Scraps and Facts.

—Prof. J. D. Harris, the Virginia school teacher, who killed Editor W. A. Thompson at Warrenton some time ago in a quarrel over a debt, was convicted at Warrenton, Va., last Saturday of voluntary manslaughter, and was sentenced to four years in the state penitentiary. Harris's counsel took an appeal to the supreme court, and he was released on a bond of $30,000, pending the result of the appeal.

—Paris, October 2: A dispatch to the Matin from Fez, says that inquiries show that El Roghi, the pretender to the throne of Morocco, who was executed at Fez in the middle of September, was put to death by Sultan Mulai Hafid himself under circumstances of revolting cruelty. According to the correspondent the monarch, assisted by his chamberlain, dragged the pretender into a cage of lions and then provoked the animals which leaped upon the manacled captive, inflicting horrible wounds. Then, as El Roghi fell to the ground motionless, the lions left him alone despite the goadings of the sultan, who thereupon pulled his still living victim outside the cage with hooks, emptied a can of lamp oil over him and set him on fire, feeding the flames with oil-soaked rags until nothing but the charred bones of the pretender remained.

—Washington, October 4: There had been ginned to September 25, counting round as half bales, 2,562,888 bales compared with 2,590,639 for 1908. These are the figures given in a report of the census bureau, issued today. The round bales included this year were 48,176, compared with 57,107 for 1908. The Sea island cotton reported for 1909 was 13,826, compared with 11,457, for 1908. The number of bales counting round as half bales, ginned to September 25, by states, was as follows: Alabama 188,669, against 316,349 in 1908; Arkansas 83,771 against 80,465; Florida 19,433 against 16,857; Georgia 535,026 against 514,890; Louisiana 62,351 against 79,042; Mississippi 996,697 against 199,001; North Carolina 80,472 against 89,063; Oklahoma 134,247 against 5,705; South Carolina 284,726 against 289,968; Tennessee 17,125 against 28,109; Texas 1,057,876 against 966,607, and in all other states 2,219 as compared with 4,774. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned to September 1, was announced as 388,242 bales. The report today will be transmitted by mail by individual ginners.

—Bluefield, W. Va., October 2: The guilt of Howard Little, who was arrested about a week ago charged with the murder of "Aunt Betsy" Justis, Geo. A. Meadows and wife and their three children, seems now to be established beyond a reasonable doubt. Little's wife confessed today to having washed his bloody clothing after the murder, and in her affidavit she says also that he left their home about dark on the night of the murder and returned the next morning with his clothes all bloody and torn and said that he would kill her if she told anything about his condition. He borrowed a 32-calibre revolver a few days before the crime was committed and returned it on the following Wednesday with two chambers empty. The body of George Meadows was exhumed and two bullets, taken from it by Drs. Richardson and White, were almost identical in weight with the balls taken from shells belonging to the weapon Little had borrowed. Little's wife also turned over the lantern that he had brought home with him that night which showed file marks as if some one had tried to remove stains. He was seen in the barn next morning folding papers across his knee apparently counting money, and he gave $20 to a woman with whom he had planned to start for the west a few days after the murder was committed, with which to buy clothing and prepare for the train. Having done this she returned $1.80 to Little, at which time she swears he threatened her life if she revealed any part of their secret.

—Reposing in the vaults of a safe deposit company at Washington, are nine mahogany boxes, which it is expected will play a decidedly important part in the annual $600,000,000, more or less, transactions in cotton in the United States. The nine boxes referred to contain the nine standards of cotton which have been approved by the secretary of agriculture and which were decided upon by a committee of a score or more of cotton men in all sections of the country as summarizing all grades of commercial cotton. Access to these nine standards can only be had by a committee designated by the secretary of agriculture. Within a short time—perhaps within a day or two—the department of agriculture will have replicas of these nine standards and will place them in the hands of a limited number of associations, organizations, exchanges and agricultural colleges for inspection. The sets will enable the cotton producers, cotton merchants and spinners to become familiar with them by September 1, 1910, when it is expected they will govern all transactions in connection with the buying and selling of cotton. It is said that they take the place of about thirty varying standards now in use. Middling cotton is used as a basis and establishes a standard of the nine different grades, designated as middling fair, strict good middling, good middling, strict middling, middling, strict low middling, low middling, strict good ordinary and good ordinary.

—A romantic story has been disclosed by postoffice inspectors regarding Harrison Hatfield of the family of feudists of that name, who died recently in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., says a Washington dispatch of last Sunday. Harrison Hatfield lived near Horse Pen, in the mountains of West Virginia. He was widely known as "Old Hatcher," and was a leader of the Hatfields in the McCoy-Hatfield feud, which amounted almost to civil war and disrupted several counties on the borders of West Virginia and Kentucky. One of his eyes was shot out during a raid which the Hatfields made into Kentucky several years ago. The Hatfields owned large areas of land in West Virginia, from which they realized considerable money. "Old Hatcher" deposited $2,854 in the Guyan Valley bank at Logan, W. Va. Subsequently, having need of the money, he authorized Alexander H. Trent, postmaster at Horse Pen, to direct the bank to forward to him the money by registered mail. Hatfield called at the postoffice repeatedly for the registered letter, but when it arrived on April 24, 1907, he had left the office only a short time before to assist an intoxicated friend who could not sit astride his mule alone. Hatfield directed Postmaster Trent to take special care of the letter, lest it be destroyed by fire in the postoffice. An investigation of the fire and of the disappearance of the letter was made by postoffice inspectors. It was discovered that Postmaster Trent had obtained a typewriter from a Chicago concern by fraudulent representations, to which he confessed. Later Postmaster Trent and his father were indicted for having stolen the registered letter. Postmaster Trent finally confessed to the theft and made a proposition looking to the refunding of the money. He produced from a jar hidden under the barn the sum of $1,280, which, with $500 obtained from his bondsmen, was eventually turned over to Hatfield. Trent was convicted of the crime, but escaped from jail and is a fugitive from justice. Becoming insane from worry over the loss of his money and the sudden elation at the recovery of a part of it, Harrison Hatfield poisoned his wife, who was an Indian woman. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for life and there he died only a few days ago. It was not until his death that the postoffice inspectors felt justified in revealing all the facts respecting the case.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

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

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1909.

No, trial by jury is not a farce; but there is a good deal that is farcical in any expectation of getting a just verdict from a rotten jury.

FARMERS have been rushing cotton to the market rapidly to pay their debts; but the probability is that so soon as the debt question is relieved somewhat, there will be less eagerness in selling.

THAT Richland magistrate who admitted to bail a man who had been committed by a circuit judge for contempt, is certainly a bright one. Richland county has but a slim idea, it seems, of proper respect for the courts.

WE have several times expressed doubt as to whether the courts were strong enough to punish the dispensary grafters. One great trouble is that there are too many former pals of the grafters in control of the machinery of justice.

IN its last issue, the Charleston Sunday News reproduced in full Rev. Dr. Robert Lathan's admirable sketch of the battle of King's Mountain, the most accurate and comprehensive story of that historic event that has ever been compressed within the same number of words.

COTTON is still low in the case of the man who has his food supplies to buy. Food supplies, it will be observed, are now "out of sight." Right now the man who has an abundance of home raised provisions and no cotton, is in better shape than the man who raised all the cotton he could and no food supplies.

"A JURY of your peers," means a jury of your equals; but who is it that has not sense enough to comprehend that with unlimited authority and discretion in the making up of the names to be drawn from, smooth politicians can select a jury that is capable of finding any kind of a verdict that might be desired.

IT was a great disappointment to the law abiding people of the state that the Black case should come to an end without a conclusion; but really there was nothing else to be done. Had Judge Memminger allowed the case to continue and there had been a verdict of guilty, the supreme court would have been compelled to turn it down.

SPARTANBURG has convicted another white man of murder and the fellow has been sentenced to be hanged. Spartanburg considers criminal matters in a perfectly business like way. There is no maudlin sentiment about the proper disposition of a criminal who has forfeited his own life by taking the life of another. And Spartanburg is a great and prosperous county.

IT looks as if there is to be no end to the trouble that the British suffragettes are going to give the government in the effort to compel a concession of the right of the ballot to women. A number of suffragettes were placed in prison recently because of a disorderly breach of the peace in their efforts to compel recognition, and they forthwith proceeded to make martyrs of themselves by refusing to eat. The authorities countered by attempting to feed them by means of stomach pumps, and now they have instituted civil suits against the officers responsible for this conduct.

CHESTER, October 1: At a mass meeting of citizens at the court house tonight, Mayor Henry Samuels, who was mixed up with the dispensary cases, submitted his resignation, to take effect immediately. Mr. J. L. Glenn of the local bar read the resignation, which was accompanied by a request that the meeting adopt no denunciatory resolutions. Messrs. M. S. Lewis, T. H. White and L. D. Childs made remarks, calling upon the press, pulpit and citizens generally to accept the resignation and drop all further adverse comment. The resignation and the accompanying suggestions were unanimously adopted and the big audience present went home with the outlook clear for a bigger and better Chester

Mayors are chosen by majorities, and Samuels having been so chosen was the representative of the majority. There is good reason to believe that the people of Chester knew as much about Samuels before he was chosen, as they do now, and if this be true it is puzzling to know whether the recent action of the mass meeting was only because the balance of the state has come to know as much as the town of Chester knows. It is difficult to account for the meeting on any other theory. And on this hypothesis, it was very proper to withhold denunciatory resolutions, for the logical force of those resolutions could only have fallen upon the heads of the people who passed them. We are quite willing to accede to the request of the gentlemen who desire that there be no further adverse comment; but at the same time, we sincerely hope that the town has not failed to make up its mind to the adoption of bigger, better, broader and purer moral standards—standards that will be able to withstand all the comments that "press, pulpit and citizens generally," see proper to make.

THE G. & C. Merriam company of Springfield, Mass., have just issued Webster's New International Dictionary, based on the International of 1890 and 1900. The revision has been so radical and complete as to constitute a new book. The work has been in active preparation for many years, by a large staff of experts, assisted by the contributions of eminent specialists, under the general supervision of Dr. W. T. Harris, recent United States commissioner of education. The number of words and phrases defined has been greatly increased, mainly from the fresh coinage of recent years both in popular speech and in the various arts and sciences. The revival of early English studies is recognized by such an inclusion of obsolete words as to give a key to English literature from its earliest period. The title-words in the vocabulary are more than doubled in comparison with the old International, now exceeding 400,000. The number of illustrations is increased to over 6,000. The book contains more than 2,700 pages. But the publishers desire to emphasize the quality rather than the quantity of the work, calling attention especially to the thorough scholarship in all departments and the fullness of information under important titles. By ingenious methods of typography and arrangement, the increased amount of matter is contained within a single volume, not perceptibly larger than its predecessor, and no less convenient for the hand and eye.

ALTHOUGH the action of Judge Aldrich in placing a witness in jail to ensure his being found when wanted at the next term of the court, may strike a large part of the unsophisticated public as unnecessarily harsh, people who know enough about such things to be able to comprehend the probable true inwardness of this situation will commend what the judge has done as quite an effective blow at a long established abuse. Of course, we know nothing about this particular case, other than is to be understood from the published paragraph; but from what we have seen along this same line, we are not wasting any sympathy on the poor witness. That he was surprised and thinks he has been mistreated, we have no doubt; but it is quite certain that he had due notice of the desirability of his presence at the trial, and it is very probable that if the truth could be established, it would be found that he had been told not to appear. Just what his excuse was, we do not know. Sometimes, however, it is sudden illness of the juror, his wife, or a child, and this is very often backed by a certificate from the family physician, showing it to be a bona fide case. Of course, there are bona fide cases; but the humbug cases are so frequent and notorious as to throw doubt on everything connected with such a situation. Judges have frequently continued cases on showings that they had reason to suspect of "queerness," but which they had to accept because of inability to establish the contrary. But of late, there seems to be a growing tendency to discourage such practices as have done so much to detract from the respect that the public should have for the courts, and we sincerely hope that the good work will go on apace.

COTTON CONDITION POOR.

Most Unfavorable Report Issued In Many Years.

The most unfavorable report on the condition of the cotton crop issued by the department of agriculture at this season of the year for many years was made public at Washington yesterday. Financial and weather conditions combined to make the report unfavorable.

Yesterday's official report indicated that on September 25, the condition of the cotton crop was only 58.5 per cent of normal, as compared with 63.7 per cent on August 25, 1909; 69.7 on September 25, 1908; 67.7 on September 25, 1907, and 67 per cent on the average for ten years on August 25, 1909.

After the announcement by the department of agriculture of the figures recording the average for this month, Dr. S. A. Knapp, chief of the co-operative demonstration work for the department of agriculture in the south, after the conference with Secretary Wilson, said that the serious falling off in the figures, especially for Louisiana and Mississippi, were due to two conditions. One was the excessive rainfall in the early part of the cotton crop season, followed by a serious drought and the second was the failure of cotton planters to obtain advances on their crops from bankers. The latter reason forced the planters to dismiss a considerable part of their labor at a time when the boll weevil was a most serious pest.

Dr. Knapp stated that another reason which induced a falling off in the general average of Louisiana was that there was practically 30 per cent less of acreage in cotton than in previous years.

The boll weevil did serious damage during the past year in the southwestern quarter of Mississippi.

"In my judgment," said Dr. Knapp "the really serious trouble, which applies to all of the cotton states, was brought about by the excessive rainfall in the early part of the season and the excessive drought in the latter part. In some of the states planters scarcely could obtain water enough for their live stock. This was particularly true of Texas and Oklahoma. What is known as the New Orleans storm, which passed up through portions of Louisiana and western Mississippi, blew out immense quantities of cotton, and served seriously to detract from the excellence of the crop."

Secretary Wilson declined to make any statement regarding the figures given out by his department. He said that he could talk about the wheat crop, about the condition of cattle in the west and about almost anything else but cotton. He said that Dr. Knapp knew more about the cotton crop from practical observance of conditions in the south than any other man in the department, and he had nothing to add to the statement made by him.

Comparisons of conditions by states on September 25 and the 10-year average follow:

	1909	1908	10-yr. Av.
Virginia	71	78	75
North Carolina	70	69	70
South Carolina	70	68	69
Georgia	71	68	69
Florida	67	72	71
Alabama	62	70	67
Mississippi	53	70	68
Louisiana	39	55	67
Texas	52	71	63
Arkansas	54	70	67
Tennessee	68	78	72
Missouri	72	70	74
Oklahoma	55	70	69
United States	58.5	69.7	67

—Insurance Commissioner McMaster has issued a statement of "additional license fees," based upon premiums collected by the insurance companies for the six months ending June 30, 1909. The amount is $50,418.71. York county's share of the additional fees is $656.38. Charleston leads with $4,446.20. Richland comes second with $2,238.73.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. Dorsett—Wants beef cattle and hogs for slaughtering and will pay highest market prices.
Louis Roth—Has seed oats, rye, wheat, crimson and red clover and fertilizer for grain.
Jno. F. Smith—Will run his gin three days a week and gin cotton at $1 a bale of 500 pounds.
Mrs. Jennie Whitesides, Filbert—Requests the owner to call for two stray heifers and pay expenses.
J. J. Faris, Exer.—Calls on debtors to estate of J. R. Faris, deceased, to make settlement and requests creditors to present claims.
Charleston—Invites music lovers of South Carolina to Charleston, during the musical and festival week, beginning October 25. Reduced rates from all parts of the state.
J. L. Williams & Co.—Have received their second shipment of Mrs. Jane Hopkins' suits for boys and youths. Prices from $2 to $10 a suit.
Sam M. Grist—Reminds you that "now" is the time to apply for insurance in the Mutual Benefit. Tomorrow may be too late.
Miss Shafer and Mrs. Ferguson—Invite the ladies to see their fall millinery styles. They make a specialty of hand-made hats.
Yorkville Hardware Co.—Carries a full stock of all kinds of bolts and screws for all purposes—all sizes and all lengths. Builders' hardware.
Geo. W. Knox, Clover—Has a few Jersey cows and calves for sale—thoroughbreds.
First National and Loan and Savings Banks—Will be closed Thursday, October 7, the occasion of the King's Mountain monument celebration.
Star Drug Store—Tells you what a lot of pleasure you will receive if you will brighten up the interior of your home with Acme Quality paints. Call on them for further information, prices, etc.
Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo—Prints a testimonial from a user of Doan's kidney pills, which tells of benefits derived. See page four.

The Rock Hill Record of last Thursday stated that Winthrop opened with over 700 students.

THE CELEBRATION FUND.

Mrs. G. H. O'Leary, treasurer of the King's Mountain Monument association, desires to acknowledge the following subscriptions to be used for the purposes of the celebration at the battleground on October 7.

Previously acknowledged	$691 00
Magistrates court, Yorkville	1 25
Mrs. Rebecca Bratton	1 00
J. R. Logan	1 00
L. W. Louthian	75
Order of Redmen, Yorkville	6 00
Collected by citizens of Shelby, N. C., through Mr. A. C. Miller	72 00
Mary Adair Chapter D. A. R., Chester	10 00
Moultrie Chapter D. A. R., Orangeburg	5 00
R. R. Allison, Tirzah	75
J. M. and J. W. Smarr, Hickory Grove	1 00
Rev. E. E. Gillespie	2 00
Cowpens Chapter D. A. R., Spartanburg	50 00
Total to date	$841 75

All subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. G. H. O'Leary, Yorkville, S. C.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Miss Mamie Rose of Yorkville, left this week for Winthrop college.

Miss Mary McElwee of Statesville, N. C., is visiting Mrs. J. B. Pegram in Yorkville.

Miss Amy Garrison of Pineville, N. C., is the guest of Miss Bessie McConnell in Yorkville this week.

Mrs. Annie Sanders and Mrs. M. A. McFarland of Yorkville No. 4, are spending some time at the White Diamond Lithia Springs.

Messrs. S. N. Johnson and Preston Goforth have some interesting relics that they will exhibit at the battleground next Thursday. One is a wooden canteen.

The Charlotte Observer had the following to say of Capt. S. E. White, on the occasion of a recent visit to that city. Capt. Samuel E. White of Lancaster, S. C., spent yesterday and last night at Mr. D. F. Hutchinson's and will leave this morning for Concord to visit at Capt. J. M. Odell's. Captain White is making the trip by automobile. This is his first visit to Charlotte in fourteen years. Capt. White is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of South Carolina. He is widely known as an "unreconstructed" son of the south, never, since the war, having crossed Mason and Dixon's line. Captain White's love for "The Lost Cause" is attested in his home place—Fort Mill—where he has erected four handsome monuments in commemoration of the Confederacy—the first to the soldiers of the Confederacy; second, to the women of the Confederacy; third to the faithful slaves of the Confederacy; and fourth to the tribe of Indians who rendered valuable aid to Confederate soldiers in upper South Carolina. Since the war Captain White has been one of the largest planters in the state. He was the father of the late Mrs. Leroy Springs, so much beloved here, and has wide connections in Charlotte.

KING'S MOUNTAIN.

After many weeks of more or less strenuous effort in completing advance arrangements for the celebration of the completion by the Federal government of the national monument in commemoration af the battle of King's Mountain, the committee in charge has done almost everything that could be done and now, the complete success of the exercises of next Thursday and Friday is up to the weather man.

"A bright antumnal day," such as is due for the season and those interested have a right to expect, and the occasion will be a complete and glorious success; but a cold rain, such as is within the easy range of possibility, and there will be a damper on everything—the good ladies of the D. A. R., who have been so energetic and anxious, the monument committee, which has worked so faithfully, the invited guests who have been considering the event with such pleasant anticipation, and the great crowds of York, Gaston, Cleveland, Cherokee, and other people who have been looking forward with so much interest to the record breaking gathering that is sure to materialize, provided there is no untoward mishap.

Be there? Why certainly the people are going to be there. Almost every man, woman and child in the northern half of the county, who can secure conveyance will be there, and there will be good representation from other parts of the county, and from Chester, Spartanburg, Union, Mecklenburg and other surrounding counties. The historic old mountain will be covered from end to end and the surrounding woods also will be full of people.

The programme published last Friday, gives an idea of the intellectual treat that is in store for people who appreciate intellectual treats, and also appeals to those who enjoy dramatic representations, for the reproduction of the battle on the scale that has been planned, and with the precision of execution that may safely be relied upon, will be something well worth while, and not to be witnessed again probably for many years to come. Then also, it will be a great occasion for a delightful social reunion of people, already more or less pleasantly acquainted, and altogether the day will be one to be remembered.

Inquiry of the local liverymen develops that their transportation facilities are taxed to the utmost, and the outlook is that those who desire to go and who have not already made their arrangements to get there, are going to have no little trouble in finding the necessary conveyances.

But of one thing everybody may rest assured and that is that there will be tremendous crowds at King's Mountain on October 7 and 8.

SOME BATTLE HISTORY.

There is many an interesting tradition of King's Mountain still alive throughout all this section, and if they could only be gathered and published, they would materially add to our too meager stock of local literature.

In a casual conversation a few days ago, Prof. R. J. Herndon of Yorkville, recited a bit of history that is worth repeating. Prof. Herndon is a descendant of the Henrys, who were among the earliest settlers of York county, and from whom Henry's Knob, the pretty little mountain a few miles west of Clover, got its name. The Henrys were good citizens in the old days, as most of their descendants of the same name are today.

"My grandfather Henry, was a 10-year-old boy at the time of the battle of King's Mountain," said Prof. Herndon. "He lived to a ripe old age, and I remember to have seen him; but that is about all that I can say about him of my personal knowledge. I was too young to take much interest in reminiscences then; but many a time I have heard the other members of the family repeat the things he would tell.

"During the day before the battle of King's Mountain, my grandfather's three brothers, one a lieutenant and the other two privates, were engaged with their company moulding bullets. There were about sixty of them in and around an old house up in that section, now occupied by Mr. Beamguard. They made their bullets out of lead, pewter and whatever else they could utilize that would do. While thus employed, three British spies came about the house, and all of them were captured, bound and gagged and placed in the cellar. What was afterward done with them, I do not know.

"All three of my grandfather's brothers were in the battle, and the next day he went to the battlefield with his mother riding behind him on the same horse, and they both spent the day ministering to the wounded. My grandfather used to tell how he carried water for the soldiers in his hat."

THE FARMERS' UNION.

There was a meeting of members of the York County Farmers' Union in the court house yesterday, pursuant to advertised call of the president and secretary, for the purpose of considering the state of the order and taking such steps as might seem desirable for the purpose, increasing the strength and effectiveness of the organization.

In all, about thirty Union men were present from different parts of the county, and reports called for by the president, developed that there is more healthy vitality in the organization than many of the members seemed to think. From representatives present and from the report of the county secretary, it was shown that there are no less than six local Unions, with their dues paid up to date, and in good working order, and quite a number of others that are only off a shade or two from good standing, in that they are only a little behind with their quarterly dues.

Individual expression from practically all the members present, disclosed a unanimous sentiment in favor of a thorough rejuvenation of all the local Unions, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that all that was necessary to accomplish this was to go at it.

By a special dispensation of the State Union, it has been arranged that all those who have lapsed in their dues to the amount of more than a dollar may be reinstated on the payment of a dollar, and those who owe less than a dollar, may be reinstated by paying what they owe. The understanding is that where the locals pull themselves together through their own organizations, the dues are to be received and disposed of by such locals as heretofore; but where, of course, individuals wait for organizers to come around to do work that can be done by the locals themselves, the organizers will have to be paid their usual fees.

A resolution was adopted constituting each member present a committee of one to urge among his fellow members the desirability and importance of getting into their respective locals again without unnecessary delay.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

The following, sent to The Enquirer from Spartanburg by James Henry Rice, Jr., secretary of the South Carolina division of the Audubon society, is accorded space with pleasure:

In answer to question raised by some of your citizens as to why citizens should join the Audubon society, paying six dollars therefor, to do a work that should be done by the state, the following is pertinent:

For three years (1907, 1908 and 1909) the Audubon society has policed South Carolina, last year convicting 104 men for violating the game laws. In that time and for one hundred years previous the state has not convicted half so many.

To enforce the bird, game and fish laws, it has been found to be absolutely necessary for the source of the power to be non-political. California passed good game laws in 1878, but in an evil hour allowed the fish commission to have control of their enforcement. Result was not even an attempt at enforcement until 1908, when the Audubon society managed to break the power of commission.

With the Audubon society, which is nothing but an organized body of citizens, the enforcement of laws is a duty, a principle; with political officers, enforcement of law is a function to be gone through with in the manner least calculated to arouse popular resentment, that is, with as little enforcement as possible.

To make a long story short, the miserable failure of all the states to enforce any laws for the protection of birds, fish and game, may be read in the bleaching bones of millions of buffalo on the western plains, in vast areas denuded of bird life that once swarmed with scores of species and millions of individuals, in hundreds of miles of rivers from which fish have disappeared, although within the memory of men now living fish teemed in them.

This country belongs to its citizens. It is their duty to see that the heritage left by their fathers be preserved. Their interest lies in the same direction.

Now when the cause is understood, (and there is certainly no excuse for a man of ordinary intelligence failing to understand it) it would seem to be a very indifferent sort of citizen that would be unwilling to contribute six dollars to such a cause. Would such a man be worthy the birthright wrested from the savage and preserved with toil and sacrifice?

Back of every game law in the United States or in the world for that matter, stands the Audubon society, resolute, determined, patient, with an eye single to the general good.

The president, Dr. William Dutcher, serves without pay and contributes one-half his means to the cause. In South Carolina President B. F. Taylor has given three years of his valuable time to the cause without a cents' remuneration. He has paid for a stenographer, paid a heavy postage bill, and time and again has gone down into his pocket to tide the society over a perilous crossing.

These things mark high-water mark in good citizenship, and in face of them it requires a hardened individual to refuse the small co-operation asked, especially since it is an accepted fact that the raising of crops depends absolutely on the preservation of our birds.

This ought to be sufficient answer. Who required more would accept none.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

—The supreme court has reversed the court below in the case of D. L. Shieder, respondent, vs. the Southern Railway, appellant.

—A number of Yorkville people went to Chester last Saturday to see "John Robinson's" circus, and they seem to be agreed that the circus was nothing like what they were led to believe it should be; that in reality it is a great big humbug.

—The Floral society of the Presbyterian church will hold their annual flower show this year as usual; but the date, of course, will depend upon several considerations not yet fully developed, especially the maturity of the chrysanthemums.

—The work on the county jail is progressing very nicely, but it will be a week or two yet before it is completed. The remodeled jail promises to be all that could be desired in the way of convenience and security and Sheriff Brown is quite proud of it. Heretofore, a jail full of prisoners has been a source of much anxiety to him; but he thinks that after the present work is completed, there will be but little danger of jail deliveries. The experts say that it might be possible to break the steel cells with sledge hammers or acids; but files will be entirely useless.

—There was an ugly fight in the York Lunch room yesterday evening, between Harvey Michael, Meek Robinson and Jonas Kelly. Robinson and Michael, both under the influence of whisky, were eating when Kelly came in. The statement of those who saw the trouble, says that Robinson applied an offensive epithet to Kelly and Kelly struck him in the head with a coco-cola bottle. While Robinson and Kelly were scuffling on the floor, Kelly on top, Michael stabbed Kelly in the back. Michael and Robinson were arrested by Chief Love and taken to the guard house, and will be sent to Chester jail this afternoon. Kelly is pretty seriously hurt, and may die.

—It was no small undertaking to do the work that is now being completed on North Congress street and considering all the difficulties that had to be contended with, the achievement is really something to be proud of. One of the greatest difficulties was the problem as to what should be done with the shade trees. The trees were in the way; but to have undertaken to have removed them would have been folly. The people would not have stood for it. It was accordingly decided to leave a strip of exposed earth along the line of the trees between the macadam side walks and the paved streets. This gives the trees a chance; but as to whether they are going to live, cannot be definitely answered now. However, it is the best judgment of a majority of the thinking people that proper paving along the principal business street is of more importance than the shade.

—Last Sunday was a day of unusual interest to the church people of Yorkville, and more especially to the Associate Reformed Presbyterians, it being the occasion of the initial sermons of their new pastor, Rev. J. L. Oates. Rev. Mr. Oates, preached two sermons, one in the morning and the other in the evening, and there were large congregations out to hear both sermons. At the morning service, the congregation was composed mainly of Associate Reformed Presbyterians, including many from the surrounding country, and the house was pretty well filled. As a special courtesy to Mr. Oates and the Associate Reformed congregation, Revs. Gillespie, Murray and Abney, of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches, canceled their respective evening services and with the exception of Mr. Abney, who had an appointment to preach at the York cotton mill, went out with representatives of the congregations to hear Mr. Oates. Rev. Mr. Oates arose fully to the occasion and preached two most excellent sermons that were enjoyable and instructive to all who heard them.

LOCAL LACONICS.

Until January 1, 1910.

We will send The Yorkville Enquirer from this date till January 1, 1910, for 46 cents.

Died of His Wounds.

William Allison, who was shot in the leg in the Beersheba neighborhood on September 22, by Ed Oates, died on last Friday morning. Coroner Louthian held an inquest on Friday and developed the fact that death was due to bloodpoisoning resulting from the shooting. The shooting was the result of a family row over the ownership of a bed quilt. Oates blazed away with both barrels of his shotgun, peppered Allison, his father-in-law in the leg, and painfully wounded his wife and child. The woman and child are getting along very well, and are in no danger. Oates is in the Chester jail.

Monument Association.

The executive committee of the King's Mountain Monument association met in Blacksburg last Friday morning at 9.30 oclock, and was called to order by Col. A. Coward, the chairman, with the following present: Dr. W. Anderson, Hon. E. Y. Webb, G. W. S. Hart, Esq., Mr. A. C. Izard. Col. Coward reported progress and Mr. Izard urged that all prospective visitors who desired the assistance of the committee on transportation in getting to the battleground next Thursday, should send notification in advance. The next meeting of the committee will be held at King's Mountain next Thursday.

—Chester, October 4: What is generally regarded as the finest official yield of corn to the acre in Chester county has been made by John L. Miller of Cornwell, R. F. D. 1, who is contending for the Watson corn prize and who cultivated his acre according to the directions furnished by Dr. Knapp's co-operative demonstration movement, for which Mr. R. L. Cunningham is the agent in this county. The committee, appointed to measure the corn, found that Mr. Miller made 5,297½ pounds in the shuck. The land was surveyed by Mr. James McLarnon and resurveyed and re-measured by the committee that weighed the corn.

PHILOSOPHY OF COTTON PRICES.

Is Mr. Patten Sincere or Only Trying to Deceive?

"Holland," the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, in his letter of October 1st, has the following to say about the high price of cotton and foodstuffs:

It is one of the proverbs to which those who each year gain their incomes or add to their fortunes by the harvesting and marketing of cotton pay heed, that when prices for meat and other food products are high, then prices for cotton are low. And the philosophy in this statement is based upon the necessity of economizing in some way when food is dear.

That economy is usually reflected in a falling off in the demand for cotton goods. But this year we may see both high prices for food and for cotton goods. That is the opinion of some who are familiar with market conditions, and it is a subject about which many who do business in the financial districts are discussing with even greater interest than the movements in the securities market.

If it should happen that we are to have high prices for food products, and high prices for cotton goods, then another of the paradoxes which have been so frequent in our modern business conditions will have to be recorded.

There are two aspects of the situation in the market where cotton is dealt in which are just now of especial interest. One is the personality of some of those who have recently ventured into this market. The other is the relation of the cotton harvest and the marketing of it to our general business situation, and especially to our international financing.

It is interesting to observe the curious, hesitating way in which the advent of Mr. Patten into the New York cotton market is spoken of. Many wonder whether he has not come here with the intent that characterizes high speculation sometimes, of saying one thing and doing another. In fact, the statement is made rather bluntly and emphatically that Mr. Patten, while pretending to believe that the price of cotton is to be higher, has, nevertheless, been selling to those who were really of this opinion.

On the other hand, some who are usually good judges are persuaded that Mr. Patten really believes that high prices for cotton will be maintained, and in a little while may be increased. The speculative side of the market, however, appears still to have vivid recollections of the violent disturbance caused by the Sully campaign five years ago. The consequences of that disaster have not yet been entirely overcome. The wonder is whether the present exciting upward movement may not culminate as did the attempt of Mr. Sully to do with cotton what Mr. Keene, Mr. Leiter and one or two others had done earlier with wheat.

HICKORY GROVE NOTES.

Brass Band Organized—Westmoreland Mine Caves In—Personal Mention.

Correspondence The Yorkville Enquirer

Hickory Grove, October 5.—A cornet band has been organized here, with sixteen members. A meeting was held last Saturday evening to take steps to secure the instruments as soon as possible. We have a lot of fine musical talent among our young men. Among them are Mr. J. Mason Wilkerson, who is to be the leader, and Messrs. Beatty and Sam Wilkerson, who have been playing in the choir at Mt. Vernon Methodist church for some time. Bedent, will make a band of unusual sides many others, who, I feel confistrength when properly trained.

Rev. J. Meek White and family of Statesville, N. C., are visiting the family of his father, Mr. Moses White, near here.

At the request of the pastor, Rev. S. D. Bailey, Rev. Mr. White occupied the pulpit of Mt. Vernon church Sunday morning, preaching an interesting sermon from the text, "Yea, I have loved thee with an everlasting love."

The following students are attending college, as follows: Miss Ona Wylie, Due West Female college; Miss Ola Wilkerson, Columbia Female college and Miss Sallie Allison, Converse college.

Messrs. Frank McGill and David Allison of R. F. D. No. 2, leave today to resume their studies at the Atlanta Dental college.

Mr. J. Mason Wilkerson, who has been acting cashier of the bank for several months, during Mr. N. M. McDill's absence, has been re-elected teacher for the Hopewell school, which he taught with general satisfaction to the patrons last year.

Rev. S. D. Bailey went to Columbia last Thursday, returning Friday evening. He was accompanied by little Miss Lily May, whom he carried down to consult a specialist on account of a catarrhal affection.

Operations have been suspended temporarily at the Westmoreland mine, by the caving in of the tunnel on the eastern side of the shaft early Sunday morning. The cause of the mishap is partly attributable to the old tunnels, dug nearly 60 years ago. During the progress of the work recently, quite a number of pieces of partly rotten timbers have been removed, at a depth of 45 feet, about 18 feet below the water mark.

Mr. C. M. Whisonant of Chester, came up yesterday afternoon on business.

Miss Caveny of Shelby, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Wylie Wells.

Two new fever cases have developed recently in the families of Messrs. A. L. Doggett and C. L. Westmorland. All the patients are getting along nicely.

Our citizens are very much interested in the programme to be carried out in connection with the unveiling of the King's Mountain monument. A great many are expecting to go, and will arrange to camp out and remain over for the second days' exercises.

FACING A SHUT DOWN.

Spinning Industry In a Rather Critical Condition.

Charlotte Chronicle.

A critical situation, and one that is of rare occurrence, is now impending in the cotton manufacturing business because of the high price of raw cotton which will "in less than two weeks cause the mills to begin to shut down unless there is a decided change" according to ex-president, S. B. Tanner, of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association, and president of the Henrietta cotton mills.

"It is a very easy question to answer," said Mr. S. B. Tanner, "as to what the mills, both cloth and yarn, will do in the event of 13 cent cotton continuing as at preesnt."

"It will mean that there will be no money in textile products and the mills, after using up what small stocks of cotton they have on hand, will have to shut down—that is if cloth and yarn, especially the former, do not take a decided jump upwards, a bigger jump than cotton manufacturers would expect under the circumstances," added Mr. Tanner.

It was further declared that the mills are buying practically no raw cotton at prevailing figures—13 cents—nor will they lay in stocks at that figure, for the quotations on cotton goods and cotton yarns are far too low to leave any profit to the manufacturer today.

In other words the mill that makes yarn or cloth out of 13 cents cotton and sells its product at prevailing prices, will lose its profit and a great deal more—in fact the proposition is impractical and will not be experimented in by any of the manufacturers.

"What are the mills running on at present?" Mr. Tanner was asked.

"Most of them," he replied, "have some little cotton on hand which they laid aside when prices for the raw material were playing about 10 and 11 cents, and they are now using these generally limited stocks in filling the orders which they have on hand."

"This 'good times' and this 'prosperity' is solely the farmers," declared Mr. Tanner, with a humorous smile. "Yes, we have prosperity and are glad of it, but the farmers have got the whole situation their way and some of the rest of us who have to pay the price in a way while enjoying the prosperity that has come to the southern farmers are ourselves having to do some close figuring to see where we will come out when the price is paid."

Mr. Tanner does not know whether cotton yarns and cotton goods will take a sufficient rise to make cotton manufacturing pay when cotton must be used in this manufacturing process that costs the mills 13 cents per pound, but he leans to the opinion that within the next two weeks there will be something transpiring among the mills that will put a new and novel factor into the prosperity problem, but it is understood that the manufacturers are as pleased as any class of business men that cotton is bringing such fair prices, as it means immense things to the entire country in many ways.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—The Spartanburg Journal says that Judge Prince, who has been in bad health for some time past, is very much improved, and hopes to resume work about January 1.

—Asa Batson, a young white man, was instantly killed, and his father, W. Y. Batson, was slightly injured near Marietta, Greenville county, Saturday morning, by being struck by a Greenville and Knoxville train on a grade crossing.

—Gaffney, October 4: The good will, plant, etc., of the Cherokee News was on Saturday turned over to J. B. Bell by the Messrs. Parrott, who have been conducting the paper for several years. The lessor has announced that he will conduct a first-class weekly paper, and feels sure that he will get his portion of the public patronage.

—Spartanburg, October 2: Joe Bates, the former policeman who was convicted of murdering Mrs. G. R. Boiter on August 29, was today sentenced to be hanged, October 29. The sentence was fixed on the same date for the big celebration of the opening of the C. C. & O. road into Spartanburg. The attorneys for the prisoner will appeal to the supreme court for a new trial. In sentencing Bates, Judge Devore told him that if the jury had acquitted him the court house may as well be torn down. When asked what he had to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced, Bates stood with bowed head. Policeman F. R. Mulligan who was caught in the Dupre Book store in the night time by a brother police officer was convicted and sentenced to serve twelve months in the penitentiary.

—Greenville, October 1. Russell Ballue, a white man, a witness in the Harrison murder case, was placed in jail yesterday, and will remain there, upon the order of the judge, without being admitted to bail, until the next term of court, in January. When the case of the State against Harrison, charged with the murder of Rubie, was called, the defendant's attorney, A. H. Dean, asked for a continuance on account of the absence of a material witness in the case. The request was granted, but at the same time Judge Aldrich ordered that the sheriff bring the witness to jail and keep him there, without allowing him liberty on bail, until the next term of court in January. Ballue was placed in jail last night. The case is a unique one, never having occurred in this county, so far as can be learned. The affair has caused some comment among the legal fraternity here. Several attempts have been made to get the man out on bail, but the magistrates have refused all such requests.

—Charleston is making preparations for the entertainment of hundreds of visitors from all parts of South Carolina during the week, beginning October 25. The special feature of the week will be a series of five musical concerts, features of which promise to surpass anything of the sort ever attempted in the south. The Russian Symphony orchestra, an organization of fifty high-class musicians, conducted by Modest Altschuler, has been engaged and the services of soloists of ability and special fitness for the musical numbers to be given have been contracted for. The Russian Symphony orchestra has never before visited the south, but during the last two years its fame has been spreading throughout the east and west. Its journey across the continent last spring to the Pacific coast was marked by a chorus of enthusiastic praise, and critics in New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco and dozens of other cities have proclaimed its excellence. A chorus of one hundred male voices and one of one hundred and fifty female voices has been organized and the immense auditorium of the new Charleston Museum is being specially fitted up for the occasion. A fund of six thousand dollars has been promised by leading business men of the city to assist in defraying the expenses of this great festival. Numerous other amusement features are to be provided. King street is to be made the most brilliantly illuminated thoroughfare in the south. The score of torpedo boats and submarines of the Atlantic torpedo boat flotilla will be returning to their home station at the navy yard here and it is hoped to have other naval attractions. Charleston is never more attractive than at this season of the year and the business and professional men of the city are united in the determination to make the present undertaking a splendid success, one which will be thoroughly enjoyed by the host of visitors whom they hope to have the pleasure of entertaining.

MERE-MENTION.

Four men and two women were fatally hurt in an automobile accident near San Antonio, Texas., Friday. The machine jumped into a ditch and caught fire....Because she was jilted and lost twenty-five pounds in weight, Miss Luella Lowstetter, a school teacher of Pittsburg, Pa., is suing Prof. Earl W. Reed, principal of the school, for $25,000 damages.......Foy W. Dulaney, the absconding clerk of the court of Washington county, Tenn., recently captured in Jamaica, has been brought back to Tennessee, and asks time to make good his shortage....Dr. E. P. Nicholson of Rising Fawn, Ga., is dead from poison taken by mistake for cough medicine. He was 74 years old......It is reported from Los Angeles, Cal., that United States Senator Flint will not be a candidate for re-election. He says it is too expensive to be a senator......W. L. Gillespie, a farmer of Roans Prairie, Tex., was shot to death Friday by his son-in-law, Lester Taylor, who had eloped with Gillespie's daughter some time previously......The captain and seven members of the British schooner Maritana, were picked up 140 miles northwest of Havana, Cuba, on September 22, by the Norwegian schooner, Fort Gaines, after the crew of the wrecked British schooner had been adrift without food or water for three days....A white man, convicted of murder, and a negro, convicted of criminal assault, were hanged at the state penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn., early Friday morning......The Rev. D. F. Carrick has resigned the pastorate of the Christian church at Lawrence, Kan., and taken a job as conductor on a trolley car line, because, he says: "I don't believe a preacher can live a really honest life. If he preaches the truth he will be condemning the lives of most of his congregation"....Tammany Democrats of New York have nominated William J. Gaynor, a justice on the supreme court bench, for mayor of Greater New York. The candidate of the fusionist is Otto Bannard, a banker......On her last eastbound trip, reaching New York on Thursday evening, the steamship Mauretania again lowered her best record by forty-four minutes. Two days of the voyage were against adverse winds and heavy seas......The steamship Irak left Galveston, Tex., Thursday for Liverpool, carrying in her hold a cargo of 26,873 bales of cotton, valued at $1,300,000......According to the estimate of the Canadian department of the interior, just issued, 75,000 families, with an average capital of $1,000 each, have gone from the United States to the Canadian northwest during the past twelve months as homesteaders....... The national banks of the United States on September 1st, showed individual deposits of $5,009,893,080; the paid-in capital stock of the 6,977 national banks totaled $944,642,067, and a surplus fund aggregated $597,971,876.....Because of a sharp trade war between the German potash syndicate and independent German potash miners, it is quite probable that American farmers will get their potash at lower prices the coming year. The syndicate has announced that it will very materially reduce prices......Quarreling over a crust of bread in the Holmesburg county, Pa., prison, Friday morning, Antone Zachish stabbed his cell-mate, Peter Gimbronia,, to death with a broken razor blade......The New York