THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

Scraps and Facts.

— The effort to abolish imprisonment for debt has been made for several years in the New York Legislature. There is a bill for that purpose pending now which stands a fair chance of passage.

— Ostrich farming in South America has advanced with such strides that the number of tame birds there is estimated to have increased from eighty in 1865 to at least 70-000 in 1884, producing feathers for export of the value of about $30,000,000 per annum.

— A young lady in Nebraska has two canaries which she has named Cleveland and Hendricks. Cleveland does not sing very much, but Hendricks warbles all day, and perches on a little roost at the very top of the cage. Cleveland sits on the floor most of the time and looks at the cat.

— The Alabama Legislature, now in session is taking steps for the repeal of the act passed at the session of 1884, which taxes foreign capital. The repealing bill has passed the House, has been reported favorably by the Senate committee, and as it is known that the Governor favors it, its friends are confident of victory.

— With one week's work at Huntsville, Ala., Rev. Sam Jones was instrumental in the conversion of between two and three hundred, all the churches reaping the benefit of his services. The citizens at Huntsville raised seven hundred and fifty dollars and presented it to him. He went from there to Charleston, S. C.

— The question is beginning to be asked, "Is this Congress a failure?" If the business of Congress is to attend to and dispatch with reasonable promptness in matters which the public is interested it is a failure, if to kill time in heated personal discussions and questions of privilege it is a first-class success.

— It is said that President Cleveland will consider no applications for such appointments as come within the power of the executive except after they have been considered by the members of the cabinet in whose department they fall. This rule will be imperative and will be enforced on all occasions.

— The boundaries of the region known as the West have been perpetually shifting. Within the lifetime of old folks it commenced along the foot hills of the Alleghanies. A few years later the limit stood for a while on the banks of the Mississippi. To-day the boundary lies on the bluffs of the Missouri, in the neighborhood of Kansas City. Beyond that point lies the region of tradition, prophecy, adventure, discovery, enterprise, heroism—the West.

— The business failures throughout the country during the week ending last Friday, as reported by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 239, and for Canada 31. Total 270, against 346 the previous week. This large decrease is probably more apparent than real. Railroad and telegraph communication in the West and Northwest has been so much interrupted by snow that doubtless many failures in remote localities have not been reported.

— The Colored Commissioners' Educational Conference met last Thursday night in New Orleans to carry out objects suggested by the original call. A number of prominent colored men were present, including M. W. Gibbs, of Arkansas, T. G. Barbedoes, of Massachusetts, W. J. Simpson, of Kentucky, R. H. Herbert, of New Jersey, Phillip Joseph, of Alabama, P. B. S. Pinchback and James Kennedy, of Louisiana, and many others. Mainly the establishment of schools for the technical education of colored children in the mechanical branches and trades. After discussing the objects in view at some length the Conference adjourned till Friday afternoon.

— A prominent Philadelphia publisher says: "There is more money in Bibles than in anything else. There is a steady, reliable trade for the good book, and I think I have made 2,000,000 of the different grades since I have been in business. The price ranges from ten cents for the kind given away by the Bible Society to $30 for one bound in velvet and ivory. I have nearly ceased printing other books. As a general thing they don't pay. Unless you can get a work by a great author or a noted politician, the sale of any book does not reach beyond a small edition. I paid Alexander H. Stevens $33,000 royalty on the 'War between the States,' but only about $6,000 for his 'History of the United States.'"

— A very singular case of suicide occurred recently near Reading, Pa. John Steinman, aged sixty-three years, a bachelor of peculiar habits and the owner of a two hundred acre farm, well stocked with cattle, was found in his barn sticking in a barrel, head downward, and with life extinct. When discovered he was burdened down with weights and stones tied around his neck, showing that it was a case of deliberate suicide. It is not known how long Steinman was dead. He was last seen alive two days before. On investigation it was found that five of his cows and two horses were dead in his barn, all having their throats cut. The instrument by which this was committed was found to be on Steinman's person, still damp; also, $1,000 in greenbacks were found sewed in his coat. It is not known what caused the man to kill the animals and then take his own life, but it is supposed he was laboring under religious excitement.

— Col. Thomas Buford, the slayer of Judge Elliott, of the Kentucky, Court of Appeals, died last Thursday morning at the Anchorage, Ky., Lunatic Asylum, after a long illness from chronic disease. Buford shot and killed Judge Elliott for rendering a decision against Buford's sister in a case involving considerable property. After the trial Buford was adjudged a lunatic and sent to an asylum, from which place he escaped, going across the river to Indiana, where he lived about a year, hunting and fishing, the asylum officials being unable under law to bring him back to Kentucky. Without friends or money, Buford grew sick and was finally forced by want to return to the asylum, where he remained until his death. It is only seven years since he killed Judge Elliott, but in that time Buford saw his family lose all their property and the trouble of his brother was undoubtedly the cause of the suicide of the noted turfman, General Abe Buford, who killed himself last summer.

— The proposed extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States, a draft of which has been submitted to the Canadian government, will embrace the following offences: Murder, including assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning; attempt to murder, manslaughter, counterfeiting or altering money or uttering the same, forgery, embezzlement or larceny, and obtaining money or goods by false pretenses, crimes by bankrupts against the bankruptcy law, fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor trustee or director, a member of or a public officer of any company, rape, abduction, child stealing, burglary or housebreaking, arson, robbery, with violence, threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort, piracy as defined by the law of nations, the sinking or destruction of vessels at sea, assaults on board ship on the high seas, and revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

— A Macon, Ga., dispatch of Saturday says: "One of the strangest stories that has ever been told has been brought out to-day by the death of a man who was accused of committing murder, yet proved his innocence until his actions on his death-bed betrayed him. A farmer named Evans was murdered. He was found lying with his head smashed in and an axe lying near. A negro girl was found in the room buried under a pile of corn. She said she had been paid by Evans' brother-in-law, Carr, to let him in the room with another white man and a negro. While they were in the room they killed Evans. The white man ran away and the negro was afterward killed. The girl was sentenced to Dade Coal Mines for life, where she now is. Carr died to-day. On his death-bed he said he was in a perfect hell, and called all into the room to hear his story, when he died with the secret on his lips.

— It is believed in Paris that John Morrisey was the chief conspirator engaged in the last explosion in London. Morrisey, on being interviewed by a *Herald* correspondent, the other day, was very tactiturn, and refused to say anything about what he has done in England. "I should like, however," said he, "to correct the statement recently published in America. Irishmen there are reported to have said that O'Donovan Rossa is not responsible for the explosions in England. Now, I can tell you that the men who blew up the Tower, Westminster Hall and the House of Commons were his agents and acted in obedience to his orders. The funds supplied for these attempts come directly from that branch of the extremist party which acknowledges O'Donovan Rossa as their leader. To lower Rossa's prestige the Devoy-Breslin crowd now say he does no real dynamite work. All I can say is if Rossa had been allowed to apply the skirmishing funds in his own way England would have suffered more than she has." The dynamite conspirators resident in Paris profess a thorough confidence in O'Donovan Rossa.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1885.

LIABILITY AS TO COSTS.

Judge Cothran's recent ruling in Newberry upon the question of costs is of importance both to the legal profession and to the creditors of insolvent debtors, being in fact aimed against a principle under the application of which many a valuable estate has been consumed by the costs. The ruling is as follows:

"Crotwell vs. Wells—Costs. In a creditor's bill it is the primary duty of the executor or administrator of the insolvent estate, as the representative of all the creditors, to oppose all unjust claims presented against the estate. It may be to the interest of creditors *interesse* to render service in this behalf; but in the absence of collusion or fraud between the primary representative and any of the creditors the action of creditors in aiding the primary representative must be regarded as voluntary. Therefore, when counsel representing a creditor goes under the call to prove his client's demand against the estate, he is only entitled to the costs of reference for proving that particular demand.

"To illustrate: Suppose an insolvent debtor dies having fifty creditors, fifty references are held to prove fifty claims represented by fifty lawyers. Each lawyer claims $5 for each reference. That would amount to the sum of $2,500 for references alone. This is an extreme case, but it is strictly within the operation of the principle contended for, and cannot be allowed."

THE INAUGURATION.

It is expected that about twenty thousand persons in military and civic organizations will be in line during the inauguration parade. The military will represent the Middle and Southern States, and probably some of the Western States. So far, not a military company in the New England States has signified an intention of visiting Washington. The New York Sixty-ninth regiment will arrive in the morning and leave that night. The Seventh regiment found that its members could not spare the time from business to go to Washington. The armory of the Washington Light Infantry was at their service, equal, perhaps, to their own in New York, and every facility was offered the corps to make the visit agreeable.

The Washington Continentals, from Schenectady, the Albany Jackson Corps and Rochambeax Grenadiers, of New York State troops will be in line. The Pennsylvania division of fifteen regiments and the three batteries, numbering between eight and nine thousand troops will be in line. The Virginia brigade, under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, 1,500 strong, will be a feature of the procession. The Phil. Kearney Guards, of Elizabeth, N. J., is the only military organization from that State that has applied for position in line. Maryland, especially Baltimore, will send a large military contingent, the corps being able to arrive and depart the same day.

The feature of the military parade will be the large number of colored companies in line. There will be five from Norfolk, Va.; three from Baltimore, one from Philadelphia—the Gray Invincibles—one from Fredericksburg, one from Richmond and one from the University of Virginia. In addition there will be the well drilled and finely equipped companies of colored troops in Washington. The war, postoffice and interior department, Winders' building, quarters at the navy yard, the Courthouse and other public houses will be used as quarters for many of the visiting regiments.

THE ENGLISH DEFEAT.

The London papers contain lengthy accounts of the recent figting in the Soudan by which the English arms met with a reverse. The correspondent of the *Chronicle* gives the following account of the battle:

As the crest of the sandy ridge was being slowly but surely approached by our flame-edged square, the enemy, many of whom had hitherto remained hidden, made a supreme effort to check our resistless advance. Their charge was a superb one, but our men awaited the shock with the utmost calmness. No gap was made on this occasion of which advantage could be taken by the fierce spearmen. In advance, and on the flank of the advancing mass, we could see some half-dozen splendidly mounted Arabs, evidently sheikhs of importance, encouraging their men with voice and gesture, prancing defiantly. Steadily, mercilessly rang out the sharp roll of our fire. Surely no force breathes that can stand up against the hail of bullets which poured into the enemy's extended ranks. Scores dropped in their tracks at every fifty yards. But the swift tide of yelling, gesticulating, spearbrandishing warriors rolled on, and it seemed as though it must reach our ranks. Our men set their teeth, but the expected death grapple did not come. Several of the sheikhs had now fallen, and as the enemy came nearer they suffered more terribly. At a hundred yards there seemed to be a slight check. At fifty yards there was a perceptible waving, which culminated in evident check when the first ranks of the enemy were within thirty yards. Some of our men cheered, and the steady roll of musketry continued remorselessly, until finally the enemy turned and fled.

The corespondent of the *News* writes: "We in the redoubt heard the words of command clearly. As the square stopped the men lay down to deliver volley after volley with superb steadiness. At last the critical moment came, when the rebel spearmen advanced to hurl themselves against the little square. The men never wavered a moment, but cheered lustily when they saw their foes coming. The marines and mounted infantry received the charge with a fire so deadly that the Arabs dropped in line, then recoiled and retired broken. Meanwhile another dense column, advancing from the south was stopped by shells from Norton's guns in front, fired with great precision. Then the enemy's redoubtable reserve of horsemen, standard bearers, and fanatical followers rushed against Wilson's force. Again the withering fire in which the Guards and Sussex this time played a part, and the furious onslaught was stopped to be renewed no more. As the square disappeared behind the ridge we heard two volleys more. Then all was silent. Whether the square had reached the Nile in safety or been overwhelmed by the hordes of rebels unseen by us, we had no means of knowing before morning."

Our way to the river, says the *Daily Chronicle*, was clear after two hours fighting which it comes not to the lot of many men to witness. Let it be recorded that the enemy fought splendidly, not only with brute courage, but with, on the whole, a marvelous amount of military intelligence. Along the whole line of our advance from the zereba their dead and wounded are lying along the sand and under the mimosa scrub. There can however, be no doubt that no less than 300 were killed outright, and their wounded must have been pretty well in the ratio of five to one.

A telegram was received at the War office in London last Sunday from General Wolseley, in which that officer sends an account of the fall of Khartoum as given by a native who was an eye-witness to the entrance of the rebels into the town.

Khartoum, his informant says, was entered by El Mahdi's forces at daybreak on the morning of January 26. General Gordon was killed by a volley from rebel riflemen while he was on his way from his headquarters to the Austrian consulate. The Austrian consul was killed in his residence and the Greek consul is held prisoner by El Mahdi.

Ishmael Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, is now in London canvassing for supporters for a scheme looking to his restoration to the Khedival throne. His partisans assert that the governments of Austria and Italy advocate the deposition of the present Khedive, Tewfic Pasha, and the replacement of Ismail. It is reported that the British government is considering a scheme to create Ismail Viceroy of Nubia, and to retain Tewfik as Viceroy of upper and lower Egypt.

The press association states under reserve that late on Saturday night the War office sent a telegram to Miss Gordon, at Southhampton to the effect that Khartoum had not fallen and that Gen. Gordon was safe.

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer

LETTER FROM CHESTER.

CHESTER, February 17.—Capt. F. H. Barber and Mr. W. H. Hardin returned on last Wednesday from New York, where they had gone on business in connection with the Fishing Creek Manufacturing Company. They enjoyed the trip to the great metropolis, notwithsianding the extremely cold weather. While they found business quite dull, there were indications of its reviving, which promised to be more marked after the inauguration of the new administration. They succeeded in making arrnagements for the purchase of additional machinery for the Fishing Creek Factory. This machinery will increase the capacity of the mill to the extent of a thousand spindles. No better proof is needed of the flourishing condition of the Fishing Creek factory.

Mr. R. B. Bell, of this county, sold his plantation a short time ago and left for Florida, with the intention of making that State his future home. On his arrival there he was not pleased with the country, and after a brief stay returned, doubtless impressed with the fact that South Carolina is the best State and old Chester the best county in the State for a man to live. Let others who have been attacked with the emigration fever stay where they are and be satisfied with their present homes, for they will not be able to improve upon them in this world.

John Cain opened a barroom at this place on last Friday, and went to work selling whisky without license, in violation of an ordinance of the town. The same afternoon the Council met and finding him guilty of violating the law in four cases, fined him $80; $20 for each offence. Being, doubtless, of the opinion that he could not afford to sell whisky at such a dear cost, he closed his bar and left next day for Charlotte, where he could engage in the same business without paying such heavy fines for the privilege. He presumed upon more liberal treatment at the hands of our Council, who were supposed to have a leaning towards the sale of intoxicating drinks. He has found out that no matter what their private opinions may be they will strictly enforce the ordinance against the sale of whisky, and every other ordinance of the town, without fear, favor, or affection. If our Council had taken a different course, Cain's example would have been followed by others, and as a consequence, a number of barrooms would have been in full blast in our town.

Last Saturday was one of the most disagreeable days of this winter. Sleet and snow divided the day between them. Our streets were quite slippery and locomotion was not only unpleasant, but somewhat difficult. This has been a very severe winter. On last Wednesday the thermometer registered six degrees above zero.

Miss Julia Perkins and Miss Mamie Wylie, of Lancaster, were recent visitors of our town. They were guests of Mrs. S. B. Meacham. Our young men enjoyed their society and regretted their departure.

The Town Council held a meeting on yesterday for the purpose of trying some parties who engaged on Sunday in a fisticuff on the streets. They were fined two dollars each for violating a town ordinance.

The Council, at a late meeting, decided not only to impose a fine, but to imprison, if necessary, violators of the ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

M.

A JUST CRITICISM OF CONGRESS.—Nothing more wearisome and disgusting than the proceedings of our Congress is printed. It is an everlasting record of long debates over parliamentary quibbles, set speeches which nobody sees, hears or pays any attention to, and struggles of opposing selfishness, enlivened now and then by disgraceful violence of speech evoked by disputes which would be unworthy of ten-year-old boys. One party is as bad as the other. The Democrats are responsible for the miserable record of the present Congress, because they have a majority in the more active body, but a Republican majority did no better when it existed. In the last twenty years Congress has done nothing of real value to the public except what it was forced to do by overpowering weight of public opinion and facts and figures.

We believe the movement recently developed to prevent the printing in the *Record* of any speeches not delivered on the floor of the House is a step exactly in the wrong direction. There would be more sense in requiring all speeches more than five minutes long to be printed without being spoken. If that requirement existed, the few members who are in doubt on any question could read the discussion at their leisure and there would be time for the transaction of real business. In these days of cheap newspapers and books and quick printing, adherence to the system of legislative discussion by word of mouth, that was proper a thousand years ago, is ridiculous. All who want to discuss any subject before Congress, ought to be required to submit what they have to say in print, as lawyers do their briefs. It is the only remedy for the tremendous waste of time and money caused by the tendency to make speeches.—*Greenville News.*

AFTER THE WHISKY SELLERS.—The Town Council is after the illicit whisky sellers in dead earnest, and last week scooped down on two of those gentlemen. They have been plying their avocation rather boldly of late, but the Council is on the war path and is determined that if the traffic is not broken up it will not be their fault.

The first offender of this kind before the Council last week was a colored man named Will Jordan. He was arraigned on Wednesday and the evidence of his guilt being conclusive, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars or be confined in the guardhouse ten days. The sentence was afterwards commuted to thirty-five days' labor on the streets. Jordan is now working out the sentence and we hope his fate will learn him to hereafter have more respect for the laws of the town in which he lives.

The next day Mr. J. A. Williford was arraigned before the Council, being also charged with illicit whisky selling. There were three separate cases against him and he was convicted in each, the evidence being positive as to his guilt. He was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars in each case, or be confined in the guardhouse for thirty days. He has paid the fine in one case. After the expiration of ten days he will again be required to pay twenty-five dollars and ten days thereafter the third installment must be forthcoming.

A hundred dollars in two days is doing pretty well, and at this rate the town treasury will soon be overflowing with currency.—*Rock Hill Herald*, 12*th*.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. B. Williams, Auditor—School District No. 13.
D. Harrison—School Commissioner's Office.
C. E. Spencer, Plaintiff's Attorney—Notice to Defendants.
W. C. Latimer—Pay up. Pay up.
J. R. Lindsay—Seed Oats.
Riddle & Pegram—Fresh Arrivals.
Herndon Bros.—40. All for Glory. 40.- Stoves.
H. F. Adickes—Grand Central.
Parish & Colcock—Guanos.
Hunter & Oates—Bargains.
Berry & Barber—Fine Cake.
John C. Kuykendal—Reverberations from the Y. D. S. Mortar.
W. J. Rawlinson, Administrator—Application for Discharge.

THE SNOW.

On Thursday night and Friday the deepest snow of the season, fell at this place, the fall attaining the depth of two or three inches. The snow was immediately preceded by the coldest weather of the winter. The temperature has moderated since Monday, and the snow is rapidly melting away.

LAURENSVILLE HERALD.

We congratulate our friend of the Laurensville *Herald* on the resumption of his newspaper so soon after the fire by which his entire office was destroyed. The *Herald* appears on material temporarily secured pending the arrival of a new outfit of type, press, &c., which has been ordered.

The *Merchant and Farmer*, which was also destroyed by the same fire, has not yet resumed publication, nor do we know the intentions of its proprietor.

A YORVILLE NEGRO ABROAD.

Some time during last summer Calvin Chamberlain, a ginger-bread complected negro, and for a number of years a resident of this place, had a misunderstanding with his better half, which resulted in his departure. He went to Atlanta, Ga., and there espied a sack of flour which he immediately coveted and appropriated to his own use. The owner discovered that Calvin was the thief, and had him arrested and tried. He was convicted and sentenced to work for six months in the chain gang.

THE TOWN OF GROVER.

It turns out that South Carolina has a small share in the honor of the first town in the country to be named after the new President. A bill for this purpose has been introduced in the North Carolina Legislature to change the name of Whitaker, in Cleveland county, to the name of Grover. Whitaker is one of the thriving villages that have sprung up within the last few years on the Air-Line Railroad, and so near the State line is the town that it is in both States. The post-office is in South Carolina, though, we believe the hotel, only a few hundred yards distant, is in North Carolina.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian—Preaching at 11 A. M., next Sunday, by Rev. D. Harrison, of the Presbyterian Church.

Baptist—Rev. J. E. Covington, Pastor. Services in Yorkville at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. Thomas Pate, Pastor. Preaching in the church at Yorkville at 11 A. M., next Sunday, and at Philadelphia Church at 3 P. M. on the same day.

Episcopal—Rev. E. N. Joyner, Rector. Services next Sunday at the usual hours, morning and afternoon.

Presbyterian—Rev. T. R. English, Pastor. Services at 7 P. M., next Sunday, by Rev. R. A. Webb.

King's Mountain Mission—Rev. L. A. Johnson, Pastor. Services at Canaan Church at 11 o'clock A. M. next Sunday.

DEATH OF P. P. CHAMBERS.

The Columbia *Register* records the death of Mr. Ptolemy P. Chambers, which occurred in that city on Friday last. Mr. Chambers was a native of York county, having been born at the well-known "Chambers Place," about two miles south-east of Yorkville, where his parents lived and died. After reaching man's estate, Mr. Chambers, with his brother Mijamon, went to Columbia, where, for many years, they conducted the cotton brokerage business. They are yet remembered by our older citizens, some of whom can recall the days before railroads, when they hauled cotton in wagons from York to the Columbia market. The following paragraph from the *Register* gives an insight to the character of Mr. Chambers; and it is to be regretted that by the mutations of this world, one so worthy as he should have fallen, in his declining years, from affluence to want:

Mr. P. P. Chambers, an aged citizen of Columbia, and who was a prosperous and well-to do cotton merchant in the palmy days of old "Cotton Town," died at the County Alms House yesterday, about 9 A. M. He was in the 82nd year of his age. Mr. Chambers, a year or two ago, became so enfeebled by age and disease that he was incapable of active life, and he voluntarily took up his abode where he would find proper attention in his declining years. He was a survivor of the Florida war, and was entitled to a pension, which he would have received had he taken the required oath—of not having aided or sympathized with the "rebellion." This he positively refused to do; and only a few days ago, when he knew his end was drawing near, he remarked that $2,700 was awaiting him, which he could receive by signing a paper, but he preferred to die in the Alms House to affixing his signature to a paper which would do violence to his nature. Mr. Chambers had seen days of plenty and to spare, and when Sherman passed through Columbia the old gentleman lost several hundred bales of cotton by the fire.

THE ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The seventy-fourth annual reunion of the Royal Arch Chapter of South Carolina was held in Charleston, on Tuesday of last week, and was presided over by Comp. G. D. Bryan, M. E. Grand High Priest. A constitutional quorum being present, the Grand Chapter was opened in ample form. M. E. Comp. G. D. Bryan, Grand High Priest, then delivered his annual address. With the exception of adopting an amendment to the constitution in relation to the election of officers, only routine work was done. The following grand officers were elected:

Comp. G. D. Bryan, M. E. grand high priest; Comp. J. E. Brazeale, Anderson, R. E. deputy grand high priest; Comp. W. T. Branch, Abbeville, R. E. grand king; Comp. Morris Clarke, Marion, R. E. grand scribe; Comp. J. S. Connor, Winnsboro', Rt. Rev. grand chaplain; Comp. C. P. Jackson, Columbia, E. grand treasurer; Comp. J. E. Burke, Charleston, E. grand secretary; Comp. A. H. White, Rock Hill, G. captain of the Host; Comp. A. Doty, Jr., Charleston, grand Royal Arch captain; Comp. L. F. Meyer, Charleston, grand sentinel.

The grand council of royal and select masters of South Carolina, met at 7 A. M., in Masonic Temple, and was opened in ample form by A. H. White, M. Ill. grand master. The grand master read his annual address, which, with the recommendations, were adopted by the grand council without reference. After hearing the reports of the grand recorder and the grand treasurer and the report of the committee on the grand recorder and the grand treasurer's books, which were adopted, the grand council proceeded to the election of the grand officers, with the following result:

W. T. Branch, Abbeville, M. I. G. M.; W. W. Humphries, Anderson, Deputy Master; A. H. White, Rock Hill, G. C. of works; C. F. Jackson, Columbia, G. Treasurer; D. D. Moore, Rock Hill, G. Rec.; Rev. J. M. Boyd, Marion, G. Chaplain; J. E. Brazeale, Anderson, G. Marshal; H. Heinitch, Columbia, G. C. of G.; J. F. Reid, Rock Hill, G. C. of C.; E. R. Arthur, Columbia, G. Stewart; L. F. Meyer, Charleston, G. Sentinel.

The grand officers present were installed and the grand council closed in ample form to meet on the same day in 1886, that the grand chapter does, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

We copy the following from the Walhalla *Courier:*

The annual report of the Treasurer of York county, published in the Yorkville ENQUIRER, is one of the most interesting county exhibits we have examined in a twelve month. The receipts of the County Commissioners from all sources amount to the sum of $24,808.16. The disbursements amount to the sum of $17,386.81, leaving a cash balance in the county treasury of $7,421.35. The receipts for a special fund, being a county subscription to a railroad, amount to the sum of $19,519.22. The disbursements of this fund amount to the sum of $12,227.43, leaving a cash balance in the county treasury belonging to this fund of $7,291.79. The total receipts for free school purposes is $22,878.28. The disbursements are $16,262.41, leaving a cash balance of this fund on hand amounting to $6,615.87. The total county taxation in York amounts to the sum of $67,-265.66, and there is in the county treasury the sum of $21,329.01 for county purposes. This gives the people of that county a handsome sum in cash to begin the current year. With the cash on hand money can be saved to the people. We have no means at hand of knowing what the State tax of York is, but we presume the tax of that county altogether is not less than $100,000.

The foregoing is an implied compliment to York, which we fully appreciate; but the county does not contain so much taxable property as our cotemporary seems to believe, nor enough, with the State tax added to the county tax, to make an aggregate of $100,000.

In scanning the county treasurer's report, the *Courier* has fallen into several errors, which we proceed to correct.

Included in the item of $24,808.16, "receipts of the county commissioners from all sources," is the sum of $8,986, which was an unexpended balance of the previous year.

Included in the item of $19,519.22, "the receipts for a special fund, being a county subscription to a railroad," is the sum of $9,914.41, which was also an unexpended balance of the previous year.

Included in the amount of $22,978.28 "receipts for free schools," is the sum of $9,625.36, unexpended balance of the preceding year.

The *Courier* also labors under a mistake as to the total *county* taxation. The total *State* tax, and *all* taxes collected in York county up to the 1st of November, 1884, for the fiscal year 1883, amounted to only $59,173.44, instead of $67,205.67, as the *Courier* construes the report. The income for county and railroad purposes, outside of taxation, was about $2,800, of which $1,450 was derived from dividends on railroad stock, and the balance from fines, delinquent taxes of the year 1882, incomes from the poor house farm, and licenses.

York pays her taxes as promptly as any county in the State. There are but few cases of *nulla bona*, and in winding up the business of the last fiscal year, only three pieces of land were offered on last sales-day for delinquent taxes. There were no bidders on either of these, they having been exposed to sale, as we understand, on account of disputed titles.

A FARMER DUPED.

Rock Hill Herald.

On Monday evening of last week two white men applied for lodging at the residence of Mr. J. A. Thomas, in Chester county. They were accorded permission to remain over night, and after being escorted into the house and seated in front of a glowing fire, the elder of the two strangers gave his name as A. Summerfield, the owner of a large livery stable at Lancaster, and that his companion, whose name was DuPre, was a Frenchman, who had lately gone to Lancaster and could not speak English. Summerfield then entered into the details of an interesting tale which our readers will perhaps read with interest and we reproduce it here.

About three weeks before, so the story runs, two young Frenchmen, named DuPre, arrive at Lancaster from France for the purpose of establishing a factory for the manufacture of fine French woolen and cotton goods. The machinery for this purpose had been shipped from France and had arrived at Lancaster several weeks ago, together with $500,000 or $600,000 worth of fine French goods, samples from a factory in France which was owned by the DuPre family, the samples being brought to this country to give the people an idea of the splendid class of goods that would be turned out by the proposed Lancaster mills. The brothers also brought with them twelve black sheep, of an extraordinary kind, the wool of which was used in France for the manufacture of fine cassimeres and doeskins. These sheep were exported for the purpose of stocking a farm near the proposed factory and it was expected the farm would finally furnish the mills with all the wool that would be needed.

The brothers had received much encouragement from the people of Lancaster and Chester, and were making preparations to commence the erection of the factory. Pending the selection of a site, however, the elder of the DuPre brothers dropped dead on the streets of Lancaster and this calamity put an end to operations for the present. The young brother was thus placed in a lamentable condition, being unable to speak the prevailing language, a stranger in a strange land, having on his hands the dead body of his brother, a great amount of factory machinery, and a lot of goods worth $600,000. He telegraphed his father in France for instructions. The old gentleman replied at once, directing the young man to embalm the body of his brother, to leave the machinery with Heath Bros., to dispose of the goods as well as he could, and then return to France with the body for interment.

The sorrowing young brother had arranged with Summerfield to assist him in disposing of the goods, and he was glad to say they were succeeding well. The merchants of Charlotte had made purchases to the amount of $150,000. On Friday before they had left Lancaster with five wagons loaded with goods to sell as well as they could in the country. Up to Monday they had succeeded in disposing of all but one wagon load and had sent the other wagons back. The amount obtained from the three days' sales was about $20,000. On that day they had sold of the remainder about $3,800 worth, many of the neighbors around buying heavily, and what was then on hands would have to be sold by the next morning as the young Frenchman would leave Lancaster for France on Wednesday morning in company with the embalmed body of his brother. The remnant therefore would be sold at a great sacrifice—French calicoes at 1½ cents per yard; French cassimeres at 5 and 10 cents, and other French goods at equally low prices. The goods were put up in packages containing a few patterns of calico, which Mr. Thomas was assured were bolts, a few patterns of poplins, a few pieces of cassimere, two table-cloths and two suits of what was claimed to be French broadcloth. The merchants in Charlotte had paid $65 per suit for the broadcloth, it was alleged, but if Mr. Thomas wanted them they would make a sacrifice and sell them at $55 per suit. Summerfield expatiated a long while, but failed to effect a sale. The conversation finally took a turn and presently Mr. Thomas and his guests retired.

The next morning found Summerfield and his bereaved companion still anxious to sell the remaining goods, and as an inducement to get Mr. Thomas to buy offered to sell him the suits for $110 and throw in the calicoes, etc., but he still declined to purchase. A further proposition to take $96.50 for the pile was accepted and the money paid over, when the couple left, ostensibly for Lancaster, but in reality in search of others whom they might be able to dupe.

Some time after Summerfield and his companion had taken their departure Mr. Thomas made close examination of his goods and concluded he had been wofully swindled, whereupon he went before Justice Magill and swore out a warrant against Summerfield, who had done all the talking. He easily got on their track and traced them to this place, on Thursday afternoon, but not until after they had departed. He got Constable C. J. Pride, Jr., to accompany him in pursuit and next morning Mr. Pride succeeded in capturing Summerfield at the residence of Mr. John Nichols, in this county, where he and the young Frenchman had lodged the night before. Summerfield was brought back to Rock Hill, and before the constable could take him to Richburg before the Justice by whom the warrant was issued, Mr. Thomas agreed to drop the suit if Summerfield would pay back the money upon the return of the goods and would pay the costs in the case. This Summerfield agreed to and did do, and was soon on the road seeking whom else he might devour.

Whether or not Mr. Thomas was swindled we are unable to say, but it is surprising how easily he allowed himself to be "taken in." The story of Summerfield was unreasonable and as thin as water, and the wonder is that any sensible man could have been gulled by such a tale. Summerfield, however, has been traveling over the country generally and Mr. Thomas seems not to have been his first victim.

Our friends in Lancaster will be glad to know that the death of the elder DuPre brother will not stop the building of the factory, as Summerfield assured Mr. Thomas that its erection would be commenced as soon as an English-speaking cousin of the DuPres could come from France to take charge of and superintend its building, and that it would be expected of all who had gotten advantage of their great bargains that they would assist the coming Frenchman in buying up sheep farms. Captain Thomas, we suppose, will assist. At least we think he ought to, as they have taught him a valuable lesson.

THE FEBRUARY COTTON REPORT.—The February cotton report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington makes the crop sent to market from the plantations on the 1st of February 89½ per cent. of the crop, leaving 10½ to be marketed. Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana report 90 per cent.; Texas and Georgia 91; South Carolina 92; while Mississippi returns 89 per cent., Alabama 87 and Arkansas and Tennessee 87.

The average date of the close of picking is earlier than last year by six days in Virginia, three in North Carolina, three in South Carolina, one in Georgia, three in Mississippi, ten in Texas, eight in Arkansas and ten in Tennessee. The date is the same as last year in Florida and Alabama. The average of the dates reported here are: Virginia, December 6; North Carolina, November 25; South Carolina, November 20; Georgia, November 19; Florida, November 30; Alabama, November 28; Texas, November 28; Arkansas, December 4; Tennessee, November 30.

From returns of the product compared with last year an aggregate crop of about five and two thirds of a million bales is indicated, or about 99 per cent. of the crop of last year, and but slightly differing from the indications of the December report. The comparison is as follows, by States: Virginia, 90, North Carolina 101, South Carolina 112, Georgia 101, Florida 102, Alabama 106, Mississippi 98, Louisiana 97, Texas 89, Arkansas 99, Tennessee 101. In West Mississippi there appears to be a reduction in the product, notwithstanding the increase of acreage.

MERE-MENTION.

The North Carolina Legislature has increased the number of judicial districts in that State from nine to twelve.....The outlook is encouraging for the extension of the Carolina Central railway from Shelby, N. C., to Spartanburg, the Cranberry Iron Works and into Tennessee.....Alexander Moulton, who was Governor of Louisiana in 1842, and in 1861 President of the Secession Convention held at Baton Rouge, died at LaFayette, La., last Thursday, aged 81 years.....A bill has passed the Arkansas Legislature prohibiting baseball playing on Sunday, under penalty of a heavy fine.....A high license liquor saloon bill is pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature.....Mahdi means Messiah. The autocrat of the Soudan is a religious impostor.....Gen. McClellan, like Gen. Hancock, has declined to be chief marshal of the inaugural parade in Washington.....On Thursday, the President addressed a special message to Congress, recommending an additional appropriation to relieve the New Orleans exposition from its present embarrassment.....The Blockley almshouse near Philadelphia, in which 684 lunatics were confined, was destroyed by fire last Thursday night, and eighteen of the inmates perished.....A Sunday-school teacher asked a little girl of her class if she had been baptized. "Yes," said the little girl, "two times." "Two times! Why how could that be?" exclaimed the teacher. "It didn't take the first time," said the child.....At a Mormon conference recently held in Glasgow it was stated that the total number of Mormons in Scotland at present was 471, and that elders were actively engaged in mission work in various districts of the country.....Supposing a prayer on a formal occasion is read from a printed slip and a typographical error completely ruins the proper sense, will Providence receive the petition as read, or as originally written? The students in a Western theological seminary argued for hours about this, and the final vote was a tie.....The Associate Reformed Synod of the South reports the following statistics: Total number of members, 6,727; total amount of salaries paid, $38,-909.16; total amount of contributions, including seminary endowment, $64,851.76; contributions per capita $9.59.....Francis A. Drexel, the senior of the two brothers at the head of the Drexel banking houses in Paris, New York and Philadelphia, died in the latter city last Sunday afternoon.....In joint session of the Illinois Legislature, last Saturday, the roll was called for a vote for the United States Senator. The speaker voted for Morrison, which was the only vote cast. Twenty-two Republicans and nine Democrats were absent.....The World's Cotton Convention adjourned last Saturday to hold its next annual meeting at Charleston, S. C.....El Mahdi officially announces the death of Gen. Gordon, while on the other hand hopes of his safety are yet entertained in England.....Dr. Hembold, of "Buchu" fame, who has been an inmate of Norristown, Pa., hospital for the insane during the last three and a half years, was discharged last Friday.....On Sunday last, officers discovered two negroes obstructing the track of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, near Luling, Texas, for the evident purpose of wrecking an approaching train. In arresting the miscreants one negro was instantly killed and the other was mortally wounded and afterwards died.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.—A Chicago dispatch of Monday says: The weather here and throughout the Northwest generally today is again intensely cold. At 8 o'clock this morning in Chicago the mercury indicated 15° below zero. The weather is clear, but the air is filled with particles of snow that are being blown around by the keen wind. Storm signals are flying and a further drop of 10° in the temperature is predicted.

At Omaha the mercury is 13° below, at St. Paul 10° below, at Des Moines 10° below, at Dubuque 18° below, Fargo, Dakota, 28° below; at Winnipeg 34° below. Chicago and Alton, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago and several of the smaller lines are blockaded. The former road sent out one train about noon, but expressed little hope of being able to get through. The Grand Trunk has refused consignments of freight to-day. The chief trouble is South and Southwest. Trains West and North are nearly on time.

Dispatches from St. Louis say all Chicago trains out of St. Louis have been abandoned on account of the snow blockade.

Trains on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad arrived seven hours late. All trains East of the Mississippi River are also late. The Wabash, Illinois Central and Chicago and Alton roads have stopped running their trains for the present.

THE GALLOWS.—Dr. L. M. Beach was hanged at Hollidaysbur