Scraps and Facts.

—Charlotte Chronicle: A Marion correspondent of The Industrial News, represents an official of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio railroad as saying that the company expects to be running trains from Johnson City, Tenn., to Marion this state, by September 1. That is about three months earlier than had been hoped for, but this company has made a remarkable record in railroad building, and no doubt means what it says.

—Lincoln, Nebraska, July 22: It now seems almost certain that the chairman of the Democratic national committee will be former Governor William L. Douglas of Massachusetts. The fact that he has been sought after to take the place became known today following the departure of Geo. Fred Williams, who conferred last night with Mr. Bryan, after coming direct from Massachusetts. It was not generally known here that Mr. Williams had returned east from the Denver convention. It is presumed that he conferred with Governor Douglas about the matter at the request of Mr. Bryan while in the east. The appointment of Governor Douglas as national chairman, it is stated, would meet the requirements which it is desired the national chairman shall possess. He is a man of large means and political experience, is popular with the laboring classes and his attitude on the tariff question completely meets the Democratic idea. When asked tonight for a confirmation of the report Mr. Bryan said he could not discuss the matter until the meeting of the sub-committee of the national committee in Chicago, Saturday night.

—Chicago, July 22: Following the unanimous decision today of Judges Grosscup, Seaman and Baker, composing the United States circuit court of appeals, reversing and remanding the case of the government against the Standard Oil company, of Indiana, in which case Judge Landis, in the district court had imposed a fine of $29,240,000, the Federal attorneys today announced that the government had thirty days within which to file a petition for a re-hearing and that it would be filed within the allotted period. In the case that was reversed today the Standard Oil company, of Indiana, was found guilty of accepting rebates on shipments of oil from its refinery at Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill. Judge Landis fined the company $20,000 on each of 1,462 counts, each count representing a carload shipment. Today's opinion of three judges of the higher court leaves little of the contention that each carload constituted a separate offense. Even the varied shipments, of which there were about 500, could not be considered as separate offenses under the ruling of the court of appeals. The fine should have been based on settlements between the railroad and the oil company, the opinion holds. Of these there were just 36. The maximum fine on this basis would amount to $720,000, and the minimum $36,000. It is said that $223,000 is the total amount which the Standard Oil company is alleged to have received as rebates on the shipments in question.

—The New Orleans Picayune, in its weekly report on the weather and the crops, says that the past week has been a period of the best sort of crop weather. It is true that the high temperatures have caused some uneasiness to the speculators as pointing to a possible heat wave, accompanied by drought. From the cotton fields, however, have come no complaints. There has been sufficient rain, and the very hot weather has promoted vigorous growth and kept down the boll weevil. It is rare at this period of the season for the reports from the various portions of the cotton belt to be so uniformly favorable, not to say roseate. Ordinarily complaints are expected at this the most critical period of the growing season, but so far the complaints have been few and far between, and each day puts the crop in better position to successfully resist unfavorable influences further on. From Texas the most favorable reports are still heard. In south Texas the harvest is already in full swing, as picking is being actively prosecuted and the gins are at work. Merchants are already trading in hundred-bale lots, and the July movement of new cotton promises to be a record-breaker, if it is not so already, with nearly two weeks of the month still ahead. In southern Louisiana and Mississippi the cotton crop is also reported to be maturing rapidly, with every indication that the coming week will see the first new bales from Louisiana. All these facts indicate the crop is a very early one and that marketing will be in full swing weeks before the usual time. Such early harvesting promises well for the complete escape of the crop from the risk of forst, unless the cold should come uncommonly early.

—The platform adopted by the Prohibition party at its recent national convention is one of the shortest as recorded, containing only 350 words. A summary of the platform is as follows: First—The submission by congress to the several states of an amendment to the Federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation or transportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. Second—The immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the District of Columbia, in the territories and all places over which the national government has jurisdiction; the repeal of the internal revenue tax on alcoholic liquors and the prohibition of the interstate traffic therein. Third—The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. Fourth—Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes. Fifth—The establishment of postal savings banks and the guaranty of deposits in banks. Sixth—The regulation of all corporations doing an interstate commerce business. Seventh—The creation of a permanent tariff commission. Eighth—The strict enforcement of law instead of the official tolerance and practical license of the social evil which prevails in many of our cities, with its unspeakable traffic in girls. Ninth—Uniform marriage and divorce laws. Tenth—An equitable and constitutional employers' liability act. Eleventh—Court reviews of post-office department decisions. Twelfth—The prohibition of child labor in mines, workships and factories. Thirteenth—Legislation basing suffrage only upon the intelligence and ability to read and write the English language. Fourteenth—The preservation of the mineral and forest resources of the country and the improvement of the highways and waterways."

—Charlotte News, Tuesday: At the point of two Smith and Wesson revolvers, Captain W. B. Smithers was this morning at 8:30 o'clock commanded to stop No. 37, the Southern's fast New York and New Orleans Limited train, at Lexington. The passenger was Mr. Baxter Shemwell, who, it will be recalled by News readers shot Dr. Payne at Lexington a number of years ago. It is against the rule of the Southern to stop the vestibule at Lexington, but in this case Captain Smithers pulled the bell cord. Shemwell stepped off the train, still holding the pistols. Captain Smithers called the depot policeman to arrest him, but when the blue coat saw who his would-be prisoner was he would not lay the hands of the law upon him. Shemwell, according to Captain Smithers, boarded No. 37 last night at Charlottesville, Va. He said he was going to Lexington, whereupon he was told that the limited did not stop at that place. "Oh, you'll stop for a fellow like me," said Shemwell, and nothing more was said of the incident until Captain Smithers, at a later hour, wired to the superintendent at Greensboro to know what disposition to make of his passenger. Word came back that No. 37 could not stop at Lexington, that the passenger must either get off at High Point and catch No. 11, following No. 37, or go on to Salisbury and catch No. 36 back to Lexington. At Thomasville, or shortly after the train had left there, Captain Smithers was accosted by Shemwell in the narrow passage way at the end of the car and told that he would have to stop. Shemwell had only one pistol then, but a little later when Captain Smithers was walking down the aisle of the Pullman car, Shemwell sprang from his seat with two revolvers, one in either hand. Captain Smithers told him that he wasn't afraid of them; that he had faced gattling guns 40 years ago. Mr. Shemwell commanded him to stop at Lexington. Under the circumstances Captain Smithers pulled the bell cord, expecting to have Shemwell arrested there, but the policeman, he said, would not do his duty.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

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

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1908.

THE girls of York and Anderson are prettier than those of Charleston. The Daily Mail will kindly act as referee.

"LET the south become politically uncertain," says Tom Watson, "and she will become politically great." Watson knows a great deal about politics.

W. R. HEARST has announced that he no longer acknowledges any allegiance to the Democratic party. He says that it offers no hope of reform. Hearst don't care much about anything unless he can run it.

As we see it, the candidacy of Mr. Stanyarne Wilson for the house from Spartanburg, means that Insurance Commissioner McMaster had better begin to have a care for his official scalp.

THE senatorial campaign continues to drag along quietly, there being but few incidents out of the ordinary to add especial interest and the campaign of the candidates for the state offices is proceeding in very much the same way.

HON. W. J. Bryan is talking into graphophones to make phonograph records for the dissemination of his campaign speeches over the country. Bryan speeches have already become familiar in phonographs; but the discussion of live issues will add new interest.

LONDON insurance people are writing policies against the election of Bryan, at odds of about 6 to 1. The excuse for such policies is the claim of certain classes of manufacturers that the election of the Democratic candidate will injure their respective businesses.

ON the assumption that both North and South Carolina are safe anyway, the wicked editors of the News and Courier and the Charlotte Observer are poking all kinds of fun at the Bryan campaign, and the Columbia State is worrying itself sick at trying to make them quit by scolding.

THERE is being made an effort to spread a belief that there is some possibility that Georgia will cast her electoral vote for Thomas E. Watson this year. While it is a fact that there is more political tolerance in Georgia than in any other state, it is also a fact that there is very little more danger that the electoral vote will go for Tom Watson than there is that the electoral vote of South Carolina will go for William H. Taft. We have not the slightest doubt about the result of the election in Georgia.

INFORMATION from Beaufort county is to the effect that the voters down that way are becoming aroused to the designs of the political yeggmen who would take the Hon. Nells Christensen, Jr., out of the senate. As we have noted before, there are the best of reasons for believing that the designs against Mr. Christensen had their origin outside of his county. In connection with the dispensary investigation, he has proven himself not only to be capable and intelligent but absolutely fearless and incorruptible. By dint of his tremendous moral courage he has confounded the sinister designs of some of the most conscienceless tricksters in public life, and right now he is possessed of undivulged secrets that are well calculated to bring stripes and prison bars to men who are at present enjoying the honor and confidence of the public. The reason for desiring to take Christensen out of the senate is to divest him of the power that makes the knowledge he has, so dangerous to men who have acquired wealth and power by betraying the integrity of the state. Good judges who understand the character and disposition of the voters of Beaufort better than we do, say that Mr. Christensen will win in spite of the tremendous fight that has been inaugurated against him, and for the honor of that county as well as for the whole state, we sincerely hope that their judgment will prove true.

IF it is a fact that the Democratic party is going after the negro vote in several of the northern states, the people of the south may as well begin to wake up to the realization that it is the beginning of the end of all they have feared for these last forty-three years. Twist it and turn it as we may, Democracy in the south has meant but little else than opposition to the negro, the fear that the negro would again become a dominant factor in politics. Except for the negro, the Democratic party would not be the one great party of the south. Heretofore, right thinking white men have refrained from appealing to the negro even as to local matters involving strong desires that they believed to be founded upon right and justice. It is very well understood, that there is no hope of securing for the Democracy any considerable number of negro votes, except in return for material concessions in the way of participation in the government, and this the people of the south will not stand for—not for such a doubtful compensation as the triumph of the national Democracy. It is sincerely hoped that Mr. Bryan has been misrepresented in this matter, or if he has not been misrepresented, that he will change his views, for further pursuit of the proposition will only result in the overturning and confusion of the dearest convictions of the people of the south without accomplishing a particle of good toward the political advancement of the country. Even if the southern people were willing to make the sacrifice for the end under consideration, they have sense enough to know that such a plan could never succeed. The negro anywhere is as much of a Republican as the southern white man is a Democrat, and for the same reason. There has been a lot of talk about negro votes being driven away from the Republican party, because of the Brownsville affair. To the people of the south, that is absurd on its face. The negroes care nothing about it, and if they had cared they would have only gone from Roosevelt to Foraker, which would have been a change of no consequence.

JUDGE Hydrick has granted a new trial in the case of Will Foster, colored, convicted of the murder of John Jones and sentenced to be hanged. The ground on which the new trial is granted is that one of the jurors, who heard the case, was intoxicated. No one can question the justness of granting the new trial under the circumstances. This drunken juror will prove a very considerable expense to the county of Spartanburg. But a man who is drunk is in no frame of mind to consider such an important issue as life and death. The jury is no place for him. The law should go one step further and make it impossible for him even to be drawn on a jury by requiring the jury commissioners to throw out the names of any man who is known to be addicted to the drink habit.—Winnsboro News and Herald.

We quite agree that a drunken juryman has no business sitting in judgment on any kind of a case; but we are very doubtful as to whether a new trial should have been granted for that reason stated. We do not question the action of Judge Hydrick. He is an able judge, and we believe that he means only to do that which is right. It is quite possible that the supreme court has already established a precedent and the judge is only following it. But as we see it, to set aside this verdict under the circumstances and on the ground alleged, is to say that the possible sober opinion of this drunken juror is more important than the sworn belief of the eleven who did their duty. The thing is positively ridiculous and not only is it ridiculous but it is harmful. While theoretically or actually, the law takes but little account of delays, delays are always favorable to the accused, or rather they are favorable to the accused in nine cases out of ten. Next time, maybe the people who took such a lively and healthy interest in trying to enforce the law will be so thoroughly disgusted that they will let the case go by default. While as a matter of precedent and law, Judge Hydrick was no doubt right in granting a new trial, but if justice and the public welfare are the first consideration a new trial should not be granted on any such grounds.

Work.

It is not a very entertaining subject upon which to editorialize maybe; but we cannot resist the temptation of referring again to that exceptionably timely and able sermon that Rev. W. C. Ewart preached at the Baptist church last Sunday night.

It is often a subject of wonder to us how some of the preachers manage to be so happy and timely in their discourses. There is hardly any limit to the range of material that is available to the preacher, it is true; but this would seem to make it more difficult, rather than easier for him to concentrate his attention on things that are exactly what his people need.

The tendency of humanity is to shirk work. It has always been so and it will probably be so always. Children look upon work as punishment, and grown people who are forced through circumstances to work for a living, are generally disposed to look forward to the time when they can exist in indolent ease. That is the rule.

But in his sermon Mr. Ewart showed something that every reasonable individual should know without being shown—how vain it is to hope to be able to get along without being obliged to work, how it would be a calamity to them if they could, how those who try it become miserable burdens to themselves and to society.

Horace Greely once said that the darkest hour in any young man's life is when he begins to dream of accumulating wealth and power without working for it, and how true this is every single individual who has ever attained to wealth and power, is able to testify on reflecting back to his own experiences before he buckled down to honest toil.

The most practical, self-reliant and useful men of today are those who were raised to work. They may not have liked it at the outset. It may be that as children they were forced by necessity to work; it may be that their parents forced them to work for their own future good. But, however it came about, for whatever distinction or happiness they may have subsequently won in the world, they are indebted more than to anything else, the honest work they were compelled to do in early childhood.

Notwithstanding the plainness of the lesson, many an indulgent parent who may have worked his own way in the world and acquired more or less affluence, determines that his children shall never be compelled to work as he has worked.

Because of the determination that the child shall not work when it is grown up, it is not allowed to work while it is still young. This policy, of course, arises out of love for the child; but without exception it brings failure and ruin.

Most parents who, themselves learned to work when they were young and who have attained some degree of success in the world, have sense enough to realize the basis of that success; but it does not follow that even these always have the judgment and firmness to carry their children through the same course of training.

This subject is as important as it is boundless. Rev. Mr. Ewart got at the meat of it the other night but he did not nearly exhaust it. The subject is inexhaustible. The more however, that parents ponder on it, the better it will be for their children.

—A pretty story comes from the peach-growing region of Georgia. In Sumter county the peach growers had quantities of fruit ready to gather and ship, but the necessary labor to pick and pack the Elbertas was wanting. The Americus correspondent of the Macon News tells how the problem was solved in the following: "With spirit commendable, a host of young ladies here came nobly to the relief of the orchard men yesterday. At one of the large orchards it was desired by the owners to pack and ship ten carloads that day. Other help was not to be had and the peach growers were faced with a serious dilemma. Believing that the girls would assist them in such emergency, the appeal for help was made and was met with ready response. Five farm wagons were loaded up with some of the prettiest young ladies of Americus and driven to the packing house, where great piles of Elbertas were in readiness. Deft and dainty fingers, not a few of them ornamented with flashing solitaires, packed the luscious fruit into crates, and the cars were loaded on schedule time for shipment to New York. Not only was it a source of pleasure for the fair peach packers to thus render assistance in time of need, but a neat sum was earned by each one at the price paid per crate."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. L. Duncan—Announces as a candidate for recommendation for reappointment as magistrate for Bullock's Creek township.

B. R. Walker—Is announced as a candidate for recommendation for appointment as county commissioner of York county.

J. A. Gamewell, Sec—Gives information in regard to Wofford college, the next session of which begins September 16.

Mrs. J. M. Ferguson, Manager—Invites the public to the court house tonight to witness the production of the comedy "At the Village Post Office," for benefit of the Methodist church.

N. A. Howell and others—Invites the public to a basket picnic at Bethany on Tuesday, August 11th.

A. M. DuPre, Headmaster—Wants you to send for catalogue of Wofford College Fitting school, Spartanburg.

A. Y. Cartwright, D. D. S.—Will be absent from his office until further notice.

Palace Theatre—Will be closed tonight on account of entertainment at the court house. The Passion Play on August 3rd.

H. J. Sherrer—Extends an invitation to the public to a picnic at Centre school on Thursday, July 30.

Bank of Hickory Grove—Tells you that the best recommendation you can have is a savings bank book in your pocket.

Loan and Savings Bank—Gives particular attention to the business of farmers and tells its advantage.

L. R. Williams, Probate Judge—Gives notice that Mrs. M. L. Whitesides has applied to him for letters of administration on the estate of J. C. Whitesides, deceased.

M. W. White—Says he has money behind him with which to put through his deals or build for real estate clients. Stock offerings.

Yorkville B. & M. Co.—Is showing a big line of gent's neckwear, which has just been received. It includes all styles in most desirable patterns.

Herndon & Gordon—Have a big supply of fruit jars and cans and advise you to lay in your supply quick.

York Drug Store—Says that now is the time to sow turnips and is ready to supply you with a variety of seeds.

York Furniture Co.—Within the past few days have received big lines of art squares, rugs, bedroom suits and odd beds in wood and iron.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo—Again call attention to the benefits to be derived from the use of Doan's kidney pills.

Star Drug Store—Wants you to know what Nature's Remedy is and what it will do for you. See fourth page.

McGill Bros., Bethany—Announce a special sale of shoes, clothing, underwear, dress goods, embroideries, etc., at their store for fifteen days, beginning July 29th.

First National Bank—Puts forth an argument as to why men and women should deposit their money with it instead of hoarding it. Money deposited with it, is safe.

J. Edgar Poag, Broker—Publishes a partial list of York county city and country property which he has for sale. He "cuts the earth to suit your taste."

Sam M. Grist—Wants you to ask him to give you the proof of his claims as to why the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company is the best.

J. C. Wilborn—Offers additional York county real estate for sale, and wants you to see him for your wants.

Luther Baber—Is the sole agent in York county for the sale of Ess-Tee-Dee for the scalp.

R. B. Davidson Co.—Gives you some thoughts for consideration. A carload of Farrand organs will soon arrive. See the Victor butter separator.

What are you going to do about the road question?

Only five negroes have been registered up to this time.

But there is not quite so much interest in politics as there would be, if there were more candidates for some of the offices.

It is as sure as shooting that no candidate for supervisor can make good roads without money.

Not one man in twenty is able to mention the names of the candidates for the different state offices.

If there has been any considerable selling of the growing crop for future delivery this season, we have not heard of it.

Experience has proved in Richland, Chester and other counties that macadamized roads are not necessarily the best; that it often pays better to add sand where clay predominates and to add clay where sand predominates. This where the mixture is in proper proportions, always makes a good road, the permanency of which depends principally upon proper drainage.

While crop prospects in this county are generally very good, it must not be understood that there are nothing but good crops to be seen. In some localities there has been too much rain and the crops have gotten badly in the grass. Where it has turned off dry after plenty of rain, both cotton and corn are firing badly. We are inclined to think that upon the whole the crop prospect is better than it was last year.

There has been a lot of pressure on Hon. J. E. Beamguard during the past few weeks to induce him to become a candidate for the legislature. Some of Mr. Beamguard's friends are urging him to come out for the senate and others are urging him to come out for the house. He has had the question of being a candidate for the senate under consideration for quite a while, but has not yet publicly announced what he proposes to do.

Cherokee county is not quite so well off as York in the matter of legislative candidates. She has only two representatives in the house, and so far only two candidates have been announced for the places. There are many people in the county who would like to have a little more choice. The situation seems to emphasize the fact that the candidate is not always the self-seeking proposition that many people are so thoughtlessly claiming.

Although we have nothing whatever to do with the matter, we desire to call the attention of the people on the Rutherford road to the fact that unless they soon get down to the work of laying down rock for macadam purposes, they are going to miss the chaingang. The proposition of the board was that the chaingang will go to this road provided the rock is laid down. There is a general clamor for the chaingang, and if the Rutherford road people fail to comply with conditions, the gang will go elsewhere.

THE SPECULATIVE MARKET.

The developments in the speculative market yesterday were summarized in an Associated Press dispatch of last night as follows:

The cotton market was quiet today, with sentiment nervous and fluctuation irregular. The close was steady, net unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales were estimated at 100,000 bales.

The opening was steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points under local bear pressure which seemed to be inspired by the idea that Liverpool had been supported by New York bulls in an effort to make a profit talking basis at the opening here. But selling did not become general; while the big bulls were not aggressive buyers, they absorbed offerings at a decline, and after selling at 9.36 for October there was a rally to 9.42 for that position which was followed, however, by a renewed recession in the afternoon owing to favorable weather and crop advices, and private reports of an easier spot basis in Texas. At one time the active months showed a net loss of 2 to 7 points but there was a slight recovery from the lowest in the last few minutes on covering by trailing shorts. The market closed at 9.35 for October or 3 points up from the lowest. It was rumored during the day that some German spinners were offering to resell their cotton but local spot brokers reported a slightly better demand from northern and New England mills for prompt shipment from the south. Southern spot markets officially reported were unchanged to 1⅛c lower. Private reports stated that old crop cotton was offered on the basis of 9½ in Texas.

Estimated receipts at the ports today were 3,053 bales, against 1,888 last week and 602 last year. For the week 25,000 bales, against 25,004 last week and 7,953 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans 242 bales, against 95 last year, and at Houston 913 bales, against 338 last year.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. W. J. Bryan has called upon the newspapers of the country to assist in raising money with which to defray the expenses of the presidential campaign.

There are no two ways about the proposition that money is necessary for the running of a campaign, and in this state where there is but one side to national politics, those who desire to be of help to the Democratic party can only do so by contributing of their means.

The Enquirer takes pleasure in extending its good offices in the matter of acknowledging and forwarding such contributions as may be made to it in cash or by check.

REGISTRATION.

The total registration now aggregates 726 votes, divided among the various precincts as follows:

Yorkville	328
Rock Hill	28
Blairsville	23
Ebenezer	4
Bethany	49
Sharon	19
McConnellsville	26
Smyrna	21
Clover	60
Fort Mill	13
Bullock's Creek	16
Bethel	36
Tirzah	18
Newport	11
Ogden	21
Coates's Tavern	6
Piedmont	9
Forest Hill	25
Hickory Grove	13

OFF FOR CHICKAMAUGA.

The Jasper Light Infantry, left for Chickamauga last Wednesday afternoon. One of the members of the company, sent the roll from Blacksburg as follows:

Captain J. R. Dickson, Lieut. W. B. Williams, Lieut. Bert Smith; Sergt. R. Herndon, Sergt. J. N. O'Farrell, Sergt. Forest Smith, Sergt. George R. Grist, Sergt. Petty, Sergt. E. M. Dickson; Privates Adams, Louthian, Hedspath, Sandifer, Bennett, Brandon, Andral Carson, Johnson S. Carson, Edgar Petty, Baxter Riddle, Harley C. Dickson, Stephenson, L. B. Brandon, Harry A. Niell, T. F. Cartwright, J. R. Lindsay, Jr., James Barr, John Ashe, Johnson, Jack Williams, Walter Morrison, Cameron, S. A. Faires, Saye Ross, P. B. Comer, Jonas, Thomasson, Walker, Whitesides, Powers, Grady A. Fairres, Fay Dickson, Joe Barnes.

TICKS ON CATTLE.

The government experts who have been set to the task of ridding this section of cattle ticks, are working like good fellows and they are finding lots of ticks.

Among the experiences with which the agents are meeting is that upon applying to some cattle owners, they are told that there are no ticks on their cattle. This, however, does not satisfy the agents. They explain that the government expects them to make inspections and they will feel more assurance after they have seen the cattle for themselves.

In some instances it is found that the inspected places are free of ticks; but in other instances the cattle are literally infested with the vermin, and are broken out in sores.

The inspection is being pushed with systematic energy and the ground is being covered with great rapidity, with scrupulous regard to thoroughness.

Most of the cattle owners welcome the inspectors most heartily and give them all the assistance in their power. It is only occasionally that the inspectors meet with a man who is so smart or so ignorant as to give them trouble.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

—Rev. J. L. Harley is to preach in the Methodist church next Sunday night on the duty of the hour with regard to liquor.

—Superintendent Hunter in charge of the sewerage work, now has about fifty laborers in the ditch and at the various tasks in connection with the job. The work is going forward with systematic precision and considering the difficulties experienced at the outset in getting laborers, the progress is very satisfactory.

—The Palace Theatre announces its intention to put on the "Passion Play" on August 3. This is probably the most ambitious achievement of the moving picture makers, and one of the most interesting. The production of the play requires about an hour and a half, and as the film is to be had only at very great expense, the price of admission will be considerably increased for the special occasion.

—The young people of Yorkville and many of the older ones are very much interested in an unusual entertainment on which the ladies of the Methodist church have been working for several days and which is to be held in the court house tonight. The main feature of the entertainment is to be a laughable farce entitled "At the Village Post Office," and this is to be supplemented by some fine music by local amateurs and pretty drills by the children. In all about seventy-five people are to take part, the whole show is to be something well worth while.

IN THE COUNTRY.

It is painfully dull about most of the York county towns just now, largely because of absence of the country people, and if anybody wants to know what the trouble is, a visit to the country will easily furnish an explanation.

Most of the farmers are through with their work, especially so far as crops are concerned. Some are still more or less busy with various matters; but that is not why they are so scarce about the towns. There are enough country people at leisure these days to keep the towns crowded; but what do they want to come to town for?

A trip over the country just now will show that most of the residents who are not bnsy at some kind of work, and these include not a few, putting in the greater portion of their time visiting or entertaining vistors. To a majority of them it is the same whether they are doing one or the other for they rejoice equally in either. And visiting and entertaining means plenty of good eating from morning till night, fried chicken, beef steak and ham etc., for breakfast and the same with fruits and vegetables for dinner and supper, and no end of apples, peaches, plums, and watermelons in between times. The ladies stay about the house mostly, talking about matters grave and serious, dress, religion, social developments, light gossip, etc. The men loll under the trees, smoking when they are not eating fruit, pitching horseshoes, reading the papers, talking politics, and enjoying themselves generally. The young people,—why the young people do not need to be mentioned! Of course, there are routine tasks and chores to be attended to; but altogether it is a lazy time.

No, there is not much reason why the country people should want to go to town these days, not nearly so much reason as there is why the town people should want to go to the country.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Quilla Jackson of Clover, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Jackson.

Mr. J. Harvey Witherspoon has moved his family to his home on Cleveland avenue.

Mr. Robert Jenkins of Norfolk, Va., is in Yorkville on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Jenkins.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilborn spent several days with friends in Chester and Winnsboro this week.

Miss Ida de Loach left last Wednesday to visit friends in Winchester, Va., and Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Walter Dunlap of Rock Hill, and Miss Mary Brown of Chester, are guests of Mrs. J. C. Wilborn.

Mr. Robert S. Withers of Norfolk, Va., is in Yorkville on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Withers.

Mrs. E. B. Beard and children have returned home after a stay of several weeks with relatives in Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. W. C. Latimer and Mrs. W. E. Dendy and children returned home this morning after spending a few days in Chester, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Carl Latimer.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferys Ashe, and children left this morning for their home in New York after spending some time in Yorkville, the guests of Mrs. S. C. Ashe.

The following officers of the First regiment left for Chickamauga last Wednesday: Col. W. W. Lewis, Lieut. Col. J. R. Lindsay, disbursing officer; Major W. B. Moore, Second battalion; Major Miles J. Walker, surgeon; Capt. James Campbell, assistant surgeon; Capt. J. J. Keller, commissary, and Capt. M. C. Willis, quartermaster.

Mr. Lowry B. McGill, of the Hero neighborhood, who some weeks ago had his legs broken in a runaway accident, and who has since been confined to his home, continues to get along as nicely as could be expected, and is now able to sit up for a little while every day. The bandages were removed from the broken limbs last week and while there was some swelling the general results were quite satisfactory. The patient's joints are stiff, but not more so than the attending physician looked for, and there is little reason to fear that the trouble will not gradually be removed under the rubbing treatment.

THE CORN PRIZE FUND.

The fund offered to pay the premiums offered by the Farmers Union of York County for the best acres of corn raised in a competition instituted by the Union last spring, now amounts to $279. It was hoped that the fund would reach an aggregate of $500, and there will still be much gratification if this sum is raised. The subscriptions up to the present time are as follows:

Nat. Union Bank, Rock Hill*	$10 00
First National Bank, Yorkville	5 00
L. M. Grist's Sons, Yorkville	10 00
Bank of Clover*	10 00
J. Frank Ashe, McConnellsville	5 00
J. B. Scott, Yorkville No. 3	5 00
W. S. Wilkerson, Hickory Grove	5 00
The Thomson Co., Yorkville	10 00
W. H. Herndon, Yorkville	2 00
J. E. Lowry, Yorkville	5 00
Dr. M. J. Walker, Yorkville	2 00
H. I. McCaw, Yorkville*	1 00
J. A. Tate, Yorkville	5 00
Thos. F. McDow, Yorkville	2 00
H. A. D. Neely, Yorkville	5 00
L. R. Williams Yorkville	5 00
P. W. Love, Yorkville	5 00
York Furniture Co., Yorkville	5 00
W. W. Lewis, Yorkville	2 00
M. B. Jennings, Yorkville	2 00
Y. B. & M. Co., Yorkville	10 00
D. L. Shieder, Yorkville	1 00
G. H. O'Leary, Yorkville	5 00
John W. Miller, Yorkville	1 00
I. W. Johnson, Yorkville	1 00
Carroll Bros., Yorkville	5 00
J. W. McFarland, Yorkville	1 00
Dr. W. G. White, Yorkville	1 00
S. M. McNeel, Yorkville	5 00
Jno. R. Hart, Yorkville	1 00
Glenn & Allison, Yorkville	5 00
W. R. Carroll, Yorkville	5 00
Black Bros., Yorkville No. 1	5 00
J. Edgar Poag, Rock Hill	5 00
C. C. Hughes, Yorkville No. 7	5 00
Dr. A. Y. Cartwright, Yorkville	2 00
J. C. Wilborn, Yorkville	5 00
J. R. Logan, Yorkville	5 00
W. I. Witherspoon, Yorkville	5 00
B. N. Moore, Yorkville	2 00
W. B. Moore, Yorkville	1 00
Yorkville Hdw. Co., Yorkville	5 00
M. C. Willis, Yorkville	5 00
Louis Roth, Yorkville	5 00
Z. M. Neill, Clover*	1 00
D. A. Matthews, Clover*	1 00
Campbell & Jackson, Clover*	1 00
John and G. W. Knox, Clover*	1 00
J. E. Beamguard, Clover	1 00
Roddey Mercantile Co., and W. L. Roddey, Rock Hill	10 00
York Drug Store, Yorkville	5 00
W. N. Bigger, King's Creek*	1 00
R. T. Castles, Smyrna	5 00
W. L. Hogue	1 00
H. P. Jackson, Clover	1 00
Wm. B. McCaw, Yorkville	2 00
C. A. Carroll No. 7, Yorkville	2 00
Cotton Belt Union	15 00
C. H. Smith No. 4, Yorkville	1 00
Bethesda Union	20 00
J. E. Thomas No. 1, Yorkville	1 00
J. J. Hunter, Yorkville	1 00
E. M. Williams No. 6, Yorkville	1 00
Sutton Spring Union	11 00
C. E. Spencer, Yorkville	5 00
	$279.00

* Subscriptions paid.

All subscriptions not already paid, are to be paid to Mr. A. L. Black, secretary and treasurer of the County Union, on or before September 1 next. Additional subscriptions will be acknowledged in The Enquirer as promptly as they are reported to us.

LOCAL LACONICS.

We Will Send The Enquirer

From this date to January 1st, 1909, for 86 cents.

State Farmers' Union.

The State Farmers' Union met in Columbia Wednesday. Mr. J. Frank Ashe was present as executive committeeman from the Fifth district, and the following were present as representatives from York county: John M. Craig, R. W. Whitesides, D. J. Forbes, D. P. Lesslie, J. O. Moore.

A $25,000 Fire Loss.

Gastonia Gazette, Tuesday: The plant of the Carson Brick company, located on the main line of the Southern railway at the Catawba river, between Charlotte and Gastonia, was partially destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The night watchman claims to have left the premises at 4 o'clock, and the flames were seen about that time by other persons. It is thought the fire was of incendiary origin.

The Filbert Picnic.

The annual picnic at Filbert takes place tomorrow. A number of prominent speakers, including the candidates for United States senator have been invited. Rev. J. L. Harley, superintendent for South Carolina of the Anti-Saloon League, has accepted an invitation to be present, and it is given out that Mr. C. C. Featherstone will probably be one of the speakers. Practically all of the county candidates will be there, and there will be a big time of it, generally.

Death of Mrs. Martha Love.

Mrs. Martha Love, widow of the late Andrew Love, died at her home in the Sharon neighborhood this morning at 9 o'clock, aged 82 years. Mrs. Love's maiden name was Gillillen. She has been prominent in church work for many years and is highly thought of among the members of the Sharon congregation. She leaves the following children: Rev. W. Y. Love, Statesville, N. C.; A. E. Love, Huntersville, N. C.; R. R. Love, Yorkville No. 3; John Love in Texas, and Marion and Miss Martha Love at home. Mrs. Love's death, like that of her late husband, was quiet and painless. The funeral services will take place at Sharon tomorrow morning.

Pastor of Neely's Creek.

Rock Hill Record: A call meeting of First Presbytery was held at Neely's Creek church on July 22 for the purpose of installing the new pastor, Rev. W. H. Stevenson. Presbytery was opened with prayer by the moderator, Rev. W. C. Ewart. The roll was called and the following ministers answered to their names: Rev. W. C. Ewart, Rev. A. S. Rogers, Rev. R. A. Lummus, Rev. J. H. Simpson, Dr. Stevenson. Elders: D. T. Lesslie, F. W. Whitesides and N. Whitesides. After singing the 100th Psalm, the moderator made some appropriate remarks on the occasion. There was a short sermon preached by the young man from Luke xxii 31-32, which was accepted without criticism. The installation prayer was made by Dr. Stevenson, father of the young man, during which the laying on of hands was performed. Rev. A. S. Rogers delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. R. A. Lummus to the people, after which the congregation extended their pastor the hand of welcome. The 143d Psalm was sung and Rev. J. H. Simpson made the closing prayer.

Another Fire at Rock Hill.

Rock Hill special of July 23, to the Charlotte Observer: Rock Hill was visited by another—the third—fire early this morning. An alarm was turned in about 5 o'clock and the Ratterree Building, in which is located the Commercial club, law offices of Spencer & Dunlap and a hotel annex on second floor, and J. L. Bird, furniture; Ed. Benton's barber shop and J. Edgar Poag's real estate office on the ground floor, was found to be the seat of trouble. The fire originated from a stove that is used for heating baths for the Commercial club, and the flames ate their way through flooring and ceiling into the furniture store of J. L. Bird and his entire stock is ruined either by fire or water, the fire gaining considerable headway in this part of the building. The barber shop in the same building along with J. Edgar Poag's office suffered loss by water alone and at this time the damage has not been appraised. The firemen did good work on this building and deserve much credit for the quickness with which they responded and the headwork used in fighting the flames. It has been only a few months since this same building had a similar fire, but not quite so serious as it happened in daytime. It was started from this same store. Mr. Ratterree, who owns the building, had a barn to burn Monday, and his father-in-law, Mr. Friedheim, had his beautiful home destroyed the same day by fire.

MR. BRYAN AND THE SOUTH.

Democratic Candidate Up Against a Dangerous Proposition.

It is not an agreeable report that is sent out from Mr. Bryan's home by the Associated Press, to the effect that no southern man can be considered for chairman of the Democratic national committee, because of the attitude of southerners on the race question. It is said that Mr. Bryan thinks the negro vote of Ohio and other states of the middle west can be corralled by the right sort of work, but it is necessary to approach it very carefully, and, in his opinion, it would never do to have a southern man, who would certainly be an advocate of restriction of the negro's franchise, to handle this matter.' For that reason, it is stated, the idea of appointing Ollie James of Kentucky, to the position of national chairman has been abandoned, and no other southern man can be considered. That may be Mr. Bryan's idea of playing politics, but it is not the idea of the southern people, and it was the south which nominated Mr. Bryan and it will be the south which will give him most of the electoral votes he will receive. There is not any marked enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan in the south now, though the general sentiment of the people of this section was favorable to his nomination because of the prevailing conditions and the strong desire to reestablish the Democratic party in control of the national government. If Mr. Bryan is to make open repudiation of the south's attitude on the race question, there will be a great rev