

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

ELLEN CAMPBELL OR KING'S MOUNTAIN

Written for the Yorkville Enquirer, by Mrs. Mary A. Ewart.

CHAPTER V. There happens sometimes, accidents in life from which it requires a degree of madness to extricate ourselves well. LA ROCHEFOUCAULD. Long and lingeringly did little Bessie Craig look into the moonlight. Saddy and almost tearfully she watched the waning moon, and felt he would not come. Yet still she paced the little walk, and softly she would open the gate and peer anxiously out. At length, weary with hope deferred, she ran for a little distance down the road. Suddenly she saw a bright light; she heard voices. Then a shade of disappointment steals over her pretty face—it could not be Bowen—he would come alone, and she wanders on in thoughtless dreaminess, wondering what delays him. Ere she was aware the voices approach; a turn of the road will bring the speakers into sight, and for the first time she feels that she has gone too far. The road, straight now as an arrow, and the bright moonlight, will surely discover her. She hesitates but a moment, when plunging into the bushes, which lie either side of the road, she hastily concealed herself. "Hail! said one, "what is that? I surely heard a rustling!" They stopped and listened, and Bessie feared the beating of her heart would betray her. "It was only a squirrel," replied the other. "I hear nothing."

"How far is it, do you say? Well, a matter of some hundred yards, perhaps not so much, or perhaps more; it much depends on my own feeling; if—" "Will you hush?" said the excited trooper, who tried, but in vain, to catch the sound. "Will I bring it? Of course I'll bring it," said Andrew, laughing, as if highly amused. "Do ye think I canna bring a pair of you; deed but I can, and twa of them if you like."

Miscellaneous Reading. THE NEGRO AND THE RAZOR. How the Dread Weapon Came into Use and How He Uses It. "If Commissioner McAdoo really gets the negroes of this town to give up their razors," said a southerner, "he will accomplish something like a miracle. The razor has been the negro's weapon for a good many generations. His use of it for offense and defense goes back to the days of slavery. Firearms were forbidden to the slaves, and they naturally took to a weapon that was easily concealed and that had an innocent use."

MCKELWAY VS. CALDWELL. Why Editor Observer Skinned Editor of Standard.

ANSWER IN LIBEL SUIT

In His Answer, Editor Caldwell Sets Forth How Editor McKelway Had Abused and Baited Him Past Endurance, and How All This He Had to Say in His Famous Editorial He Said Liberally Provoked by the Presser. Following is the answer of Mr. J. P. Caldwell of the Charlotte Observer, to the complaint recently filed against him by Editor McKelway, of the Presbyterian Standard: The defendant, answering the complaint of the plaintiff, alleges: 1. That the allegation contained in section one of the complaint, that he is now a Minister of the State of North Carolina and the County of Mecklenburg, is true, and this plaintiff is informed and believes that the other allegations contained therein are untrue and denied. 2. The defendant admits the allegations contained in paragraph two of the complaint, that plaintiff was regularly ordained, but, as to whether he was and is in good and regular standing and regularly accredited in and with the Presbyterian denomination, to which he belongs, this defendant has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief, and so denies the same, demanding strict proof thereof. 3. The defendant admits the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph three of the complaint. [That the defendant company is a corporation.] 4. The defendant admits the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph four of the complaint. [That the aforesaid article was published in the Observer and Chronicle.] 5. The defendant admits the allegations contained in paragraph five of the complaint, that it did print and publish a cartoon or pictorial caricature, as described in said paragraph, but it denies that said cartoon or pictorial caricature had any reference whatever to the plaintiff. 6. The defendant denies all the allegations contained in paragraph six of the complaint, except that it did print and publish a cartoon or pictorial caricature, as described in said paragraph, and that it published and printed and published of and concerning the plaintiff, in said two newspapers, the articles set forth in paragraph four of the complaint. 7. The defendant denies every allegation contained in paragraph seven of the complaint, except that said article or editorial was printed, published and circulated, and concerning the plaintiff. 8. Defendant denies the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph eight of the complaint. [That the Observer and Chronicle failed to publish a retraction.] 9. Defendant denies the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph nine of the complaint. [That the plaintiff has been greatly injured in his good name, credit and reputation and has been caused to suffer mental pain and anguish.] For a further answer and defense to this action, the defendant alleges: 1. That the alleged libels contained in the article published by this defendant on the 20th day of June, 1905, as set forth in the complaint of the plaintiff are true, in substance and in fact. 2. That said alleged libels were published by the defendant in good faith, and that this defendant, at the time of said publication, believed them to be true. 3. That the plaintiff is now, and has been for a number of years, the editor of the Presbyterian Standard, a newspaper of wide circulation throughout the State of North Carolina, that he was, for nearly two years prior to the publication of the alleged libels, the editor of The Charlotte News, an evening paper, published in the city of Charlotte and also of wide circulation; that, as the editor of The Charlotte News, he published article after article, attacking the Standard, its editor, J. P. Caldwell, in a malicious and scandalous manner; that, as the editor of the Presbyterian Standard, he published a series of articles, not only attacking the defendant and its editor in false and vindictive language, but making personal allusions of the most malignant character to the said J. P. Caldwell, editor of his own city. He evidently belongs to the class of traveling men who bring reproach by their dissolute lives upon an honorable profession. They prefer a "wide open" town to a good business center, and saloons and gambling dens and such are prerequisites to what is called "a good town." There is naturally affinity between these institutions and his kind. Of course he lied. Charlotte was never so prosperous or so peaceful as today. The effort to run down this city will only react against the standarder and factions resent this piece of malicious mischief. We are glad to see that the Biblical Recorder has its eyes open to the evil influences of the Observer, though why its steady degeneration has not been noticed before is a mystery. Says the Biblical Recorder: "We are surprised at the desperate attitude of the opponents of the prohibition laws in Charlotte and Greensboro. The Charlotte Observer, whose pages for years have been devoted to most loyal praise and enthusiastic faith in the Queen City, now comes with dismal croakings—of the dull city, of the dead and dying city. We could not believe it but for the pages before us. That is not like the Charlotte Observer, and in all friendliness we say so. We respect that paper's convictions, and we hope it will repent of its unworthy way of expressing them. The want of barrooms never yet destroyed a city. But croaking will injure any place. How ill it becomes Charlotte!" We should consider after this that even Charity and Children would begin to smell a little smoke. Of course the Wilmington Messenger quotes the Observer with glee. Wilmington has the open saloon, has editorial inspiration—sometimes. Charlotte was prospering before it abolished saloons. Just as Wilmington has prospered, just as Wilmington has no business, unless perhaps that of the saloon newspaper, that has not felt the good effects of turning the saloon money into other channels. Not content with this exhibition of spite against a city in which the Observer has totally lost its leadership, the Standard has begun a malicious and outrageous course of persecution of the city administration that it twice tried in vain to defeat. It has charged it with wastefulness, extravagance, incompetency, and covertly with graft. The editor of The Standard gave a whole day to the investigation of these charges and the answers of the officials to them. Their answers were absolutely conclusive and absolutely proved by the facts. After the publication of the answer, there was nothing left for the Observer to do but to make the poor reputation of an apology to officials and the public. No honorable newspaper would have attempted anything else, and in saying that the Standard is only echoing the delusions of a fair-minded man, formerly counted friends of the Observer, that the Observer should have so far degenerated from its former position as a fair-minded paper is a melancholy example indeed. Simultaneously with the charge in the Observer against these city officials, whose real unpardonable offense was the bold stand against the saloon and all its works, a foreman of the grand jury himself a disappointed office-seeker of the perpetual kind, who was defeated in his latest, though we fear not his last, aspirations by the present mayor of the city, grew extraordinarily solicitous as to the sale to the city of certain commodities. There is no allegation that the city paid an unfair price for these commodities. As to the question of law we profess ignorance. But that nothing wrong was done we can confidently affirm after full investigation. And the charges of the Observer have only succeeded in bringing out the facts that in the last saloon administration the city had been mulcted to the extent of some \$150,000 in a single deal. The mayor and an alderman paid their own price on a waterworks system which they sold to the city, that is, to themselves. And the Observer applauded. The Observer confessed its own incompetency in handling the matter of the city's finances, by admitting that it had gotten its figures from an unnamed individual who made the trifling mistake of \$13,000 one hundred dollars more than it should be to do any such work. And we say it again that while people are proverbially patient with its infirmity, the assaults on the character of good and true men must stop, in the name of common decency. Such men have a ready retort that is all that would be needed as an explanation of the Observer's course. It is a monument to their patience that they have not come out and said why the Observer is no longer to be seriously considered in regard to its statements. But the Observer must not be allowed to run amuck continuously. And plain speaking may be a duty, just as silence has been a charity."

defendant company, that the facts set forth in the foregoing answer are true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters stated on information and belief, and, as to those, he believes it to be true. J. P. CALDWELL. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of August, 1905. J. A. RUSSELL, C. S. C.

A SECOND ABE LINCOLN.

Specimens of Newspaper Fun With Hon. Kimsey Huskey. New York Sun (before election.) With straining eyes and ears, with hot and quickened breath—no reference to the dispensary intended—South Carolina awaits the faithful news. Again the Hon. Kimsey Huskey comes up to the scratch. A month ago the name of Kimsey Huskey was perhaps unknown outside of the beloved precincts of his own beloved county of Cherokee. Today the world rings with his fame, and millions of boys and young men are fortifying themselves for the struggle of life by repeating this passage from Kimsey Huskey's autobiography: "I have done a little of everything that a farmer boy could do. I have ploughed, hoed, ditched, cut cord wood, split rails, worked in a store about two years, and have taught school about four years. We read about how 'Old Abe Lincoln' used to split rails; he split enough rails one winter for a man to get him a pair of pants. Now that is about what he did, and the whole world has made a big thing of it. I split one hundred rails one winter for an uncle of mine. If I will try as hard as I ought to, I can do anything Abe Lincoln did but be a Republican and a president."

KANSAS PROHIBITION A SUCCESS

The Working of Over Twenty Years of Anti-Liquor Legislation. New York Sun. The recent vote on prohibition at Asbury Park, in which the temperance ladies and other men of the party were successful, has brought the question to the front again, and the old query is heard, "Does prohibition prohibit?" When Bishop Potter made the broad statement that "prohibition is an impudent fraud and an impudent failure" he evidently spoke his piece without a full investigation. If prohibition does not prohibit, and more liquor is sold than in license states, why have not the voters of Maine and Kansas found out that fact and repealed the constitutional provisions that so misrepresent their sentiments, and why does the liquor seller constantly fight prohibition in those states? No one denies that some liquor is sold in violation of the prohibitory laws of those states, just as all other laws are violated. But after more than twenty years of actual test that the intelligent voters of those two states resist all efforts or attempts to wipe out prohibition and return to high license certainly means something. Let us examine it. The prohibitory laws of Kansas allow the citizen to buy and drink and even to give liquor to his guests at his table. There is certainly no restraint of "personal liberty" in this. The fact that citizens of these states are thus allowed under the laws to ship in and use liquors hinders often the due enforcement of prohibitory laws, yet this right is not curtailed in the least. What do the official figures of the government show as to the amount of liquor sold, for instance, in Kansas, as compared with that sold in adjoining states? Two years ago the total amount of taxes paid the government in Kansas for liquor licenses (including druggists' permits) not on prescriptions) was \$115,483; in Nebraska adjoining on the north (with one-third less population) the amount was \$2,778,900; in Missouri, adjoining on the east, \$5,576,945. Of fermented liquors there were shipped into Kansas that year 9,023 barrels; into Nebraska 255,792, and into Missouri the same year 2,899,778 barrels. These official figures show that the law is being broken in Kansas to the same extent as in Nebraska, and in Missouri, and the amount of liquors, as officially reported, shipped into each state bears about the same proportion. The license laws of Nebraska and Missouri are today, and have been ever since their passage, the same as the prohibitory laws of Kansas. Is not the same true of licensed New York, where the Sunday law and the selling to minors is openly set aside and continuously violated? The prohibitory laws of Kansas and Maine are doing the same thing. Those who intend they should do, make the open saloon an outlaw and the business of citizens who have a few cents unpopularity instead of having places alluring and attractive, where the boys are invited to become drunkards, it is a criminal offense, and as a result such places do not exist under prohibition. The creation of a healthy public sentiment in favor of temperance is shown in Kansas, where in response to the law, the sale of liquors out of 733 saloons and periodicals in the state only sixty-one papers would publish a whisky advertisement, though the liquor interests offered constantly. It is expected in most states that relate to temperance papers would exclude liquor advertisements, but it is shown that in no state has this been done. In practically a united secular press refusing this style of patronage. Three-fourths of the counties of Kansas have no saloons. In Kansas liquor is sold, and many thousands of Kansas boys and girls have never seen a saloon man. In a few of the large cities of Kansas the prohibition law is openly violated, and in many of the smaller towns joints are run a part of the time, but it is a decidedly unsafe business, for at any time on the complaint of a citizen there can be arrests and jailed under the law and his goods and fixtures confiscated and destroyed. When the toper has to go down the alley into a guarded room where no one can see him, and a bar is in sight, he is identified as a safe man, then pay two prices for bad whisky. It is certainly discouraging, and it is not surprising that the habit fully established will long continue the disgraceful practice. What is the result in Kansas? As the crowning benefit of prohibition is that there is no encouragement for the boys to acquire the habit of the drink habit. This means safety and happiness to the heart of the loving liquor-miser. In the declaring that "prohibition is a miserable fraud" Bishop Potter impugns the judgment of the people of the United States who have adopted prohibition or total abstinence, and who have experienced the effect of liquor selling under high license and the practice of saloons and joints of prohibition, and know what they are talking of. Bishop Potter is only a saloon man. The practical experience has been in his Subway Tavern in New York, where mild drinks are served for the amusement of women and children, and beer and whisky in the rear of the tavern to the men, with a semi-private saloon in the rear. Let us turn to the people who have tested the workings of prohibition for a quarter of a century changed their laws when required by the test of experience, and where resumption is so unpopular that even a test vote can no longer be ordered by the legislature elected by the people, and where less than one-fourth of the liquor is sold in the license states adjoining. A right to be heard on this all important question has been heard and heeded all over the nation. Missouri, where Governor Folk is having the Sunday closing law, more than one-third of her counties under prohibition. In the great state of Texas now over half of her counties have carried local option. The existing custom is recognized as the root cause of more than half of the evil of the drink habit; this has become almost entirely extinct in Kansas and Maine. Kansas has fewer criminals confined in her penitentiary today than any other state in the nation, and more than half of her county poorhouses are unoccupied; they can't afford to pay the expenses of a keeper, and nearly one-half of her poor farms are rented out to farmers or sold, and one-seventh is rented to Oklahoma for her prisoners. In the meantime Kansas expends more money each year per capita for education than any other state, and her crime is very low and improving every year. W. E. SLOANSON. Houston, Tex., Aug. 24.

LAST OF A FAMILY OF GIANTS.

Death of Thomas Litts, One of Ten Remarkable For Their Strength. The last of the Litts family, one of the most remarkable families in the state, died at his home in Yorkville, S. C., on the 29th of August, 1905. He was 80 years of age, and for the last half century had been one of the most commanding and prominent figures in Sullivan county because of his size and wonderful strength. He was six feet tall, and weighed 350 lbs. He was the son of Thomas Litts, who died in Monticello on July 20. He died suddenly from the effects of the extreme heat while at work in a field near his home. He was 80 years of age, and for the last half century had been one of the most commanding and prominent figures in Sullivan county because of his size and wonderful strength. He was six feet tall, and weighed 350 lbs. He was the son of Thomas Litts, who died in Monticello on July 20. He died suddenly from the effects of the extreme heat while at work in a field near his home. He was 80 years of age, and for the last half century had been one of the most commanding and prominent figures in Sullivan county because of his size and wonderful strength. He was six feet tall, and weighed 350 lbs. He was the son of Thomas Litts, who died in Monticello on July 20. He died suddenly from the effects of the extreme heat while at work in a field near his home.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

Indications That For the First Time It is Moving Eastward. There is a strong probability that the center of the country's population, which from the beginning along to 1900 had been pushing westward, has reversed its course. Some light on this point will be obtained in a few weeks. Many states make a count of inhabitants in the city between the national enumerations, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Florida, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Utah, and Oregon do this in 1905. Iowa is predicting a practically stationary population for itself. Only a small increase is looked for in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas. An average is predicted for the Dakotas, Utah and Oregon. On the other hand, considerable gains are expected in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Rhode Island, while Florida believes it shares in the expansion which is making the south the most rapidly growing section in the country today. All this would indicate a movement of the population center toward the east for the first time in the country's annals. The south is having a prosperity unknown in its previous history, and it is attracting settlers from the north and west and from Europe. The national bureau of immigration is helping to divert immigrants to the south and thus relieving the congestion in the great eastern centers. In 1900 the population center was close to Columbus, near the middle of Indiana, having moved westward only four or five miles in the ten years after 1890, as compared with forty-eight miles in the decade immediately previous to that. While this movement of the population center to the west was steadily slackening a movement to the south, which brought the center two miles nearer to Mason and Dixon's line in the ten years ending with 1900, was in progress and is still under way. Leslie's Weekly.