THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

Scraps and Facts.

— The employees of the Chicago and Erie Railroad company went on a strike last week. The management of the railroad adopted the novel plan of offering no resistance, but quietly allowed the road to suspend operations until the strikers should see fit to resume work. The whole matter was settled within four days.

— Postmaster General Wannamaker proposes making a test of the free delivery system in small towns with a view to a permanent establishment of the same, if warranted by the results of his experiment. Hephzibah, a small town in Georgia, has been selected as one of the places at which the scheme will first be tried. There will be only one carrier.

— According to the weekly report of R. G. Dunn & Co., the business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, number for the United States 331, and for Canada 49, or a total of 380 as compared with a total of 611 last week and 403 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 338, representing 295 failures in the United States and 43 in the Dominion of Canada.

— A German statistician gives the following as the approximate cost of the principal wars that have occurred during the past thirty years: Crimean war, $2,000,000,000; Italian war of 1859, $800,000,000; Prusso-Danish war of 1864, $35,000,000; civil war in the United States, (North) $5,100,000,000, (South) $2,300,000; Russo-Turkish war, $125,000,000; South African wars, $8,770,000; African war, $13,250,000; Servo-Bulgarian war, $176,000,000.

— The library left by the late George Bancroft is reputed to be one of the best private collection of books in the country. It contains about 12,000 volumes, among which are many works in foreign languages, and every book in the collection has a value apart from its selling price. The books were closely packed in the four rooms that comprised Mr. Bancroft's literary workshop, and there was never any attempt made to display them.

— Smallpox is becoming a raging epidemic throughout the central and southern portions of Texas. The facts have been withheld from the press on account of supposed injury to commercial interests, but it is learned that there are at least 500 well-developed cases of the disease in the city of Spofford alone. The city hospital has been converted into a pest house, and the high school has adjourned indefinitely. Notwithstanding the fact that every precaution is being used to stop the spread of the disease, it is daily claiming new victims.

— Reports from Bolivar county, Mississippi, are to the effect that the poll tax requirement for suffrage is not going to amount to anything so far as the negro vote is concerned. Bolivar is one of the darkest negro counties in the State, and it is so said that at least one thousand colored voters who have not paid any tax for years have come forward and paid their tax voluntarily. Negroes in other portions of the State are coming forward in the same manner, and it is said that the number of polls paid by them is in excess of the number paid by the whites.

— Two thousand negroes have been stranded in Atlanta, Ga., for the past week, awaiting the arrival of a steamer that is to take them from Savannah to Liberia. They are the dupes of a number of their brethren who are doing business under the name and style of the "United States and Congo National Emigration Society" and have been collected from Texas, Mississippi and other Southern States in the belief that they could secure transportation from Savannah or Charleston to Liberia for the small sum of $1. The negroes are all out of money, but still confidently believe that the mythical steamer will soon arrive and carry them on their way rejoicing.

— Pendleton Fisher, a negro emigrant agent, is in jail in Atlanta, Ga., upon the charge of soliciting persons to leave the State without having first obtained a license therefor. The laws of Georgia require that emigration agents shall not only pay a specified license tax for the privilege of prosecuting their business in that State, but must go before the county clerk from which all would-be emigrants hail, and register their names and occupations. Fisher asks release upon the ground that he is confined and held in imprisonment without law or right, and in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States.

— It is said that an organization has been formed in Southern Kansas for mutual protection against loan and investment companies. The members are bound by oath to go to the assistance of any member who is in danger of losing his property through the actions of parties holding mortgages. A case in point has occurred in Kingston county. The farm of a man named Dalley was evicted and a renter was put in his house, but so soon as the sheriff was out of the way the new tenant was informed that it would not be safe to sleep there that night. He left, and in an hour Dalley and his family were back in their old quarters. The situation was unchanged at last reports.

— The story of an attempted bribery of an honest man comes from the State of Washington. Last Wednesday while the house of representatives was hearing nominations for U. S. senator, one of the members, John I. Metcalf, arose and said: "Gentlemen of the legislature of Washington: I hold in my hand five hundred dollars, which was handed to me by Henry A. Clark, of Spokane Falls, with the express understanding that I cast my vote for J. H. Calkins for senator." Upon this speech, several seconds of profound silence prevailed throughout the hall. Mr. Metcalf then sent the money to the speaker's desk and resumed his seat. When the vote for senator was taken on a joint ballot it resulted as follows: Squire 58; Calkins 30; Carroll 21. Squire and Calkins are Republicans; Carroll is a Democrat.

— A bill has been prepared by a New York lawyer and will be submitted to the legislature of that State, with the object of securing some sort of punishment for murderers who escape conviction on a sham plea of insanity. The law as it now stands requires a jury to state definitely that the accused is acquitted on the ground of insanity, when such is the fact, and whether or not they "deem his discharge dangerous to the public peace and safety." If it is dangerous, the court must order the accused "committed to the State lunatic asylum until he becomes sane." The new bill proposes that the jury state, as now, that the acquittal is because of insanity, and thereupon the court shall send the accused to the lunatic asylum for a period of not less than twenty years. Here the alleged lunatic must stay for the period of his sentence, sane or insane, unless the governor interferes and releases him. Before discharging such a prisoner, the district attorney, in the county where the defendant was tried, must have twenty days' notice of the intended release.

— The "triple oak" on Duel Island, in the Savannah river, was struck by lightning recently and shattered. The tree had a history. At the time of the May freshet in 1840 five men were farming on this island. When the rain began they had no idea of danger and made no effort to leave the island. In a short time the water had risen to such height that they could not escape. They found a tree with three trunks united at the bottom and forking a few feet above the ground, and made a platform with boards, upon which they remained for five days and nights before they were rescued. It was under this tree that Benjamin F. Perry and Bynum fought a duel, in the days of nullification in 1832. Bynum was a fiery nullifier. He insulted Perry and a challenge followed. At the day appointed they met on the island, each with his pistol and coffin. Bynum was an expert shot, and they fought at ten paces. At the word, Perry fired first. Bynum then fired, and the ball from his pistol tore a hole through Perry's coat, exposing the red lining. Col. Huger, who was near Bynum, exclaimed, "He's got it," and Bynum replied, "I have, too." Perry's coat was very loose, and the bullet grazed the skin, leaving a blue streak across his body. Bynum was struck in the thigh, cutting the main artery, and he bled to death.

— On the first of February, 1891, the bill for the relief of the widows of Confederate veterans becomes effective in Georgia. This bill was passed by the last legislature in pursuance of an amendment to the State constitution which was ratified by a popular vote of the people last October. The provisions of the bill are, in brief, that each and every soldier who served in the Confederate army during the late war, and every woman who became the wife of a soldier, either before or during the war, shall be allowed a yearly pension of $100 from the State. The law does not apply to widows of veterans who married after the close of the war. There was an attempt made to amend the bill by providing that any widow owning property to the amount of $2,000 should be debarred of from the benefits of the act, but this was defeated.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1891.

THE FORCE BILL.

The Lodge election bill will probably not pass the United States senate. It was laid aside again on last Monday, in order to take up the consideration of the apportionment bill, and it is pretty generally believed that the ulimate defeat of the obnoxious measure is assured.

Many of the Republican senators who were at first warm supporters of the bill, have changed their views, and some have made speeches against it. Among these are Senators Stewart and Jones, of Nevada; Walcott and Teller, of Colorado; Stanford, of Illinois; Ingalls, of Kansas; and Washburn, of Minnesota. A half dozen others are known to be opposed to the bill. These are Plumb, of Kansas; Farwell, of Illinois; Mitchell, of Oregon; Cameron and Quay, of Pennsylvania; and Braddock, of Nebraska. Still others are wavering, and it is thought that when the bill comes to a vote, if it ever does, it will be defeated.

During the week, the legislatures of Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, have passed resolutions against making appropriations to the World's Fair at Chicago, in the event the Force bill becomes a law, and on account of the action of these States, the Illinois legislature has passed resolutions denouncing the bill and instructing the senators from that State to vote against it. Kansas has passed similar resolutions, and it is probable that still other States will follow suit. A little more opposition of this kind, and no set of sane men would dare force such a measure upon the country.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Delegations representing the various organizations composing the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, convened in Washington last Thursday for the purpose of agreeing upon a basis of confederation. Organization was perfected by the election of Hon. Ben. Terrill, of Texas, president, and G. L. Gantt, of Georgia secretary. Among the organizations rep esented were the Knights of Labor, Colored Farmers' Alliance, National Farmers' Alliance, Farmers' Union, and Citizens' Alliance. A formal agreement to a confederation was reached on the following:

1. Confederation.
2. Joint committee on confederation of five from each organization which shall represent this confederation.
3. Each organization shall be entitled to as many votes as it has members who are legal voters in State or national elections.
4. The St. Louis platforms shall be the basis.
5. Each shall stand pledged to assist when possible in all local efforts to better the condition of our people.
6. Fraternal delegates or correspondence shall never be denied one by the other so long as the confederation exists.
7. The joint committee on confederation shall have the power by a majority vote to admit other organizations with similar objects on application.
8. When the plans are agreed on by the joint committee on confederation for mutual co-operation, each organization shall be bound to support said plans fully and cheerfully.
9. Expenses accruing on account of the joint committee on confederation shall be defrayed by their respective organizations as they may be incurred by each.
10. The joint committee on confederation shall have power to adopt such by-laws for the government of the joint committee as they deem best.

The confederation matter disposed of, after considerable discussion, a platform of priciples was adopted as follows:

1. We demand abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and that legal treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country, such notes to be lent to the people on demand at not more than 2 per cent. upon non-perishable products.
2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
3. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land.
4. We demand that taxation shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.
5. We demand that all revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of government.
6. We demand a tax on incomes.
7. We demand governmental control and supervision of means of public communication and transportation.
8. We demand an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people of each State, also the president and vice president by a popular vote.

By-laws were adopted by the conference for the government of the confederation, which also provides the duties of the officers of the different organizations. The president of the confederation is authorized and empowered to invite all organizations to send representatives to meet and exchange views with the confederation at its next meeting, the delegations to be fully empowered to act for the organizations they represent. The conference adjourned on Friday to meet again on February 22, 1892, at some place to be decided upon by the chairmen of the State executive committees. The president, however, has the power to call another meeting whenever he deems it advisable.

GEN. BONHAM PAYS UP.

From the Columbia correspondence of The News and Courier, we learn that on last Saturday ex-Adjutant and Inspector General M. L. Bonham made good the deficit in his accounts to the amount of $5,528.00. After satisfactory arrangements had been made for the payment of this sum, together with protest fees and other expenses, Mr. Bonham received the following communication from the governor:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24.

Gen. M. L. Bonham: Dear Sir—The shortage in your accounts as adjutant and inspector general having been made good, and the State suffered no loss by your act, you are at liberty to leave the State if you so desire. Respectfully,

B. R. TILLMAN, Governor.

Upon receipt of this communication Mr. Bonham returned the following reply:

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24, 1891.

Gov. B. R. Tillman, Columbia, S. C.: Sir—Your communication of the 24th of January is at hand, in which you say "the shortage in your accounts as adjutant and inspector general having been made good, and the State suffered no loss by your act, you are at liberty to leave the State if you so desire."

Permit me to say that my indebtedness to the State having been cancelled, I am at liberty to go wheresoever I please without your permission. Your efforts to make my movements dependent upon your will is a piece of impertinence which your official position protects you in offering. You know full well that if I leave the State at all it is only to attend the meeting at Cincinnati of the insurance company with which I am connected, which absence from the State is for a few days only. Respectfully,

M. L. BONHAM.

Curious to know what steps would be taken upon this turn of the matter, the correspondent on Sunday interviewed the governor and obtained the following verbal statement:

"Before the matter was arranged yesterday, Gen. Bonham and Col. Alfred Aldrich came into my office, accompanied by Attorney General Pope. After some discussion as to where the money should be deposited, and as to the necessary preliminary steps to be taken, it was agreed that the money should be placed to the credit of Adjutant General Bonham in the Carolina National Bank, and that they should bring a certificate of deposit from the cashier of that bank. That was done, with the information that a sufficient amount had been placed in bank to cover the expenses of protests, and also the fees of Mr. Symmers, the expert accountant, the latter being paid in my presence by Col. Aldrich. The request was then made by Attorney-General Pope, Col. Aldrich impliedly acquiescing, that I write Gen. Bonham a letter stating that he could leave the State. I wrote the letter asked for in as brief and polite terms as I knew how. I was surprised that the request should have been made, and that my compliance with the request should have been met with such a discourteous rejoinder. That is all I care to say."

On reading the above statement of Governor Tillman, Col. Alfred Aldrich called at the office of the correspondent of The News and Courier, and gave his version of the story as follows:

"There is no foundation whatever for the statements made by Governor Tillman that I acquiesced in any request that he extend permission to Gen. Bonham to leave the State. I heard no such request made by Gen. Pope, and do not believe that he made it.

"After paying Mr. Symmers for his services and receiving a receipt therefor, I rose to leave the executive chamber, saying, 'I believe there is nothing else to be done, and will go.' Governor Tillman said, 'Wait a moment,' and began writing. After writing a short time he called his secretary, and handing him a sheet of paper, said, 'Copy that.' I had no idea what the paper contained. When the secretary returned with the copy Governor Tillman folded the sheet of paper, put it in an envelope, addressed it and handed it to Gen. Pope. Gen. Pope asked me to go to his office with him, and there he gave me the communication which Governor Tillman had handed to him, and which proved to be the 'permission' to leave the State to which Gen. Bonham properly took unbrage.

"Learning later in the day that the newspapers had also been furnished a copy of this petty attempt by a parvenu, 'clothed with a little brief authority,' to humiliate an unfortunate gentleman by force of circumstances, in a false and distressing position, I advised Gen. Bonham to write a communication which would in my judgment have properly met the case, and to be delivered by me to Governor Tillman in person. Other counsels prevailed, and Gen. Bonham mailed instead the reply published in to-day's News and Courier."

Governor Tillman was absent from Columbia on Monday, on business connected with the phosphate commission, but it is safe to presume that the affair is not settled yet.

MERE-MENTION.

Governor Fowle, of North Carolina, borrowed his cannon from the governor of Virginia, but as yet has shot no oyster pirates.·····Senator Hearst, of California, is sinking fast, and is expected to die within a few days.·····Governor David B. Hill has been elected U. S. senator from New York over W. M. Evarts by a vote of 84 to 77.·····Nine hundred and ninety-five bales of cotton were raised on the plantation of U. S. Senator M. W. Ransom, in Northampton county, N. C., last year. The crop sold for $22,000, cash.·····Charles Williamson, a young white man, shot and killed his brother, Erastus, in a drunken fight, nine miles from Shelby, N. C., on Tuesday of last week.·····Gov. Taylor, of Tennessee, who went out of office Tuesday of last week, pardoned 801 convicts during his term of four years. Their sentences ranged from murder down to $50 fine, and their crimes included every offence in the calendar.·····An excellent quality of coal oil, twenty degrees superior to that of Pennsylvania, was discovered in North Alabama last week.·····Rev. A. M. DeFord, of Hortonville, Wisconsin, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, and in addition to pay a fine of $500 for proselyting currency from one denomination to another.·····Gen. B. D. Fry died in Richmond last Wednesday, aged 68.·····Kalakau, king of one of the Sandwich Islands, died in San Francisco on the 19th. He had come to America on a short visit to see the country and debauched himself to death.·····The North Carolina legislature has passed a bill which requires labor agents to pay an annual license tax of $1,000 before they can do business in that State. The penalty for violation of the law is very severe.·····Evangelist Fife is to be invited to Charlotte, N. C., soon.·····The Texas senate has passed a bill making it a felony punishable by imprisonment in the State penitentiary for not less than two nor more than five years, to fight a prize fight in that State.·····The foundation for a great monument to Confederate soldiers, has been completed in Richmond, Virginia. The column is to be crowned with a figure representing a Confederate private, and the monument is be in thirteen sections, one for each Southern State.·····It is said that Germany proposes to remove its prohibition against American pork.·····The North Carolina legislature has made the 15th of January, the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, a legal holiday in that State.·····Smallpox is prevalent in Houston, Texas, and the citizens have organized a shot gun quarantine, through which even State or city officials cannot break except at the risk of their lives. The quarantine shuts off the pest house from the rest of the city.·····Mr. F. B. McDowell, mayor of Charlotte, and an old newspaper man of large experience, has assumed the temporary editorship and management of The Charlotte Chronicle vice, Mr. Robert Hayden, resigned.·····Charles E. Cross and Samuel C. White, president and cashier of the State National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., who fled to Canada in 1888 with $20,000 of the bank's money, and were subsequently convicted and sentenced to terms in the penitentiary, have been pardoned by Governor Fowle.·····Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg, who died recently in New York, left $945,000 in specific bequests, of which $600,000 goes to educational and charitable institutions.·····The world's visible supply of cotton is 3,416,402 bales.·····More cabin passengers arrived at New York in 1890 on the ocean steamers than ever before in the history of that port. The steamers made a total of 914 trips, bringing 99,189 cabin and 371,593 steerage passengers. British steamers made 364 of the trips and landed 54,971 cabin and 119,679 steerage passengers. During the total 914 trips, there were 49 births, 63 deaths and 11 suicides.·····The only Chinaman in the regular army of the United States is Edward Cohota, a private in Company H, Fifteenth infantry, at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He served through the war as a volunteer.·····It is probable that Roswell P. Flower will succeed David B. Hill as governor of New York.·····James T. Hayes has sued Alfred Linn, of Birmingham, Ala., for $5,000 damages for making the statement that he (Hayes) stole a horse from a widow during the war. Both of the parties are ex-Confederate soldiers.

THE THREE C'S RAILROAD.—From The News and Courier, it is learned that Col. R. A. Johnson, general manager of the Massachusetts and Southern Construction company, has made application to the United States court at Charleston for the appointment of a receiver to represent the Construction company's interest in the Three C's railroad. On last Thursday Judge Simonton passed the following order:

On hearing the verified petition of R. A. Johnson, petitioner herein, and on motion of Mitchell & Smith, petitioner's solicitors, it is ordered that said petition be filed and the parties hereto show cause, if any they can, before this court, on the 29th of January, 1891, at 11 a. m., at the United States court house in Charleston, why a receiver should not be appointed for the defendant, the Massachusetts and Southern Construction company, to appear and defend its interests herein and to hold and keep all the property of the said corporation subject to the further order of this court, with the powers of receivers in such cases. Ordered further that a copy of this order be served on all the parties to the cause or their solicitors.

CHARLES H. SIMONTON,
United States Judge.

The 29th instant was fixed as the day for Receiver Lord, of the Three C's, to file his report, but it is understood that a motion for an extension of time will be made, and it is most probable that the petition will be granted by the court.

In response to a telegram from the bondholders of the Three C's, Receiver Lord left Charleston on Monday, for Philadelphia, where an important meeting is to be held, at which some definite plans concerning the future management of the road will probably be consummated.

AFTER THE FAIRFIELD NEGROES AGAIN.—There has been for several weeks past a considerable emigration excitement among the negroes of Woodward and other sections of Fairfield county, brought about by emissaries of one Hutchins, the same sneaking agent from Mississippi who visited this section about this time last year and induced so many of our best laborers to emigrate to that State. Three or four families have already gone from this community and the excitement has not ceased.

Hutchins, no doubt apprehensive of the consequence of a similar visit in this county, is making Columbia his headquarters, and is sending out from that point negroes formerly of this county, whom he brought with him from Mississippi, to the different sections of the county, imposing upon the feelings of the excitable and too credulous darkies by circulating exaggerated and, no doubt, many unfounded reports of the fertility of the soil and the great resources of the Yazoo Valley, and making them believe that they can better their condition by going there. Two of his men were forced to leave the county the other day in a hurry.—Winnsboro News and Herald.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. H. Barber & Son, Leslie, S. C.—Notice.
The Enquirer Office—Chattel Mortgages, &c.
Agnes Moore—Do You Drink?
W. B. Moore & Co.—Jewelry Palace.
F. Happerfield—Fancy Groceries—Pure Leaf Lard—Plows and Plow Stocks.
Wm. C. Latimer—It Will Still Continue.
Lowry & Starr—To be Informed One Must Read.
Mrs. T. M. Dobson—Dobson's Racket.
M. & H. C. Strauss—Goods Must Move Quickly.
Riddle & Carroll—14 Pounds of Granulated Sugar for $1.
The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.—Free to Every One who will Take the Trouble to Ask for It.

POSTMASTER AT BELMONT.

Mr. M. B. Massey has been appointed as postmaster at Belmont.

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Upon examination by School Commissioner Cansler, last Saturday, Mack Miller and S. E. Steele, of the Old Point neighborhood, were granted licenses to teach in the public schools.

MONDAY THE LAST DAY.

The time in which subscriptions will be received in competition for the road cart premium, expires at 1 p. m. on next Monday. Competitors will please remember that the cart is to be awarded to the club-maker who has returned and paid for the largest number of new subscribers.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The members of the newly elected town council were regularly sworn into office yesterday afternoon, and organized by the election of Mr. J. Ed. Jefferys as clerk and treasurer, and Mr. R. B. Lowry as senior warden. Mr. Ingraham Wilson was retained as town marshal, and Ned Edwards, colored, was continued as laborer on the streets.

WRECK ON THE THREE C'S.

It is reported that the northbound freight train on the Three C's road, was wrecked on last Monday. The wreck occurred about one mile south of Lancaster and included the entire demolition of four of the twelve box cars which composed the train. Two trucks of the engine were thrown off the track. We have not been informed as to whether anybody was hurt.

MUST HAVE YOUR NAME.

We acknowledge the receipt of a news letter on Monday last that contains no signature. While of course the efforts of the kind correspondent are duly appreciated, we beg leave to inform him that in no case will we publish any kind of a communication unless we are advised of the writer's name. This requirement is made only as a guarantee of good faith, and that we may be assured that the contents of such communications are authentic.

TO TRY KOCH'S LYMPH.

Mr. G. Daniel O'Leary, of Yorkville, left for Baltimore, Md., last Monday, for the purpose of placing himself under the lymph treatment, by the faculty of the University of Maryland. He is accompanied by Dr. George Walker, who goes both as an advising physician and for the purpose of making a personal investigation of Dr. Koch's lymph. Mr. O'Leary is a consumptive, and has been gradually failing under the dread disease for more than a year. His numerous friends and acquaintances in this place sincerely hope that his experiment will be attended with the most satisfactory results.

DEATH OF MRS MINNA MULLER.

From The Asheville Citizen, we learn that Mrs. Minna Muller dropped dead at the residence of her son, W. Oscar Muller, in that city, on the afternoon of the 23rd instant. Previous to her death, except she had been suffering from a bronchial affection, she was in usual health. On the day of her death a servant went to her room with her dinner, after which she was left alone for a short time. While the servant was absent, she was stricken with heart disease and a few minutes later was found dead. Mrs. Muller was the wife of Mr. J. D. Muller, who was, previous to the war, professor of music in the female college of this place, and is pleasantly remembered by a number of old friends here. Mrs. Muller was in the 76th year of her age.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Pursuant to the provision of an ordinance to that effect, an election of town officers, to serve during the ensuing year, was held on last Monday. There were two tickets in the field. One was placed in nomination by a public meeting of citizens held in the court house, on last Friday night, and the other made its appearance on Monday morning. The tickets were as follows:

NOMINATED IN PUBLIC MEETING.—Intendant, A. Y. Cartwright; Wardens, W. H. Herndon, Wm. R. Carroll, J. E. Jefferys. Wm. M. Kennedy.

OPPOSITION.—Intendent, A. S. Withers; Wardens, J. E. Jefferys, R. B. Lowry, T. W. Clawson, Geo. T. Schorb.

The vote resulted as follows:

FOR INTENDANT.

A. S. Withers,	169
A. Y. Cartwright,	87

FOR WARDENS.

J. E. Jefferys,	249
R. B. Lowry,	176
T. W. Clawson,	164
Geo. T. Schorb,	165
W. H. Herndon,	89
Wm. R. Carroll,	82
W. M. Kennedy,	90

THE NEW CHURCH AT TIRZAH.

The new church recently built by the Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation at Tirzah, was prayerfully dedicated to the worship of God last Sunday, and about four hundred people participated in the exercises. The worshipers included a full turn out of the Tirzah congregation, and quite a number of visitors from Yorkville, Rock Hill and surrounding points.

The exercises commenced at 11.30 o'clock a. m. and were opened by the pastor, Rev. J. C. Galloway, who in a few happily chosen remarks commended the earnestness and zeal of his congregation, and extended his warmest congratulations upon the completion of such a creditable testimonial of their interest in God's work.

After these remarks, Mr. Galloway introduced the Rev. J. S. Moffatt, of Chester, who conducted the services of the hour.

Mr. Moffatt took his text from Psalms lxviii, 16: "Why leap ye, ye high hills? this is the hill which God desireth to dwell in; yea, the Lord will dwell in it forever."

He said that this Psalm was probably sung at the removal of the ark to the place David had prepared for it on Mt. Zion, and therefore it was evidently suited for such an occasion. The hill referred to is Mt. Zion, which God selected for his ark in preference to the high and many peaked Bashan.

"Mt. Zion," "holy hill," "tabernacle" and "temple," all embodied the same idea—the idea of the Almighty God, whom the heaven of heavens could not contain, making his dwelling among men. Hence, this appointed hill, where the temple was afterward built, was the only place of sacrifice and service.

The restriction to this one place was a bulwark against polytheism. God was presented as so absolutely one that he could have but one habitation and one throne of government. Hence, too, the edifice on this hill was of the finest and richest material. It was so made to bring out the conception of the surpassing glory of Israel's king—a king descended from heaven among men. For this reason the temple was dedicated, consecrated and made pure and holy for Jehovah alone.

Zion hill, with its temple, had not only a present meaning and purpose, but it looked to the future as a prophesy of better things. It was the material and imperfect expression of a grand spiritual idea to be more fully realized. It was typical. "Yea, Jehovah will dwell in it forever." But he is not dwelling in that hill as in David's time. The sweet, sweet singer was contemplating something beyond the material and visible.

The holy hill finds its typical realization—its spiritual fulfillment in the church—the body of believers with Christ as the head. The church is his desired dwelling place. "This is the holy hill which God desires to dwell in."

It follows that the temple, synonymous with hill, is not an example or pattern of what our church buildings are to be. The temple was the typical embodiment of an idea. Our church buildings are merely places of worship.

Zion does not furnish warrant for needless expenditure upon gorgeous and magnificent houses of praise. Yet houses of worship should be neat and comfortable, so as to permit the greatest profit to the worshiper and most enhance God's glory.

Neither does Zion furnish warrant for the dedication of church buildings, but it is fitting to have such services, in order to distinguish the church from secular purposes. The service aids the worshiper by casting sanctity about the place, and investing it with sacred associations.

Every one should love the place where he worships. It should be the consecrated place of sweet experiences.

As we dedicated this house to God's worship, let the supreme dedication and consecration be of yourselves to God's service. Ye are the temple of God, "the hill which he desires to dwell in."

Mr. Moffatt's sermon occupied about forty minutes in its delivery, and was listened to with the deepest interest throughout.

The new church, inside and out, was the admiration of all the visitors. It is 34 feet wide by 54 feet long, and is painted white, with drab trimmings and green blinds. On either side of the entrance is a handsomely proportioned tower, the taller of which is 65 feet. The main entrance leads into a vestibule which extends across the church and opens into the auditorium and the gallery. In the auditorium are three rows of neat pews seaprated by two aisles running the full length of the house. The pews are of yellow pine finished in oil. The pulpit, which is of maple, trimmed in walnut and pine, rests on a stage raised about eighteen inches, and extending back into a recess behind. The space about the pulpit and stage is covered with a handsome carpet of tasty pattern. Three elegant chairs, of antique oak, trimmed in plush, together with a marble top walnut table, constitute the pulpit furniture.

Truly the church is a most handsome one, and Tirzah congregation may well congratulate itself upon its splendid achievement.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal—Rev. K. S. Nelson, rector. Services next Sunday at 11 a. m. Sunday-school at 3.30 p. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Galloway, pastor. Yorkville—Services next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday-school at 3.30 p. m.

Presbyterian—Rev. T. R. English, D. D., pastor. Prayer-meeting to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Services next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday-school at 3 p. m.

Baptist—Rev. Robert G. Patrick, pastor. Union—Services next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday-school at 10 o'clock a. m. Yorkville—Prayer-meeting to-morrow evening at 7.15. Sunday-school at 10 o'clock a. m. Services Sunday evening at 7.15.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal—Rev. G. H. Waddell, pastor. Prayer-meeting this evening at 7 o'clock. Love feast on Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Services next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. with the sacrament of the Lord's Supper during the morning service. Sunday-school at 3 p. m.

SOME MORE OLD PAPERS.

It gives us pleasure to acknowledge the receipt during the week of a number of copies of THE ENQUIRER, including all the missing numbers necessary to complete our file of the past three years.

Mr. J. C Lilly, of Filbert, has brought us a copy of the issue of April 24, 1889.

Mr. J. S. Meek, of Clover, has sent us the three missing numbers of 1887—January 26, February 2, and February 23.

Mr. Sam F. Massey, of Craigsville, Lancaster county, also sends the three numbers of 1887, together with a copy of the issue for April 24, 1889.

Capt. E. A. Crawford has our thanks for a number of old ENQUIRERS, of various dates within the past twenty years, and including the issues of May 19, September 1 and February 3, 1870.

We also acknowledge the receipt of a number of back issues from Dr. T. A. Salvo, of Chester, and Oliver Thompson, colored, of Yorkville.

Thanks to our good friends, with the exception of the years 1855, 1870 and 1871, the files of THE ENQUIRER are now complete from the first week the paper was published up to the present time.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Miss Daisy Gist is visiting friends in Union.

Mrs. Robert J. Herndon returned home last week after an extended visit to her parents in Union county.

Miss Virgie Ferguson is visiting friends in Spartanburg.

Dr. Elzey Darwin, of Spartanburg, was in Yorkville last week.

Mr. R. E. Knox, of Blacksburg, was in Yorkville on Monday.

Mrs. W. E. Ferguson returned to her home in Atlanta on Monday.

We received a pleasant visit on last Saturday from R. E. Allison, Esq., of Lancaster.

Miss Cora Clark left last Monday on an extended visit to friends and relatives in Alabama.

Rev. R. G. Patrick is in Rock Hill this week, assisting Rev. J. Q. Adams, pastor of the Rock Hill Baptist church, in a protracted meeting.

Mr. W. T. Barron has gone to Scott's Station, Alabama, on a business trip. During Mr. Barron's absence, Mr. Sam Kennedy, of Sharon, is handling the yard stick in the store of Kennedy Bros. & Barron.

Mr. W. S. Gordon is to canvass Richland county in the interest of the American Bible society. He left here yesterday to engage upon the work and will make his headquarters in Columbia.

Mr. A. A. Gilbert, Jr., formerly of Yorkville, and a recent graduate of Yale college, has located in Chicago, where he will practice his profession—the law. He is with the law firm of Adams & Hamilton.

Little Tommie Gettys, of Roddey's, mentioned last week as lying at the point of death, is gradually improving. The muscles of his leg, however, have contracted, and another surgical operation will be necessary.

DR. LOWE, THE OPTICIAN.

Dr. Lowe, the optician, is still at the Parish hotel, and will probably remain in Yorkville for several weeks. During his stay here he has already been consulted by quite a number of patients afflicted with defective vision, and so far as we have been able to learn, all of these patients are very much gratified at the results. Some have found that their trouble was only a trivial matter, and others, more seriously afflicted, have been given hopes of a permanent cure. There are some cases of defective eyesight, however, for which the doctor has no remedy. But it is probable that these are beyond the reach of scientific effort.

A representative of THE ENQUIRER called at Dr. Lowe's rooms again a few days ago, and was initiated into some of the mysteries of the doctor's scientific appliances. Around the room are arranged a number of charts, diagrams, large print, small print and other devices for testing the eyesight. Of course these objects aroused curiosity, but before the doctor had concluded his explanation he called the reporter's attention to a camera looking box on a table.

"This," he said, "is what I test your eyes with. Those devices on the wall are merely auxiliary, but this little instrument, which is called a prisoptometer, will indicate with absolute precision not only whatever defect of eyesight you may have, but will tell just where that defect is located. Now sit down and put your eyes to the aperture. What do you see?"

"Two white spots, each about half as large as a gold dollar."

"What is their relative positions?"

"Side by side, an eighth of an inch apart."

"Now, what?"

"They have a rotary motion, each in an opposite direction."

"Touch?"

"No, sir; still an eighth of an inch apart."

"How now?"

"Barely touch—now they lap over."

"That will do," said the doctor. "Now look at that figure on the wall and tell me which of the lines are darker, and which are lighter."

The figure in question is composed of a number of black lines of equal width and length, converging to a common centre and forming a flat disk.

"The group inclined to the left seems to be just a little the darker."

"It does? Now walk up to it and see if it appears the same."

"They are all exactly alike."

"Yes, they are all the same," added the doctor, "and that shows that your eyesight is just a little impaired. You have a slight stigmatism—imperfection of the cornea; or, in plain English, there is an unequal refraction in the different meridians of the eye. The trouble is most likely caused by too severe a use of your eyes by lamplight, and would probably disappear after a season of rest. The eye, as you well know, is a most delicate organ, and must not be abused. If you overtax it, it is bound to fail. But in your case, the stigmatism is not serious enough to require glasses and of course I will not recommend any."

Dr. Lowe is prepared to treat all diseases of the eye as well as optical defects. Optics, however, is his specialty, and those who are suffering in any way from defective eyesight will do well to consult him. He makes the necessary lenses himself and does not require any pay for the same unless they produce just exactly the results he says they will.

LOCAL LACONICS.

— Rev. G. H. Waddell, the esteemed pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, received a generous pounding at the hands of his congregation last night.

— The county board of pension examiners will meet in the court house next Saturday for the transaction of whatever business that may properly come before it.

— The north bound Three C's passenger train did not reach Yorkville until last night at 7.55. It was delayed by the wrecked freight train, below Lancaster.

— Prof. W. Spencer Currell, of Davidson college, is to deliver an address before the Chatauqua Literary society of Yorkville, on "Longfellow's day," 27th of February.

— Professor Hard's vocal music class is now composed of about twenty-five members, and they are making fine progress. They contemplate giving an operatic concert, in public, at an early day.

— At a regular meeting of the Yorkville Council of the American Legion of Honor, held on last Friday night, Mr. Sam M. Grist, vice commander, was elected secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. A. W. Ingold. Mr. W. M. Allison, orator, was elected vice-commander, and Mr. R. B. Lowry was elected orator.

— There are only four more days in which to pay your taxes without penalty, and on last Monday night the tax books showed a balance of $22,285.61 still to collect. For this amount the treasurer will have to issue about 1,300 receipts. There are ten of these receipts, however, which, in the aggregate, will cover about half the outstanding sum.

— At a recent meeting of the Willing Workers society of the Presbyterian church, the following officers were elected: President, Miss Ella C. Davidson; vice-president, Miss Dollie Miller; secretary, Miss Daisy Gist; treasurer, Miss Mary Allison. The society is in fine working trim, and it is whispered that another big entertainment is contemplated for the people of the town.

— The Granite Company has not yet succeeded in bringing in the big block of stone from the Whitesides quarry. An attempt was made to remove the block last week, but without success. The wheels of the wagon sunk into the ground to the depth of about two feet, and the twenty-four mules attached to the immense load were unable to draw it further than a few yards. It was then decided to wait until the earth became firmer, and another trial was to have been made yesterday. We have not been informed as to the result.

SHARON NOTES.

Correspondence of The Yorkville Enquirer.

SHARON, January 26.—It is reported here that there is to be a change in the schedule of the Three C's railroad soon, and by the change both trains will pass here after night. I hope it is not so.

Mr. W. L. Plexico lost a good horse last Saturday morning from blind staggers. The animal broke out of its stable on Friday night and was shortly afterward seen to stagger up against the barn. It then made a dash for the other side of the lot and ran into a fence. Finally breaking out, it made a bee line for the barn of Mrs. Mary Bradford, and next morning was found dead. Let all owners of horses and mules see to it that their animals are not allowed to eat rotten corn.

While riding over the county recently, I was struck with the large amount of cotton that is still unsold. This is an evidence of thrift and independence that I am truly glad to see.

Arrangements have been perfected by which Dr. Ross is to give Sharon three-fourths of his time. The regular days will be the 1st, 2d and 4th Sabbaths in each month. The doctor will be absent next Sabbath, however, filling a presbyterial appointment at Edgmoor.

We have had another fox ch