, solicit money, gifts, or presents; nor issue for profit, souvenirs or postal hand books, nor co-operate with or assist the publishers of same to secure the patronage of the public; nor compile directories for public use, or furnish the names and addresses of patrons of their routes, for pay or favor, to any business establishment, or to any individual, except to those departmental officials who, under the regulations, are entitled to receive the same."

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Dr. E. A. Law of Bartow, Fla., is in Yorkville. Mr. C. P. Lowrance has accepted a position in Camden. Mrs. J. R. Muldrof of Sumter, is the guest of Mrs. I. D. Witherspoon. Mrs. L. N. White of Jonesville, is in Yorkville visiting her son, Mr. J. P. White. Mr. A. H. Louthian of THE ENQUIRER composing room, is down with typhoid fever. Mr. W. J. Good of the Beersheba neighborhood, has taken a business position in Gaffney. Mrs. J. H. Witherspoon is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Darity at Lowryville. Mr. Robert Clinton of Bethel is clerking for Ferguson & Clinton during the absence of Mr. Ross Clinton at Manassas. Mr. John Blair of the Blairsville neighborhood, will matriculate at Clemson college this week. Mrs. A. M. Grist and little daughter, Margaret, returned home today, after spending several days with relatives in the Blairsville neighborhood. Mrs. D. T. Woods and children, who have been visiting relatives in North Carolina for the past five weeks, are expected to return home this afternoon. Mr. C. F. Gordon, who has been in charge of the business of the Heath-Elliott Mule Co., at this place for some time past expects to go to his farm in Bethesda township. Charlotte Observer, Sunday: Capt. W. B. Smith of Clover, S. C., was in the city yesterday on his way to Manassas. He is a unique character. At the beginning of the civil war he was captain of company G, of the Palmetto Sharpshooters, Jenkins' Brigade. Today he is an honorary member of the Jasper Light Infantry. Captain Smith was at both the first and second battles of Manassas. He declared at the beginning of the battle of the Wilderness that if the Confederate soldiers were not ultimately successful he would not cut off his beard again. He has kept the promise, and today he wears a beard that extends several inches below the waistband of his trousers. The odd, but genteel looking old gentleman attracted considerable attention here as he roamed about the streets accompanied either by Mr. B. D. or Mr. E. B. Springs. His face is ruddy and he seems to be in perfect health. At home he wields influence, and lives at ease.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

The banks, postoffice, express and telegraph offices observed Labor Day yesterday.

The Heath-Elliott Mule company's livery stable was closed last week, preparatory to the firm's retirement from business.

The Victor Cotton Oil company gained its first bale of new cotton yesterday for Mr. James Cook. Mr. Cook sold the cotton for 10 1/2 cents.

There was a pretty good sized crowd of people in Yorkville yesterday and there was a good deal doing in the way of horse-swapping and politics.

Mr. H. H. Beard has assumed the management of the local bucket shop, leaving the management of the telegraph and express offices to his daughter, Miss Carrie Beard. As many as 200 registration certificates were issued by the county board yesterday. The board was kept busy all day; but the rush was hardly so great as it was on the first Monday in August.

The first bale of new cotton was put on the market last Saturday morning by Mr. Robert Witherspoon of Guthrieville. It weighed 512 pounds and was bought by Mr. B. N. Moore for 10 cents a pound.

A negro woman named Dulce Garrison, dropped dead at the Snider place on the eastern outskirts of Yorkville last Sunday. Coroner Louthian made an investigation and decided that death was due to natural causes.

In another column an advertiser is hunting a five or six room house that he wants to rent for one or two years or longer. The significance of such a situation is respectfully referred to local people who may have

money to invest. In the meantime we take pleasure in guaranteeing the reliability and good faith of the advertiser in question.

The graded school begins work next Monday at 8 o'clock and it has been suggested that if the patrons of the school generally, including the business and professional people, especially, will give an hour of their time to the question, the result will probably be of more or less benefit to all concerned. It will have to be confessed that the patrons of the school have not been giving the institution a great deal of their personal attention, and no doubt it would be just as well to show some interest.

THE RE-COUNT FOR SHERIFF.

There will be a special primary next Friday between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., to determine the question whether the Democratic voters of York county intended Mr. Hugh G. Brown or Mr. S. Plexico to be in the second race for sheriff with Capt. E. A. Crawford. This is the conclusion reached by the executive committee last Saturday as the result of its efforts to adjudicate the contest instituted by Mr. Plexico.

On the face of the returns it will be remembered Mr. Brown had 569 votes and Mr. Plexico had 568. This was after counting the votes that had been deposited in the state box at Rock Hill had been counted in favor of Mr. Plexico. Mr. Plexico took the position that inasmuch as the result was so close, a recount was justifiable and he demanded that the same be made.

Although only a sub-committee had been appointed a quorum of the entire committee assembled in the court house last Saturday morning to straighten out the complications of the situation. The members present were as follows: John F. Williams, C. E. Blanton, J. H. Witherspoon, W. H. Whitesides, R. M. Wallace, J. J. Hull, W. B. Williams, Jr., J. H. Saye, J. B. Barron, A. F. McConnell, J. S. Brice. The law of the party provides that notices of contest be given in writing; but this requirement was waived by Mr. Brown, and all parties being agreeable the count was proceeded with. And it was quite a task. Mr. Plexico had counted at about 10.30, and it was not finished until after 6 o'clock in the evening, the committee having been in session all day with a recess of only about 20 minutes, which was served in the court room.

The count was conducted quite rapidly, but with great care. Chairman Brice called the votes as they were handed out to the sub-committee, and Messrs. Brown and Plexico, either in person or by proxy sat on either side, scanning every vote and having their say on all questions of doubt. It developed that there were quite a number of defective ballots. In some cases all the candidates for sheriff were scratched, and in others the names of both Brown and Plexico appeared, while in still other cases it was necessary to use a magnifying glass to tell whether the voter had intended to leave Mr. Brown or Mr. Plexico or some other candidate the ticked mark. In cases where the chairman was in doubt and Messrs. Brown and Plexico were unable to agree as to whether a given ticket should be counted in a certain way, the matter was determined by a vote of the entire committee.

During the progress of the recount, Mr. Brown lost one vote at Blairsville, another at Edge Hill, and one at Bethany. Ebenezer, another at Port Mill, another at McConnellville, another at Piedmont and still another at Sharon, seven in all. He gained one vote at Bethany, one at Thrax, and one at Yorkville. The total for Mr. Brown was 568, and for Mr. Plexico 567.

It now began to look as if Plexico was in the lead; but in view of certain irregularities and elements of doubt, the committee was unable to declare the result. W. D. Moore, executive committee member from Clover, at this time announced the existence of a sealed envelope from the management of the Heath-Elliott Mule Co., containing a number of county ballots which had been found in the state box and not counted. The facts were set forth in an affidavit, previously sworn to by himself and the question was whether or not these ballots should also be counted.

Mr. Moore stated that he was unable to say certainly for whom the ballots had been cast for sheriff. He explained that the management had not counted these county ballots found in the state boxes should be counted and for that reason had no intention of sending in this envelope until it could be shown that the boxes, Major James J. Hart, representing Mr. Brown, said that inasmuch as the sole purpose of the primary election was to ascertain the will of the people and such a change in the count in other cases, the Clover ballots should also be counted. Mr. W. B. Wilson, Jr., stated that he did not represent either of the contestants, but that he was a member of the party, which is also the law of the state requires that all papers in connection with the election be filed with the executive committee within 48 hours after the close of the polls. Mr. Wilson's position and the ruling of the chair was sustained by the committee.

But notwithstanding the result of the recount the committee was not satisfied to render a decision. The investigation developed that county boxes had been found in out at several precincts, and then again, in spite of the care that had been taken in the recount, there was no guarantee that votes had not been counted or that the result had not been made. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that there was as much to be said on one side of the case as on the other, and that no arbitrary decision might be rendered would be satisfactory to the friends of both parties to the contest.

In summing up the situation Chairman Brice suggested that probably the best way out of the difficulty would be for Messrs. Plexico and Brown to have a conference between themselves and respective friends with a view to reaching a satisfactory agreement. In the meantime Committee member Blankenship had suggested the idea of a special friendly primary at which the voters might decide the question and as the result of the conference between Messrs. Brown and Plexico this was agreed to.

It being understood that the matter was settled, Mr. J. J. Hull moved that the executive committee order a special primary to be held next Friday for the purpose of deciding whether Mr. Brown or Mr. Plexico should be in the second race for sheriff with Capt. E. A. Crawford. The question as to what Capt. Crawford might have to say about such an arrangement was met, and Capt. Crawford was set for; but he could not be found in town. It was decided to take action anyway, and Mr. Hull's resolution was adopted. Both Messrs. Brown and Plexico, as well as their respective friends, showed the most courteous forbearance toward each other during the entire proceedings of the committee. The members of the executive committee were scrupulously careful in their efforts to satisfy both sides, and there was no evidence of partisanship or undue feeling from any source during the entire proceedings.

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