Scraps and facts.

reform, to be held in New York city on November 14 and 15; Louis Appelt, Manning; D. S. Henderson, Alken; Fred N. Dominick, Newberry; Sam J. Nicholls, Spartanburg: Claude N. Sapp, Lancaster; D. Gordon Baker, Florence; W. A. Stuckey, Bishopville; Florence; W. A. Stuckey, W. J. Talbert, Parkersville; J. R Vandiver, Anderson.

- Proprietors of small stores in Atlanta are complaining that their trade is being hurt by the fact that numerous similar small stores, operated by Greeks, are being run on Sun-days the same as week-days. Many of the little Greek stores have soda fountains attached, and with this as fountains attached, and with this as an excuse, it is said, the Greeks sell fruit, vegetables and everything else. The situation is not quite clear to the Greeks, who are law-abiding people, as people go. They can't get through their heads the simply elemental proposition that it is a moral act to sell soda water and cigars on Sunday but an immoral act to sell benanas and oranges. The city officials who have the law to enforce, find a great deal of difficulty in explaining.

-The department of agriculture on Tuesday announced that winners of the state prizes in the boys' corn club contests in the southern states would visit Washington and be welcomed by the department December 11. It is the president tonight, which seems probable that winners of state prizes reasonably certain, will become a law in the girls' tomato raising contests will visit here at the same time. There now are about 70,000 boys in the corn will visit here at the same time. There now are about 70,000 boys in the corn clubs in the southern states and about 24,000 girls in the tomato clubs. Present indications are that there will more than 200 boys in the southem states whose corn crop will aver-age more than 100 bushels to the acre, although this was a bad year for corn in the south. Twenty-five bush-els an acre has been the average of the United States for several years. The department is working out a plan for crop rotation and hog raising, by which, with two acres, it is believed, a boy will be able permanently to make enough to keep a family

-In a proclamation issued last Tuesday by Governor B. W. Hooper, the announcement is made that the sion to consider the prohibition law enforcement bills killed by the filibuster in the house last week. The procla-mation says: "In the fight for the enforcement of the laws in this state enforcement of the laws in this state, I desire to appeal directly to the great masses of our citizenship for support and co-operation. The developments of the last few weeks have demonstrated to my mind that an overwhelming majority of the people determined to put an end to the are determined to put an end to the open, flagrant and disgraceful nulli-fication of the law in the cities of the state. Knowing the existence of this wholesome sentiment, I call upon the people for its public expression throughout the length and breadth of Tennessee. The question which now confronts the people is, shall the laws of the state be enforced in the president of the exchange and other as well as in the country, or shall the outlawed saloons corruptly domi-nate not only the citles, but the legislature and the entire state. I, there-fore, appeal to the people of every county in the state to rise above the county in the state to rise above the narrow confines of partisan limita-tions, to assemble at the county seats and elsewhere and to instruct, en-courage and support both the governor and the general assembly in the restoration of the majesty of the

— A neatly embossed bank book, with leaves of gold-tinseled paper, which bears the name "Sarah Recof the occupants of an humble cabin near Beland, a few miles west of Muskogee, Indian Territory, is the only outward sign that richest negro or negress in the world. A ten-year-old freeman girl, her royalties from her oil lands amount to twice the salary of the president of the United States per year. From two wells in the Cushing oil field, one month old and the other recently drilled in, flow 3,800 barrels of oil a Of this one-eighth, or 475 bar-goes to Sarah Rector, who owns land, and who leased it through her guardian, T. J. Porter, a stock-man, to the Prairie Oil and Gas com-The price paid for the lease on 160 acres of land was a bonus of \$1 per acre. The Prairie recently sublet to B. B. Jones of Bristow, and Jones immediately sank a well on one forty-acre tract. The well came in at 2,949 barrels a day, and is holding up at 2,000 barrels. The second well, on the opposite side of the forty, is doing 1,800 barrels. Sarah's 475 barrels a day sell for \$1.03 a barrel, or slightly over \$475 per day. This amounts to \$14,250 per month, or \$171,000 a year. And all this from two wells. Four other wells have alor ready been started and five more locations staked, so that nine more wells will be in within sixty days. Sarah contentedly lives with her parents in the little cabin on her guardian's place. Her people are tenant farmers and cotton pickers, though well edu-cated for negroes. Every safe-guard is being used to protect Sarah's in-terests, and by the time she is old enough to go to some big colored boarding school for girls she will use for the first time part of her fabulous

wealth.

-The new parcel post regulations, a Washington dispatch, are working so well in New York city that the mails are practically as heavy as during the usual Christmas season. A large number of parcels are being mailed for delivery in the first and second zones under the reduced didates should either take one side or postage rates. Advertising matter constitutes a large part of the increased weight of mails, but the bulk of it apparently relates to the parcel post or mail order business of department up. So far as newspapers are constores and merchants. That the parway is beyond question, according to ficials of the post office department. While Postmaster General Burleso will not predict a surplus for the fisca icials of the department insist that there is no possible doubt on They further declare that a surplus of approximately \$10,000,-000 is a certainty, due largely to \$10,000. the establishment of the parcel post. Postmaster General Burleson he conservative position that he wants to show a surplus that cannot be explained in any way by any kind of figuring. He told a correspondent that he had in contemplation two further changes in the parcel post system that would make an annual surplus a certainty. The exact nature of these changes he would not indi-The present surplus is made of increased postage revenues from the sale of fourth between January 1 and June 30. For that six-month the revenues from fourth class matter approximated \$14,000,000. For the reactionary tendencies are to be noted fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, the receipts were approximately \$12,000. receipts were approximately \$12,000,000, or nearly a milion and a half
dollars less than for the first six are now enjoying as compared with months of the parcel post system. The railroads received no compensation for carrying parcel post matter well as many of the indications of pro-between January 1 and June 30, but gress now apparent, are very easily they were paid the usual compensa-tion for carrying the regular weight of fourth class matter. As all fourth class matter bore parcel post stamps, the railroads technically were paid for carrying parcel post matter, but original lines; but it has not been able were not given an increased compen- to get a foothold for the reason that sation on account of the larger vol-ume of business. After deducting the amount which the railroads were paid volume for carrying the usual fourth class matter and all charges that can be properly credited to the parcel post, a surplus of several million dollars remains. This, of course, will not be as large at the nd of the next fiscal year, during which the railroads will be paid an additional 5 per cent for carrying afternoon, Dr. T. N. Dulin dealt in parcel post mail and other expenses will be added. In addition to the post surplus there was a saving of \$1,500,000 during the fiscal year through sending magazine and though as the reader of the paper periodical mail by freight. Officials

hope to convince congress that the

central and middle western section, as at present, another \$1,500,000 may be added to the annual saving. The the following delegates to represent the state of South Carolina at the second national conference of currency citizen the same treatment. For experience of currency referring to be held to New York and the great mail of the postonice department of the postonic department ample, the great mail order houses of the large cities have no monopoly of this system. The small merchant has equal rights and privileges. If he is not getting them, officials here would like to be told of that fact.

> The Morkville Enquirer. Entered at the Postoffice in Yorkville as Mail Matter of the Second Class.



YORKVILLE, S. C.: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1913.

The tariff bill passed the senate last night with the coton speculation regulation eliminated, and if signed by tomorrow.

turned for taxation.

appointment for which he is a candidate, that chance has disappeared Tennessee legislature will be convened fore the president the fact that Gilout of the ordinary, either a visionary on October 13, in second extra sesreath bolted the primary last sumbetween James L. Sims of Orangeburg, and W. Mills Mooney of Greenville, for with the chances decidedly in favor of proved, and the prosperous conditions Sims.

> Senator Clark of Arkansas, wants to nvestigate the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. When Leader Underwood introduced what is known as the Smith-Lever compromise, last Saturday, the price of future contracts fell ed by leading members thereof had been in Washington for months fighting the bill, and he wants to know the meaning of such a sharp and sudden decline in New Orleans when the market was not affected elsewhere. The thing real ly does look a little fishy.

From what we have seen we fee

sure that Governor Sulzer is rotten to the core, and that he is guilty of many if not all of the things that have been ably followed in the case of corn and charged; but the great trouble about guilty of the same things and know of his guilt because of their practical fa miliarity with his methods. His conviction will only turn the governmen of the state over to others of his same kind and their triumph will only serve to make them bolder in the practice of methods that they have been disposed to keep under cover. If in the event of his conviction there could be a new election, and a political revolution that rould bring a more honest and honorathen the impeachment proceedings would be an immediate blessing. Otherwise the benefits to be desired will have to come more slowly.

South Carolina voters should adopt an anti-political fence law, making it an offense punishable by loss of votes for any candidate to sit on a fence wher ed.—Greenville News.

While this was probably said in jes-

t is not altogether a joke; but how are when the voters were known to be divided on the big burning question as to the political color of the administration, we have seen strong efforts among candidates to get all candidates to agree to stand a certain way; but this has never been successful until after the bars were up in the primary campaign. Even then, the candidates would not stick; but would secretly represent them selves on whichever side seemed to be most convenient at the time, and make no public expression at all. Really ir the interest of a fair fight and fair dealing with the people, we think canthe other or frankly declare that they are on neither side. And they should do it before the bars of the primary are they like. So far as this one is concerned, it prefers to stand for the

To say nothing of its effect on the country generally, we do not think there is any doubt of the fact that the most beneficial reform movement that this state has known since that of 1876 was that carried forward by the Farm ers' Alliance during the latter eightie and early nineties. This movement put not only the farmers, but the country generally, into new lines of thinking entirely checked. It is true that many this movement; but as thinking people period know, that is always a necessary incitoday, as is natural, still it is a facdisadvantages of twenty years back, as well as many of the indications of pro traceable to the educational work that was originally set on foot by and through the old Farmers' Alliance. The Farmers' Union is exactly along the the mistakes and hardships of the Alliance pioneers are too easily empha of sized over the benefits the movement

In his paper before the Bethel Im practical way with one of the most important subjects connected with pres ent day agricultural problems, and alfrankly admitted, he was only dealing f this service should be with facts that have for years been set permitted. When it is made to cover forth in the agricultural papers, the cotton belt.

the entire country, instead of the subject was more or less timely and happily conceived.

Seed selection is not a new thing in South Carolina. It has been practiced for-generations, and with much profit to those who have given close attention; but it has not become general. Most farmers seem to have been considering that there was about the pracice-we would use the word "science." if we were not afraid of frightening omebody-some mystery that they could not understand, and but few of them have been making an earnest, persistent effort in this direction.

Thirty or forty years ago, with rare exceptions, cotton seed were just cotton seed. There was very little appreciation even of the difference between immature and faulty seed and strong, vigorous seed. If the cotton in a particular field was unusually forward, prolific or produced lint of superior quality, there was little thought of crediting the circumstance to anything else other than better land, better cultivation, better fertilization, or more favorable seasons. The possible influence of better seed was rarely considered. Down around Fort Motte, in Calhoun

ounty, most of the farmers depend as much on their cotton seed for profit as they do on their lint. There is an oil mill down there; but it has never been directly profitable. This is because it gets only inferior seed and not enough of those to keep it running. All the good seed the farmers do not save for The Columbia correspondent of the their own planting, are sold to other News and Courier, suggests that if farmers all over the country at from Judge Prince's decision in the York \$1 a bushel up, for planting. The excounty bank cases stand, one result planation of this condition of affairs may be the collection of thousands of makes an interesting story. This was dollars of back taxes on account of the home of the originator of the Peternon-taxable bonds not heretofore re- kin variety of cotton. All cotton planters are familiar with this variety, and the older planters remember some thir-A Washington dispatch says that if ty or forty years ago when there was ex-Sheriff Gilreath of Greenville, had around the Peterkin seed a mysterious any chance of securing the marshalship halo that almost amounted to a suggestion of magic Farmers in this section through the action of Hendrix Rector farmer who was willing to pay for from in going to Washington and laying be- five to ten bushels, was looked upon as mer. It now appears that the fight for gressive leader of his fellows. In time, the marshalship has narrowed down largely through the influence of Mr. of the state were tremendously imaround his old home have come about by reason of his successful pioneer

> Improved varieties of cotton seed are Many are real improvements, and many are frauds that seek acceptance on the strength of what has been accomplished by the earnest, intelligent efforts of men who have devoted their lives to the

> While we do not want to discourage anybody from seeking to develop further improved seed for profitable sale, this is not the standpoint from which we would urge more widespread interest in seed selection. The proposition holds out sufficient inducement in the certainty of more abundant yields of better lint, and the improvement of all farmers who give the subject their careful attention. The thing for each and every farmer to do is to get the best seed now available, and to go on improving that variety by the same means through which it has been raised to its present standard.
>
> And the same practice may be profit-

CHARGES AGAINST WHALEY.

other crops.

Committee Hears Testimony and Ad journs Until December.

Mayor John P. Grace of Charleston appeared again before the house elec-tions committee last Wednesday and had with him a number of witnesses by whom he expected to establish satisfactory foundation for his charge against Richard S. Whaley in conn tion with the latter's alleged corrupt election practices. Among the witnesses were: Frank Hogan, Wm. Wingate es were: Frank Hogan, Scully Sullivan, Mike Barry, Steve Sargeant and Leon Larissey.

H. F. Hogan, a Charleston police man, a worker in the two primarie held in the district before a candidate was chosen, testified that he sp about \$2,800 in the interest of E. testified that he spent Hughes, a candidate opposing Whaley He testified that Henry W. Friend told him that Whaley adherents spent \$5,200 n the first campaign. How much did the Whaley support-

ers spend in the second?" Hogan was "I don't know," said the witness 'Them was wise guys in the campaign; nobody will never know how much they

Hogan said Whaley met him before the first primaries and wanted him to "lighten up" in his work for Hughes. He said he was offered \$50 to lighter up, but he refused.
"I met Whaley once on the street,

said Hogan. "He asked me to support him, and I said 'I'm a Hughes man." He said to me, 'I'm going to congress, or I'm going broke.'" Steve Sargeant, an employe of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, a party worker for Hughes in the second primary, testified that he had heard the two factions spent \$13,000 in the Ninth ward of Charleston at the second pri-mary. He thought the Whaley forces

put up \$8,000 of the total.

"The dialect of some of the witnesse before the committee," according to the Washington correspondent of the Spar-tanburg Herald, "was difficult to un-derstand, as it was a mixture of the eign accent. The official stenographer had to have the witness in one or two instances repeat his statement, saying that he could not get it in short hand One of the witnesses stated that he was proprietor of a restaurant and 'blind tiger' in Charleston, and that every to the other bank returns of three months his blind tiger was 'pull-ed' and he was fined. Several of the Capital, surplus and undiwitnesses stated, in answer to formal uestions, that they had never been ocked up or served time except for retting drunk and fighting. Mayor Grace himself, under questioning by members of the committee, stated that his salary was \$3,500 as mayor, and that it cost him about \$8,000 to be nom-

pense of being mayor was somewhat more than the salary." The Washington correspondent of the Columbia State, devotes about 600 or 60 words to the story of the investigaon, concluding as follows:
"While the witnesses testified to tain money having been passed about which had the Whaley tag on it, and while much was said about Whalev's remendous "swag" and how it might be gotten, testimony was of an indirect and and few instances of direct vote

inated. He further stated that the ex-

uying were brought out which seemed o impress the committee. ent building. "Summing the whole day's proceed fact that \$13,000 is the amount said to have been expended in the Ninth Charleston city ward for Whaley and Hughes-about \$8,000 by Whaley and the remainder by Hughes.

"Mr. Whaley was today a guest of Speaker Clark at an elegant luncheon erved in the Capitol.' The Associated Press correspondent throws out the suggestion that Washwill be dropped.

Condition Report.-The condition cotton crops of the United States on Thursday, September 25, was 64.1 er cent of a normal, compared with 68.2 per cent on August 25, 1913, 69.6 per cent on September 25, 1912, 71.1 per cent on September 25, 1911, 65.9 per cent on September 25, 1910, and 68.6 per cent, the average for the past just west of the present court house ten years on September 25. This anouncement was made at the departnent of agriculture at noon yesterday, by the crop reporting board, bureau of statistics, in its final condition report of the season, the condition being estimated from reports of its cor-respondents and agents throughout the

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Péople's Trust Co., Rock Hill-Gives M. Hall, Yorkville 1-Has Poland-China pigs for sale. Seven weeks

First National Bank, Yorkville—Sug-

to insure your life and property. ork Supply Co.—Can supply you fertilizers for grain. Also has sever-

al kinds of field seeds.

McConnell Dry Goods Co.—Is showing new lines of dress goods, as well as ladies coat suits at \$2.50 upward. W. Johnson-Asks you to see him for mackerel, lard, hams, breakfast strip, teas and coffees

M. Stroup—Invites you to see his new lines of dry goods and notions, and boys' clothing. He also talks about groceries. irkpatrick-Belk Co.-On page four tells about the new and complete line of dress goods it is showing-all new patterns. Co.-Wants the ladies to see

the fall line of Queen Quality shoes.

Shoes for children, coat suits, sliks, millinery, etc. See page four. irst National Bank, Sharon—Says that it is one of Uncle Sam's best banks and it will continue so. See page four. loud Cash Store—Is showing an ever

changing line of dry goods and no-tions and wants to show you. New shipment coat suits.

The auditor of York county has to make and the treasurer has to collect eighty-seven special tax levies. Rock Hill has started a movement ooking to the holding of Federal court paid a good price for the seed, and the in that city, provided the recently introduced bill goes through.

The editor of The Enquirer begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of an ment, and for the application of differinvitation to the celebration of the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the batle of King's Mountain. Peterkin's efforts, the cotton varieties at King's Mountain next Tuesday, October 7, with the assurance that the committees in charge will gladly entertain any representative the paper might send. The principal event of the day is to be an address by Hon. Wm. now so numerous that it would be al-most impossible to name them all. other features that will add still more to the profit and pleasure of the day.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION

The semi-annual teachers' examination for York county is being held today. The white applicants are standing the examination in the Yorkville Ebenezer 1,151,765 opera house, while the negroes are in the court house. Following is a list of the white ap-

WITHIN THE TOWN

- Because of the serious illness Mr. D. R. Lavender, proprietor of the Idle Hour theater, who is in the hospital at Gaffney with typhoid fever, the theatre has been closed.

- At a meeting of local pastors yesterday, it was decided to advise President Millen that Tuesday, November 19. will suit for the holding of the annual convention of the Interdenominational Sunday School convention of York county in Yorkville.

- The Yorkville Graded school football team is getting into shape, and the boys are now trying to arrange a ville No. 7, is teaching the Bett schedule of games. Superintendent J. school. The session began Monday. H. Witherspoon has turned the management of the team over to the boys this year. States Finley, a member of ast year's team is manager, and is now working toward the arrangement of games. William Moore, another old player, is captain of the eleven. While the team is minus a number of those who played last year, several new boys have gone into the sport.

THE BANK RETURNS.

The ruling of Judge Prince in the bank case, a summary of which was published in The Enquirer of Tuesday, makes interesting the question of the difference involved, and to develop this information, a letter of inquiry past in the employ of I. W. Johnson, has taken a position with the Yorkwas addressed to Auditor Love on vesterday. The auditor's reply gives the whole situation in condensed form as follows:

In answer to your request for the difference in the amounts assessed the banks by reason of Judge Prince's decision, will give you the fol-Amounts returned by banks. . \$156,275 Amounts assessed by auditor. 326,375

.\$170,100 Difference The above includes all the banks except the First National Bank of Shaon, which made its return to conform to the other bank returns of the coun-

vided profits \$29,185 00 Less 50 per cent 14,592 50 Less \$25,000 U. S. Panama\$25,000 00

By the above ruling I have Respectfully, B. M. Love. assessed the bank. ..\$14,590 00

THE COURT HOUSE SITE. There is very little that is new in the ourt house site matter, except that it growing impression among those who mer, whose marriage to desired a new location that they are going to be disappointed and that the new building if erected at all, will go back on the site occupied by the pres-

There is nothing official along this line; but from remarks that have been dropped here and there, and especially in view of the impression that was created by the letter of the architect, published last Friday, this is the grow ing conviction.

About the only development of im portance since the institution of the ington opinion is that postponement to condemnation proceedings, was the porary restraining order, issued by Judge Prince on petition of Mr. H. I. McCaw of Yorkville, requiring the commissioners to show cause why they should not be permanently enjoined from condemning a portion of Mr. Mc-Caw's lot in connection with the Hunter property, on West Liberty street,

> site. matter to get around any litigation in the Woman's Missionary societies of ward and saluted and connection with the restraining order Bethel Presbytery, has been in session navy of Great Britain and in eighteen by simply dropping the condemnation in the First Presbyterian church of months' time it will be published to Presbyterial officials, including correction mill in Yorkville, dropped dead proceedings in that particular case; Yorkville, since last Wednesday night, every human being on the face of the sponding secretary, treasurer and other

matter to a settlement.

Having learned of certain commuat \$2 per acre from private concern.

Carroll Bros.—Want to sell you bagging and ties, oats plows, fertilizers for grain, etc.

Remedy Sales Co., Charlotte—Asks if

savings some day.

E. Boney, Agent—Says that now of the court house commission in that cotton is up it is a good time Yorkville yesterday; but Commissioner Yorkville yesterday; but Commissioner There was to have been a meeting of the court house commission in Wilkersen was unable to be present because of the serious illness of his son, Mr. Samuel Wilkerson, and a date was fixed for another meeting, which is to be held in Rock Hill next Tues-

THE TAX BUDGET.

Auditor Love on last Wednesday took Treasurer Nell's receipt for two hundred and twenty-six thousand, three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and ninety-three cents, this sum representing the amount the auditor has assessed against the taxable property of York county for the year commencing January 1, 1913, and the amount the treasurer will have to account for when he gets through col-

lecting.

The total assessed valuation of a the taxable property in the county last year was \$8,944,761, and this year the aggregate foots up \$9,200,120, an inter country, must have much at most safe to whirl, and with its all those plans and hopes which have maker to whirl, and with its all those plans and hopes which have water to whirl, and with its as their aim the winning of the world drawing into its mouth every living creature within the glass. year's assessment gives over the assessment for the year ending January 1, 1911, an increase of \$86,656.

The aggregate amount charged against the treasurer, is for the benefit of the various branches of the govern-

ent purposes as follows: For State purposes.....\$48,300.630 For County purposes 36,800.480 36.800.480 On portions of County...... Constitutional School and 1 36,800 480 Road The total taxable property of the

county by townships this year as compared with last year is as follows: Catawba 2,389,280 638,240

Fort Mill 638,240 King's Mountain . 759,385 York 1,075,825 1.173,485 The assessed valuation of the public

ABOUT PEOPLE

Mr. C. W. Adickes of Yorkville, spending a few days in Atlanta. J. A. Marion, Esq., of Yorkville spent Wednesday in Columbia. Mr. Tscharner De Graffenreld, Charlotte, is visiting relatives in York-

Dr. C. F. Williams and daughter of columbia, visited relatives in York ville this week.

Miss Bessie Thomasson of Clover, is with the McConnell Dry Goods pany as a saleslady. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Neely and so f Rock Hill, are visiting the family Mrs. H. A. D. Neely in Yorkville. Miss Lottle Belle Simril of York

Mr. Frank Houston of Charlotte visited his brother, Mr. J. L. Housto on Yorkville R. F. D. No. 2 this week. Miss Sadie Dunlap has returned the home of her brother, Mr. W. Dunlap, in Charlotte, after a visit Yorkville friends.

Mrs. A. S. Withers left yesterday for Greenville, after a visit of several weeks with the family of Mr. R. J. Withers in Yorkville. Col. and Mrs. Asbury Coward, who

relatives and friends.

ville Hardware company. Mr. Jas. A. Sherer, for several years past in the employ of the Yorkville

Ranking and Mercantile Co., has taken a position as assistant in the Yorkville

postoffice.

Mr. M. C. Willis returned to Yorkville yesterday, after spending two days in Barnwell county. Mr. Willis says that the crops in the vicinity of Williston are the best he ever saw there.

Miss Eunice McConnell left Wedness. Miss Eunice McConnell left Wednes

day for Birmingham, Ala., spending several weeks with after mother, Mrs. W. H. McConnell, in Yorkville. Reports as to the condition of Mi

Mattie Craig, who is at the home of Mattie Craig, who is at the home of and blood-covered body, and place it and blood-covered body, and place it in the grave. Will that body lie there? Will for almost a year and grave will for almost a year and grave Mr. R. A. Shillinglaw, on Yorkville N been ill for almost a year and grav oubts are expressed as to the probability of her recovery. Miss Annie DuPre of Yorkville, who

s visiting in Spartanburg, was one of the assistants at the reception given after the marriage of Miss Helen Allison DuPre of Spartanburg, to Mr. Car-los Roland Mosley of Laurens, last Wednesday night. The wedding and the reception that followed, were quite the reception the brilliant affairs.

Columbia Record, Wednesday onor of Miss Katherine Elise Latitkinson the first week in November will be one of the notable events of the fall season. Mrs. P. M. Gibl vill give a miscellaneous shower Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock at her nome on Senate street. About twentyamong the guests. From Rev. E. S. Reaves' report of th

recent meeting of the York Baptist as-sociation in the Baptist Courier: "York ounty is not Baptist territory. But his very fact has resulted in developing a very sturdy and loyal type of Baptists, since they are what they are rom conviction and not because it he most popular thing to be a Baptist n some respects the York association s unique. For one thing it has Bro. t has the best clerk perhaps to b and circulated at the meeting of the oody. Within ten days after the body adjourns it is no uncommon thing that the minutes are in the hands of the church clerks. A. E. Willis is the modrator and the officers are elected at

BETHEL PRESBYTERIAL.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Presbyterial, the high congress of world?" A young officer stepped for

but he did not intimate whether he was and will conclude its deliberations with earth." Wonderful obedience and er executives, giving details of what in favor of doing this or pushing the a sine die adjournment at the end of the final session being held this after-

noon. nications sent out by the chairman of Rev. Dr. E. E. Gillespie, pastor o additional information relative to inications sent out by the chairman of the auction sale of Fair Forest the commission to parties owning or the First Presbyterian church, presid-farms and Catawba building lots. controlling buildings that might be ed at the preliminary exercises Wedavailable for court house purposes nesday night, and in a few introducduring the erection of the proposed tory remarks paid fine tribute to the Sam M. Grist, Sec.—Can furnish cul- new building, Mr. Brice was asked zealous leadership of the women in tures for alfalfa, clover, vetch, etc., about this yesterday. He said that he missionary work, and explained the had made inquiries of Messrs. S. M. nature and purpose of the organization. He declared that there were no more faithful workers for the upbuild temedy Sales Co., Charlotte—Asks if you would be a suffragist? And also sugests the use of Mrs. Person's rian church; but explained that these inquiries had been made altogether on inquiries had been made altogether on his own motion for the purpose of laythe old Associate Reformed Presbyte- ing of the kingdom of Jesus Christ irst National Bank, Yorkville—Suggests that you do not delay starting a bank account. You will need your mission. ed a cordial welcome to the delegates kingdom. and the large congregation, including representative church goers of the are nominal church members, who community, and introduced as the community, and introduced as the but whose names have never been principal speaker of the evening, Rev. written on the Lamb's book of life. Dr. W. J. Martin, president of Davidson college, who in a remarkably vigorous

subject of "Home Missions": Dr. Martin took his text. Luke xxiv. Thus it is written, and thus it behooved Christ to suffer, and to rise
from the dead the third day; and that repentence and remission of sins arate, it is utter ruin for religion and should be preached in His name government to be divorced. Ask a among all nations, beginning at Jeru-law-making body to formulate and pass laws in regard to almost any salem."

It is true that sometimes men look upon foreign missions with a more favorable eye, but the Word of God mind but do not train it in the way favorable eye, but the Word of God makes no such distinctions. All are "sent" by the Lord, and sent to those who are in need. Paul was himself the greatest apostle to the Gentiles. He spent the years of his wonderful activity in carrying the message to his heathen people, but he knew the glamor and appeals to heroism which glamor and appeals to heroism which the feeding of the Bible, but permitting it, and 2.543,670 the west, from the north and from the 1,150,725 south and sit down in this kingdom

The assessed valuation of the public plicants:

Misses Mary Sherer, Agidel Sherer, Ellie Feemster, Alma McClure, Eberree Barron, Rose Jackson, Stella Cain, Eunice McClain, Alice Armstrong, Add Niell, Mell Niell, Marion Baker, Recie Ray Ritch, Eva Mitchell, Helen Thomasson, Annie Bolin, Marion Patton, Mrs. S. A. Mitchell, York county: Flora Carmichael, Dillon; Ina Coleffor Carmichael, Dillon; I ed forward to as the suffering Savior. Every lamb that was slain and every sacrifice that was offered pointed un-

nistakably to His humiliation, suffer-

had tried every means in order to save mankind and had failed. Godly men of old had been called on to live ives that would be as examples to the rest of mankind, but these amples had not been followed. had given them leaders like Moses but they would not follow the lead-Prophet and priest and men mighty in knowledge and deed had aught, plead and in the name of God had threatened, but to no avail. God Himself had thundered at them from the dark cloud over Sinai, and had smiled at them from the bow over Ararat, but neither frowns nor smiles

were successful in bringing man back God or in clothing them with righteousness. all of God, "Whom shall I send," and the answer of Christ, "Lo, I come."
It was only by the great gift which
God made to the world of His Son
that the kingdom could sweep over nen's hearts. One might remark here also that

Christ's part in the work was an entirely voluntary part. He gave Himself a ransom for many. diers did not arrest Him, neither did Col. and Mrs. Asbury Coward, who have ben spending the summer in Yorkville, have returned to their home in Orangeburg.

Master Fred Hicks left yesterday for a visit to Timmonsville friends, after spending several weeks with Yorkville and they nail Him to the cross without they nail Him to the cross with the cross w cross. Through the years of His life His face was set as a flint toward Golgotha, and He went there because He was willing to go there in order that man might be saved, and a king-dom be set up in this world that

would reach from the rivers even un-to the ends of the earth. In the second place, we have so before us the Father's part in wir win-

ed out to free man from the power of sin. He gave His Son to the hu-miliation and to the death. But that miliation and to the death. But that was not all. When the tragedy of Calvary was over, the Son closed his suffering, with the cry, "It is finished." And then they take his sacred ashes as the bodies of mere men have gone? No; for "Thou wilt not suffe Thy holy one to see corruption." And so when He had lain three days in the grave, the voice of the Father comes ringing down from His throne above, and the grave is not able to hold the Son and He arises and breaks the bands of death. He is not a dead seat at the right hand of God, there to judge the quick and the dead. In the third place, we have set part in winning the ore us man's kingdom. "And that repentance emission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations, be-ginning at Jerusalem." Jesus Christ completed His earthly part of win-ning the kingdom in thirty-three years, and really did the major part of His work within the short space of

three years. The Father did His par of the work in three days. According to the plans devised by the God head, man also has a part in this work and in so far as we are able to know the parts performed by the Father and the Son. And yet two thousand years have passed away since the great commission was given, and we been working at it all the time, and working at it? When we look at the work that is before us, and then see how relatively little has been done we are forced in common honesty to say that we have been playing at it. Some years ago some one was standing in the presence of a group of British officers and when the ques efficiency and obedience

queen should issue a proclamation, how long would it take you to publish that proclamation to every man woman and child the known

came up, asked this question, "if the

nderful zeal that is. Yet the dehave as yet made it known to a com-paratively small part of the earth's

inhabitants. Leaving out of the question teeming population of lands that are yet in blackest night, and turning to our own land, let us see something of the conditions which should spurn us to greater activity and zeal in this mighty work. Taking the question as a whole, we may well say that in this country there are millions who know tianity, and who form no part in His There are millions and millions who

These are exercising such a power over our country and its affairs that instead of winning the country for and clear cut address, discussed the Christ, I fear we are allowing it many ways to become a country without a God. Take the government in itself. Our forbears believed, and beearthly interest and it will be so, but ask the same thing of them in re-

find much the same conditions. A very prevalent modern idea in regard

the greatest apostle to the Gentiles. He spent the years of his wonderful activity in carrying the message to his heathen people, but he knew the glamor and appeals to heroism which the foreign field would hold for mankind and therefore, in his epistle to the Romans, he says, "Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel, is, that they might be saved."

And although Christ said that they should come from the east and from the west, from the north and from the south and sit down in this kingdom, and such men are usually blatant in stable and successful government restable and successful govern 409,475 should come from the east and from the 2,543,670 the west, from the north and from the 3,543,670 the west, from the north and from the 5,543,670 the west, from the north and from the 3,5045 south and sit down in this kingdom, 635,045 He forever saved the day for the 635,045 home work also when, in giving His 1,173,485 last command to His disciples, He told them to begin at Jerusalem.

Therefore, whether at home or abroad, God sets before Himself and man the mighty task of winning the 26,830 world for Jesus Christ.

In this passage before us this even-3,708 ing we have first of all, Christ's part public and private worship of Go when parents taught their children the things that pertain to the king-dom. Now what do we find in many g and death.

It might be truthfully said that God this sacred morning and at once tak the Sunday daily. They bury the minds in that form of news which

the very off-spring of the world-fit preparation indeed for the worship of God. Then they go to church and listen to a twenty-minutes sermon. The exercises last night were li ly attended and were opened with From that until night they are out in by Him who demands one day as His.
Or you may go into the home itself, that citadel of strength for God and His kingdom. How is religon almost bentled from banished from the home? When children during the impressive age of When their lives, ought to be receiving that training which goes to produce a

Christian citizenship, worldiness, careless and sin so often hold sway. Godless homes, and little too bringing about the coming of kingdo Therefore, with conditions this in our home land, it is well that we should be busy in regard to our home as well as our foreign field, and I bid you women Godspeed in your efforts in this direction looking forward to that time when sin shall really be driven out, and the kingdoms of this world shall become the king-

doms of His Son. Following the conclusion of Dr. Martin's address, Rev. J. L. Oates of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church of Yorkville, lead in prayer, and after the singing of a closing hymn, Rev. J. H. Machen, pastor of the Baptist church of Yorkville, pronounc-

their automobiles, or with their and buggies taking their S

outings upon the streets and ways of the whole land

desecrate that day declared

ed the benediction. The services of Wednesday night were altogether of a public nature; but after the ladies took charge on their own account, while the church was still open, and all who chose to attend still open, and all who chose to attend workers were particularly interested, and there was no general invitation to the public. The attendance on all the subsequent meetings, however, was very good, and much interest was manifested in all the proceedings.

The Regular Work. The Presbyterial got down to its business work promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, after devotional exercises lead by Mrs. J. D. McDowell, followed by a carefully prepared address of welcome by Mrs. M. L. Carroll, the address concluding with the hope that the meeting would be prolific of beneficial results to all the delegates, and contribute to the inspiration of renewed zeal and enthusiasm in behalf of missionary enterprise.

Following Mrs. Carroll's address Mrs. Jas. S. White of Rock Hill, president of the organization, took the chair and took up the regular routine by the calling of the roll of the delegates and the reading of the minutes of the last annual convention, by Mrs.

B. N. Moore, the secretary. The roll call showed regularly ac credited delegates in attendance as follows:

Mrs. J. M. Coleman, Mrs. William Minter, Miss Sally Nelson, Mrs. Mary Brawley, Mrs. J. C. McLure, Mrs. A. M. Aiken, Mrs. L. B. Davidson, Mrs. J. J. Stringfellow, Mrs. C. Kee, Mrs. A. J. Thornton, Miss Sadie McKee, Miss Elizabeth McClure, Mrs. S. M. Mc-Afee, Chester; Mrs. J. A. Jenkins, Mrs. R. T. Sandifer, Mrs. John Hope, Mrs. Jane Hope, Lowryville; Mrs. Mc-Keown, Pleasant Grove; Mrs. C. W. F. Spencer, Mrs. J. H. Miller, Miss Mary Cork, Mrs. James S. White, Mrs. Paul Workman, Mrs. Kate Fewell, Mrs. E G. Jones, Mrs. T. B. Craig, Rock Hill; Mrs. L. H. Good. and Miss Plexico, Sharon; Mrs. McBride Smith, Winnsboro; Mrs. Rebecca Craig, Blackstock; Mrs. R. M. Bratton, Guthriesville; Miss

Dorothy Moore, Lancaster. Following the reading of the min- Drops Dead. "Give utes, reports were read by the different

has been done in their respective declaration that there is remission of sins to every one who will believe, was made twenty centuries ago, and the soldiers of the eternal kingdom officers were followed by reports from the different constituent societies, giving statistical information as to finance, enrollment, the kind of work so far accomplished and plans for better and more extensive achievements. These reports gave a very satisfactory impression of what is being done throughout the organization as a whole and the Presbyterial was well pleased with the showing that was made. With the reading of the reports, the morning ing hour had almost expired, and after the singing of a hymn and the offering

of a short prayer, the convention too a recess until 2.30 p. m. Rev. J. M. Blaine. Rev. J. M. Blaine.

The afternoon session was opened with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Dr. Gillespie, after which came another especially interesting feature of the convention in the form of an address from Rev. J. M. Blaine, for seventeen years a missionary of the Presbyterian church in China. Mr. Blaine talked about China and the Chinese, and told much about the history, habits, customs, condition and religious its, customs, condition and religious progress of this interesting country and

progress of this interesting country and people.

Most people regard China as a never changing country, he said; but this is a mistake, for many changes have taken place; but he went on to say that China has been able to make but little progress for many centuries except through the influences that have been brought to bear by other nations. However two great changes have come about I feel that I am able to take a special interest in the subject of "home missions" this evening, because of the fact that I myself have for the past few days been very busy in trying to get something like three hundred boys straightened out for their work in college. And I also feel intrested because every man who loves his country, and the King of the better country, must have much at heart all those plans and hopes which have as their alm the winning of the world wide kingdom for Jesus Christ.

The passage which I have taken as the basis of my remarks applies equally well to home and foreign missions. And that is well, for all missions are essentially one. Those who labor in the home land and those who labor in the foreign fields are all laboring hand in hand for the winning of this victory. The honors and glories and needs which belong to one, belong to both.

It is true that sometimes men look upon foreign missions with a more of the same to detect that its a pictuation seems to be to train the care thing of them in republic, and the to them and brought to bear by other nations. However two great changes have come about that are of tremendous significance, involving the overthrow of the Manchu day as it there. One day a scientist stood holding in his hand a glass of stagnant water. He saw that the water was moving rapidly as in vortex. On examining the attention of the water with a miscroscope he found a tiny creature called a rotifer—all water to whirl, and with its arms drawing into its mouth every tiny living creature within the glass. That is a picture of what our great cities are the water was moving the water with a miscroscope he found a tiny creature called a rotifer—all water with a miscroscope he found a tiny creature within the glass. That is a picture of what our great cities are the water with a miscroscope he found a tiny creature within the glass. That is a picture of what our great cities are the water with a miscroscope he found a tiny creature within the glass. That is a picture of what ou

that the country is now making in this direction.
Although the Chinese are a literary

people in a sense, the speaker said, is in a very narrow sense, for igns ance has been the great retardish ance has been the great retarding in-fluence. However there is much head-way being made in this direction, and the foreigners, against whom the bit-terest opposition had existed for gener-

He discussed at some length the great opium evil of the country, and told of the reasons generally assigned for it, the dull lives the people lead, their poverty and the prevalence of disease. He gave 25,000,000 as an estimate of the number of opium smokers in China; but spoke highly of the efforts that are being made by the new government to stamp out this vice by government to stamp out this vice by making its practice a criminal offense. Mr. Biaine spoke in high terms of the new government's sincere stand for re-ligious freedom, and in conclusion that this great country with its teaming millions of benighted souls, is offering to the efforts of those who would do their part in helping to upbuild and

extend the kingdom of Christ on earth votional exercises conducted by Revs F. Ray Riddle and John A. McMurray after which Lr. Gillespie introduced as the speaker of the evening, Rev. Don-ald Richardson, missionary to China. ald Richardson, missionary to China.
"In China everything is different from things in other parts of the earth," said Mr. Richardson, and the Chinese customs are quite unique. For instance, the American gentleman keeps his finger nails short and clean, while the Chinese gentleman wears his long and pays little attention to cleanliness. In America a man quarrels with a neighbor and kills him, while a Chinaman who quarrels with his a Chinaman who quarrels wit neighbor kills himself in his bor's front yard. The Chinese look at things from a different point of view; but conditions in China now are such as to bring joy and hope. The dawn

ing in their faces."

The speaker desired to bring ple message in regard to China, and he desired to call attention to four great need, a great opportunity, a great crisis and a great responsibility. The people are waiting for the word of hrist in this, the most needy mis-sion field, and they are fainting so to speak, on account of the burden under which they live. They need better bo-dies and better minds; but above all they need to hear the story of Jesus

say how the political movement in China was going to come out; but he had all confidence in the great religious movement among the people. Formerly they did not want missionaries to come in; but now they stretching out their hands to all eigners. He mentioned the circum stance of a number of Buddhist priest taught the Bible and declared that the old superstitions were losing ground, giving the world the greatest oppor-tunity it has ever had to help China. There is also a great crisis in China. Mr. Richardson asserted. China wants Mr. Richardson asserted. China wants to learn about the west and its modes and customs. The crisis lies in the fact that China may become fascinated with western material rather than with things pertaining to spiritual life. Chinese civilization is at the cross-roads and it lies with us as to whether the country shall be Christian or anti-Christian. It is a crisis in the Southern Presbyterian mission work and this work must either be pushed forward or fail. The

A great responsibility lies with us concerning China, and it is largely an individual responsibility. Every Christian is a missionary appointed by God, and if each one does his part we can help toward Christianizing the country. Could we get a large vision of the situation we would do more mission "We hear all sorts of calls," said

ack of money is the trouble.

Rev. Richardson in conclusion, "but the call to China is the most urgent. Yesterday the Chinese were the oldest people and today they are the young-est. We should make haste to help them while we have the opportunity."
Following prayer by Rev. J. M.
Blaine, the session adjourned to meet session adjourned to meet this his morning at ten o'clock. This Morning's Session. The session this morning was de-

voted exclusively to business affairs of the Presbyterial, and the reading of a number of papers on missionary topics. The election of officers will take place at the closing session this afternoon.

LOCAL LACONICS

Mrs. L. R. Gordon of the Travora