Scraps and Facts.

—Admiral Evans's fleet is now being entertained at Punta Arenas, the southermost port of South America, and the social activities in progress are on a more extensive scale than that far out of the way place has ever before known. The torpedo boat flotilla reached Punta Arenas on Wednesday.

—In the nine years that the United States has had possession of the Philippine Islands the receipts have totalled $115,646,945. The net revenues in in 1907 were $2,936 869 in excess of the expenditures. There are nearly $6,000,000 in the Philippine treasury today, available for purely administrative purposes. Last year there were one hundred and eighty-three Filipino youths in this country studying in colleges and universities. Only two were sent home on account of misconduct, and of the one hundred and eighty-one who stayed a large majority took courses in law or pedagogy.

—Dallas, Texas, February 3: The Rev. Angus Johnston, only a few months less than 100 years old, has died at Avalon. Born in Robertson county, N. C., in June, 1808, he was licensed to preach on April 10, 1836, by the presbytery of Harmony, in South Carolina, thus having served continuously in the ministry seventy-two years. It is said that no other known living minister in the United States has served that long. Doctor Johnston during the last few years frequently expressed the hope that he would live to be 100 years old, that he might fulfill a desire he cherished to preach one sermon each in Dallas and Fort Worth on his centenary birthday. He preached his last sermon in the little church at Avalon during the present month.

—In a speech in the house last Tuesday, Mr. John Sharp Williams served notice that the Democratic party is going to insist upon legislation to accomplish the following objects: The publication of the names and postoffices of all persons contributing to campaign funds; five days' notice to the opposite party before a writ of injunction involving property rights can be sued out; the right of any one charged with a contempt of court committed outside the view of the court, to be tried before a neutral judge; the election of United States senators by the people; the enforcement of collections under the income tax laws; investigation of the so-called white paper trust; restraint of over-capitalization of combinations; amendment of the interstate commerce act so as to further do away with destructive methods of crushing competition.

—Washington, February 4: The house committee on appropriations today reported favorably the pension bill for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1909. The bill as reported abolishes the pension agencies located at Augusta, Me.; Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Columbus, O.; Concord, N. H.; Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, New Yory city, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, San Francisco and Topeka and consolidates them in one central distributing agency at Washington. The bill as reported carries a total pension appropriation of $150,869,000, which is $174,000 less than the aggregate estimates—the exact sum saveable by the consolidation of the agencies. There was paid to 967,371 pensioners in the last fiscal year the total sum of $138,030,894, and the total of pensions that has been paid for all wars and for the regular establishment since the foundation of the republic is $3,598,015,732. "There is now living," says the report, "no soldier or soldier's widow of the Revolutionary war and there is no pension soldier living of the war of 1812, but at the end of the last fiscal year there were on the roll 558 widows of soldiers of that war."

—There has been no more violence in Portugal since the assassination of the king and crown prince last Saturday. The surviving prince took the oath soon after the assassination and assumed the title of King Manuel II. Monday he appeared before parliament and in a voice shaking with emotion, said: "I am yet without experience, either in science or politics. I place myself entirely in your hands, needing and believing in your patriotism and wisdom." Wholesale arrests have been made throughout Lisbon during the past few days. Much of the disorder through which the country has passed is generally conceded to have been due to opposition to the policies of Premier Franco, recently made dictator by the late king. Franco placed an embargo on the liberty of the press and proceeded to govern by personal decree, putting men in prison and punishing them as he would without let or hindrance. Upon the assassination of the king blame fell principally upon him, and on Monday he renounced his power and, it has been reported, fled the country. Admiral De Amarel has succeeded to the premiership and has since been trying to organize a cabinet that will be composed of the various wings of the monarchial factions. He has agreed to raise the embargo that had been put on the press and to grant amnesty to all purely political prisoners. Confidence has not yet been restored however, and the danger of serious trouble has not passed. If any headway has been made in the unraveling of the plot that culminated in the assassination, the fact has not been made known. The funeral of the king and crown prince is to be held tomorrow. Premier De Amarel says that if there was ever any danger of a revolution that danger has passed away as the result of the terrible crime that was committed. He will call the national elections to be held in April and the understanding is that the government is to be unusually liberal in its character.

—Congressmen from every section of the union, says a Washington dispatch, are receiving letters from constituents urging that the motto, "In God We Trust," be restored to the coinage of the government. Representative Morris Sheppard of Texas made a very eloquent speech advocating its restoration a few days ago, and there seems just now to be a large majority in favor of such action. It is interesting to note in this connection that while hundreds of letters deluge the representatives about restoring the motto to the coin of the realm, none pay even a passing tribute to the man who originated the idea of putting the motto on the money, or even mention his name. And yet the distinction of having originated this idea, which carries on the face of its most common carrier the faith of a nation, is in itself enough to warrant letting the readers of your paper know a little about the author. And that man was James Pollock, ex-governor of Pennsylvania. In 1861, President Lincoln appointed ex-Governor Pollock, director of the United States mint. Hon. Salmon P. Chase, afterwards chief justice, was then secretary of the treasury. The bill framed by Mr. Pollock and providing for the motto, "In God We Trust," passed both the house and the senate by a unanimous vote. Pollock was a distinguished man of his day. As a congressman from Pennsylvania he was a friend of S. F. B. Morse and took the lead in getting through congress the bill appropriating the money to build the experimental telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington. In 1848, in the halls of congress, he prophesied the building of a trans-continental railway, and later put through that body the bill that built the Union Pacific. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and was consulted by him when the martyred president formed his cabinet. An interesting incident in his life was that he was the only person present at the historical first meeting of Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglass, after the latter's defeat. Mr. Pollock was prominent in and largely identified with educational and religious work.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

Entered at the Postoffice in Yorkville as Mail Matter of the Second Class.

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1908.

It has been given out that Senator Tillman is to write a book on the race question.

Senator Laney of Chesterfield, has been trying to get the senate to agree to submit the lien law to a primary election.

Congressman Jos. T. Johnston has introduced a bill providing that the Federal government pay for all property taken from Confederate soldiers and citizens by Federal troops after the surrender, in violation with the agreement between Generals Lee and Grant. Congressman Johnston has been the means of having many horses paid for by the government and if his present bill becomes a law it will mean compensation for a great deal of other property that was wrongfully confiscated by the Federal authorities.

NOTHING BUT GAMBLING.

Mr. Bryan Takes a Fall Out of the Speculative Exchanges.

Unjust taxation, the manner in which some private monopolies are conducted and gambling in stocks and farm products were declared to be nothing more than a form of larceny by William J. Bryan in an address before the Civic Forum, of New York last Tuesday night. The stock and produce markets came in for most bitter denunciation. He said the New York stock exchange has graduated more embezzlers than Fagan's school did thieves, that measured by the number of suicides Monte Carlo is an innocent pleasure resort as compared with the New York institution and that the men who once had charge of the Louisiana lottery never did a tithe of the harm that the grain gamblers and the stock gamblers of New York do every day.

"When a group of men gamble at a wheel of fortune or at a game of cards," said Mr. Bryan, "the injury done is confined to them and to those immediately dependent upon them, but those who gamble in the grain pit or on the floor of the stock exchange deal in commodities or securities in which eighty millions of people are directly or indirectly interested. Farm products are juggled up or juggled down, stocks are boosted by the bulls or depressed by the bears, and the whole country feels the effect. The natural laws of supply and demand ought to regulate prices, but these laws are entirely suspended when a few men can by their bets add millions of dollars to the market value of one product or take millions of dollars from the value of another product. After a crusade which convulsed a state and at least impressed the thought of the nation, we got rid of the Louisiana lottery and then we congratulated ourselves upon our virtue. The men in charge of the lottery never did a tithe of the harm that the grain gamblers and the stock gamblers of New York do every day, nor did they ever exercise anything like the corrupting influences over politics. It has been asserted without denial that 99 per cent of the New York purchases and sales of stock and of produce are merely bets upon the market value, with no intention on the the part of the vender to deliver, or on the part of the purchaser to receive.

"This is not business; it is not commerce; it is not speculation; it is common, vulgar gambling, and when to the ordinary chances that the gambler takes are added the extraordinary chances due to the secret manipulation of the market by those who are on the inside, the stock market becomes worse than an honestly conducted gambling resort. If a man takes a chance upon a wheel of fortune, he knows just what his chance is, and he knows that the owner of the wheel has a percentage of chances in his favor, but when a stranger gambles upon the stock or grain market he is at the mercy of those who, by obtaining control of the visible supply, can destroy every natural law or business rule which the outsider knows. While the laws of each state and the laws of the nation should prevent, as far as laws can, the use of these commercial activities for gambling purposes, there must be back of the law an educated public opinion and I beg the spiritual advisers of our great cities to consider whether they cannot advance religion as well as morality by pointing out that the commandment "Thou shalt not steal" is openly and notoriously violated in the stock market and in the grain pit by those who profess to believe in the Bible and to have respect for its teachings."

DISCUSSING THE LIEN LAW.

Senator Otts of Cherokee Says Repeal Would be Wrong.

Again the consideration of the bill to repeal the lien law was postponed in the senate last night. After a very few remarks by Senator Laney and some very extended remarks by Senator Otts, a motion to continue the debate until today at noon was carried.

Senator Crouch, who is leading the fight in the senate in favor of repeal, will not consent to further delay and has hopes of securing a vote on the bill today.

It is very doubtful if the very generous supply of "talk" on this measure will result in changing a single vote, but more than half of the members of the senate propose to be heard on the bill before a vote is taken. The farmers in some counties want the law repealed; in others they are opposed to repeal and the senators want the "dear folks back home" to read it in the newspapers that they "stood up for the rights of their constituents—and "talked up for" them as well.

Senator Otts declared that the title of the bill to repeal the lien law should be changed to read "A bill to destroy credit and drive labor from the state." He thought that the passage of this bill would result in accomplishing those two things. There is demand for labor in the southwest, in Oklahoma, in the Mississippi valley and elsewhere and he warned the senate that following the repeal of the lien law there would be a general exodus of farm laborers from South Carolina, and, he declared, there will be few laborers to come here to fill their places.

Mr. Otts said he did not believe that immigrant labor can be secured to fill the places on the farms which the negro has been filling—they can not afford to come here and work for the small wages that are paid on the farms in this state, and it will be years before such wages are paid on the farms here as to induce them to come to this state.

He argued that whenever the general assembly deprives any set of men of their basis of credit—whether that set of men be poor or rich—they do those people a grave wrong. There is no popular demand for the repeal of the lien law—here and there a few prominent farmers, in this county or that, have met, organized and passed resolutions favoring repeal of the law, but there is a great throng of poor, honest white farmers who have not yet been heard from. He made the prediction that if the lien law is repealed there will be many men now in office left at home because of the stand they took in favor of repeal.

There is no class of people in the state, he declared, who have asked for more or who have received more at the hands of the general assembly than the farmers, and they have no right to come to the legislature and ask for the passage of a law which will mean the enslavement of another class—the poor farmers who are forced to get credit each year in order to make their crops.

Senator Otts said that no class of people in the south have prospered so much in the past decade as the farmers. In 1890 the average yield of cotton per acre in this state was one-third of a bale; in 1900 the average had increased to one-half a bale per acre. The price of farm lands has increased in every county in the state—and all of this under the operation of the lien law.

Why repeal this law? Why change conditions in this state under which prosperity has come to every class?

Senator Otts said that a crop mortgage is far worse than the lien law. Under the former a man can mortgage his crop not only for supplies actually needed, but he can secure luxuries and even include in it past indebtedness, while under the lien only supplies necessary in the production of the crop can be secured. If the lien law is repealed, he said, he proposed to vote and work for the repeal of the crop mortgage law.

A number of amendments were proposed to the bill and upon motion of Senator Smith debate was postponed until today at noon.

There are three or four senators yet to be heard on the bill and it will probably not be voted on before the night session.—The State, Thursday.

STORY OF AN EYE WITNESS.

Graphic Recital of the Assassination In Lisbon.

A graphic recital of the assassination of the king and the crown prince, says a Lisbon cable, has been obtained from an eyewitness. He says the royal carriage was a little in advance of the other vehicles. While passing between the ministry of finance and ministry of public works a man rushed out from the crowd on the sidewalk, jumped to the step of the carriage, and placing a revolver close to the king, emptied its contents into the king's neck and back.

King Carlos quivered, as the bullets penetrated his body, clutched his throat spasmodically with his right hand, attempted to rise and then overcome, fell back on the seat trembling and shaking.

Frightful commotion ensued. From far and near detonations were heard, and there was a sound as of the firings of many guns. Mad revolts seemed broken out in the city and there was fighting in many places.

In the dreadful moment of panic and confusion, the spectators who kept their heads, saw Queen Amelie standing up in the carriage and the assassin still clinging to the carriage as it clattered toward the open gate. The queen sought to shield the body of her husband, while with a boquet of flowers she rained frantic blows on the assassin, trying vainly to force him from the carriage.

The roses broke from her hand and fell, leaving a trail of crimson color behind the carriage.

At the first shot both the Crown Prince Louis and his brother Manuel arose, pulled their revolvers and fired repeatedly at the assassins who seemed to be swarming around the vehicle. The police rushed toward the vehicle, engaging the assassins in a fearful struggle.

Suddenly a man advanced toward the royal carriage in which the standing form of the Crown Prince made an easy mark, and drawing a carbine from under his long cloak, deliberately fired twice then turned and ran to the shelter of the arcade, surrounding the minister building where he wheeled and fired at Queen Amelie and Prince Manuel.

The queen's life was undoubtedly saved by the action of the soldier who grappled the murderer until an aide-de-camp to the king thrust a sword through his body.

END OF JUDGE HARGIS.

Notorious Kentucky Fuedist Killed by Drunken Son.

Former County Judge James Hargis, for many years member of the state Democratic executive committee, accused of complicity in many killings and a prominent figure in the feuds which have disrupted Breathitt county for several years was shot and instantly killed in his general store at Jackson about 3.30 p. m. yesterday, by his son, Beach Hargis. The son fired five shots in rapid succession at his father, who fell dead while his clerks were waiting on customers. The exact cause of the murder has not been learned, but it is supposed to have been the result of differences which have existed between father and son for some time. The two men were reported to have had a severe quarrel several nights ago, when the father, it is alleged, was compelled to resort to violence to restrain his son.

Young Hargis, it is said, had been drinking heavily of late. He came into the store this afternoon and was apparently under the influence of liquor. Judge Hargis, it is said, spoke to his son about drinking and a quarrel resulted.

Father and son, stepped behind a counter, when the son, after a few minutes conversation, drew a revolver and fired five shots. Four took effect, Judge Hargis falling dead. The young lady stenographer and the customers in the store fled in fright.

Young Hargis was arrested and placed in jail. He was raving like a maniac and the officers were compelled to drag him to jail.

Judge Hargis has been for years a prominent figure in Kentucky in political and criminal circles. He has figured in the courts in the mountains for years on account of the murders of Dr. Cox, Attorney Marcum and "Jim" Cockrill. Judge Hargis was the political leader of the Democrats of the Tenth district and was regarded as the "boss" of Breathitt county.

Some weeks ago, Judge Hargis purchased for himself a $1,500 casket, and yesterday afternoon his widow telegraphed the undertaker as follows:

"Express today casket selected by James Hargis, as he is dead.

"Mrs. Judge Hargis."

Bigger Than the Law.—There is not much enthusiasm over the contemplated prosecutions, as the people have come to accept calmly the conviction that it is impossible to convict an influential man in South Carolina. Take one case, for instance, and see what the attorney general is up against. One of the men, a former member of the state dispensary board, against whom an indictment has been brought for conspiracy to defraud the state, has been a member of the house of representatives, a member of the governor's staff; his uncle has been lieutenant governor and state treasurer, and his first cousin is now solicitor of the very circuit in which the case must be tried. Col. John Bell Towill was a young man of means before he went on the state board, and his family influence in Lexington county has always been next to irresistible. He is even now foreman of the grand jury of that county. Does anyone for a moment conclude that Col. Towill will not exert every honorable means to clear the good name of himself and his family? Will it take any money to prosecute this case? And this is just a sample.—J. H. Hoyt in the News and Courier.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Thomson Co.—Announces a six day bargain sale, which begins Monday and ends on Saturday next.

Royal Baking Powder Co.—Says that England protects her people against alum baking powders. Say Royal plainly. See page four.

Va.-Car. Chemical Co.—Calls attention to the benefits to be derived by the use of its fertilizers. See page four.

Royster Guano Co.—Tells about the Royster fertilizers, what it is and what it will do. See page four.

Wylie Sanders, Filbert No. 1.—Wants the owner of four stray sheep at call for them.

J. L. Williams & Co.—Are offering special bargains in embroideries at less than half price.

M. W. White—Insists that investments in home real estate are safest and best.

Bank of Clover—Offers you its services as a repository for your spare cash. It is safe and always at your command.

T. W. Speck—Is showing a large line of sterling silverware and cut glass at right prices. He wants you to see it.

York Drug Store—Has a nice line of valentines and also a choice line of Lowney's candies.

Walter Rose—Wants to buy fat beef cattle and will pay highest market price in cash for same.

Star Drug Store—Can fit your eyes with proper glasses. Satisfaction given or money refunded.

York Supply Co.—Seeks buyers for wagons, a mule, a horse, hay, corn, oats, flour, shingles, groceries, fertilizers, etc.

J. W. Dobson—This week received a fresh shipment of National Biscuit Co.'s goods, including Uneeda biscuit, ginger snaps, Nabisco wafers, etc.

Carroll Furniture Co.—Received a carload of furniture and a car of mattresses a day or two ago, and is ready to serve you in every way.

Luther Baber—Invites the public and his friends to call on him at his new barbershop in the Shandon hotel building.

T. E. McMackin, Supt.—Announces that Miss Mary Nance will deliver addresses at Fort Mill and Yorkville on February 14 and 15.

J. Q. Wray—Reminds you that it is to your interest to buy dry goods, etc., from him if you would save money.

Senator Laney of Chesterfield wants the repeal of the lien law referred to the qualified voters in the state.

The house of representatives was not in session yesterday, having adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative J. M. Major of Greenwood, who died of pneumonia Wednesday night.

Mr. Brice has introduced in the senate and Mr. Glasscock in the house a bill to empower and authorize the city of Rock Hill to refund its bonded indebtedness in coupon bonds and to provide for the interest on the same.

Mr. M. W. Latham of Sharon No. 1, has a chicken hen that will be nineteen years old this spring. The hen has been laying eggs every year during the last eighteen years. Mr. Latham would like to hear from anybody who knows of an older chicken or of one as old.

The general assembly has accepted an invitation to visit Charleston tomorrow, the occasion of the visit being to inspect the Citadel academy and learn something of the good work that is being done in that institution. That the legislators will have a good time goes without saying.

Senator Brice has introduced a bill to prohibit the trespassing of live stock. We have not seen this bill and do not know its provisions, but we think its object is good. There should be a law to prevent stock of one man running at large on the lands of another without the consent of the latter, and this law should apply to all kinds of domestic fowls as well.

Mr. E. D. Smith touched the key note of the troubles of the cotton growers when he referred to the common tendency to sell cotton at prices short of the minimum agreed upon. The cotton exchanges are merely sawing up and down as cautiously as possible with a view to bringing the cotton out of the hands of the farmers as cheaply as possible. They are careful, of course, to keep the fictitious market far under the actual market; but their purposes are very well served nevertheless. The buyers, of course, are not going to give any more than is actually necessary, and so long as the sellers let go under the minimum price, the minimum price will never be reached.

From the announcement in another column it will be noted that Miss Mary Nance, president of the South Carolina School Improvement association, is to be in Yorkville on February 15, and will make a talk in the court house at 11 o'clock a. m. Miss Nance is engaged in a patriotic public work that is supported almost entirely by private contributions. It is her mission to teach the importance of beautifying country schools houses and school grounds, not merely for the purpose of making them look beautiful; but also for the purpose of developing in the children settled ideas of the things that contribute to comfort, convenience, etc. Miss Nance has already accomplished much in the line of her work and the work is growing rapidly. Miss Nora Williamson of Guthriesville, has been appointed organizer for York county.

SPECULATIVE MARKET.

Following is the speculative market of yesterday as summarized in an Associated Press dispatch of last night from New York:

The cotton market was not active today but it was steadier and recovered part of yesterday's loss with the close steady at a net advance of 11 to 12 points. Sales estimated 200,000 bales.

The opening was steady at an advance of 2 to 3 points and after some little irregularity the market worked higher with active months selling 12 to 14 points over the closing figures of last night during the early session on higher cables, smaller receipts, more encouraging reports from Liverpool, covering of shorts and a steady though not aggressive demand from brokers believed to represent big outside interests. Around 11.07 for May, offerings increased early buyers took profits and with no active buying the list eased off to within a point or two of last night's finals, from which level it rallied again in the later trading on covering by local shorts, buying by spot people and a continued demand from prominent traders. The close was steady and within 2 or 3 points of the top. Liverpool cables said that Lancashire spinners were sold ahead for four months and that short time was improbable except perhaps among weavers. Southern spot markets officially reported were unchanged to 1-16 cents lower. Exports for the day were about 5,000 bales greater than port receipts.

Receipts at the ports today 38,924 bales against 42,320 last week and 27,141 last year. For the week 240,000 against 287,984 last week, and 256,718 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans 7,414 against 10,461 last year and at Houston 5,648 against 6,804 last year.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

—Messrs. J. J. Keller & Co., are still pushing their work on the Lockmore mill building quite rapidly.

—The county board of commissioners held its regular monthly meeting last Wednesday, but attended to no business of general interest out of the usual routine.

—Judge Watts keeps the jurors pretty close in the court house. He has given everybody to understand that he will not put up with any foolishness, and it is pretty generally understood that when Judge Watts says anything, he means just exactly that.

—A bill requiring the treasurer of York county to refund all taxes assessed and collected during the years 1907 and 1908 on property outside of the corporate limits of the town of Yorkville, for the support and maintenance of the Yorkville graded schools, to the proper parties, has passed the senate; but has not yet passed the house.

—Mr. Craig McCorkle, local manager of the Piedmont Telephone company reports that there was not a great deal of damage to the wires in Yorkville, because of the recent freeze. Some of his country lines went down but the town lines, as a rule stood up nicely. "But if the drizzle had lasted about half an hour longer," remarked Mr. McCorkle, "I guess it would have been all up with me." Several phones were burned out because of the electric light wires becoming entangled with telephone wires.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mrs. D. E. Finley left this morning for Washington, D. C.

Miss Alta Fewell of Rock Hill, is the guest of Miss Bessie McConnell.

Rev. W. A. Hafner of Bowling Green, was in Yorkville Wednesday on business.

Dr. Saye has been kept at home since last Friday on account of measels in his family.

Lincoln County (N. C.) News: Miss Rose T. Hunter of Yorkville, S. C., is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hunter.

Rev. A. S. Rogers of Rock Hill, has been quite ill for some time past, but is now able to be about his work again.

Mr. F. C. Black, who has been quite ill for some time, has been removed to a private infirmary in Columbia. His brother, Mr. N. S. Black, took him to Columbia a few days ago.

Rock Hill special to the News and Courier: Mr. John A. Jenkins, who for some time has been with the Roddey & Boyce company, will take the position in the National Union bank made vacant by the resignation of Mr. S. W. Dandridge, who goes to the office of the Charlotte Brick works.

Mr. J. B. Wood was excused from jury service last Monday because of the critical illness of his sister, Mrs. Caroline Thomasson, at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Beauregard Jones, near Rock Hill. Information yesterday morning was to the effect that Mrs. Thomasson was still living, but there was no hope for her recovery.

Hon. Joseph A. McCullough of Greenville, was in Yorkville Thursday, having come over on professional business. Learning that his case could not be reached this week, he left Thursday night for Greenville and expects to be back Monday. Mr. McCullough is quite a prominent candidate for the United States senate to succeed Senator Latimer.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

While the court of common pleas was able to do very little last Monday, because of delay in completing the venire, progress since then has been quite steady and satisfactory.

The next case taken up after the case of W. F. Jackson, Jr., against the Southern railway was disposed of, was that of J. R. Key, plaintiff vs. the Western Union Telegraph company. This case was commenced in October, 1904, and first came to trial in December, 1905. The complaint asked for $1,000 damages because of the alleged negligence and delay of the defendant in delivering a telegram. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $500. The defendant appealed and the lower court was reversed. The issue was taken up again at the last fall term and resulted in a mistrial. This time there was a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $50. Wilson & Wilson for plaintiff; J. H. Marion for defendant.

The next case was that of Shannon & Hope vs. Hill-Kennedy Co., and B. N. Moore, receiver. The issue was for damages because of the purchase by the Hill-Kennedy company of cotton on which Shannon & Hope had a lien. The plaintiffs asked for $150. The jury found for them in the sum of $118. Thos. F. McDow and W. W. Lewis for plaintiff and M. B. Jennings and W. B. McCaw for defendant.

The next case was that of Joe White, colored, against the Charlotte Brick Company. While working for the brick company, White was injured by a defective trip car—had his leg broken. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $237.50. Wilson & Wilson for plaintiff and H. E. DePass and Thos. F. McDow for defendant.

The next case taken up was that of Walker R. Latimer vs. the General Electric company. John R. and Geo. W. S. Hart for plaintiff; H. J. Haynesworth and W. W. Lewis for defendant. This is a suit for damages sustained by the plaintiff while working for defendant in July, 1906. Mr. Latimer was on the cross-arm of a pole at the Tavora Cotton mill, painting the joints of a transformer, when he received a terrific shock that came near ending his life. The complaint alleges that the shock was due to improper arrangement of the wires, and the plaintiff seeks compensation in the sum of $1,999.

COINS IN LETTER BOXES.

York county postmasters desire us to call attention to the practice of some patrons of rural delivery of placing loose coins in their boxes each time they desire to dispatch letters instead of supplying themselves with postage in advance of their needs. This practice imposes undue hardship on rural carriers in removing loose coins from boxes and delays them on the service of their routes. The postmasters, therefore, urgently request that patrons of rural delivery provide themselves and keep on hand a supply of stamps consistent with and in advance of their needs. It is also very desirable that rural patrons place in their mail boxes small detachable cups of wood or tin in which to place coins, when necessary, in purchasing supplies of stamps.

The foregoing paragraph was published in a recent issue of The Enquirer, as it was also by hundreds of other papers throughout the United States, and we have taken occasion, since its publication, to inquire of several rural carriers of this county as to whether it has had any effect in accomplishing the result desired.

This, from one of the carriers yesterday, is about the experience of all the others with whom me have talked:

"Yes, three people on my route have put small cups or holders in their mail boxes to contain the coins left for postage; but as a rule the patrons have paid no attention to the matter. I am inclined to think that they consider it of such small importance as not to be worth noticing. I can see how that would be, looking at it from the standpoint of the patron; but if the patron were in my shoes and had, with frozen fingers, to pick coppers and dimes out of from a dozen to two dozen boxes, all in one trip, I believe he would say something that would sound warm."

As further evidence that the matter referred to is not trivial, it is very well for the people to know that while, as stated, the paragraph above came to The Enquirer through York county postmasters, it really came to the postmasters from the postoffice department at Washington, which fact indicates that the same conditions prevail all over the United States and that the department is trying to bring about a reform that means a good deal to the carriers.

If the patrons of the rural routes continue to ignore the request as published the next thing there will probably be an order that will instruct the carriers to pay no attention to loose coins left in boxes unless the coins are in cups or holders that will make them easy to pick up.

THE SAYE INSURANCE BILL.

Following is the full text of the bill recently introduced by Representative Saye to check the sale of life insurance through false representations:

Section 1. No life insurance company doing business in this state, and no officer, director or agent thereof, shall issue or circulate, or cause or permit to be issued or circulated, any estimate, illustration, circular or statement of any sort misrepresenting the terms of any policy issued by it or the benefits or advantages promised thereby, or the dividends or shares of surplus to be received thereon, or shall use any name or title of any policy or class of policies misrepresenting the true nature thereof. Violation of this section by an agent or officer of an insurance company, shall be a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for sixty (60) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and if a company violates or participates in the violation of this section, such company shall have its certificate of authority to do business in this state suspended for a period of not exceeding six months for each offense.

Sec. 2. No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction in favor of individuals between insurants (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of the payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes. Nor shall any such company, or agent thereof, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor or representative thereof pay, allow or give or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance; nor give, sell or purchase, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividends or profits to secure thereon, or anything of value whatever, not specified in the policy. Every officer or agent of an insurance company doing business in this state, who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars ($100), nor exceeding five hundred dollars ($500), or imprisonment in the county jail of not less than thirty (30) days, nor more than ninety (90) days, or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution. It shall be the duty of the comptroller general, upon being satisfied that any such insurance company, or any agent thereof, has violated any of the provisions of this section, to revoke the certificate of authority of the company or agent so offending.

Sec. 3. From and after the date this act takes effect no life insurance company shall issue in this state, nor permit its agents, officers or employees to issue in this state, agency company stock or other stock or securities, or any special or advisory board or other contract of any kind, promising returns and profits as an inducement to insurance and on and after March 15, 1908, no life insurance company shall be authorized to do business in this state, which issues or permits its agents, officers or employees to issue in the state of South Carolina or any other state or territory, agency company stock, or other stock or securities, or any special or advisory board or other contract of any kind promising returns and profits as an inducement to insurance, and no corporation or stock company, acting as agent of a life insurance company nor any of its agents, officers or employees, shall be permitted to agree, sell, or offer to sell or give, or offer to give directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever, any share of stock, securities, bonds or agreement of any form or nature, promising returns and profits as an inducement to insurance, or an inducement to insurance, or in connection therewith: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall impair or affect in any manner any such contracts issued or made as an inducement to insurance prior to the enactment hereof, or prevent the payment of the dividends or returns therein stipulated to be paid. It shall be the duty of the comotroller general, upon being satisfied that any such insurance company, or any agent thereof, has violated any of the provisions of this section, to revoke the certificate of authority of the company or agent so offending.

Sec. 4. This act shall become effective immediately upon its approval.

Sec. 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Died of His Wounds.

Nathan Lindsay, who was wounded in the row on Mr. S. W. Inman's place on last Sunday, died last Tuesday night from the effect of his wounds.

Married In Oklahoma.

A letter from Idabel, Okla., brings news of the marriage of Miss Bessie Gladden, formerly of the McConnellsville section of this county, to Mr. James Williams of Idabel. The ceremony took place in the Presbyterian church of Idabel, on February 2, and was performed by Rev. W. T. Mathews. The bride is a daughter of Mr. A. W. Gladden.

Two Vacancies at Annapolis.

Congressman Finley has two vacancies for the naval academy at Annapolis which must be filled soon. The examination will be held in Yorkville on February 18. The applicants must be white citizens of the Fifth congressional district, between the ages of sixteen and twenty years, and those who pass the educational test must also stand a satisfactory physical examination.

Special Tax For No. 23.

School district No. 23 in Bethel township, has decided to hold a special election on the question of voting an extra levy of three mills for school purposes. The date of the election has not been fixed; but the voting will be at Oak Ridge school house. The understanding is that the voters generally will support the tax, the petition for the election having been signed almost unanimously.

Was Horse Stolen?

Fort Mill special of Tuesday to the Columbia State: A dispatch to the State from Fort Mill Tuesday said: E. P. H. Nivens has been bound over to a preliminary before Magistrate Beckham at Rock Hill, under $300 bond, on the charge of knowingly disposing of stolen property. It seems that a valuable horse was stolen from Mr. J. H. Wilson in Columbia about ten days ago, and in a few days Nivens bought the horse from a strange white man. It is alleged that Nivens, being warned by friends that the horse had been stolen and that officers were searching for it, took the horse across the Catawba at night and disposed of it. At any rate, when the officers reached Nivens' store, in the upper part of the township, he refused to tell where the horse was or to give any information about it, although it is said the owner offered to give him back the cost of the horse. The officers crossed the river and succeeded in finding the horse about ten miles from Nivens' store. They secured the horse and, returning to town, had Nivens arrested on the above charge.

Telephone Exchange For Clover.

By an arrangement recently perfected with the Piedmont Telephone company, the town of Clover is to have a telephone exchange and connected with it there will be some seventeen or more residents of the Bethel neighborhood. The plan provides for the erection of the necessary line from Clover into the Bethel neighborhood by the Bethel people and after that the different subscribers will each connect themselves at their own expense. The telephone company will, of course, receive its regular monthly rental for keeping up the line and giving connections. Some twenty-five or more Clover people have agreed to become subscribers and the Bethel subscribers are to secure desired connections through the exchange at Clover. The line from Clover is already under construction, the information is, that it is to be first-class in every particular. It will run out the Clover and Bethel road a distance of eight or nine miles to the residence of Dr. Lynn Campbell, and will be tapped by subscribers all along. Quite a number of the Bethel people who have heretofore been connected with Yorkville have gone into the neighborhood arrangement with Clover.

Winthrop Wins Without Trouble.

Winthrop won easily before the house of representatives last Wednesday when the bill to provide for a new dormitory was brought up. There was little discussion and no roll call, only a few votes being cast against the measure's passage. The bill, introduced by Mr. Richards, was on the house calendar as a special order and was called up by Mr. Richards. Mr. Aull moved to strike out the enacting words and Mr. Richards took the floor to explain the necessity for the new dormitory and the terms under which it was being asked. He made a strong argument for the measure, paying a tribute to Winthrop and the women of the state. Mr. Aull said that he did not have a word to say against Winthrop and her work, but he thought in view of the already large appropriations the legislature should go slow about this matter. He also made the point that last year the general assembly had made an appropriation for a practice school at Winthrop which had not yet been begun and he thought one building should be completed before the college asks for another. He said that the University of South Carolina was asking for a new building, the first the institution had had in nearly 100 years, except three cottages for professors' residences. There was no other extended discussion and the vote was taken without division, the bill passing to third reading. The measure provides for more dormitory and boarding accommodations at Winthrop, the sum of $48,000 is appropriated—$24,000 for the year 1908 and $24,000 for the year 1909, to be expended by the board of trustees, together with $12,000 already offered by the Peabody board for the same purpose.

GROWERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Work of the Annual Meeting In Columbia Wednesday.

The annual meeting of the South Carolina division of the Southern Cotton association was held in Columbia last Wednesday. There was a large attendance from all sections of the state and much enthusiasm was manifested. The election of officers resulted as follows:

E. D. Smith, president; E. L. Archer, vice president; F. H. Wyatt, secretary and treasurer. Members of the national executive committee, E. L. Archer of Spartanburg, and J. W. McCown of Florence; finance committee, E. M. Williamson, Wade Stackhouse, J. E. Wannamaker, J. M. Moss.

The executive committee will be appointed now by President Smith. Hon. F. H. Weston, who has served so acceptably as secretary, declined re-election on account of ill health and high tribute to his excellent service was paid by President Smith and Mr. Williamson.

It was decided to combine the offices of secretary and treasurer and Mr. Hyatt was requested to accept the new position. As delegates to the Dallas convention the following were elected: Archer, Smith and J. M. Kinard. At the Dallas convention on the 19th instant, Mr. Smith will resign as national organizer.

A resolution was adopted calling for a reduction of 25 per cent in acreage this year in order to meet the reduction of cotton purchases by manufacturers. A resolution calling for a similar reduction in fertilizer was also adopted.

A resolution endorsing the plan of cotton warehouses was adopted, the resolution calls on local banks to assist in this effort. The repeal of the lien law was also by resolution endorsed.—Greenville News.

HICKORY GROVE NOTES.

Personal News—Life Insurance of Mr. J. Ed Leech.

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

Hickory Grove, February 5.—There is quite an epidemic of measles breaking out in the school, and it has spread until the rank and file of the school has been materially thinned. The disease is in quite a severe form. Grip is also prevalent.

Hon. W. T. Slaughter returned to his duties at Columbia Monday morning, after spending Saturday evening and Sunday with his family.

Mr. C. M. Whisonant and family of Blacksburg, recently moved to this place. They are occupying the Mitchell house.

There is not a vacant house in the town now. It might be a good idea for some progressive citizen to build a few houses here, to rent to a good class of citizens.

Mr. T. Arthur Wilkerson has retired from the firm of J. S. Wilkerson & Co., and will give his attention to the farm.

Mr. Morgan Wilkerson has decided to not prosecute his medical studies further, and will stay on at the farm.

Mr. J. Ed Leech carried insurance to