Scraps and Facts.

—New York, June 22: Twenty-four companies manufacturing manila wrapping paper were fined $1,000 each by Judge Hough in the United States circuit court today. They plead guilty Friday to maintaining an illegal combination in restraint of trade. They were members of the Manila and Fibre association. In imposing the fines the judge said the combination of paper manufacturers was a clear violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, but because of extenuating circumstances he would impose a fine only. The case against the companies was instituted through the instrumentality of the American Newspaper Publishers' association.

—New York, June 20: Although the steamship Mauretania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool brought with her $40,000,000 in bonds and securities, one of the largest single shipments that ever crossed the Atlantic, the attendant proceedings were so secret that the fact did not become known until today. Whether these valuable documents have been sent to America for investment, or whether they have been withdrawn by Americans from English investments, could not be learned. The precious shipment was carefully guarded on its trip across the Atlantic and was moved after reaching New York under the supervision of twelve armed detectives. It came from the banking house of Speyer Brothers, of London, and was consigned to Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., of No. 25 Broad street, although the real consignee is said to be Henry Heymann.

—Charlotte, N. C., June 21: The jury in the Rockingham county superior court, which has been sitting in the case of C. M. Billings, a preacher, against the Charlotte Observer, today rendered a verdict to the effect that the charges of immorality preferred against the preacher by the newspaper while the former was a resident of Blackville, S. C., were true and the suit for damages would not lie. The reference in the newspaper's article to similar conduct at Waynesville, N. C., was deemed untrue and the jury awarded the plaintiff damages in the sum of $5,000. Judge Ward promptly set that part of the verdict aside, granting a new trial. The verdict means that The Observer has won a great victory, for it is quite certain that the matter will never come to trial again. The action for libel was based on a story printed by The Observer under a Blackville date line, in which it was set forth that the preacher had written endearing epistles to a mulatto servant girl, formerly employed in his household, the matter causing a sensational scandal in Blackville. The original letters were produced at the trial and proved upon the plaintiff, the evidence all through being sensational in the extreme.

—James Schoolcraft Sherman, the Republican nominee for the vice presidency, is nearly 53 years of age, and has had 20 years' service in congress. He is a citizen of Utica, N. Y., and is at present a congressman for the twenty-seventh New York congressional district, which is composed of Herkimer and Oneida counties. Mr. Sherman was born in Utica, October 24, 1855, and received an academic and collegiate education. He was graduated from Hamilton college with the class of 1878, and was admitted to practice law in 1880. In addition to being a practicing lawyer, he is president of the Utica Trust and Deposit company, and also of the New Hartford Canning company. He was mayor of Utica in 1884. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1892; chairman of the New York state Republican conventions in 1895 and in 1900, and was chairman of the national Republican congressional committee in 1906, and now occupies this position. Congressman Sherman is a recognized leader of the house of representatives, and has many of the most important committee assignments. He is a member of the committee on rules, and one of Speaker Cannon's closest advisers.

—New York, June 20: According to the figures of the Financial Chronicle the visible supply of all kinds of cotton last evening amounted to 2,845,285 bales, as against 3,768,595 bales a year ago. The visible supply of American cotton amounted to 1,841,285 bales, as against 2,421,595 bales a year ago. The week's into-sight was placed at 78,764 bales, as compared with 57,176 bales for the corresponding week last year. This ran the total into-sight to date to 10,888,584 bales, compared with 12,985,462 bales at a corresponding period last year. Southern consumption to June 19 was estimated at 1,902,000 bales, as against 1,994,000 bales for the corresponding period last year. Northern spinners' takings totalled 1,742,986 bales, against 2,543,827 bales a year ago. World's takings of American cotton for the week aggregated 166,616 bales, as compared with 168,410 bales for the corresponding week last season. Takings of American cotton to date totalled 10,383,143 bales, as against 11,462,023 bales to the corresponding date last season. Export clearances for the week totalled 82,781 bales, as compared with 63,363 bales for the corresponding week last season. The amount of cotton on shipboard last evening not yet cleared was 57,118 bales, against 60,725 bales for the corresponding week last season.

—Hammondsport, N. Y., June 21: Three successful flights, one of which is said to be the longest ever made in public by a flying machine in America, were accomplished today by the new aerodrome No. 3, known as the Curtiss "June Bug," which made its maiden ascent under the auspices of the Aerial Experiment association. The aerodrome, in its last flight of the day, rose smartly from the ground and flew a distance of 1,266 feet, at the rate of 36½ miles an hour. The flight was regarded as a particularly sucful feat of aviation. The initial performance of the latest flying machine, designed by G. H. Curtiss, was witnessed by Dr. Graham Bell and other members of the association. Weather conditions were propitious for a flight today and with the new machine carefully tested and groomed for its first flight there was much expectancy among the spectators when Designer Curtiss, who acted as navigator, made ready for the ascent. There was a rousing cheer as the aerodrome rose into the air and covered 456 feet before descending. It was calculated that the flying machine covered the distance at the rate of 28 miles an hour. A superficial examination of the aerodrome disclosed that the trial had not developed any structural weakness and Mr. Curtiss prepared for a second ascent. In the second flight the aerodrome covered 417 feet at the rate of 32½ miles an hour. The final trial of the day showed the aerodrome to its best advantage, the machine covering 1,226 feet before descending.

—Houston, Texas, June 22: Nine negroes met death last night at the hands of a mob in the vicinity of Hemphill, in Sabine county. Today both races secured arms and the tension is such tonight that a race clash appears imminent. The dead are: Jerry Evans, aged 22; Will Johnson, aged 24; Mose Spellman, aged 24; Cleveland Williams, aged 27; William Manuel, aged 25; Frank Williams, aged 22; Two unknown men, William M'Coy. The lynching followed the killing of two white men by negroes. Two weeks ago Hugh Dean and several other white men visited a negro church and school house, where a dance was in progress, presumably in quest of liquor. During the evening Dean was killed and the six negroes were held for the killing. At the preliminary examination the evidence tended to show that the plot was formed at the dance to kill Dean. Saturday night last, Aaron M. Johnson, a prominent farmer, was assassinated while seated at the dining table with his wife and child, the bullet being fired through a window. For this crime Perry Price, a negro, was arrested and, it is stated, confessed, implicating Robert Wright, a relative of one of the negroes held for Dean's murder. Price declared he was offered $50 to kill Johnson. Then followed the forming of the mob last night, the overpowering of the jailer at Hemphill and the lynching of the six negroes held for murder of Dean. Five were hanged to the same tree while another attempted to escape and was shot to death. Later in the night William McCoy, another negro, was shot and killed while standing in the gate of the Johnson home and this morning the bodies of two more negroes were found in the creek bottom. Wright, the negro who confessed to the killing of Johnson, and the man he implicated, were taken to Beaumont for safe keeping under guard of the military company of San Augustine. Sabine county is situated in the most remote part of the eastern section of the state with a lack of railroad and telegraph facilities.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

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

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1908.

THE Democratic national convention meets at Denver, Colorado on July 7, for the purpose of confirming the nomination of Hon. Wm. J. Bryan for the presidency.

It is just as well not to forget that Hon. Wm. J. Bryan is an abler, broader and more experienced man than when he was first nominated in 1896. He is not nearly so radical now as he was then, either.

THE effort of Mr. Martin to make capital against Mr. Evans because the latter's wife is a native of New England does not appeal to us. On the contrary it strikes us as extremely absurd. There may be voters who would be influenced by such a consideration; but one of the solemn duties of any candidate is to try to lift such voters to a higher plane.

At the Charleston meeting last Saturday, Mr. Blease did not fail to advise the Charleston tigers that he is more friendly to them than is Governor Ansel. He made capital of the governor's injunction proceedings. He made quite a hit with the liquor people and there is reason to expect that he will get the backing of this element throughout the state.

THERE has been some doubt about Mr. Bryan on the negro question; but the New York World has quoted from a recent speech that makes the matter clear. The speech was delivered in Cooper Union, New York and the quotation is as follows:

"But that is only calling your attention to the fact that the man who asked the question—if he is a black man voting the Republican ticket or a white Republican, he can not in justice ask it. But I will answer it frankly and tell you that the white man in the south puts on that qualification as a matter of self-protection and that there is not a Republican community in the north that would not put it on when necessary. The man who says that the people of the north have any different idea of this subject from the people of the south is lacking in frankness with himself or he assumes what would not be true. The white race in the north and in the south will not permit a few men to take the solid black vote and use it as personal property for the making of money regardless of the welfare of the community, and that was done in the south. The south is giving the black man better law than the black man would give the white man in the south if the black man made the law."

JUST what the facts are we do not know; but the indications are that Governor Ansel intends to stay away from most of the campaign meetings and leave the canvass to Mr. Blease. We hope this is not the governor's purpose. Mr. Blease is a smooth and plausible speaker. His liquor platform is one that appeals to a great many people, and his stand for biennial sessions will also get votes going and coming, notwithstanding the fact that the people have been cheated out of the amendment that they voted to the constitution along this line. The old dispensary party is not without very great influence in the state, and its power is not to be ignored. We think Governor Ansel is entitled to a second term, not merely because he has had a first term; but because he is an able and efficient executive. But Mr. Blease is a much more dangerous opponent than he gets general credit for being, and we hope that Governor Ansel will try to meet him on as many stumps as possible. It may be that the people can be depended upon to look after the right; but indifference on the part of those who are naturally to be looked to as leaders, is always dangerous.

IN his charge to the Lancaster grand jury recently, Judge Gage made a strong plea for the enforcement of the law against murder. Such pleas are timely and proper. With all earnestness, we state as a fact that there is as little respect for the law against murder as for any other law on the statute book not even excepting the law against liquor selling. It is generally felt that there is no penalty on murder except conscience and lawyers' fees. Where a man has plenty of money and no conscience he is subject to very little restraint. People talk as if the laws against murder should be enforced; but their good intentions generally end there. The rule in a murder case is to pick the softest and most chicken-hearted jurors to be found on a venire and then go in for an appeal to maudlin sentiment. The idea of justice as between the murderer and his victim is lost sight of, and it seldom happens that there is a man on the jury who has the courage to do his plain duty. The adequate punishment of a few murderers would change all this almost instantly; but really it looks as if the case is almost hopeless.

MAYBE the country would have been willing to have nominated Mr. Roosevelt if he had really sought a second nomination. We are not willing to concede this. We must not forget that the president may be justly accused of having used gum shoe tactics in connection with the whole matter. When he declared on the eve of his first election that he would not again be a candidate, he disarmed opposition to a very considerable degree. Those of his own party who would have tried to move the earth to defeat him had but little incentive to such effort. There was an element of uncertainty all along; but it was not sufficient to warrant a great deal of effort. There was a tremendous amount of made to order enthusiasm in the convention it is true; but the idea that those hardened politicians could have been stampeded into doing anything other than what they were sent there to do is absurd enough to force a smile from a wooden Indian. That Mr. Taft is an able and good man we shall not try to deny in the absence of a great deal more proof than we now have on the subject; but he stands for a great deal that Mr. Roosevelt stood for and will inherit most of Mr. Roosevelt's enemies; but that is not all there is to it. Just as hundreds of thousands of good Republican Americans would have balked at giving Mr. Roosevelt what would have looked so much like a third term, they will probably balk no less at the idea of allowing him to name his successor. And they should do so.

Use Your Judgment.

The biennial campaign for the various political offices is on, and we desire to take occasion at this time, before the clouds have begun to gather, to offer a few words of counsel that can be considered better now than later.

The essence of popular government is the will of the majority. Every citizen is supposed to vote for the men or principles which come nearest to meeting his judgment of what is right, and after all have expressed themselves the result is supposed to be their composite will.

It is a fact that in our citizenship there are thousands of men who have the right to vote; but who would be utterly unfit to hold any kind of an office, either administrative or judicial. Most of this unfitness comes from ignorance, viciousness and inexperience; but not a little of it comes from the other extreme, over education and ultra refinement, coupled with a lack of common sense and ability to properly appreciate the composite capacity and needs of people to be served.

The casting of an intelligent vote, therefore, is an act that calls for the most careful consideration and the utmost good sense. And the people who arrogate to themselves the right to tell other people how to vote are as often as otherwise, as badly in need of assistance as are the people they would advise.

The safest thing is for every man to follow his own best judgment. Let him be honest with himself in his decision and he will not likely be very unjust to his fellowman.

But the one thing to be guarded against most is the self-seeking, sneaking fellow who seeks to influence votes by telling "in confidence" all manner of inventions that they would not dare give public expression to. This is a factor inseparable from every election, and it results in the deception and deflection of many an honest vote from honest men standing for honest principles.

The safest guide to him who would do the right thing in casting a vote is to seek not merely professed honesty and decency; but real honesty and decency. As to what is the best guide along this line, it is hardly worth while to explain—not in this country of cheap Bibles and open churches.

Avoid the loud talking, bitter partisan. Avoid the blustering bluffer. Avoid the man who seeks to secure your vote through arguments by which he himself does not seem convinced. Cast your vote as becomes a self-respecting freeman, who really deserves decent government.

THE LANCASTER CASE.

Interesting Observations on Recent Mobley-Welsh Trial.

There seems to have been some monumental swearing done in the Welsh trial in Lancaster. Several witnesses, including some ladies, swore that when Mobley started out of the coach Welsh jumped up from his seat and ran down the aisle with a pistol in his hand. Some of them made an effort to stop him and one of the ladies called Mobley in an effort to give him warning. In reporting the case further the correspondent of The State says:

"The defense resumed its testimony this morning in the case of the State vs. Grover C. Welsh by putting up the defendant, who denied having his pistol in his hand when he followed the deceased down the aisle of the car or that he went out of a natural walk. He said he left his seat not knowing that Mobley was ahead of him; that when he got within two or three steps of Mobley, Mobley turned around and presented his pistol at him, which he knocked up with his left hand, at the same time grabbing Mobley by the lapel of his coat. He jerked Mobley around and fired three shots in quick succession in the back of his head, and that he did this to save his life.

"The State replied by putting up Mr. L. E. Cauthen and Mrs. L. E. Cauthen, Mr. Jeffreys and Frank W. Hunter, who testified that they heard the Misses Bell, two of defendant's witnesses, say shortly after the homicide that they did not know why Welsh ran down the car with his pistol, these young ladies having stated in their testimony for defendant that Welsh had no pistol when he ran down the car. John S. Riddle, in reply, testified for the defense that he was on the train with the Misses Bell at the time Hunter and Jeffreys referred to and did not hear the young ladies make the statement."

There is nothing in the testimony of the other witnesses to indicate who of them were swearing falsehoods; some of them must have been doing so knowingly. As to the reasonableness of Welsh's testimony, however, the intelligent reader can form some opinion. According to his statement, he had no pistol in his hand, Mobley had his pistol leveled on him while he was two or three steps away, yet Mobley did not shoot but allowed him to approach, knock up his pistol, catch his coat, turn him around, get out his pistol and shoot him three times in the back of the head. One can almost see Mobley standing through all this proceeding as if he were in a clothing store being fitted with a coat. And yet Welsh shot to save his own life? Some of the witnesses, we believe, testified that Mobley's pistol showed that one cartridge had been recently fired and the mark of a bullet was found in the top of the car, which indicated that he fired after he fell. Perhaps the theory is that the shot was fired when the pistol was knocked up, but it does not explain why Mobley did not shoot sooner and why he did not shoot again while Welsh was arranging him in position to be shot in the back. If Welsh had just thought to fire away without taking trouble to turn him around, his defense would have made a better story. But he is not the first man who has shot another "in self-defense" and then had to explain how the deceased came to be shot in the back, but this is about the clearest—most transparent—explanation we remember to have seen.—Chester Lantern.

—Rock Hill Record: The Record is informed that the Hon. T. Y. Williams, of Lancaster, who was one of Welsh's attorneys in his recent trial for murder of Berry Mobley, was the recipient of a thrashing with an umbrella by Mrs. L. E. Cauthen, of this city, Friday morning at that place. We are informed that Mr. Williams used some very strong language in his argument in regard to Mrs. Cauthen and her husband's testimony, and that yesterday morning she sent for him to come up to her sister's millinery parlors and she there accosted him in regard to his remarks, and he replied that she was a woman and he could not talk to her, whereupon she struck him with her umbrella, which he caught and jerked out of her hand and proceeded to retreat down the stairway, when Mrs. Cauthen grabbed up an easel and threw it down the steps at him, striking him on the back of the head. It is reported that Mrs. Cauthen was warmly congratulated for her courage and especially for the accuracy with which she threw the easel.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many Friends—Put W. E. Hurt's name before the voters of York county as a suitable man to represent York county in the legislature.

Samuel L. Johnson—Of Rock Hill is announced as a candidate for the house of representatives from York county.

S. H. Epps—Is announced as a candidate for re-election to the house of representatives for York county.

T. E. McMackin—Announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for York county.

R. L. deLoach—Is announced as a candidate for the recommendation of York township voters for the office of magistrate.

John L. McGarity—Is announced as a candidate for the office of coroner of York county, subject to the will of the voters in the primary.

Clem Gordon—Announces himself as a candidate for the office of supervisor of York county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

A. J. Parrott for Com.—Invites the public to the annual W. O. W. picnic at Filbert on Saturday, July 25.

S. C. Byrd, D. D., Pres.—Gives information as to location, equipment, cost of tuition, etc., in relation to Chicora college, which is under the auspices of the presbyteries of the S. C. synod.

Palace Theatre—Will show "A Race for millions" in moving pictures tonight and "Moses Andrew Jackson, Good bye" in illustrated song, tonight.

J. C. Wilborn—Offers the W. J. Gordon plantation for sale.

J. L. Williams & Co.—Are running new mid-summer goods and say they have just what you want. Special prices on low shoes to close out.

First National Bank—Inquires if you do your business on a cash basis and advises you to pay your bills with checks. That is the modern way.

Thomson Co.—Call especial attention to gents' furnishings goods, including all kinds of wearing apparel for men.

Luther Baber—Reminds you that he has the exclusive sale of Ess-tee-dee in York county.

Strauss-Smith Co.—Offers a discount of one-third on all clothing and pants for men, youths and boys. Reduced prices are for cash.

National Union Bank—Tells you that doing business with a strong bank will help you as a business man. Your account is solicited.

M. W. White—Wants you to learn to depend on your own individuality and not on the charitable advice of others. Let the broker's experience aid you.

Loan and Savings Bank.—Gives you a tip not to wait for the next knocking of opportunity. It wants your bank account, whether large or small.

Star Drug Store—Warns York county people against buying eye-glasses from peddlers. Many people are faked by these travelers.

W. M. Kennedy, Agent—Has a supply of Kelley's flint edge mowing scythes and whet rocks. He wants to take your measure for a suit of clothes.

York Drug Store—Again invites you to see its beautiful line of pictures, which are going rapidly. It has all kinds of toilet articles.

Yorkville Hardware Co.—Tells you to buy one of its hammocks and take life easy. It has them at all sorts of prices. Ice boxes, refrigerators, water coolers, etc.

York Furniture Co.—Asks you for an opportunity to show you why it is to your interest to use Harrison's "town and country" paints on and in your buildings.

R. C. Jackson, Tirzah—Wants a buyer for two milch cows, with calves.

Norman Black, Sec.—Calls a meeting of Sutton Springs Union, No. 350, for Friday night.

Norman S. Black, Yorkville No. 5.—Has a good milk and butter cow for sale.

Do not forget the date of the Farmers' Union rally, Thursday, July 2 and do not forget to be in Yorkville on that occasion.

There are evidences that the political situation has begun to grow a little warmer. Quite a number of the candidates are working like beavers.

Unless the people who have been fighting the liquor traffic continue eternally on their guard they are in danger of losing all they have won. The liquor issue is not even sleeping in this county or in this state.

The Clover baseball team goes to Fort Mill next Friday. In the recent game at Clover, Clover won by a score of 5 to 3. Both Clover and Fort Mill have first-class amateur teams and the contest between them is being watched by local enthusiasts with great interest.

The County Democratic executive committee meets in the court house next Thursday, for the purpose of arranging a schedule of assessments on the various candidates and the order of the county canvass. The assessments are for the purpose of paying the various expenses incident to the conduct of the campaign.

Mr. W. H. Herndon suggests that The Enquirer again tell the people that nitrate of soda will kill a hundred dollar cow as quickly as a ten dollar animal. One day last week he bought the hide of a fine animal that died from drinking water in which a nitrate of soda sack had been soaked. Nitrate of soda has a salty taste, and all kinds of animals are quick to drink water that holds it in solution.

The fourth assistant postmaster general has served notice on 39,000 or more rural carriers throughout the country that unless they pay the premiums on their bonds promptly, they will be dismissed. The bonding companies have complained to the department that a large number of carriers were back in their payments, and a request was made that the department take official cognizance of the matter.

The annual picnic at Filbert, an institution of several years' standing and growing in importance each year, is to be held on Saturday, July 25, and is to be rather bigger this year than usual. The committee has sent invitations to the senatorial and congressional candidates and hopes to have them all present. The probability is that the Yorkville Cornet band will furnish the music and everything will be done to make the occasion as interesting and attractive as possible.

Mr. J. R. Hudson, formerly of York county; but for many years past postmaster at De Queen, Ark., has made his promised visit back to his old home. He writes from De Queen that he has just completed a round of nineteen hundred miles during which he visited Blacksburg, Greenville, Clover, King's Mountain, Bessemer, King's Mountain battleground, Gastonia, Lincolnton and Newton. It was his first trip back after an absence of fifty-three years. His friends in Yorkville and vicinity would have been glad to have seen him; but for some reason it does not seem to have suited his convenience to include this place in his itinerary.

There is quite a bunch of candidates out for supervisor, and it gives us pleasure to say that they are all good, clean, competent men. There is very little danger that the voters will make a serious mistake. The office of county commissioner is now fully as important as that of supervisor. It is one of the best paid offices in the county in proportion to the amount of work required and the two commissioners together have more power and authority than the supervisor himself. The supervisor and one commissioner or the two commissioners can dominate the board. It is just as essential, therefore to have able and efficient commissioners as it is to have an able and efficient supervisor. It is to be hoped that the voters will have as good a bunch of candidates for commissioner to select from as they have for supervisor.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.

The jury commissioners this morning drew the following venire of petit jurors to serve during the approaching term of the court of general sessions and common pleas which convenes on Monday, July 13, Hon. G. W. Gage presiding:

J. O. Neely .....Catawba.
C. H. Sandifer .....York.
W. H. Parks .....Fort Mill.
J. L. Garrison .....Catawba.
W. T. Fincher .....Catawba.
John E. Carroll .....York.
R. H. Cornwell .....Catawba.
B. F. Bennett .....Fort Mill.
A. A. Bradford, Jr. .....Fort Mill.
N. D. Glenn .....Bethel.
E. L. McElhaney .....Catawba.
I. J. Costner .....Bethel.
W. W. Whitesides .....Broad River.
E. Meek Moore .....Bethel.
S. G. Feemster .....Bullock's Creek.
J. A. Forsythe .....Bethesda.
G. M. Caldwell .....Catawba.
T. L. Sparrow .....King's Mountain.
A. T. Lathan .....Bullock's Creek.
W. J. Cornwell .....Catawba.
J. W. Goforth .....York.
G. F. Jackson .....Bethel.
V. B. Blankenship .....Fort Mill.
J. L. Pettus .....Bethel.
J. P. Brown .....Catawba.
S. N. Stacy .....King's Mountain.
J. E. Youngblood .....York.
J. T. Ferguson .....Catawba.
F. A. Thomas.....King's Mountain.
S. J. Carroll .....Bullock's Creek.
J. M. Campbell.....Ebenezer.
M. S. Carroll .....York.
J. J. Sherer .....Bullock's Creek.
J. R. Sparrow .....King's Mountain.
J. L. Wilson .....Catawba.
J. J. Ormand .....Fort Mill.

THE SPECULATIVE MARKET.

The future cotton market condition as seen by the New York office of the Associated Press last night was as follows:

The cotton market was easier today and while the close was steady in tone, last prices showed a net loss of 16 to 28 points. Sales were estimated at 150,000 bales.

The market opened barely steady at a net decline of 3 to 9 points in response to lower cables, favorable weather over the week end, bearish crop accounts, and unfavorable trade advices from the continent. There was some little irregularity during the early session but the general tendency of the market was downward and the lowest points were reached in the late trading with the close only a shade up from the lowest on the new crop months and at bottom figures on near positions which ruled relatively weak all day. Next Friday will be the first of July notice day in the local market, and part of the selling of that position today was supposed to reflect liquidation by trailing longs to avoid deliveries. Crop advices from points east of the Mississippi were generally favorable and the scattering showers reported over Sunday were thought to be beneficial particularly in southern Texas. Southern spot markets reported early were steady to firm at unchanged prices. Local traders are looking forward to a bearish government report on July 1st, carrying the crop up to June 25th, and predictions of from 83 to 85 per cent are heard around the street as to its probable showing.

Receipts at the ports today 8,437 against 7,029 last week and 8,347 last year. For the week 50,000 against 48,723 last week and 27,984 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans 3,362 against 588 last year, and at Houston 851 against 305 last year.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. John Hemphill, of Chester is visiting the family of Hon. D. E. Finley.

Captain J. B. Allison of the Seventh United States infantry, has been granted leave of absence for three months.

Lieut. Commander George W. Williams has been assigned to the battleship Wisconsin, as ordnance officer.

Miss Wilma Plexico returned to her home in Sharon last Thursday after spending several weeks in Clinton, Chester and Rock Hill.

Mrs. J. J. Clinton and son, Master Earle, and little daughter, Leila, of Rock Hill No. 1, are visiting relatives in Newberry this week.

Prof. R. J. Herndon is able to be up and about again after having been confined to his bed for quite a spell with pleurisy. He is regaining his health slowly.

Mrs. M. W. White and children, have returned from a three weeks' visit to her mother at Riverside, and will board during the summer with Mrs. Walter L. Jackson, near Yorkville.

Rev. H. J. Cauthen, Dr. D. L. Shieder and M. B. Jennings, Esq., returned last Friday from their fishing trip to the Edisto. They camped on the river bank at night, caught lots of fish and had a great time.

Rev. and Mrs. I. G. Murry returned home last Friday morning after a pleasant visit to Arkansas and Tennessee. They left Yorkville to attend the annual meeting of the Southern Baptist convention at Hot Springs and after spending some time at Hot Springs, visited their old home in Tennessee. They had a delightful time of it.

Davidson special to Charlotte Chronicle: Davidson takes pride in the fact that Dr. John Wilson McConnell, who will be a member of the Davidson faculty this fall was one of the three men trying for the highest place among the applicants before the medical board. Dr. McConnell's active work as resident physician in the Presbyterian Hospital of Baltimore prevented his making any very special preparation for these examinations. Dr. McConnell, who is now at his parents' home in York county, will leave in a few days for New York, where he will study during the summer.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

—Mr. J. W. Moore of the Delphos neighborhood, commenced last week to put his early tomatoes on the Yorkville market. Mr. Moore is one of the most successful truck farmers in this vicinity.

—The Palace Theatre had an unusually funny piece on for Friday and Saturday; but because of the bad weather Saturday night missed the large crowds that would have otherwise been in attendance.

—There was a heavy thunderstorm over Yorkville last night at about 11 o'clock. The thunder crashed and roared like artillery close at hand, and people thought they were being almost shaken from their beds. No damage has been reported.

—No special programme for the Fourth of July this year. The people have not forgotten the success of the big Woodman rally last year; but for some reason, principally because of the work involved, there is no disposition to make another similar attempt at such a short interval.

—The summer school for teachers under the instruction of Prof. L. W. Jenkins and Miss Mary T. Nance, has been making very satisfactory progress during the past week, the teacher-pupils being of opinion that they are getting splendid value for their time and labor. Miss Kate Carswell of Hephzibah, Ga., arrived Sunday and is engaged this week in giving a course in Augsburg's system of free hand drawing.

—The Union service that was to have been held in the Associate Reformed church Sunday night was called off on account of an interruption to the electric current during a thunder storm Saturday night. After working all day to locate the trouble, Superintendent Barnwell notified those in charge of the service of his inability to do it, and the service was called off. The trouble was located afterward and in time for service; but because conditions generally were so unfavorable the previous announcement was allowed to stand.

AT THE MONUMENT.

Mr. E. W. Pursley, of the firm of Pursley & Falls, the well known saw mill located near King's Mountain battleground was in Yorkville yesterday, and gave The Enquirer some additional information about the work on the proposed new monument and the surroundings generally.

The contractor, as stated, is the Southern Marble and Granite company of Spartanburg, and the work is to be in charge of Mr. R. W. Dogen.

Most of last week was devoted to the erection of shacks for the laborers, and there was some excavation work for the foundation of the monument. The excavation is to be twenty-four feet square and four feet three inches deep. It is mostly in slate and will probably be completed during the present week.

In addition to the shacks for laborers the contractors have let a contract for a small temporary hotel building, about sixteen by forty feet, to accommodate the professional employes and skilled laborers as well as such visitors as may desire over night accommodations. This building is to be cheap and rough but substantial enough to answer the purpose. There will also be a commissary at which the public may find refreshments.

The shell of the monument is to be constructed of dressed granite, and the core is to be brick and lime mortar or cement. The granite is to be quarried at Granite Falls, N. C., dressed in Spartanburg, and delivered by rail to Grover, N. C., from which place it will be hauled to the grounds in wagons, pulled by a traction engine. Mr. J. B. Martin has the contract to do the hauling.

The battleground was last given a thorough clearing up in 1881. At that time practically all of the underbrush was cleaned away with the exception of a few original forest trees that stood near the spot where Ferguson fell, and which were probably there when the battle was fought. The late T. G. Culp cleaned out anew a small space immediately around the monument while he was supervisor of York county. But since the original clearing and and cleaning given by Mr. Culp, the timber has come again, and almost the entire mountain is covered with a scrubby undergrowth from 2 to 6 inches in diameter. The contractors who are building the new monument will only do as much clearing as may be necessary to facilitate their work.

Mr. Pursley who is thoroughly familiar with the entire surroundings as well as the history of the battle, is more or less disturbed on account of the vandalism of souvenir fiends. He says that it is a common thing for these people to bring hammers and chisels for the purpose of chipping off pieces of the monument. The old soapstone monument has been beaten and disfigured until it is almost impossible to read any part of any inscription on it, and the new monument erected in 1880 has been badly disfigured.

Now that the work of erecting the new monument is in progress, interest in the battleground and surroundings will be renewed, and the number of visitors to this historic spot will increase steadily.

LOCAL LACONICS.

We Will Send The Enquirer

From this date to January 1st, 1909, for $1.04.

Funeral of Mr. Holmes.

Mr. W. E. Holmes, whose death at Clover on Thursday, was mentioned last Friday, was buried at Beersheba on Saturday morning. There was quite a large concourse of people in attendance. The deceased was a member of the Baptist church and in accordance with his particular request, made shortly before his death, the services were conducted by Rev. W. E. Hurt, his former pastor.

Destructive Hailstorm.

A heavy hailstorm swept a scope of country around Filbert last Saturday afternoon and destroyed crops to the value of several thousand dollars. The stricken area is about three-quarters of a mile wide and about a mile and a half long. It includes the crops of Miss Molly Brown, Messrs. T. J. Thomasson, Jesse Parrott, Walter McClain, A. J. and J. W. Parrott. The crops of the two last named did not suffer so severely as the others, being located on the outskirts of the heaviest portion of the storm. The hail fell on a much larger territory, of course; but it was lighter outside of the area designated. Over the spot where the storm was heaviest the hailstones were as large as hickorynuts. Cotton was topped and stripped and corn blades were literally riddled. The destruction seemed complete.

Death of Col. W. A. Stowe.

Charlotte Observer, Monday: After a lingering illness, Col. W. A. Stowe died suddenly at the residence of his nephew, Mr. R. H. Stowe, near Mount Holly in this county, on the 19th instant, where he had been making his home for the past three years. He was 76 years of age and served through the civil war as colonel of the Sixteenth North Carolina Regiment, and was twice severely wounded. He also served one term in the legislature from Gaston county. The funeral was held in New Hope church in Gaston county Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, the body being interred in the old family graveyard there. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. G. W. Hanks, of Belmont, Gaston county, and Mrs. H. D. Stowe, of this city, who survive him. He was also an uncle of Mrs. Ferrie Chapman and Mrs. Charles P. Moody, and cousin to Mr. Miles P. Pegram, Sr., of this place.

—Hot Springs, Va., June 19: At today's session of the Virginia Bankers' association, Martin W. Littleton, of New York, the principal speaker, addressed the convention for nearly two hours, his remarks being greeted with enthusiastic approval. He said the state and Federal governments for a great many years did everything they could to encourage men who had money and nerve in the development of the country, including mining, railroading and banking. The Federal government gave those who built factories a tag, so they might be able to sell their goods higher and keep them up. Both Federal and state governments gave part of their public domain to railroads. Altogether this patron government of ours said Mr. Littleton, was a very indulgent and friendly parent to all of us. Of course people grew very wealthy, and people began to ask where and how they got it. Suddenly the government, both state and national, swept down on them and began a crusade in which every man who had been a captain of industry, was suddenly a crook, and every man who had been regarded as an adventurer anxious to develop the country was put under suspicion. Neither the national or state government should ever undertake to hurt or help any particular industry. The government ought to keep its hands off, being neither friendly nor unfriendly, and allow the individual and his enterprise to work out the industrial destiny of this country. Friendly paternalism, as long as it remains friendly, seems a great blessing, but when it becomes hostile it seems to be a great curse. This government ought to be held so high above class interest that it could not hear the cry of the lawless mob nor the appeal of those already fat with privilege."

IN FULL RETREAT.

Democratic Leader Shows What Republicans Stand For.

Under the caption "In Full Retreat," the Hon. William J. Bryan discusses the recent Republican convention in this week's Commoner as follows:

The Republicans who attended the national convention as spectators and joined in the demonstration in favor of President Roosevelt and Senator La Follette, must have felt indignant as they watched the panic-stricken delegates running over each other in their effort to get away from the La Follette reforms, some of which had been endorsed by the president himself. Congressman Cooper, of Wisconsin, representing the La Follette men, brought in a minority report signed by himself alone. Fifty-two members of the committee signed the majority report and one signed the minority report.

The Republican party will find the ratio of 52 to 1 a very embarrassing one to deal with in the coming campaign. Mr. Cooper's report contained a declaration in favor of publicity as to campaign funds. It was lost by a vote of 880 to 94, more than 9 to 1, and yet the president had been advocating legislation in favor of publicity as to campaign contributions and Secretary Taft wrote a letter to Mr. Burrows advocating the passage of a publicity bill. How fortunate it was that Secretary Taft's letter was finally discovered and published, Senator Burrows, the man to whom Taft's letter was addressed, was the temporary chairman of the convention and the convention over which he presided turned down the publicity plank by a vote of nine to one; who will deny that, on this subject, the Republican party is retreating?

Another plank of the La Follette platform authorized the ascertaining of the value of the railroads. This plank was lost by a vote of 917 to 66, nearly 15 to 1, and yet President Roosevelt had advocated this very proposition. Here is a retreat on the railroad question.

In another column reference is made to the injunction plank. The injunction plank adopted by the Republican convention is a retreat from the position taken by the president and from the position taken by Secretary Taft in his speeches, although neither of them went as far as they ought to have gone in their effort to prevent what is known as "government by injunction." Here is the third retreat.

The president has advocated the income tax as a means of preventing swollen fortunes and of equalizing the burdens of government. The Republican platform is silent on the subject. Was the president right in the position he took? If so then the convention was wrong in not endorsing him. Will the Republican voters follow the president in this just demand or will they follow the Republican organization in retreating from it?

The president advocated an inheritance tax but the Republican convention is silent on that subject. Was the president ahead of the Republican party in advocating this reform or has the Republican party receded from the president's position? Did the president give a false alarm on this question or has the party sounded a retreat?

In the president's message to congress last spring he presented an indictment against the conspiracy formed among the great lawbreakers to prevent the enforcement of the laws and to evade the punishment provided by law. The platform adopted by the Republican convention contains no intimation of danger. If there are any conspiracies, the convention did not see them; if there are any combinations it had not heard of them; if there are any dangers, they are unconscious of them. Was the president mistaken when he issued his defiance, or are the Republican managers deceived when they think than an aroused public will calmly contemplate the encroachments of predatory wealth? This is retreat number six.

The convention by vote of 866 to 114—more than seven to one—voted down the plank in favor of the popular election of United States senator. It is true that the president and Secretary Taft have never advocated the popular election of senators. They seem to take the Hamiltonian rather than the Jeffersonian view, but the most popular reform in the United States today is the reform that has for its object the election of United States senators by direct vote. It has five times been endorsed by the national house of representatives—three times when the house of representatives was Republican. It has been endorsed by nearly two-thirds of the states of the Union and there is probably not a state in the Union in which it would not be endorsed as a popular election and yet in spite of the record made in the houses and by the various states, this reform is rejected by a 7 to 1 vote in a Republican convention.

Here are seven propositions upon which the Republican party, in national convention assembled, has retreated from the position taken by that party in congress or from the position taken by the president. What have Roosevelt Republicans to say? The president has awakened a spirit of reform within his party, he has at least revealed to the world that there are reformers in the Republican party. Can that spirit now be quelled by a stand-pat convention? Millions of Republicans have enlisted at the president's call to arms and are ready to march forward; will they furl their banners and turn back merely because the president acquiesces in the sounding of a retreat.

MERE-MENTION.

Rev. Walt Holcomb, an evangelist, was convicted at Cartersville, Ga., last Saturday of using obscene language in the presence of ladies. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs.....Thousands of people are facing starvation in northern England on account of the closing down several weeks ago, of the great ship building yards along the river Tyne. There is no immediate prospect for relief.....Mrs. Asa M. Marshall of Edenton, Ga., was