Scraps and Facts.

—A terribly destructive cyclone swept down from the Great Lakes last Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and went out into the Atlantic at Savannah. As to whether it was a single big storm or a series of storms is not certain; but there is no doubt of the fact that the loss of lives aggregated hundreds and the property loss went high up into the millions. Although many people were killed in Ohio and Illinois, Tennessee was probably the worst sufferer, a hundred people being killed at various points in that state alone. The Cumberland valley suffered dreadfully. Eighteen houses were destroyed at Ebenezer, Tenn., and almost as many at Fayetteville. Many deaths are reported from Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia. Georgia reports about forty deaths.

—Raleigh special of May 1, to Charlotte Observer: Rev. Thomas Dixon, father of Rev. A. C. Dixon of Chicago, and of Thomas Dixon, Jr., the well known author and playwright of New York, died here tonight, aged 90, at the home of his daughter, Dr. Delia Dixon-Carroll. His illness was very brief. He came here three weeks ago from his home at Shelby to visit his daughter. Rev. A. C. Dixon spent last week with him. Rev. Josiah William Bailey, so widely known among the Baptists, was asked to give an appreciation of this man of God. He said: "Rev. Thomas Dixon, Sr., was one of the noblest men and ministers our country has produced. In my judgment he was the last of the patriarchal type and one of the best. His ministry in Cleveland county was without a parallel in this state and not surpassed in all his history of the ministry. He baptized more than 5,000 believers and was shepherd of one flock more than sixty years. He was more than a preacher or pastor, he was the patriarch of a great tribe. In all things he was tried and in none found wanting." The funeral will be at New Prospect church, Cleveland county, at 3 o'clock Monday.

—Washington, May 2: The senate bill which deals with the maximum and minimum tariff proposition, has, in the judgment of tariff experts, one very important feature. It practically vests in the president the power to declare a tariff war against any nation, or to refrain therefrom. It is given to him to decide whether or not any nation is discriminating against the products of the United States. This permits the government to make agreements with other nations as to trade and tariff concessions which can be made effective by a proclamation from the president. In this way the delay can be obviated which would necessarily follow the submission to congress or to the senate of any proposition requiring such approval. The same bill, it is explained, authorizes the president to employ at his discretion any persons to secure information or assist him in the discharge of these duties, which would mean that he can appoint commissioners to go abroad and make agreements with foreign nations. Any change in the case of any nation, however, must be a change in the way of higher duties. No amount of bargaining or concessions can secure for any country any reduction in the tariff law to be passed by the present congress.

—New York, May 2: Wm. Travers Jerome, district attorney of New York, radically departed from his usual attitude toward the public tonight by stepping before a large audience, members of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, and declaring that he wished to explain the conduct of his office "to establish a precedent which would make it difficult for a public servant to dodge responsibility for his official acts." Heretofore Mr. Jerome has maintained a policy of silence as regards his office. But in his speech tonight he said: "It seemed to me that the public officers in this city, and generally in this country, were not sufficiently in touch with the persons who elected them. It seemed to me that a public servant should be appointed so that from time to time he can account to the public for his stewardship, not in written reports, where he could give the thing the color he wanted, not in newspaper interview, but face to face with the people who have the right to vote. During the seven years I have been district attorney, more than one hundred thousand criminal cases have gone through my office. As to many of them I could have no knowledge. As to others I had full knowledge. But I am not trying to avoid responsibilities for my acts nor the acts of my chosen assistants. I would rather have your approbation than disapprobation," he went on, "but I come here not for your approbation or disapprobation, so that it is in a sense immaterial whether I get it. I think I see an opportunity for public service. I think I see an opportunity for making it difficult for other public officers to evade meeting the people face to face and answering their questions. And you need not be afraid of hurting my feelings."

—Nairobi, British East Africa, May 1: Four lions are trophies of ex-President Roosevelt's camp in the Mau hills tonight and two hundred or more native followers are joining with the American party in the celebration of the unusually good luck. The lions were bagged yesterday, and Colonel Roosevelt's mighty gun brought three of them to earth, each on the first shot. This is one of the president's fondest ambitions had been realized, and he is proud, too, that the fourth of the jungle kings fell before the rifle of his son Kermit, who however, took three shots to kill his quarry. Both father and son are jubilant. It was their first lion hunt, and so magnificent a kill was far beyond their expectations, but lions have been plentiful in the hills for the past month, and the English hunter, F. C. Selous, has been out for several days laying plans for their extinction. How well he succeeded can be seen from the results of yesterday's chase. Mr. Selous accompanied the former president, who also was attended by the usual retinue of beaters. As a rule the beaters go into the jungle with considerable trepidation, but as Colonel Roosevelt's reputation as a hunter had reached here long before he arrived in person, the beaters on this occasion were exceptionally enthusiastic. They seemed even eager to play a part in the first hunt of the distinguished American. The caravan started early Thursday morning from the ranch of Sir Alfred Pease on the Athi river and proceeded slowly to the Mau hills. This range is open for wide areas, but, in places, is covered with growths where game is plentiful. The first night in camp was without especial incident, no attempt being made to go after lions, although their call was heard now and then throughout the night, but at dawn camp was astir, and the drive speedily organized. The native beaters set out in all directions under the instruction of the "head beater" armed with all sorts of noise-making devices which could not but arouse any game within earshot. Some of the beats proved blanks, but by nightfall no less than ten kinds of game had been bagged. Kermit during the greater part of the day did more effective work with his camera than he did with his gun, he and the other members of the party allowing Mr. Roosevelt the much prized shots. Details of the actual shooting were not brought down to Nairobi today from the camp, but it was declared that in each case a single bullet from the ex-president's rifle sufficed to bring down his lion. From this it is regarded that Colonel Roosevelt is living up to the reputation, which he has gained here, of being a crack shot. All the lions were of normal size, and after the natives had dragged them together in the grass they executed the usual dance around the trophies.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

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

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1909.

Now, Florida is about to have an election on the question of voting liquor out of the state, and it begins to look as if those who "would be for prohibition if it could be fixed so no liquor could be had anywhere," will have to put up or shut up.

FROM our knowledge and impressions of Turkey, we are not looking for a great deal of improvement under constitutional government. There is no question of the fact that where a people are capable of self-government, self-government is the thing. But Turkey is not more than half civilized, and half civilized people cannot govern themselves.

IN the course of some remarks about the King's Mountain monument, the Greenville News says, "But it is not intended as an observatory and there is no need to bother about that feature of it." Of course, we could not refrain from mentioning the advantage that visitors might have gotten from the use of the monument as an observatory; but The News is correct. There is no use to bother about that feature of it.

WE reproduce from the Chester Lantern a fling that the Fort Mill Times has seen proper to make at Senator Brice's appointment as a member of the winding-up commission and the comment of the Lantern thereon. We had seen the comment of the Times before it was reproduced in the Lantern; but it had not occurred to us that what the Times had to say was deserving of serious consideration. As the winding-up commission will neither buy nor sell liquor, we do not see how Mr. Brice's service on the board will be inconsistent with his former activities. On the contrary, he having done more than any other one man to kill the dispensary, it seems to us that it is especially appropriate that he shall assist at the funeral obsequies. The suggestion that Mr. Brice takes the place for the money that is in it, is surely a joke, for five dollars a day and expenses for the few days he will be employed could hardly be much of a temptation to him. Surely the Times must be laboring under misapprehensions in regard to the matter, for a newspaper that feels responsibility to the people it serves, would hardly be led into a wilful and deliberate misrepresentation of the facts.

THERE is a good deal of talk in the papers about the plans of William Henry Pickering, professor of astronomy of Harvard university, to establish communications with the planet Mars. The professor's plan is to set up a great field of mirrors out in west Texas, or in some other locality where the atmosphere is rare and clear and to do his communication through powerful reflection of the sunlight. By means of the mirrors, he proposes to project the reflected sunlight through a space of thirty-five or forty million miles, and to keep up his wigwagging until the Maritans catch on to his signals and find a means of answering. As the dispatches have it, the professor says the necessary apparatus will cost only a matter of about ten million dollars, and Texas people have advised him that they will have the money ready whenever he gets ready to begin his experiments. Now, while we confess that there is a certain kind of interest in all this talk, we also confess that we do not understand anything about the subject. Professor Pickering, of course, insists that Mars is inhabited. We will not say whether it is or not. We don't know. If fifteen years ago anyone had told us that it was possible to make a photograph of the coins in a purse in a man's pocket without opening the pocket and purse, we would have said that we did not believe it. If a dozen years ago anyone had told us that it was possible to communicate from the shore with a ship in the middle of the Atlantic ocean, we would have said that we would not believe anything of the kind. Up to three or four years ago, when anybody said anything about airships our minds would picture an array of a certain kind of cranks, or at least we thought they were cranks. Now all this does not prove either that Mars is inhabited or that it is possible to communicate with those inhabitants; but it does seem to suggest that while one does not necessarily have to be led away by every seemingly strange and fantastic suggestion of some learned professor, it is very well not to be too skeptical of possibilities. We make no secret of the fact that in our opinion, if Professor Pickering ever establishes communication with Mars it will not be until after he has left the earth and drawn the pair of wings that will come to him for being good; but still we would not be too positive about this matter. There is no doubt about the fact that as He sees proper to do so, it has been the custom of the Almighty to reveal to mankind the easy solution of some most wonderful mysteries, and for all we know, communication with Mars and other planets may be included among the things that are finally to be brought to our knowledge. This would not be much more wonderful than some of the other mysteries that have already been solved.

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

Military Executions of Civilians and Soldiers at Constantinople.

Constantinople, May 3.—Thirteen civilians and soldiers sentenced by the military courts to death for murder, were hanged in different parts of Constantinople at 4 o'clock this morning.

Major Youssel, his son and three other men who killed the Syrian deputy, Emir Mohammed Arslan, in front of the Parliament building, were executed on the spot where they committed the crime. Five others were hanged at the entrance of the ministry of war, and three men at the Stamboul end of the Galata bridge. Upon the breast of each criminal had been pinned a large placard in Turkish, setting forth the sentence of the court. Around the foot of the gibbets on the bridge, the early morning buyers of fruits, flowers and vegetables proceeded as usual, while the bodies were in full sight of the great crowds that made their way over the bridge between Stamboul and Galata.

Major Youssel was commandant of the first battalion of the Seventh regiment. Among the non-commissioned officers executed was Hamdi Bin Yechar, a sergeant in the fourth battalion of the Saloniki chasseurs. The men executed on Galata bridge were guilty of the murder of Lieutenant Ellis.

Major Youssel was the man who after the murder of Deputy Arslan made his way to the house of parliament and in a speech denounced the members for acting against the laws of the Koran. Yechar was the man who planned the details of the revolt of April 13, and who was commander-in-chief and practically dictator of Constantinople for the two days following. The other eleven men worked under Yechar.

Mourad, editor of the newspaper Nizam, was tried by court martial today.

A member of the court martial read the sultan's firmin, confirming the sentences at each place of execution, and priests prayed with the condemned men for two hours before their execution. The bodies were left hanging until 2 o'clock this afternoon and were seen by at least 100,000 of the population of the city.

Documentary evidence has been discovered among the records of the telegraph office here of the knowledge of the Constantinople authorities that massacres had been planned for Adana district, and they were to coincide with the political events here.

Other papers have been found indicating also that the conspirators at the palace acted in the sultan's name in preparing the military mutiny of April 13. Lists of houses, with notes of the kind of loot to be found therein, were discovered on some of the prisoners now in custody. The arrangements included a general massacre of foreigners in Constantinople, including the diplomatic representatives, on April 24.

MIXED ON THE TARIFF.

Looks Like Democratic Party Is Becoming Hopelessly Divided.

Writing to his paper under date of Sunday, H. E. Bryant, the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, describes the tariff situation in the house as follows:

The Democratic party, as represented in congress, senate and house, is hopelessly divided into hostile camps. Those who deny that such a state of affairs exists see the truth but will not admit it, not even to themselves. In the house, Champ Clark, Henry Clayton and Ollie James and others represent one faction, and John L. Fitzgerald, James Griggs, William Howard, William Brantley and others, the other. In the senate, Senator Simmons of North Carolina, is leading the "Progressive Democrats" and Tillman the "Radicals." Every day widens the breach. Before the tariff bill passes the gulf between the two schools will be so great that the hope of ever getting them together will be very remote. The caustic tongue of the South Carolina fire-eater used to have influence, but since the exposure of his indiscretion in connection with the Oregon land agent his colleagues hear him but heed not his advice and scorn his claims of perfection. "Save me nine of the best quarter sections" has become a famous phrase at the Capitol. When Mr. Tillman hints of dark-laid plots, as he often does, some one will whisper to his neighbor: "Save me nine of the best quarter sections," and the word passes from one to another until it goes round. Therefore, the speech of the great senate censor availeth not.

The following colloquy between Senators Tillman and McCumber, in the senate, will serve to illustrate the situation. Interrupting the senator from North Dakota the senator from South Carolina declared: "I was just saying that the senator from Minnesota (Mr. Nelson) gave us a very fine Democratic speech, yesterday, on the lumber schedule and the senator from North Carolina (Mr. Simmons), I thought, gave us a very good Republican speech on the same schedule, and we have listened to the senator from Florida (Mr. Fletcher) make a very thorough Republication speech from every standpoint."

Continuing, he shouted: "As I have said we are getting very badly mixed, and I am afraid, before we get through, there will not be trough enough for all the hogs to get their snouts into."

This is a very serious charge and it is believed here that Senator Simmons, who is a man of courage, and daring, will call Mr. Tillman to answer. Friday, when the remarks were made, the North Carolinian was not in the senate, and did not know of them until that night. For fifteen years Mr. Simmons has led the Democratic forces of his state to victory after victory and he is like a bull terrier in a fight. Two of his speeches, one favoring a small duty on cotton seed oil and the other on lumber, have riled the Tillman school of partisans.

Tillman did not stop here but went on: "I have noted the desire of the senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich) to inveigle, bamboozle, or wheedle, or persuade, or whatever other instrumentality he may use, enough southern Democrats, so-called or actual, to clamor for protection on some little item in the bill, which will give them some little part of this swill."

Here the worm turned. Mr. McCumber, who, although a Republican, had tired of these insinuations, said: "Again and again the senator from South Carolina has from his seat challenged the integrity of every senator who disagreed with him upon any subject. I do wish that for once in his life he would get it out of his mind that the Lord Almighty has tied up all the sincerity and honesty in the world in his hide. There are others who can be sincere and disagree with the senator from South Carolina."

In the lauguage of the vaudeville man "that was the blow that killed father."

Those who figure ahead on such things say that the following named southern senators will stand with Simmons when the vote on the lumber amendment is taken: Smith of Maryland; Martin and Daniel of Virginia; Bacon and Clay of Georgia; Johnston and Bankhead of Alabama; Foster and McEnery of Louisiana; Clark of Nebraska; Taliaferro and Fletcher of Florida; Money of Mississippi; Bailey of Texas.

—Columbia, April 30: The Royal Benefit Society of Washington, D. C., of which Dr. D. F. Pennington is the national president, has applied to Commissioner McMaster to be admitted to do business in this state as a fraternal order. The officers of the Royal Benefit society are almost all white men, but the membership in South Carolina is composed entirely of negroes, according to the statement submitted. The society has been doing business in this state for a number of years as a fraternal order, but Commissioner McMaster last year found that the society was not being conducted as a fraternal order, the laws governing which, in South Carolina require that the membership be secured entirely through a lodge system, with a ritual and a representative form of government. After testimony by President Pennington the commissioner refused the fraternal license and the company will qualify as an industrial concern with $15,000 bond.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. B. Stroup and Others, Clover—Give notice of the opening of the books of subscription to the capital stock of the Clover Cotton Oil and Ginning Co., at Clover, on May 5.

L. R. Williams, Probate Judge—Gives notice that John A. and Ella J. Neely have applied to him for letters of administration on the estate of H. A. D. Neely, deceased.

Mason Latham—Announces the opening of a line of groceries and general merchandise at his home on the Chester road near Guthries, and solicits your patronage. Close prices and a square deal.

J. A. Tate, C. C. C. Pls.—Calls on parties indebted to estate of J. Ed Leech, deceased, to make settlement with him and parties holding claims against said estate will file same before June, 10, 1909.

Loan and Savings Bank—Publishes its official statement showing the condition of its affairs at the close of business on April 28th, 1909.

Chas. M. Stieff, Charlotte—Offers three prizes of $5 each for the three best advertisements of Stieff, Shaw and Stieff and Shaw pianos. See fourth page.

J. Edgar Poag, Broker—Says you can buy your choice of real estate if you will make offers that are within the bounds of reason. He is ready to serve you.

York Drug Store—Has a big line of toilet soaps for all kinds of purposes and wants you to come and see what it has to show you in the best soaps.

York Supply Co.—Wants you to see it for drag harrows, cotton and corn cultivators, and Planet Jr. walking and riding cultivators.

Loan and Savings Bank—Again cautions you to protect your valuable papers from loss by fire, burglary or carelessness by renting a safety deposit box.

York Furniture Co.—Has a big line of hammocks at all prices; Perfection oil stoves are ideal for summer use. See the big line of go-carts.

Yorkville Hardware Co.—Tells about the advantages of a charcoal clay furnace for summer ironing—gives a maximum of heat at a minimum of cost.

First National Bank—Explains that confidence is necessary to do business. It wants your business and assures you that you may have full confidence in it.

Yorkville B. & M. Co.—Gives a long list of special prices for cash for the next thirty days. It will give a discount of 10 per cent on all spring and winter clothing.

Mr. Sam A. Robinson of Clover, was in Yorkville yesterday and said to the reporter that he is eating snap beans from seed planted in February.

The best way to compel prosperity is for everybody to get down to their knitting. There is no doubt of the fact that there is wealth everywhere if people will only try to develop and conserve it. But there is no use wasting time wishing. Thrift and energy are the things that count.

Considering the fact that there was little to bring them other than ordinary business, there was a pretty good representation of country people in Yorkville yesterday, salesday for May. Business generally was very good; but it was an off day with the horsetraders, the season for exchanging plugs having passed.

In a general way, of course, the public must have understood that the late Treasurer Neely exerted a tremendous influence in behalf of an economic administration of the government; but comparatively few outside of those who were most closely associated with him had a definite idea as to the extent of that influence. He watched the public revenues as if they were his own; and he did not hesitate to remonstrate against any transaction that seemed to savor of extravagance. Except for the work he did along this line, the annual expenditures of the county would have many years ago grown to many thousand dollars a year more than they are now. Of course, it is not to be assumed that he was responsible for any unwise expenditures that have been made. He has not been able to have his way at all times; but his influence in behalf of retrenchment has long since saved his salary many times over.

That advertisement in The Enquirer of last Friday calling attention to land to be sold in Rock Hill by the clerk on Tuesday, was a new departure with regard to such matters, and as we see it, gave evidence of the intelligent appreciation of those who had the matter in charge, of the value of publicity. It is not an unusual thing for good land bargains involved in foreclosure, execution or partition proceedings to go begging for want of sufficient publicity. While it is a fact that public auction is the best means of making land or almost any other commodity bring its full value, it is also a fact that much property sold under process fails to bring its value, first for lack of sufficient publicity, and second for lack of a full, frank statement of the conditions of the sale. In the case of partition, it is a satisfaction to the would-be purchaser to know whether he is in competition with the regular market or with by-bidders, and this applies to some extent in the case of foreclosures and executions. And, while it is a fact that really intending purchasers can get all such information upon a little inquiry, it is also a fact that many others who might have been intending purchasers if they had been voluntarily informed, never take the trouble to get the information themselves. None of this information was given in the advertisement referred to; but the fact that the land was advertised so extensively, in addition to the official advertisement, was evidence that there was a real desire to sell, and extra notice to the interested public to investigate the nature of the bargain.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

—The tremendous rain of Friday night made it "too wet to plow" Saturday and there were large numbers of people in town. Business was unusually good.

—Rev. Oliver Johnson, D. D., of Winnsboro, preached two sermons in the Associate Reformed church last Sunday to large and appreciative congregations. At the close of the morning service, referring to his recent unanimous election to the pastorate, he took occasion to say that he desired to express his appreciation of the high honor that had been extended to him, and he would give his answer within a week or ten days. The entire congregation is very hopeful that Dr. Johnson will accept the pastorate of the church.

THE SPECULATIVE MARKET.

The New York cotton market of yesterday is summarized in an Associated Press dispatch as follows:

The cotton market was more or less irregular today, but showed the presence of a continued good demand on setbacks, and closed steady net unchanged to 6 points higher. The opening was steady at an advance of 3 points on May and 1 point on October, but generally 1 to 4 points lower under liquidation and local bear pressure which was encouraged by prospects for better weather in the south and the reactionary tendency of the English market after a relatively firm opening. After selling off to a net loss of about 3 to 5 points, prices rallied on covering and local bull support, with May particularly firm on small demands from shorts in the absence of offerings. That position sold up to 10.60, or 8 points net higher, while later months sold 3 to 5 points above the close of Saturday following which there was a sharp break on the forecast for fair and warmer weather over the belt generally, and at one time during the afternoon the active positions showed a net loss of 5 to 8 points. The close was up from the lowest with the near positions leading the rally on renewed covering and continued reports of damage by recent storms and low temperatures in the central belt. Advices from Memphis claim that the frosts over Sunday will necessitate a great deal of replanting in parts of Arkansas and Mississippi, but many in the local trade do not consider cotton is in a position to be seriously hurt by low temperatures. Southern spot markets officially unchanged.

Receipts at the ports today 11,287 bales against 21,314 last week and 5,855 last year. For the week 125,000 bales against 139,443 last week and 59,153 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans 3,822 bales against 700 last year.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Miss Lucy Smarr of Spartanburg, spent Sunday in Yorkville.

Mr. Philip Hunter returned home Saturday from the Charleston Medical college.

Miss Willie Bradley of Gastonia, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. Happerfield.

Mr. L. W. Jenkins of the Spartanburg graded schools, spent Saturday and Sunday in Yorkville.

Miss Jonsie Kell of Atlantic City, N. J., is in Yorkville, on a visit to the family of Dr. T. B. Kell.

Miss Ola Caldwell returned to her home in Yorkville from Mt. Holly, N. C., where she has been teaching school.

Mr. Robert Herndon will leave this evening for a visit of several week sto Seattle, Wash., and other western points.

Mr. H. F. Adickes of Raleigh, N. C., came to Yorkville on Saturday on account of the illness of his brother, Mr. Withers Adickes.

Miss Anna Steele McCaw of Columbia, arrived in Yorkville yesterday, to spend a week or two with her uncle, Mr. J. S. Brice.

Mrs. Julia Elam left for her home in Baskerville, Va., this morning, after a visit of two weeks to the families of Messrs. W. H. and R. J. Herndon.

Mr. W. D. Grist left yesterday afternoon for Gastonia to represent the Yorkville Associate Reformed church at the spring meeting of the First presbytery. He expects to return to Yorkville tomorrow.

Chester Reporter, Monday: The Cross house on Pinckney street, which was sold at public sale by Clerk of Court Cornwell this morning, was purchased by Mr. A. G. Brice for Dr. W. M. Love of McConnellsville, whose intention it is, we understand, to move here at an early date. It was stated at the sale that possession can't be given until January 1st, on account of a rental contract now existing, so it is presumed that Dr. Love will not come until that time. The purchase price was $4,775.

FISH AND GAME LAWS.

There is not a great deal of information among the people as to the fish, game and trespass laws of this state, and the following will be of especial interest to those who are concerned about the subject:

"There shall be a close time in all the creeks, streams and inland waters of the state, from the setting of the sun each Thursday until the rising of the sun on each Monday, during which time all seines, nets or any plan or device for the stoppage or collecting of fish which obstructs any portion of any creek, stream or inland waters, other than a dam for manufacturing purposes, shall be removed from said creeks, streams or inland waters; and any person or persons using any such seine, net, plan or device, in violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in the sum of two hundred dollars, one half of which shall go to the informer and the other half to the courts in which the case shall be tried, or be imprisoned for a period of not less than three nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court trying the case. Nothing herein contained shall apply to fishing with dip nets used by hand.

Sec. 521. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever, at any time, to erect or keep up any fish trap or other device for catching fish, or to fish with any net or seine, within eighty yards of any dam erected by the order or at the expense of the state across any stream intended thereby to be made navigable, in which dams there shall be left or constructed any sluice for the passage of fish; and all and every person or persons offending shall for each and every offense pay the sum of twenty dollars.

An Act to Prohibit Trespass.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of South Carolina, That from and after the approval of this act, any person or persons entering upon the lands of another, for any one of the following purposes of hunting, fishing, trapping, netting, gathering fruit, straw or surf, vegetables, herbs or cutting timber on the same, without the consent of the owner or manager thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not more than twenty (20) dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not more than thirty (30) days, for each and every offense.

Sec. 2. All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved 22d February, A. D. 1905.

Game Birds.

Sec. 2. That for the purposes of this act, the following shall be considered game birds: Swans, wild geese, brant, wild ducks, rails (marsh hens), coots, galinules, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, upland plover, curlew, wild turkey, prairie chicken, quail (partridge), rice birds, blackbird and dove. All other species of wild resident or migratory birds shall be considered non-game birds.

Sec. 3. That no person within the state shall kill, catch or have in his or their possession, living or dead, any resident or migratory wild bird other than a game bird, or purchase, offer or expose for sale, any such wild game bird, after it has been killed or caught, except as permitted by this act.

Destructive Birds Not Included.

Sec. 10. That the English sparrow, cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk and great horned owl and all other birds which are by nature destructive of other birds, are not included among the birds protected by this act; nor are the nests and eggs of such birds protected hereunder. This act does not prevent any person from killing crows on his premises if destructive to his crops. Provided that said birds are not sold or offered for sale, or shipped out of the state.

Sec. 11. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act, except Sec. 8, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than one dollar ($1.00) nor more than five dollars ($5.00), for each bird, living or dead, or part of a bird, or nest, or set of eggs, or part thereof, killed or captured or possessed, in violation of this act, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days."

LOCAL LACONICS.

Until January 1, 1910.

We will send The Yorkville Enquirer from this date till January 1, 1910 for $1.36.

Had Hydrophobia.

Mr. R. B. Riddle of Zeno, found himself under the necessity of killing a good horse last Wednesday, because of its affliction with what appeared to be hydrophobia. It is not certain that hydrophobia was the trouble, but the condition of the horse was such that it seemed that there was nothing better to be done than to kill it.

Farmers' Union.

The regular monthly meeting of the York County Farmers' Union was held in the court house yesterday morning, with Mr. J. F. Ashe presiding, and Mr. A. L. Black, keeping the record. The business of the day related to matters of especial interest to the Union, and nothing was done of special general importance. This was the last regular monthly meeting of the county Union, for this spring, and there will be no further meetings until after due notice by the president and secretary.

Sharon vs. Hickory Grove.

Sharon defeated Hickory Grove in a game of baseball at Sharon last Thursday by a score of 9 to 0. It was quite an interesting game notwithstanding the score, the score of the home team being held down like this, 2, 3, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, x. The batteries for Hickory Grove were Ward, Slaughter and Slaughter, and for Sharon Luther Plexico and Sherrer. Umpire, Hope. The understanding is that the two towns will thresh out the question of supremacy during the summer.

Work at Ninety-Nine Islands.

Gaffney correspondence of Charlotte Observer: Work on the Southern Power company's big plant at the Ninety-Nine Islands is making splendid progress under the management of Mr. Jamison who is in charge of the work. Gaffney people who have visited the plant recently say that a force of about 250 hands is at work, and this force will be augmented just as soon as the work makes a little more progress. The buildings are situated on the north bank of the river, and has the appearance of quite a large town from a distance, and at night when the electric lights are turned on, it reminds one of a city.

Mr. Carnegie Helps Winthrop.

Rock Hill correspondence of News and Courier, Monday: Dr. Johnson of Winthrop, received a letter yesterday from Andrew Carnegie's secretary stating that Mr. Carnegie would donate $15,000 to the building of Winthrop's model school. It will be remembered that this state appropriated $20,000 for this purpose with the understanding that President Johnson should raise $25,000 more. Mr. Johnson has raised $65,000 more instead. It is his intention to get one hundred thousand for the school, which he proposes to make a model school, second to none anywhere. It will be remembered that Mr. Carnegie gave $30,000 for the library several years ago, and this last gift brings his donation to Winthrop up to the generous sum of $45,000.

Friday Night's Rain.

The rain of last Friday night was quite general and farmers and others from different parts of the county yesterday reported considerable damage, in the washing of the lands and packing of newly plowed ground. Catawba river was out of its banks, and passengers on the Charlotte and Columbia division of the Southern, Saturday, reported Fishing creek in a flood, covering the bottoms for quite a distance. Broad river was about 18 feet above ordinary stage, and a little more than half the extreme high water mark at Howell's. Some of the York county farmers along the river have planted corn and this was washed up pretty badly. The greatest damage was done to oats along the bottoms. In places many acres were washed down.

Successor to Mr. Neely.

There has been a great deal of interest during the past few days as to the appointment of a county treasurer to succeed the late H. A. D. Neely. Among some the names mentioned in connection with the place, are Mr. John A. Neely of Rock Hill, son of the deceased treasurer, Messrs. J. R. Haile of Fort Mill, and J. H. McFadden of Rock Hill, former candidates in the primaries, Mr. Harry E. Neil of Filbert, Mr. John E. Carroll of Yorkville, and others. As to what will be the outcome, is only a matter of speculation. The appointment as stated, is made by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. In the case of a county officer "advice and consent of the senate" means the advice and consent of the senator from the county interested, and in this case the senate means Senator Stewart. The governor, however, is free to make an appointment on his own motion that will hold until the senate convenes and which will stand or not as may suit the pleasure of the senate. While the members of the house have no constitutional rights in the matter of such an appointment, it has been customary for the senator to consult the entire delegation and be governed by its desire. From such information as has come to The Enquirer, Senator Stewart and Representative Wilson are pledged to the support of Mr. Haile, Mr. Glasscock is personally inclined to Mr. McFadden, and Messrs. Hollis and Sanders are uncommitted. The governor has not been heard from. There has been more or less talk of referring the whole matter to a primary election; but so far as The Enquirer is able to state, there has been nothing definite determined upon.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—Greenwood, April 30: Wallace Duncan DuPre of Wofford college, was declared the winner of the eleventh annual contest of the South Carolina Inter-collegiate Oratorical association, held here tonight. To D. W. A. Neville, the representative of the Presbyterian college of South Carolina, was adjudged the honor of second place.

—Greenville, May 1: Seventy thousand pounds of meat in the local warehouse of Swift & Co., was condemned today by City Meat and Food Inspector Smith. The heavy rains of last night backed up the water in a nearby stream and the warehouse was flooded with city sewerage. Nearly three carloads of meat was submerged, causing it to become soaked in the filthy water.

—Spartanburg, May 1: United States Senator E. D. Smith may remove to Spartanburg to live in the near future. He is well known in Spartanburg, having graduated at Wofford college and married a Spartanburg young lady, and should he locate here he will be given a warm welcome by the people of the city and the county. Should Smith locate here, Spartanburg will be noted for having as citizens a United States senator, a congressman, a supreme court judge and a circuit judge, and perhaps the solicitor of this circuit, who is now a resident of Gaffney.

—Columbia, April 30: Col. W. P. Brock, assistant adjutant general, will go to Washington Sunday to confer with the war department concerning the encampments in this state. The equipment of the state troops is not yet complete, but Col. Brock carries with him a letter from Governor Ansel asking that the militia be allowed to buy one-half of the overcoats this year and one-half next year. The balance of the appropriation will allow for two encampments, but if the request of the department is granted the three regiments of infantry will be sent in camp for ten days each.

—Gaffney, May 2: A negro named Jim Crawford, who lives on the plantation of Mr. L. R. Ross, a mile from Gaffney, shot another negro, named Melvin Edwards, a few days ago with a shot gun, inflicting several painful though not dangerous wounds. Crawford says that Edwards has been trying to "conjure" his wife, and that he had warned him more than once to stay away from his premises, and that if he did not do so he would have to take the consequences; that when he came home and found Edwards in the house, he seized his gun and ran after Edwards, who fled, and he, (Crawford), shot him. Edwards is able to walk around, and says he will not prosecute Crawford for shooting him.

—Lancaster News, May 1: Many persons repaired to Mr. H. N. Sowell's meat market on White street Wednesday to see a strange animal that had been shot and killed the night before on his plantation, by Lee Lowry, colored, who discovered it in his chicken house. The animal was an armadillo, and it escaped, it is said, from the carnival here recently. The carnival people called it the grave digger. The armadillo is a South American quadruped, and Webster's International dictionary says of it: "So called from being armed with a bony shell. The body and head are encased in an armor composed of small, bony plates. The armadillos burrow in the earth, seldom going abroad except at night. When attacked, they curl up in a ball, presenting the armor on all sides. Their flesh is good food. There are several species, one of which (the peba) is found as far north as Texas."

MR. BRICE AND THE COMMISSION.

Fort Mill Times Makes Comment and Chester Lantern Replies.

Some people are so full of prejudice and tied so hard to one side of a proposition, or else ignorance and contemptible flings constitute part of their nature, that they never see any good in the other side. The following editorial, on the appointment of former Senator J. S. Brice of York county, on the dispensary winding-up commission, we find in the last issue of the Fort Mill Times:

If Mr. J. S. Brice can afford to accept the appointment which Governor Ansel has tendered him as a member of the commission to wind up the affairs of the old state dispensary, there probably will be little or no objection on the part of the public. But it is interesting to recall—assuming that Mr. Brice intends to accept the appointment—the attitude of the former York county senator toward the whole dispensary matter. During the latter years of his service in the senate no man inveighed more strenuously, if not more effectively, against the state's liquor business and all connected therewith than Mr. Brice. Indeed, if the speeches of Mr. Brice in denunciation of the "accursed" liquor traffic were made in good faith, all those engaged therein, from the highest official to the humblest bottle washer, were pariahs, things to be shunned by every self-respecting citizens, and thenceforth to be treated as outcasts—from Mr. Brice's point of view. We do not recall that Mr. Brice discriminated; everybody connected with the dispensary looked alike to him. Now, however, Mr. Brice's convictions appear to have undergone a revision. There is a difference as he sees it in serving the Commonwealth in the capacity of winding-up commissioner and as a member of the old state board, for instance. We confess our inability to see the point of demarkation. Each position has to do with the liquor traffic. And we can tell Mr. Brice that if in accepting the appointment he assumes that any considerable portion of his fellow citizens will credit him with acting from a patriotic rather than a selfish motive he is very much mistaken. The people know that there is not one man in five thousand who would accept service on the winding-up commission, but for the money there is in it. All this talk about men being willing to sacrifice their personal interests in such a cause for the good of the state is so much moonshine.

The Fort Mill Times believed in the old state dispensary first, last and all the time and because its side lost and the dispensaries are gradually disappearing, it is sulking and is ready to make nasty little insinuations at everybody who voted and worked against the dispensary.

Mr. Brice is a gentleman of the cleanest reputation, who would scorn to touch a dirty piece of anything. His reputation is of the highest kind and none of the mean little insinuations of the Fort Mill Times or any other paper or person can hurt him in the least.

Such articles are the desperate ventures of the whisky forces. Driven from cover to cover they are almost at bay and although they turn and snarl they will be routed from even this place. The dispensary is going. Year by year it is disappearing and may the day hasten when not a rum shop is left in the state. As a hotbed for crime, thievery and deviliment it has never been equalled and we hope never will. But its days are numbered and at the election this summer the large majority of those counties still retaining the dispensary will vote it out.

That the Fort Mill Times should try to make political capital out of the appointment of Mr. Brice on the winding-up commission, is not surprising. A drowning man will catch at anything and when arguments fail the dispensary organs are resorting to insinuations to arouse prejudice. And they will fail now as they have failed in the past.—Chester Lantern.

MERE-MENTION.

Wm. Withrow and his sister, Miss Pearl Withrow, were drowned in a lake at Lakewood park, Atlanta, Ga., Friday afternoon by the overturning of a boat.....Two cruisers of the Japanese navy are at San Francisco and officers and men are being lavishly entertained....Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, on Friday gave birth to a daughter, and since then there has been national rejoicing over the event. The little princess will be christened Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina. ....The steamer New Hampshire from New York to Stonington, Conn., broke a propeller blade Friday and was rendered helpless. A "CQD" wireless message brought quick aid and prevented the vessel drifting on the rocks of Long Island. The 100 passengers were panic stricken.....The United States government will erect granite monuments at Indianapolis, Ind., and Alton, Ill., to mark the resting places of unidentified Confederate soldiers buried at those places.....Miss Johnny Davidson, a wealthy young woman of Neosho, Mo., was acquitted Saturday of the murder of Roy Ramsour.... Three negroes were taken from the jail at Marshall, Tex., early Friday morning and lynched, shortly after a militia company that had been guarding the prisoners had been relieved from duty. The negroes were charged with the murder of a deputy sheriff....One man was killed and two seriously injured in Philadelphia on Friday, by a collision between a