

Humorous Department.

Was Ready to Deliver.

In a certain prosperous section of New England they still tell of a case famous in its day. Late one summer evening three men put up at the only hotel in the county. They brought with them a heavy, impressive looking bag, which they deposited on the desk. It contained, they explained, gold ore worth \$30,000, and represented the savings of three men after years of mining. They exacted a solemn promise from the clerk to take care of the bag only when the three together appeared and demanded it of him.

Very early next morning, however, one of the men appeared alone, and asked to be given the bag. He was in such a hurry, and put up such a plausible story, that the clerk, who was sleepy and perhaps none too sober, handed over the article, whereas the stranger disappeared with great alacrity.

When the remaining partners appeared upon the scene there was something doing. They stormed and swore and threatened, and finally brought suit against the hotel for the value of their lost treasure, for no trace of the treacherous third man could ever be discovered. The landlord's plight seemed hopeless; it was a clear case for the angry plaintiff.

Then suddenly a lawyer came to the case for the hotel, and was at once engaged.

At the trial the court was crowded. When the young lawyer's turn came he arose and laid a large and weighty looking bag on the desk beside him.

"Gentlemen," he said, "by the original terms of its agreement the hotel promised to deliver this bag when the three partners appeared together to claim it. The hotel stands ready to fulfill that promise, and when said three apply together, as contracted, we will deliver the goods."

A paralyzing silence fell on the unfortunate "partners" in the room. They were ready to do their part, but the third, oh! where was he?

The case was won for the defendants. The bag upon the desk contained only a few stones and old clothes.—Boston Herald.

CAP'N BILL'S EXPLANATION.—After the visitors to the island of Nantucket had covered the course over which sightseers are always conducted, says a writer in the Boston Herald, one of the ladies of the party requested that the drive be continued to "Sheep pond."

"The place where the natives used to wash the wool on their sheep in the old days," she supplemented, "Everybody goes to see it."

The driver and guide, Cap'n Bill, looked perplexed. He was evidently puzzled as to the location of this interesting sheet of water. But an old sailor and town character is rarely unprovided, and presently Cap'n Bill snapped his whip, determination in his eye. He drove to a neighboring hill and stopped his horses.

"Here 'tis," he said, with a sweep of his hand.

"I don't see any water!" was the general exclamation.

"Not now," Cap'n Bill gravely admitted. "You see, the sheep was so dirty that the bloom'n' pond got filled up."—Youth's Companion.

HIS MUSICAL EAR.—It isn't always best to brag about your gifts. Out on one of the boulevards lives a man who lays claims to a musical ear and plays some on the piano. Frequently he has criticized his wife for what he called her inability to carry a tune.

"Your ear," if you had a musical one as I have, would show you how to carry a tune," he would say. One day he complained that her piano was out of tune and asked his wife to telephone for a tuner. She decided to test his "musical ear," so that night when he came home from business she said: "Will, please try the piano and see if the tuner has done it any good. I haven't any ear and cannot tell how you carry a tune."

Miscellaneous Reading.

IN COUNTIES ADJOINING.

News and Comment Clipped From Neighboring Exchanges.

CHESTER.

Lantern, April 27: Henry Wilson, colored, a well known character of litigious characteristics, was before Judge McClure Tuesday morning charged with using exceedingly injurious and lurid language during a quarrel with some neighbors several days ago. The judge imposed a fine of \$20, which Henry promptly paid and went on his way rejoicing.

Married by Rev. J. M. Fry, Wednesday, April 25, 1906, at the home of the bride, near Capers Chapel, Mr. J. R. Moore and Miss Lena Hardin, daughter of the late J. N. Hardin. They left immediately for Lincoln.

Rev. W. A. Hafner, of the groom's party, stopped over with his brother, Secretary on his return from presbytery and left for his home this morning.

Mrs. Hafner and the baby came down with him Monday and were guests of Dr. and Mrs. S. G. Miller. The next meeting of the Bethel presbytery will be at Clover. Following are the commissioners to the general assembly which is to meet in Greenville May 15th: Rev. W. M. McPherson, D. D., Columbia and Rev. J. H. Thornwell, D. D., of Fort Mill; Elders T. J. Robbins and J. W. Bankhead. Alternates: Rev. Chalmers Fraser of Lancaster, and Rev. A. H. Atkins of Lowryville; Elders W. L. McCrorey and J. A. Boyd.

Coroner Leckie was called to Catawba Falls Wednesday to view the remains of one Davis, colored, who died rather suddenly the day before. The coroner decided that death resulted from natural causes, and the body was at once shipped to Santuc for burial.

Little Miss Laura McLeroy of Yorkville, who has been staying with her aunt, Mrs. R. H. Bigham, and attended the school at Pleasant Grove church, spent Wednesday night with her uncle, Robert McLeroy, and left for her home yesterday.

Presbytery convened with the Blackstock Presbyterian church Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. At the request of the retiring moderator, Mr. W. D. Knox, Rev. Jas. H. Thornwell, D. D. of Fort Mill, preached the opening sermon. The presbytery was one of the best attended in the history of the organization, and the enthusiasm and interest were in keeping with the attendance.

The discussion was of the usual character, and the business transacted of the usual kind. Rev. S. C. Byrd, Winnsboro, presided over the body with tact and skill. Rev. S. J. Cardledge preached an instructive sermon Wednesday morning, and in the evening the audience listened to an edifying discourse from Rev. E. E. Gillespie of Yorkville.

GASTON.

Gastonia Gazette, April 27: During the storm yesterday afternoon, lightning struck the chimney of one of the Lory cottages between the park and the mill which was occupied by Mr. Daniel Lowe, causing the death of Mrs. Lowe, who was in the closet by the chimney. The Lowe family had just moved into the house yesterday morning from Bessemer City. The bolt did not cause any damage to the machinery, but it was evidently her husband's second wife. She leaves a large family of children. This sudden and extremely sad death is one to elicit very general sympathy.

Wednesday night at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Elmore near the Avon mill, Miss Annie Belle Elmore became the bride of Mr. Claude Withers, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Withers of Charlotte. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. W. Callahan in the midst of a large circle of friends. The happy young couple will make their home for the present at the home of the groom.

The discovery was made Tuesday evening that Hattie McLean, a young colored woman who lives on Marietta street near Happy Hill, had the smallpox. The woman had just returned from Charlotte. She was immediately placed in quarantine and Wednesday night they were moved to the pest house. Nothing serious is expected.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Chambers arrived Saturday night to spend a few weeks in Gastonia. Mr. Chambers is a machinist traveling for the J. M. Case Mill Manufacturing company of Louisville, and will install a new roller mill for Messrs. B. H. Parker & Co. as soon as the machinery arrives. The Louisville company has shipped the Gastonia firm a full fifty-barrel mill, consisting of eight stands, four sifters and necessary appurtenances. The shipment is now due and expected every day. Mr. Chambers says he will, with proper help have the mill running in two weeks after the machinery arrives.

Mr. Robert F. Coble, formerly superintendent of the Odell mills at Concord, was appointed superintendent of the Southern cotton mill at Bessemer City to succeed Mr. C. A. Davis who becomes superintendent of the Vermont mills. Mr. Coble is a practical mill man with out any school advantages whatever. He was forced to work in the mill when a boy and later became superintendent of the large Odell plant in which he formerly worked as a doffer boy. Several years ago Mr. Coble was forced to resign his position on account of his health. He is a man who believes in doing things and we wish for him success and happiness in his work.

Wednesday evening about eight o'clock while Robert Hansel, a young man who works in the Gastonia mills, was coming up a street in company with several other boys, he was seized by S. W. Smathers, one of the barbers in the Palace barber shop, who struck him about the head. Smathers disappeared immediately thereafter and has not been seen since. Hansel was taken to Adams drug store, where Dr. R. M. Reid dressed his wounds. It seems that the trouble originated in a difficulty between Hansel and Smathers' boy which caused them to be brought before Esquire T. H. White, who fined both. This did not please Smathers, and he proceeded to get even when he met Hansel on the street.

Monday, May 1, 1906, the boys at one of the Gastonia mills from ducking a stranger in the reservoir. There was there a certain distance endeavoring to entice the help away.

It is easy to imagine that if you have the wind the Lord will find the wings.

HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the First Settlement to the Close of the Revolution.

By REV. ROBERT LATHAN, D. D.

From the Yorkville Enquirer of 1875.

INSTALLMENT XXXV.

Early in 1735, Robert Johnson died. The last law to which he assented, is dated April 28, 1735. He was succeeded by Thomas Broughton. Robert Johnson was governor of South Carolina in 1719, when the government of the state passed out of the hands of the proprietors and became a royal province. In 1730, he succeeded Arthur Middleton as the third royal governor. Robert Johnson was more than popular—he was universally beloved. To perpetuate his memory, a monument was erected at the public expense.

From the inscription on this monument we learn the following facts. He died on the 3rd of May, 1735, aged fifty-three years. He was the first captain, general, governor and commander-in-chief, and vice-admiral of the province of South Carolina after the purchase of it by the King of England. The marble upon which these facts are recorded, was given by him from the same source, by the general assembly, as a mark of peculiar esteem and gratitude.

He was buried near St. Philip's church, of which he was a member. His successor, Thomas Broughton, had long been connected with the colony. In 1710, we find him contending, as one of the deputies of the proprietors, with Robert Gibbs for the office of governor. Again, we find him speaking of the lower house of the assembly, under Nicholas and Middleton; and in 1735, governor of South Carolina.

Thomas Broughton is justly described as a "plain honest man, but little distinguished, either for his knowledge or valor." He continued in office until 1737.

At this time that portion of the state, south of a line drawn east and west across the state, as high up as King's Tree, was partially settled. In some sections of this territory, only a few settlers were to be seen. In other sections, there were only a few traders. In 1704, a trader by the name of Henry Sterling, established a kind of trading post on Lyon creek, in the present county of Orangeburg.

During the administration of Broughton, as previously, multitudes continued to pour into the country from Germany, Ireland, Scotland and England. All of them were Protestants and most of them poor. One of the reasons that they were attracted to the colony, was that it was a free country, and that South Carolina traders were at liberty to trade where they saw fit. The Carolinians agreed on their part not to engage in the sale of rum or any strong liquors to the white settlers of Georgia.

It now became evident that the Georgia colony must prove a failure if the plan of government adopted by the trustees was not abandoned. The location was unhealthy, especially to Europeans. So many restrictions were made by the laws that the people became discouraged, and many of them crossed over the Savannah river and settled in South Carolina. By law, the Georgians were forbidden to own slaves. The South Carolinians were not.

A petition was addressed to the trustees praying that this provision might be abrogated, and the citizens be allowed to purchase slaves. The Scotch Highlanders who had settled at New Inverness protested against the introduction of slavery into the colony. Their protest was founded upon conscientious scruples—mainly; but they regarded the introduction of slavery as dangerous to their settlement, since it would expose them to constant attacks of the Spaniards.

The relations existing between the courts of Europe to the time of the Revolution of 1776 materially affected the American colonies. On the 19th of Oct., 1759, war was proclaimed by the British parliament against Spain. Previous to this, however, the two nations had been at variance, and more than once on the verge of open hostilities. It was the practice of the European nations that had planted colonies in America to make these colonies a kind of battleground. Whenever any difficulty occurred between the courts of Europe, each at once set about to destroy the other's colonies. Not only so, but France, England and Spain each claiming the sole right to all of North America, made it a point to do all it could to get full possession of the country, and to prevent either of the other two from establishing colonies in the country. The contest in the north was between the English and the French; in the south it was mainly between England and Spain. Previous to the declarations of war, Spain had been making preparations for it by sending reinforcements to St. Augustine. Treaty after treaty had been made respecting the possessions of the two nations in America, and boundary lines had been pointed out; but neither respected the treaties or feared to cross the boundary line. English vessels claimed the right to cut log wood on some of the West Indies Isles and to navigate the Gulf of Mexico. The right was practically admitted by Spain for some time; but about the time of which we are speaking, every vessel that was found in these waters was captured. The merchants began to complain and the matter was referred to Sir Robert Walpole, the English minister. Walpole was beguiled with fair promises but the practice continued.

In 1737, Thomas Broughton was succeeded by William Bull. Samuel Horsley had been appointed as a successor to Broughton, but he died before he left England. So soon as Bull assumed the duties of his office, he immediately informed the British government of the true state of things. Since from circumstances and situation, the same fate awaited both South Carolina and Georgia, he also opened a correspondence with the trustees of Georgia. The trustees at once made application to the king for assistance. In view of the threatened invasion of their colony, a regiment of British soldiers was raised, and James Oglethorpe made military governor of the two colonies of South Carolina and Georgia with the rank of major general. Two ships—the Hector and Blandford—were ordered to convey Oglethorpe and his regiment to America. Forty individuals accompanied the expedition, who might be ready to take the places of those who might sicken or be killed in the expedition. So soon as Oglethorpe landed, he commenced the work of fortifying posts on the coast of Georgia and some of the most important islands.

In order to be successful, it was necessary that the friendship of the neighboring Indians be secured. The Creek nation was warmly attached to Oglethorpe, but during his absence in England the Spaniards had been tampering with them. Some of their prominent leaders had been invited to visit

the governor of St. Augustine. That they might be induced to accept the invitations large presents were promised them. On arriving at St. Augustine, the chief told Oglethorpe that he was sick on board of a vessel then lying in the harbor, and was very desirous to see them. The wily Indians discovered the plot and would neither go on board the vessel nor accept the proffered gifts. This was a trick of the Spaniards to cut off the Creek chiefs, that they might the more easily in some way or other overcome the whole nation. On returning home, these chiefs found an invitation awaiting them to meet Oglethorpe at his headquarters. This invitation was accepted, and a thousand warriors were at once promised Oglethorpe whenever he would call for them.

The British soldiers soon became disheartened. The difficulties with which they were called to contend were much greater than those to which they had been accustomed. Two of the companies belonging to the regiment, had been stationed at Gibraltar. Some of the men could speak Spanish, and one of them was a Catholic and at heart favorable to the government at St. Augustine. These companies were stationed on Cumberland Island within speaking distance of the Spanish outpost. This Catholic soldier was corrupted and induced to engage in a secret plot to Oglethorpe and then escape to St. Augustine. The plot was a bold one and as fearfully attempted to be executed. A band of armed soldiers came to the general and made a most unreasonable demand. This he peremptorily refused. With a shout the whole band rushed upon him, one shooting him from a distance of only a few feet. Fortunately Oglethorpe sustained no further injury than the singeing of his clothes. Another soldier aimed at him, but his musket falling to the ground, he drew his sword and was about to plunge it into him, when an officer came to the assistance of Oglethorpe and killed the mutineer at once. The others of the band attempted to escape but were captured and put in chains.

TO BE CONTINUED.

SOME CHINESE JOKES.

Having Fun With the Barber, Portrait Painter and Doctor.

If there is any truth in what expert jesters tell us, the world's stock of good, original jokes is ludicrously small—a dozen or two at the very outside. An early investigator into this momentous question, a certain Hierocles, who lived some 1,500 years ago, put the number in his day at exactly twenty-one. The researches of Hierocles probably did not extend far eastward as China, so there is no inappropriateness in asking now whether in literature of the Celestial Empire are entitled to the honor of originality or not. Here are three specimens: A careless barber, trimming a customer's ears—Chinese barbers pay particular attention to this part of the human anatomy—put his patient to great pain and uneasiness. "Ah, you doing my hair left sitting there," he said. "No, sir; I've not quite finished the right ear yet." "Ah, I fancied you were trying to put around." A portrait painter without clients was advised by a friend to paint a likeness of himself and wife and hang it in some conspicuous place, so that when he caught up and had a judge of his skill. He did so, and his father-in-law the next time he called immediately saw the picture. "Fray," asked the visitor, "what woman have you represented there?" "Why, sir, do you not recognize your own daughter?" "My daughter!" was the indignant answer. "If you intend that to represent my daughter, how dare you paint her sitting there, intimately with a man whom I have never seen before, and who must be an entire stranger to her?" The painter's feelings need not be described. The gibes at doctors are innumerable. The following is a typical example: One of the judges in the nether regions despatched an imp to this world so that he could catch up and have a good doctor. "When the imp was instructed, 'you come to the house of a doctor before which you desecry no complaining ghosts you will know you have found a man of the kind wanted.' The messenger set out, but in front of every doctor's door he came to there was an immense throng of angry spirits proclaiming the wrongs they had suffered when in the flesh at the hands of the medicine man. Finally, however, he reached a house where there was but one solitary ghost flitting backward and forward. "This is my man," he said to himself; "he must surely be a clever fellow." When the imp came to make inquiries, however, he learned that the practitioner had barely been in practice for a day!

ERRATIC ENGINES.

Locomotives That Act as Though They Were Bewitched.

You never see a ship launched on a Friday, and similarly a new locomotive hardly ever makes a trial trip on that day or on the 13th of the month. Even though the superintendent may fear at the superstition, yet he knows too well to set it at naught, for just as sailors consider that some ships are unlucky so do train hands credit certain locomotives with a sort of demoniac possession.

It is certainly very strange the differences that may be observed between two locomotives built from the same plans, at the same time, of similar material. One goes on her way quietly and smoothly, never breaks down, costs little or nothing for repairs. The other causes trouble from the very first, runs off the line, kills the drivers, gets into accidents of all kinds and generally acts as though possessed by some evil spirit.

There was a famous instance some years ago on the South Florida railway. A locomotive killed so many people that she got the name of "the hearse," and no fewer than three engine drivers actually left the employ of the company rather than continue driving her. The odd thing was that she never seemed to injure herself. Eventually the owners were forced to break her up, though she was by no means worn out.

Of actual ghosts in trains or railway engines one very seldom hears.—New York Herald.

There's nothing cunning about the toothache, even if it is acute pain. Morals to many mean only a chance to meddle in other people's affairs. From the viewpoint of the hat dealer two heads are always better than one. It is universally conceded that if a man has money to burn it's because he was too wise to burn it.

Blood-Will Tell.

The American Underwriter for January says: "As any life insurance man could have safely predicted, the annual statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company for 1905 has no cause to look back at 1905 as 'that terrible year,' that trying year, or 'that year to be forgotten as soon as possible,' as some companies are said to regard it. The work of the Armstrong committee, and the hysterical hue and cry against life insurance raised by the sensational daily newspapers in no way affected the Mutual Benefit—insurance in the way of calling attention to its life-long reputation for square and honorable policies and dealings with its policyholders. Instead of writing less business during the year of so much turmoil in the life insurance business, the Mutual Benefit not only held its own, but even made a decided gain over 1904 by writing 29,138 new policies, insuring \$61,363,148, as compared with 26,901 policies, insuring \$54,801,769, placed in force during the year 1904. This book is a gain of more than \$5,500,000 last year and establishing new record figures."

Blood will tell—even in 1904. Blood will tell even in the case of life insurance corporations—and the Mutual Benefit is universally recognized in the life insurance business as a thoroughbred.

SAM M. GRIST, Special Agent.

Professional Cards.

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"Woman" and "Lady." A judge at Derby, Conn., has just ruled that the term "woman" as applied to a woman, is as honorable as "lady." In court a female witness was referred to by the other side as "this woman," whereat the person to whom the phrase was applied objected strenuously. Was she justified in doing so? The judge did not think so, but there was something in her indignation itself which seems to indicate that she detected a tone of disparagement in the lawyer's utterance; in which case, of course, her wrath was quite natural.

It all depends. When employed with the intention of respect, "woman" is more honorable than "lady," just as Lincoln's "He looks like a gentleman" would have been. Whether in the abstract, the term "woman" is nobler than "lady" can be determined by very simple test. Take the quotations, "A perfect woman, nobly planned," and "Earth's noblest thing, a woman perfected." Change the word "woman" in each case to "lady"—and see what it is possible for the sweet old word to be used contemptuously, as this Derby lawyer probably employed. When an odious male person, filled with a sense of his own grandeur, begins to speak to a person of the opposite sex, "Now, my good woman," she is perfectly justified in taking offense. It is not the term "woman" that offends her, but the flavor of condescension in the remark.

When a gentleman takes a gentleman to use the word "woman" and make it express the honor that belongs to it. Men who are not gentlemen had better stick to the term "lady."—New York Mail.

What Is Bromonia?

Bromonia?

Read the following carefully: If you have consumption or some of the contagious forms of blood poisoning, we cannot cure you. We don't pretend to cure you. You need the individual treatment of some skilled specialist; but if you are run down in general health, if you have dyspepsia, are subject to fainting spells, a victim to insomnia, biliousness, kidney or liver trouble, catch cold easily, if your system is in that condition that you may become an easy prey to the disease germs of pneumonia, influenza and the various epidemics, if you are bothered with constant headache, loss of memory, general impaired vitality, we can help you, and if you follow our directions, render you immune against sickness. Most skin disease can be cured by the use of "Bromonia."

"Bromonia" is to the human system what the scrubbing brush and soap are to the dirty washboard. It aids Nature to resume normal action. It increases the strength, the fighting ability of the phagocytes of the blood; it promotes the healthy flow of the salivary and gastric secretions, if your stomach is in good condition you are well. The Chinese are a wise people. They accost each other with, "How is your stomach?"

We don't ask you to invest a cent until you have tried "Bromonia" at our expense. A single bottle of ten times work is sent. Cut out the Coupon at the bottom of this column. Write name and address plainly. Be careful to address BROMONIA CO., NEW YORK.

FREE BROMONIA COUPON.

I hereby declare that I have never used a free bottle of "Bromonia." Kindly send me one without any cost to me whatever. Name _____ City _____ State _____ My Nearest Dealer is at _____

Special sale now being held at Star Drug Store, Exclusive Wholesale Agent for Yorkville and vicinity. Dealers elsewhere desiring agency apply to Murray Drug Co., Columbia, S. C.

YORKVILLE BUGGY CO.

For a LONG TIME

We have not said much about Buggies, because we were selling all we could make without advertising them. We have now caught up and have about 100 of the best Buggies ever seen in Yorkville that we will sell under our regular guarantee, which is absolute.

We also have a good stock of Weber and Columbus Wagons, Harness, Lap Robes, Whips, Saddles, Cutaway Harness, Desiring Cultivators and everything else in our line.

We are operating a first class repair and shoeing shop. Call and see us and we will do you right. One horse for sale.

YORKVILLE BUGGY COMPANY.

O. & N-W. RY. TIME CARD. Effective 1st April, 1906.

Southbound
Stations 7 Pass. 9 Pass. 61 Mix
Chester 9.50 A.M. 7.40 P.M.
Lowrys 9.25 " 7.15 " 3.50
McConnell's 9.22 " 7.10 " 3.54
Guthries 9.22 " 7.05 " 3.44
Yorkville 9.10 " 6.50 " 3.30
Yorkville 9.10 " 6.48 " 3.28
Clover 9.12 " 6.29 " 3.16
Bowlin 8.45 " 6.21 " 2.90
Gastonia 8.50 " 6.30 " 1.90

Northbound
Stations 8 Pass. 10 Pass. 60 Mix
Chester 4.50 A.M. 4.50 A.M.
Lowrys 4.45 " 4.45 " 4.57
McConnell's 4.54 " 4.23 " 5.17
Guthries 4.59 " 4.33 " 5.27
Yorkville 5.10 " 4.48 " 5.40
Flober 5.22 " 4.00 " 6.30
Clover 5.31 " 3.11 " 6.50
Gastonia 5.50 " 10.35 " 7.50

ALL THROUGH THE YEAR

Best Recipes of Local Housekeepers. COLLATED IN HANDSOME BOOK, "ALL THROUGH THE YEAR" Cook Book consists of 136 pages of recipes, grouped in convenient and comprehensive form, and makes a work that will be of service in every household. Bound in strong paper cover.

The price of the book is 60 Cents. When ordered by mail, 8 Cents extra. It may be had from the following places in Yorkville: Strauss-Smith Co. See Miss Glenn or Miss Wallace. Yorkville Banking & Mercantile company. See Miss Cody. York Drug Store. I. W. Johnson. Loan and Savings Bank. Orders also filled by Mrs. G. H. O'Leary, or Mrs. S. M. McNeil, Yorkville, S. C.

PHOTOGRAPHY

For first-class Lasting Photographs come to my studio on West Liberty street. J. R. SCHORB.

TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of W. T. McKNIGHT, deceased, are hereby notified of their obligation to make settlement with me at once. Persons having claims against said estate need not present them for authentication, within the time prescribed by law. S. W. McKNIGHT Administrator. April 24, 1906.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

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YORKVILLE MONUMENT WORKS.

YORKVILLE MONUMENT WORKS.



OUR plant is now in full operation, and we are prepared to make estimates and fill orders for Tombstones, Monuments and Ornamental Stone work of all kinds.

Our facilities are such as easily enable us to meet the competition of whatever kind, from whatever source in our line.

See us near the Southern depot. W. BROWN WYLIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SCHEDULES.

Schedule Effective April 29, 1906.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

No. 135, Daily—Rock Hill, S. C., to Marion, N. C.—First Class.
Lv. Rock Hill 6.00 a.m.
Lv. Tirasah 6.19 a.m.
Lv. Yorkville 6.39 a.m.
Lv. Hickory Grove 6.59 a.m.
Lv. Hickory Grove 7.09 a.m.
Lv. Hickory Grove 7.15 a.m.
Lv. Blackburg 7.48 a.m.
Lv. Blackburg 8.55 a.m.
Ar. Marion 11.45 a.m.

No. 113, Daily—Kingville to Blackburg—First Class.

Lv. Kingville 11.00 a.m.
Lv. Camden 12.25 p.m.
Lv. Lancaster 2.07 p.m.
Lv. Catawba 2.50 p.m.
Lv. Sharon 3.09 p.m.
Lv. Tirasah 3.17 p.m.
Lv. Yorkville 3.29 p.m.
Lv. Hickory Grove 3.52 p.m.
Lv. Hickory Grove 3.57 p.m.
Lv. Snyrna 4.19 p.m.
Ar. Blackburg 7.50 p.m.
Ar. Marion 11.45 p.m.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

No. 114, Daily—Blackburg to Kingville—First Class.
Lv. Marion 4.30 a.m.
Lv. Blackburg 4.40 a.m.
Lv. Snyrna 5.14 a.m.
Lv. Sharon 5.16 a.m.