Humorous Department.

A FUNNY BACKWOODS MARRIAGE.

BY THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

One day in early winter my husband received a summons to Burk's settlement to unite a couple in the holy bonds of wedlock, and it was especially requested that his wife should accompany him, as he would be expected to stay all night and join in the festivities. It was twenty miles to the settlement, and we reached the log house of Mr. Burk, the father of the prospective bride, about noon. A dozen tow-headed children were at the door waiting our arrival, and they telegraphed the news instantly—"Marm, marm! here's the elder and his woman!—They're nothing but folks; she's got a man's hat on and a turkey wing on front of it! His nose is just like dads—crooked as a cow horn squash." Alas, for Mr. Morrison's aquiline nose, of which he was a little vain. "Sam," cried a shrill female voice from the interior of the cabin, "run quick and catch the old rooster and I'll have him in the pot in a jiffy. Sal, you quit that churn and sweep the floor. Kick that corn dodger under the bed. Bill, you wipe that taller off'n the cheer for the elder's wife and be mighty spry about it too." Further comment was cut short by our entrance.

Mrs. Burk, in a calico short-gown, blue petticoat and bare feet, came forward wiping her face on her apron. "How d'ye do elder? How d'ye do, marm? Must 'scuse my head—haint had a chance to comb it since last week—work must be did you know; powerful sharp air, ain't it? Shoo there! Bill drive that turkey out'n the bread trough, will yer? Sal, take the baby's things. Set right up to the fire marm. Hands cool? Wel, jest run 'em through Bill's ha'r; we keep it long for the purpose.

Bill presented his shaggy, red head, but I declined with an involuntary shudder. "Lawk, if she ain't activally a shiverin'," cried Mrs. Burk; "bring in some more wood. Here, marm, take this hot corn dodger in yer lap—it's good as a soap-stun." At this juncture a fearful squall announced the execution of the doomed rooster, and shortly afterward he was bouncing about in a four-quart kettle, hung over the fire. Sal returned to her churn, but in the excitement, due to this unprecedented occasion, she upset it, and the milk went swimming out over the floor. "Grab the ladle, Bill," cried Mrs. B., and help dip it up. Take keer! Don't put that snarl of ha'r in. Strange how nasty boys will be! Dick, do keep your feet out'n the butter milk, or it won't be fit for the pigs, when th' butter's gathered. Drive that hen out, quick! She's picked up a pound a'ready—there, Sal—now try and be a leetle careful—if you are gwine to be spliced termorrer, yer needn't run crazy about it." "You better dry up," answered the bride elect, thumping away at the churn. By the time I had fairly warmed, dinner was ready, and you may be sure I did not injure myself by over-eating. Night came on early, and after a social discussion of the event of the morrow, I signified my wish to retire. Sal lighted a pitch knot, and began climbing a ladder in one corner of the room. I hesitated. "Come on," she said, "don't be afraid. Sam, Bill, Dick, and all the rest of you duck yer heads while the elder's wife goes up! Look out for the boards, marm, and mind, or you'll smash your brains out against the beam! Take keer of the hole whar the chimbly comes through!" The warning came too late. I caught my foot on the end of a board, stumbled, and fell headlong, through what seemed to me interminable space, but it proved to be only the room which I had left, where I was fortunately saved from broken or dislocated bones, by Bill, who caught me in my descent, and, setting me on my feet, remarked, coolly, "Yer better take the ladder next time."

It was duly commiserated and at last got to bed, but the less said about that night the better, for Bill, Dick and four others slept in the same room with us and made the air vocal with their snoring. At last I fell asleep and was dreaming of being fired from a columbaid, when my husband awakened me with the information that it was morning. The marriage was to take place before breakfast, and Sally was already dressed in her bridal robes when I descended the ladder. She shone magnificent in green calico over crinoline which displayed itself in several places fully four inches below, a white apron with red strings, blue stockings, a yellow neck ribbon and white cotton gloves. Her reddish hair was fastened in a pug behind, lavishly adorned with the tail feathers of the defunct rooster. When it was announced that Lem Saunders, the groom, was coming, Sal dived behind a coverlet which hung across one corner of the room to conceal sundry pots and kettles, and refused to come forth. Mr. Saunders lifted one corner of the curtain and peeped in, but quickly retreated on Sally's sharply advising him "to mind his own business."

Lemuel's quaint form was clad in a suit of blue with brass buttons which had been made for his grandfather on a similar occasion. His hair was stiffly greased with tallow, and his feet encased in skin pumps. Very soon the wedding guests began to arrive and the room was well filled. "Now elder," cried the jubilant bridegroom, "drive ahead; I'm able to pay for having the job done up nice, do you hear? Come, Father Burk, trot out your gal."

But Sally refused to be trotted out; she would be married where she was or not at all. We argued and coaxed, but of no avail, and it was decided to let her have her way. Mr. Morrison stood up. The couple joined hands through a rent in the curtain, and the ceremony proceeded till the solemn question was propounded, "Lemuel, will you have this woman to—" when down came the curtain enveloping both minister and bridegroom in a cloud of dust. Dick had climbed to the loft and cut the string which held it. They crawled out looking decidedly sheepish, and Sally was obliged to be married openly. In answer to the momentous question Lem responded: "To be sure! What else did I come here for?" And Sally: "Yaas, if ye must know." "Salute your bride," said Mr. Morrison, when all was over. "I'm ready to do anything, elder," said Lemuel, "skin me if I know what that is. Just show me how and, I'll do it if it kills me." Mr. M. drew back nervously; but Sally knew how, evidently, for she made a dash at him, and throwing her arms around his neck, gave him a kiss that made the very windows rattle. "I vum if I can't beat that," cried Lem excitedly; and, hastily taking a bite from a chunk of maple sugar he drew from his pocket, and lunging forward to seize me, he mashed my collar, broke my watch-guard in a dozen pieces, tore down my hair, and finally succeeded in planting a kiss on my nose, greatly to the delight of the company. Then he turned to my husband: "Now, elder, what's the damage? Don't be afraid to speak out." Producing a piece of fur: "There, elder, there's a muskrat's skin, and out in th' shed is two heads of cabbage, and and you're welcome to the whole on't." My husband bowed his thanks. The young people began the dancing and Mrs. B. went to getting breakfast. At my earnest request our horse was harnessed and we took our departure, for I felt sure that I could not live through another meal in that home with a sound stomach.

I have since heard that Lem said if he had seen the elder's wife before she was married, "Sal might have gone." Alas!

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: It might have been."

Expected Her to Help Some.—Silas is a country character, who means well. He tries to earn a living and "tinkers around" at odd jobs and chores and whatever else he can get to do; but he works a good deal as he talks, with a painful drawl that is very suggestive of that state of natural restfulness which his ilk call "born tired." Silas came to mend a fence the other day for one of his patrons in the suburban village where he belongs, with a peculiar air of festivity about him. He had on a bright new necktie of Japanese silk, and his honest face was covered by an expansive grin all the time that he was receiving his orders.

"You seem happy, Silas," said Mr. Blank, with some curiosity, when he had finished about the fence.

"Ya-as," drawled Silas. "Ya-as, I've been a gettin' married this mornin'."

"Married? You? Why, Silas, man alive, what on earth have you gone and done that for? You can't support yourself as it is!"

"Well," said Silas, "I ken pooty near support myself, 'n' I think it is a durn pity if she can't help some."

☞ "Papa," said little Freddy, whose nautical knowlege, is a little mixed, "when ships beat their records do they do it with their spankers?"

The Farm and Fireside.

COTTON ACREAGE.

We have read a good deal of late, pro and con, about reducing the acreage of cotton. It can be done and the same amount produced, by working on the intensive system, which decreases the cost of production. As I understand it, intensive farming means small farms highly fertilized and scientifically and energetically cultivated. And nowhere else can it be done more intelligently than on the small farm, for the labor and team can be handled more intelligently and systematically on a small farm of one hundred acres than it can be done on a farm of three hundred, because the whole is directly under the eye of the superintendent, and the result is, more work and better work is accomplished in the same period of time. Then the crops can be gathered and housed in a better condition, which increases the quality of the products as well as the quantity, and, therefore, when brought into competition with the inferior articles of the big farm, better prices are secured and peace and harmony exists between the seller and buyer. The days of large farms are fast passing away, in my opinion, for taxes are increasing every year, and to have a large tract of land not paying interest on capital invested is not wise farming, and small farms are taking the places of large ones. And it don't take much of an expert to see the prosperity of a community of intensive farmers, for their farms and products are an advertisement of their skill and energy, and the characteristics of such farmers will add to the material wealth of the country, and settle the labor problem sooner, for a community of idle, thriftless people can never hope for prosperity in which good morals and religion and law are held in contempt or ignored. Only order and progress will convert idle laborers into a property-owning people, and it will make them more identified with the true interests of the country in which they live, and they will pull together and each one will contribute his quota of labor in the upbuilding of the general interest of the whole community in which they live. Then the true virtues of self-reliance, economy and industry will be brought out in his character, and he will strike harder and more zealously for himself, when before he struck against the interest of his employer.

Then, if the above is correct, let us have small farms on the intensive system and people to own and till them, and all will pull together for the general good and the upbuilding of the whole country. We must not decrease our production, but must increase the quality to a higher standard if we expect to enhance the value of our products. Russia, in a few years, will drive all foreign cotton out of her ports by her own production in Asia, and claims that it as fine a grade as any grown in the South. Mr. Goujon declares he can produce a superior quality of cotton from the plantations he proposes to establish in Asia, and says that it is not a leap in the dark, because cotton fields have flourished with excellent results in the region he intends to cultivate. The only drawback is drought, and that, he says, can be overcome by irrigation. He claims that land is much cheaper and that he can get all the labor he wants at 20 cents per day, and transportation facilities will be excellent for transporting the crop to market, and the United States cannot compete with them, and he can see nothing but immense profits in store for their products. If the facts have been clearly stated by Mr. Goujon, he can produce cotton at 5 cents with a good profit.—"Deaf Mute," Pansy, Ark.

The Catalpa Tree.—As shade trees they are especially desirable about the home lot. They are of rapid growth, and are easily grown from the seed; their broad leaves, while adding much to their beauty, and better adapted for shading than those of many other trees; their flowers, while in season, are both pretty and fragrant; the trees will bear cutting in better than most others, and can be pruned even to the trunks every season if desirable, and will but throw out the better growth. They present, the first season, quite a unique appearance with great clusters of tropical-like leaves that soon develop into branches.

Every farmer knows, who has raised the trees, that they make the best fence posts, and that a fence thus provided will outlast three others, the wood is so indestructible. Branches trimmed from the main stem and used as props for Lima beans in the garden have been in use for many years and are as good as ever. It is said to be the firmest and best wood for the use of railroad ties and for whatever use an indestructible wood is needed.

Why, then, should we not grow more catalpa trees. They are good shade trees for the street, invaluable at home for the same purpose, while as ornamental trees they have always won favor. I never look at the trunk of some old catalpa tree but I think of the boon it will some day be to the economical fencemaker—that is, if fences are in vogue in the future.—Vick's Magazine.

Read and Heed.—A man is responsible for not knowing what he might have known. This will fix a dreadful responsibility upon some of us. We will not be allowed to plead that we did not know better when we neglected the opportunity to gain such knowledge. When an opportunity once passes it is gone for ever. Another may come just like the one past, but it will not be the same opportunity. The young do not fully appreciate this, but they might be taught to realize it nearer than they do. Parents fail to seize the passing privileges and opportunities to educate their children. In some instances they fail to supply their children with sufficient and proper books and papers. A newspaper is an educator. No family should be without one. Children will learn to read with very little help if provided with proper reading matter. That man or woman has a false idea of economy who thinks it does not pay to buy books (that is, good books) and take papers, not too many, but enough. It would be a good Christmas gift or birthday present to send a good paper to your boy or girl for a year. Such a course would give handsome returns. Parents, try it. Subscribe for a paper for your boy or girl, and you will be pleased with the result.

Teach Your Little Ones to Work.—I mean little girls. As mothers are apt to get sick, and then household affairs generally get in disorder unless somebody is acquainted with the outs and ins of household business; there is every argument to prove that it is first-class economy and business sense to educate children in that sort of work. Nothing worries a household more than to see children driven to work, and nothing worries a child more than to be driven to work when she knows just enough about it to get a scolding and too little to make it interesting to her. A girl that knows how to make good buscuit, good coffee and good anything else, will like to show the elders in the family how well she can do it, when her mother is laid up in a sick room, especially if her father and brothers praise her a little. If she is shown how to do it, when the domestic sky is calm and serene, she will know how to be useful when the storms come and everything is in confusion from sickness.

How to Render Fabrics Incombustible.—Many deaths would be prevented if ladies engaged in household work would wear incombustible and non-inflammable garments. The process of so treating linens and cottons is very simple. Steep the goods in a 7 per cent. solution of sulphate of ammonia, or a 20 per cent. solution of tungstate of soda and then dry them. If they are now held in the flame of a candle or gas lamp they will not take fire. That portion of the fabric which was in contact with the light will become charred, but it will not inflame, and hence the burning state will not spread to the rest of the garment. Steeping in borax and hot water will have a similar effect.

☞ A writer well says, for it is in accordance with all experience, that farmers who put their farms largely in grass and upon which good stock is kept, are constantly growing richer. This is particularly the case where sheep are kept. Farms that are turned over every year and the crop hauled to market, in time become worn out. Stock growing involves less labor and less machinery, and in the long run brings better profits than any other branch of farming, but every market report teaches that good blood must be used instead of scrub. Well bred live stock judiciously purchased and properly handled should be found upon every farm.—Ex.

THE YORKVILL

Miscellaneous Reading.

ANGELS.

BY REV. R. LATHAN, D. D.

Written for the Yorkville Enquirer.

The word angel is one of frequent occurrence in the Scriptures. In the New Testament the word so translated (angelos) is found 186 times. Its proper meaning is messenger, and it is so translated in Matt. xi, 10; Mark i, 2; Luke vii, 24-27; ix, 26; II Cor. xii, 7; and James ii, 25. It is only from the connection in which the word is found, that we are able to decide what is the character of the messenger. In Matt. xi, 10, and Mark i, 2, the reference is to John the Baptist. In the Old Testament, sometimes the elements are called angels or messengers. In Psalm civ, 4, it is said God makes his angels spirits, and his ministers a flaming fire. In this place it is highly probable that the meaning is that God makes the winds his messengers and the lightning his ministers. In the Old Testament the word angel, or messenger, is sometimes applied to a whole class of individuals, as the priests. Hence in Mal. ii, 7, it is said they—the people—should seek the law at the mouth of the priest, for he is the messenger, or angel, of the Lord of Hosts. Generally, both in the Old Testament and in the New, the word angel denotes a spirit, or a creature of a kind of existence different from those having material bodies. A spirit, says our Saviour has not flesh and bones.

That spiritual beings are frequently mentioned in the Bible, no one who has read or heard the Bible read, will for one moment deny. No attempt will be made to define the word spirit. It cannot be defined. The same is true with respect to matter. We speak of matter as having certain properties, but that is not a definition. It must be evident to any one who will reflect upon the subject for a moment, that all that can be known about angels, is what is revealed in the Bible, and what is there revealed is incidental—always in someway connected with man. Nothing is said with respect to the creation of angels. We are nowhere in the Bible told, in so many words, when angels were created. Some commentators have jumped to the conclusion that they were created on one of the six days of creation. This is nothing but conjecture. We may safely conclude that the earth which we inhabit, and all that system of which the earth forms a part, was created during the six creation days, but we have no right to conclude that the system to which the earth belongs is all that God created, nor are we warranted, from anything narrated in the Bible, in concluding that angels belong to this world to the exclusion of any other. For any thing that we know, angels may be messengers sent out by the ruler of all worlds to portions of his dominions of which we know, and can know, nothing.

We know that angels were created before man, and we know, further, that some of the angels fell before man was created; but how long before we can only conjecture. It is said that the devil was a liar from the beginning. Not from his beginning, for then it would have been impossible for him to have fallen; and besides, the Scriptures plainly teach that the devil did fall. From the beginning then must mean either from the creation of our world, or from the creation of man. It seems reasonable to suppose that the devil and those angels who fell with him, did not remain long in a state of holiness.

The fact that some of the angels fell and some did not, warrants the distinction which we find in the Bible—the Lord's angels and the devil's angels. If the question be asked, "How was it possible for holy angels to sin?" it is replied that in every creature, no matter what be its sphere of elevation, there is a defect. Not that it was not so endowed as to be able to subserve the purpose for which its maker designed it. Still, the simple fact that it is a creation, shuts it out from being, or even attaining absolute perfection. God is the only being in the universe who is, or can be, absolutely perfect. Angels fall, then, because since they are creatures, it was possible for them to fall, and God, in his sovereignty, permitted them to fall. Those angels who did not fall were, by God, confirmed in holiness. It is this confirming in holiness that secures the redeemed children of men from violating God's law even in heaven.

It is a rather remarkable thing that although angels are often spoken of in both the Old Testament and in the New, that particular names are given to none of them but two—Michael and Gabriel. It is no less worthy of note that these names are found in no part of the Old Testament except in the prophecy of Daniel; and in the New Testament only in the gospel of Luke, epistle of Jude and book of Revelation. The name Michael is found only in the tenth and twelth chapters of Daniel, and in Jude, and in the twelfth chapter of Revelation. The name Gabriel occurs only in the eighth and ninth chapters of Daniel, and in the first chapter of Luke. Gabriel was sent to announce the birth of John the Baptist, the forerunner of the Messiah, and it was Gabriel who was sent to make known to Daniel when the Messiah would come to set up his kingdom. Gabriel is a created angel, but Michael most probably is Jesus Christ, the Saviour of sinners. His name, who is like God, suggests this, and the attributes and works of Deity are ascribed to him. Daniel describes Michael as the great prince, as he who stands up for the children of thy people, and the first of the chief princes, and the description of Michael, as contained in Daniel, x, 5–6, is nearly identical with the description of the Saviour as contained in Revelation i, 13–17 and ii, 18.

The name arch-angel occurs but twice in the New Testament, and in both instances in the singular number. In Jude ix, Michael is called the arch-angel, and in I Thess. iv, 16, the reference is most probably to Christ himself.

It is admitted that we hear from the pulpit much said about arch-angels, but much that is said is strained and far fetched. It is claimed by some that because seven angels are mentioned in Revelation, viii, 2, that there are seven arch-angels who have dominion over the seven orders into which angels are divided. This is all stuff, for which there may be a foundation in Rabinical and Scholastic books, but none in the Bible. The fair inference is that Jesus Christ is the only arch-angel. At any rate it is clearly unscriptural to speak of arch-angels, for there is but one mentioned in the Bible. This does not conflict with the idea that there are, in some sense which we cannot well understand, different orders of angels. Several passages in the Scriptures seem to favor this idea, but no passage teaches that there is any particular number of orders, or that there is an arch-angel for each order.

It should be remembered that the language used in the Scriptures in describing angels, is used by way of accommodation, much in the same way that language is used in speaking of God. We hear often of angels flying, and in carrying out this idea of flying, we often see angels painted with wings. This is calculated to mislead. Who could paint an angel? The thing is impossible. It would be far easier to paint the track of a bird through the air. Who could paint the wind, much less an angel?

◆

THE WILLS OF NOAH AND JACOB.—The origin of testaments is lost in obscurity, but doubtless they followed soon after the first institution of private property. Eusebius says that Noah made a will soon after the flood wherein he disposed of the whole world. He was certainly possessed of a considerable landed estate, but Eusebius's story of the testament in writing and witnessed under his seal, needs confirmation.

In the forty-eighth chapter of Genesis, however, we do find mention of a will, wherein Jacob bequeathed to his son Joseph twice as much as to his other children. This was not a testament in writing, but a verbal or "nuncupative" testament, declared by the testator "in extremis" before witnesses, and depending upon oral testimony.

Such "nuncupative" testaments were at one time recognized in English law, but in the eighteenth century Blackstone says they were fallen into disuse, and hardly ever heard of.—All the Year Round.

◆

SHOE SIZES.—A third of an inch gives us a full size in length of shoe; a sixth furnishes the intermediate point between two sizes, the saving of which is desirable, if practicable; a small fraction of breadth goes a good way in securing comfort, and in girth of ball or instep an infinitesimal part of an inch is sometimes an ell of freedom; a quarter of an inch is a good deal of letting down or elevating at the heel, and a sixteenth is readily perceptible at the sole. For these reasons sudden and extreme changes in size or weight of shoes are injudicious.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Wayside Gatherings.

☞ In Palestine there are 78,000 Jews.

☞ New York has 12,000 telegraph boys.

☞ A lump of coal weighing a ton was recently mined in Wyoming and sent to Denver.

☞ Man suffers most from imaginary troubles.

☞ Intensely cold weather prevails in England.

☞ One of the best tests of religion is the collection basket.

☞ Yawning is caused by a deficiency of air supply to the lungs.

☞ The population of America increases by 7,000 persons a day.

☞ The vatican contains 208 staircases, and 1,000 different rooms.

☞ The choir of the Mormon temple in Salt Lake City is 300 strong.

☞ Sixteen tons of steel pens are exported from Birmigham, Eng., weekly.

☞ The California State prison has a convict who is over 100 years old.

☞ The South has now 1,200,000 more spindles than it had a year ago.

☞ The mail train is seldom late, but the train of a female is always behind.

☞ Throughout the entire world about thirty-five million people die every year.

☞ Munich is to send to the World's Fair a microscope which magnifies 16,000 times.

☞ Did it ever occur to you that no man can "raise the devil" without lowering himself?

☞ The taxable value of property in Texas is $72,656,000 larger this year than it was last

☞ Nearly a million copies of a vile book assailing Christianity has been circulated in China.

☞ Newark, N. J., is showing a death rate of thirty-eight per 1,000, and folks stand aghast.

☞ Defiance, Ia., has a man five feet six inches in height, who weighs but sixty-five pounds.

☞ When a man speaks the truth you may count pretty surely that he posseses most other virtues.

☞ The man who goes to church with squeaky shoes goes to the right place. His sole needs attention.

☞ The raven is the only bird known to the entomologists which is a native of every country in the world.

☞ A Nebraska farmer has been acquitted of killing a book agent who persisted in forcing his book on him.

☞ Under the new State constitution there will only be one election in Mississippi between now and 1895.

☞ A young lady remarks: "Man proposes, but it sometimes takes a great deal of encouragement to get him to do so."

☞ On account of the McKinley law the Liverpool chamber of commerce has decided not to send an exhibit to the World's fair.

☞ The Knight's of Labor, of Fort Worth, Tex., report that in that city over 50 per cent. of the working people are out of employment.

☞ A Connecticut man has invented a machine which automatically feeds his chickens at night and morning. It is run by clockwork.

☞ One of the latest discoveries of the scientists is that the germs of yellow fever may be conveyed from tropical countries in the plumage of birds.

☞ The frog, owing to its peculiar construction, cannot breathe with the mouth open, and would die from suffocation if it were kept open forcibly.

☞ We should always extend a helping hand to the man who is trying to come up from the gutter, provided he doesn't bring the gutter up with him.

☞ As an indication of advancing civilization among the red men, it is announced that the Yuba Indians, of California, are about to build a theatre of their own.

☞ It is said to be a fact, though not generally known, that the light of the sun and the moon exercises a deleterious effect on knives and other edged tools.

☞ A man may go to heaven without health, without riches, without honors, without learning, without friends; but he can never get there without Christ.

☞ Money is so scarce in Cuba that the brigands are compelled to let their prisoners go again, finding neither money on their persons or friends to ransom them.

☞ Canada'a annual Christmas poultry train came this year from Ottawa to Boston. The value of the cargo at the frontier was $26,000 and the duties were $8,750.

☞ "Whatever made you make Brackins a present of a pocket-comb? He's as bald as a billiard ball." "That's just it; I want to make him think I never noticed it."

☞ The spread of the grip continues to be reported from various parts of the country. The disease, as a rule, appears to be of a milder type than it was last year.

☞ There are about 30,000 locomotives in the United States—being one to every five miles of railroad—and 1,106,000 cars of all kinds, of which 27,000 are passenger coaches.

☞ During the recent terrific storms on the Atlantic, it is stated that a number of ocean birds were driven from distant seas and America and other continents to England.

☞ The trouble with most young men is that instead of starting at the bottom of the ladder and climbing up gradually, they want to begin at the top. The result is usually a tumble.

☞ An illiterate farmer who wished to enter some animals at an agricultural exhibition, wrote as follows to the secretary: "Enter me also for a jackass." And he took the prize.

☞ If a man shamefully abuses his wife in Butte, Mont., half a yard of crape is tacked on his door as a reminder that any trouble in the future will be followed by a call by an undertaker.

☞ Two men are now living who rode on the first locomotive ever run in this country. They are the Hon. Otis Avery and the Hon. John Torrey. It was the trial trip made in Honsdale, Pa., their home, in the year 1829.

☞ Pennsylvania has twelve towns or postoffices with very peculiar names, viz.: Stumptown, Bullskin, Shintown, Jugtown, Puckerty, Sin, Sis, Scrubgrass, Her's, Man's Choice, Maiden's Choice, and Bird in Hand.

☞ The happiest people in the world are those who look on the bright side of everything. They that always expect the best generally make the best of what they get. A grumbling person is as a stormy day, a cheerful one as sunshine.

☞ The Winchester (Ky.) Democrat says that a grocer of that town recently received the following order: "Dear Sir: Please send me 4 pounds of cofe and some te. My wife had a boy last nite also 16 pounds of cheese and a rat trap. he wayed 7½ pounds and a hatchet and nails."

☞ Forty reputable insurance companies in New England went out of business in 1891 because they did not get premiums enough to pay losses and expenses. The year was hard for all insurance companies, and increased rates are expected.

☞ Whips may be very expensive. One presented to Wm. H. Vanderbilt cost $2,000. W. K. Vanderbilt has one that cost $350. Pierre Lorillard has one, with a carved ivory handle, that cost $500. Whips that cost from $25 to $100 are favorite articles for presentation, and America leads the world in making them.

☞ A minister, who had been accused of preaching a sermon that was not his own, went to the parishioner who had made the charge, and asked him to retract. "Well," said the parishioner, "I thought, when I heard that sermon, that it was taken from a book I had at home; but I went home and looked in the book—and it was all there."

☞ It is said that the Japanese practice refined cruelty to delight their palates. They believe that the fish called dai is most delicious when eaten alive. An expert Japanese carver can dexterously remove five-sixths of the edible matter from its bones without touching a vital part. During this cruel operation the fish is kept alive by wet seaweed, which, being placed over the gills, enables it to breathe.

☞ European ladies are often invited to visit the harems of the rich Moors of Morocco, and, says an exchange, some time ago one of the inmates—a beautiful young girl—fainted at the sight of one of the lady visitors removing her gloves. The young lady thought she was removing a thick skin from her hand, and the sight frightened her so much that it was sometime before she could regain consciousness.

LE ENQUIRER.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. CO.,
SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

CONDENSED Schedule in effect November 15, 1891. Trains run by 75th Meridian time:

SOUTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 9. Daily.	No. 11. Daily.	No. 37* Daily.
Lv New York	12 15 ngt	4 30 pm	4 30 pm
Lv Philadelphia	3 50 am	6 57 pm	6 57 pm
Lv Baltimore	6 50 am	9 45 pm	9 45 pm
Lv Washington	11 10 am	11 20 pm	11 00 pm
Lv Richmond	3 00 pm	3 20 am	3 20 am
Lv Greensboro	10 40 pm	10 20 am	7 10 am
Lv Salisbury	12 40 am	12 05 pm	8 28 am
Ar at Charlotte	2 00 am	1 30 pm	9 35 am
Lv Charlotte	2 10 am	1 50 pm	....
Lv Rock Hill	3 03 am	2 43 pm	....
Lv Chester	3 44 am	3 28 pm	....
Lv Winnsboro	4 40 am	4 26 pm	....
Ar at Columbia	6 07 am	5 59 pm	....
Lv Columbia	6 25 am	6 15 pm	....
Lv Johnston's	8 12 am	7 52 pm	....
Lv Trenton	8 28 am	8 05 pm	....
Lv Graniteville	8 55 am	8 37 pm	....
Ar Augusta	9 30 am	9 15 pm	....
Ar Charleston	11 35 am	10 15 pm	....
Ar Savannah	6 20 pm	6 00 am	....

NORTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 10. Daily.	No. 12. Daily.	No. 38* Daily.
Lv Savannah	6 40 pm	11 30 pm	....
Lv Charleston	5 00 pm	6 00 am	....
Lv Augusta	7 00 pm	2 00 pm	....
Lv Graniteville	7 55 pm	2 32 pm	....
Lv Trenton	8 38 pm	3 00 pm	....
Lv Johnston's	8 52 pm	3 13 pm	....
Ar Columbia	10 40 pm	4 55 pm	....
Lv Columbia	10 50 pm	5 05 pm	....
Lv Winnsboro	12 26 am	6 33 pm	....
Lv Chester	1 23 am	7 27 pm	....
Lv Rock Hill	2 03 am	8 07 pm	....
Ar Charlotte	3 05 am	9 00 pm	....
Lv Charlotte	7 00 am	9 30 pm	9 20 pm
Lv Salisbury	8 37 am	11 08 pm	10 29 pm
Lv Greensboro	10 30 am	12 52 am	11 54 pm
Ar Richmond	5 30 pm	7 40 am	....
Ar Washington	9 45 pm	11 50 am	8 38 am
Ar Baltimore	11 25 pm	1 20 pm	10 03 am
Ar Philadelphia	3 00 am	3 47 pm	12 35 pm
Ar New York	6 20 am	6 50 pm	3 20 pm

*Vestibuled limited.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

On trains 9 and 10 Pullman sleeping cars between Danville, Va., and Augusta, Ga.; and Augusta, Ga., and Greensboro, N. C.

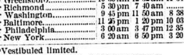
Train 12 connects at Charlotte with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled limited train No. 38, northbound, and Vestibuled train No. 37, southbound. Also with No. 12 main line, for all points north and east.

For detailed information as to local and through time tables, rates, and Pullman sleeping-car reservation, confer with local agents, or address—

Jas. L. Taylor, Gen. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
W. A. Turk, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt., Charlotte, N. C.
J. A. Dodson, Superintendent, Columbia, S. C.
W. H. Green, General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.
Sol. Hass, Traffic Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

December 2 43 tf

C. & L. NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD.



SCHEDULE of Mail and Passenger trains from Lenoir, N. C., to Chester, S. C., and from Chester to Lancaster, daily except Sunday, taking effect December 20th, 1891.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 11.
Leave Lenoir	7 15 am
Leave Hickory	8 25 am
Leave Newton	9 02 am
Arrive at Lincolnton	9 55 am
Leave Lincolnton	10 03 am
Leave Dallas	10 50 am
Arrive at Gastonia	11 03 am
Leave Gastonia	11 08 am
Leave Clover	11 49 am
Leave Filbert	12 07 pm
Leave Yorkville	12 22 pm
Leave Guthriesville	12 46 pm
Leave McConnellsville	12 55 pm
Leave Lowrysville	1 13 pm
Arrive at Chester	1 45 pm

NORTH BOUND.	No. 12.
Leave Chester	11 50 am
Leave Lowrysville	12 20 pm
Leave McConnellsville	12 37 pm
Leave Guthriesville	12 46 pm
Leave Yorkville	1 09 pm
Leave Filbert	1 26 pm
Leave Clover	1 44 pm
Arrive at Gastonia	2 24 pm
Leave Gastonia	2 45 pm
Leave Dallas	2 58 pm
Leave Lincolnton	3 44 pm
Leave Newton	4 40 pm
Leave Hickory	5 20 pm
Arrive at Lenoir	6 30 pm

No. 9.	Cheraw & Chester.	No. 10.
3 45 pm	Leave CHESTER Arrive	10 43 am
4 25 pm	KNOX'S	10 03 am
4 47 pm	RICHBURG	9 40 am
5 10 pm	BASCOMVILLE	9 25 am
5 33 pm	FORT LAWN	9 00 am
6 22 pm	Arrive LANCASTER Leave	8 20 am

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
W. A. TURK, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't., Charlotte, N. C.
J. A. DODSON, Superintendent, Columbia, S. C.
W. H. GREEN, General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.
SOL HASS, Traffic Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

December 23 46 tf

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

To Young Mothers

Makes Child Birth Easy.

Shortens Labor,
Lessens Pain,

Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.
Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

March 25 7 eomly

W. H. HICKLIN,
GUTHRIESVILLE, S. C.
BREEDER OF REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE.

THE splendidly-bred Coomassie Bull, MAY'S KING KOFFEE, No. 26,604, stands at the head of my herd. TWO YOUNG BULLS and a few CHOICE HEIFERS FOR SALE at fair prices. All are entitled to registry in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register.

Also pure-bred JERSEY RED HOGS. Write for what you want.

September 9 31 tf

UNDERTAKING.

I AM handling a first class line of COFFINS AND CASKETS which I will sell at the very lowest prices. Personal attention at all hours.

I am prepared to repair all kinds of Furniture at reasonable prices.

J. ED JEFFERYS.

EXCHANGE BANK,
Yorkville S. C.

T. S. JEFFERYS, President.
JOS. F. WALLACE, Vice-President.
FRANK A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Organized September 1, 1887.

THE BANK will receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, make Loans and do a general Banking Business.

The officers tender their courteous services to its patrons and the public generally.

☞ Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 5. P. M.

January 7, 1890. 48 tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Jos. F. Wallace, Administrator, against Kate Williams Russell and others.—Complaint for Relief.

THE Creditors of F. HAPPERFIELD, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against him before me, at my office in the Court House, at Yorkville, S. C., on or before SATURDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF JANUARY, A. D., 1892, or be debarred from all benefit under the decree in the cause as entitled above.

W. BROWN WYLIE, C. C. Pls.

December 9 44 7t

D. E. FINLEY. J. S. BRICE.

FINLEY & BRICE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Yorkville, S. C.

ALL business entrusted to us will be given prompt attention.

OFFICE IN THE BUILDING AT THE REAR OF M. & H. C. STRAUSS'S STORE.

January 7 1 tf

JOB PRINTING.

THE ENQUIRER OFFICE being now supplied with a SPLENDID OUTFIT OF MODERN JOB PRESSES and TYPE OF THE LATEST STYLES, all JOB PRINTING usually required in this section, will be executed in the BEST MANNER and at FAIR PRICES for the material used and the character of the work done.

TWO 4-ROOM COTTAGES TO RENT.

ONE of them on Cleveland avenue; the other on Pinckney street. Both have wells of water on the premises and are comfortable buildings. For terms apply to T. B. McCLAIN.

THE CORBIN DISK HARROW

Is the Best Farming Implement in the World.

MORE than two years ago I commenced to handle the Corbin Disk Harrow and in connection with my first announcement published testimonals as to its value as a farming implement from several of the best farmers in York county. Their statements struck a great many of the farmers who had never used the Corbin Harrow as being absurd, and for the first twelve months my sales were few and far between, not paying expenses of the business. The next season my sales were more than three times as great as the first season, and the sales for the present season, judging by the number of sales since October 1, bid fair to exceed the sales of last season, notwithstanding the fact that the cotton crop is not more than one-third as large as last year, and the price one-third less. This last statement is only made to prove that the farmers have come to realize that the apparently extravagant statements about the Harrow are absolutely true.

One of the strongest recommendations of the Harrow is its wonderful power as a MONEY SAVER, and this alone should commend it to every farmer. When it comes to quality and quantity of work there is no comparison between the Harrow and any other mode known in this section.

Below will be found the testimony of several representative and well known farmers. I could furnish several columns of the same sort of evidence, but hardly think it necessary. Read what they say, and bear in mind that the statements they make are made from a disterested standpoint:

Hickory Grove, S. C., March 23, 1891.

Mr. Sam M. Grist, Yorkville, S. C.: Dear Sir—I bought a No. 7 Corbin Disk Harrow from you in October, 1889. I was delighted with it the first time I tried it. I now consider it an indispensable implement on the farm. No farmer who looks after his own interest can afford to be without it. To give an idea of its value at this time, when every farmer is so far behind with his work, I will say that I can take my Harrow, with one hand and four mules, and put 300 to 400 pounds weight on the Harrow, and break eight acres of corn-stalk, cotton-stalk or stubble land in one day, and prepare it deeper and better in every way than can be done with eight mules and eight hands in the ordinary way. [I have a weight box on my Harrow. It is the length of the beam, and is 9 inches wide at the bottom, 11 at the top, and about 10 inches deep. It is fastened on to the beam with bolts.]

Last spring I plowed up my cotton stalks, and with the Disk Harrow and two mules, cut up the stalks and pulverized my land to the depth of five inches at the same operation, and at the rate of an acre an hour.

Wheat and oats can be put in with it much better than in the ordinary way. One hand and two mules is all that is necessary to put in eight to ten acres a day.

The best prepared land I have ever had was a piece of weed stubble turned in the fall and cut up with the Corbin Harrow in the spring.

In conclusion, let me say that the Harrow thoroughly breaks and pulverizes the land and leaves it in a porous condition. Land that has been pulverized with a Corbin Harrow will not bake.

Respectfully, W. S. Wilkerson.

Grover, N. C., July 10, 1889.

Sam M. Grist, Yorkville, S. C.: Dear Sir:—I have owned a 16-inch Corbin Disk Harrow for the past four years and have put it to every possible test and it has given entire satisfaction. I had long felt the need of a harrow that would pulverize the soil thoroughly from four to six inches deep, and realized that this could not be done by any drag or tooth harrow, for they only pulverize the surface, leaving many clods or lumps untouched, and these clods would be worked to the surface in cultivating the crop; and all intelligent farmers know that cloddy land does not give the best results. Hence the great importance of a Harrow that will pulverize the soil as deep as the plow goes. My Harrow will thoroughly pulverize to a depth of seven inches. I want nothing better in stalk land in putting in wheat or oats than the Corbin Harrow, for it not only does better work than a plow, but it is so much faster, cutting six feet at a time, and all farmers know the importance of saving time at the season when these crops are usually sown. I venture the assertion that no farmer who owns a Corbin Harrow would be without it for twice its cost. Two great advantages the harrow possesses over most improved farming implements is its simplicity and durability. Any sleepy-headed free negro can operate it if he has sense enough to drive a wagon. I have prepared stubble land for planting, where there was no rocks or stumps, with my harrow, by harrowing it twice, crossing the first work with the last, as well or better than I have ever done with a plow. Much more might be said about the Corbin Harrow but I think I have said enough to induce farmers to inquire into its merits. All who investigate will be converted.

Very Respectfully, Felix H. Dover.

Yorkville, S. C., May 15, 1890.

Sam M. Grist, Yorkville, S. C.: Dear Sir—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony as to the worth of the Corbin Disk Harrow as a farming implement. I have used the Harrow purchased of you last fall for a variety of purposes, and in no single instance has it failed to do all that is claimed for it by the manufacturers and by the farmers whose testimony you have already published. Last fall I plowed a piece of ground on my place that was covered with weeds, and had also a considerable amount of wiregrass on it, and when the plowing was finished, it was exceedingly rough—in places the furrow would turn for twenty-five or thirty yards without breaking. I then went to work with the Harrow, and after going over the ground two or three times, I had it in as good condition as an ordinary garden is after being spaded and raked, and I am now cultiveting this land and it is still soft and mellow and easily worked. I also broke my cotton stalk land and then pulverized it and cut up the cotton stalks with the Harrow. I find a wonderful difference in working land that has been harrowed and that which has not. The more I use my Harrow the better I like it. It is my purpose to sow my small grain with it next fall, and for two reasons: First, I can sow it better, and, therefore, get better results; and second, I can do it at about one-fifth the expense and in one-fifth of the time, as compared with the ordinary mode of sowing grain. No farmer can afford to be without the Corbin Harrow, and the sooner the farmers find this out the better. I would not take five times the cost of my Harrow for it and do without it. I shall be pleased to give my friends any further information they may desire.

Respectfully, R. H. Glenn.

Yorkville, S. C., July 8, 1889.

Sam M. Grist, Yorkville, S. C.: Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry as to what I think of the value of the Corbin Disk Harrow as a farming implement, I would say that I consider myself incompetent to do the implement justice, but will try to give some idea of my estimate of its value. I consider the Corbin Disk Harrow to be the most valuable farming implement I have ever used, or ever expect to use. There is no other implement of which I have any knowledge that will do as many different kinds of work, or do the work as well. There is no implement which will do equal service that I have ever seen, that is so simple in construction or which is less liable to get out of order. It is one of the few improved farming implements which can be used to advantage by the ordinary negro. The Corbin Harrow will more than pay for itself in one season if given half a chance. I now have on my farm a 16-inch, 12-disk Corbin Harrow, the original price of which was $40, and although the implement has been in use nearly five years, if it was impossible to get another, I would not take five times its cost for it. In conclusion, let me say that some of my assertions may sound extravagant to some of my brother farmers who are not familiar with the Corbin Harrow, but I will say to those who may doubt any of my statements, that I will take pleasure in demonstrating the truth of each and every assertion to the entire satisfaction of all who will call at my farm near town. I hope to see, or hear, at an early day, of a Corbin Harow being on the farms of hundreds of farmers in this section. Very respectfully,

W. M. Walker.

Chester, S. C, March 27, 1890.

Sam M. Grist, Yorkville, S. C.: Dear Sir: I have owned a Corbin Disk Harrow for several years, and consider it the most useful and economical farming implement of which I have any knowledge. Mr. Corbin has done more for the farmer than all the politicians, reformers, etc., combined. He has done something practical. No farmer can fail to be benefitted by the use of the Harrow, and the more it is used the greater the benefit or profit. It is almost the only so-called improved farming implement that I have ever seen that would do all its manufacturers claimed for it, and the only one that would do more. Every farmer should have one and a man who is able to buy fertilizers for his land is more able to buy a Corbin Disk Harrow. The time will come when the Corbin Disk Harrow will be considered as much of a necessity on the farm as the wagon, sewing machine, cooking stove, and I might say, the plow; and the sooner it comes the better for the farmer. It only takes a farmer, who has been accustomed to the old way of doing things, about one hour to realize how much time and labor he has literally wasted before he used the Corbin Harrow. In conclusion, let me say that I would not pretend to farm without it.

Respectfully, W. Holmes Hardin.

I don't know that the genuiness of the above testimonials will be doubted by any person who may read them, but in case anybody should question all or either of them, I will say to such person if you will take it upon yourself to visit either or all of them and find that the statements are not those of the alleged writer, I will cheerfully pay all your necessary traveling expenses and a reasonable sum for your time. Is this a fair offer?

If you have no Corbin Herrow you should have one. You will save money by buying now.

SAM M. GRIST, Sole Agent,
Yorkville, S C.

December 23 46 tf

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO'S MANIPULATED GUANO

—MANUFACTURED BY—

The Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Co.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has been used for more than a Quarter of a Century and has proved the Best Cotton Fertilizer in the World

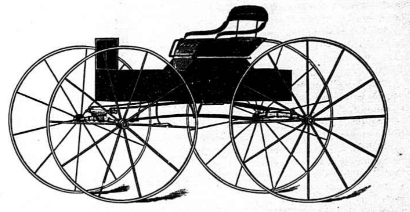
November 18 41 4m

SHAFTING AND PULLEYS FOR SALE.

20 FEET one inch-and-a-half SHAFTING; 3 Hangers, 14 inches drop; 2 Cone Pulleys—one of four speed and the other of three; and two sets of Collars. For Sale at a Bargain. Apply to L. M. GRIST.

November 25 42 tf

A $90.00 BUGGY TO BE GIVEN AWAY



As a Premium for the Largest Club of NEW Subscribers to the YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

LAST year, by an arrangement with the HOLLER & ANDERSON BUGGY CO., of Rock Hill, S. C., we were enabled to offer one of their popular No. 2 Road Carts as a premium to club makers. We are pleased to announce that this year we are enabled, by an arrangement with the same company, to surpass all previous efforts. In fact we don't believe that greater inducements have ever been offered to club makers by any county newspaper in the South than we are prepared to offer, and we think the above assertion will be endorsed by the friends and readers of THE ENQUIRER after reading our prospectus for 1892, which appears elsewhere in this issue.

We Want to Tell You Something

About the Holler & Anderson Buggy Co. It is composed of thoroughly reliable men and they are entirely familiar with their business. They have only been manufacturing for the wholesale trade for about four or five years, but the reputation of their work is fast spreading in every direction. They build as durable, as fine and as well finished work as is either made or sold in the South. At least that is what those who claim to know, say about it.

We Have Determined

This year to offer one of their celebrated Buggies as a premium to the club maker who may secure and pay for the largest number of NEW SUBSCRIBERS between NOVEMBER 1, 1891, and the SECOND MONDAY IN FEBRUARY, 1892, up to 1 o'clock, p. m., and we would call the attention of all who desire to compete for this very desirable premium to what is said in reference to it in our regular prospectus.

The following letter from the Holler & Anderson Buggy Co. explains itself:

Office of HOLLER & ANDERSON BUGGY CO.
Manufacturers of Fine
BUGGIES AND CARTS, SURREYS AND PHÆTONS.
ROCK HILL, S. C., October 6, 1891.

Mr. L. M. Grist, Yorkville, S. C.:

DEAR SIR—In accordance with agreement we mail electrotype of buggy by this mail. The electrotype shows the body hung on "American Queen" springs. We can furnish it on the Brewster spring; or on the Brewster and King combination spring. We make bodies 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches wide by 50 inches long, and paint and trim in any desired color. The price of this job at retail is $90.00, open.

You may say to your club makers that we fully warrant the buggy that you offer as a premium to be our best make, and that means that we guarantee it to be second to none for the money, and better than many. Our buggy has points of excellence that are found in no other on the market, and up to any in all points. The finish is as good as the best. Samples may be seen at our repository here, and also at the place of business of Messrs. Riddle & Carroll, our agents, Yorkville. Yours very truly,

HOLLER & ANDERSON BUGGY CO.,
Dictated by J. G. ANDERSON, Manager.

The Opinion of a Liveryman.

Liverymen are generally supposed to be judges of work and the following letter from a well known liveryman of Rockingham, N. C., would indicate that he considers the Holler & Anderson Buggy Co.'s work as the very best. You will observe that he does not say that it is as good or equal to any he ever saw, but the BEST:

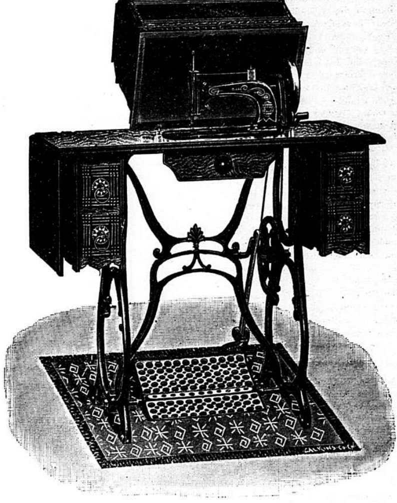
"ROCKINGHAM, N. C., July 27, 1891.
Holler & Anderson Buggy Co., Rock Hill, S. C.

GENTLEMEN—You will please find enclosed check for full amount. Your buggy gives entire satisfaction, and is the best finished buggy that ever was in our town.

(Signed), M. L. HINSON."

☞ Other testimonials equally as strong as the above can be produced if wanted.

No definite number of subscribers will be necessary to secure this Buggy, but it will be awarded to the club maker who may return and pay for the largest number of NEW SUBSCRIBERS between November 1, 1891, and the second Monday in February, 1892, up to 1 o'clock p. m., whether that number be TEN or ONE HUNDRED. LEWIS M. GRIST.



The Best Bargain Ever Offered in Sewing Machines.

A \$45^{00} SEWING MACHINE FOR \$16^{00},

INCLUDING ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ENQUIRER.

WE have made such arrangements as enable us to offer the CHICAGO SINGER SEWING MACHINES at lower rates than ever before for a GOOD MACHINE, and we offer our readers the advantage of the unprecedented bargains.

This Machine is made after the latest models of the Singer Machines, and is a perfect facsimile in shape, ornamentation and appearance. All the parts are made to gauge exactly the same as the Singer, and are constructed of precisely the same materials.

The utmost care is exercised in the selection of the materials used, and only the very best quality is purchased. Each Machine is thoroughly well made and is fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no Machine is permitted by the inspector to go out of the shops until it has been fully tested and proved to do perfect work, and run light and without noise.

THE CHICAGO SINGER MACHINE has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the Machine.

The Loose Balance Wheel is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bobbin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel, and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a stop-pin until the bobbin is filled. Where the Machine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that the Machine cannot be operated by the treadle.

The thread eyelet and the needle clamp are made SELF-THREADING, which is a very great convenience.

Each Machine Is Furnished With the Following Attachments:

1 Foot Hemmer,
1 Gauge,
1 Package of Needles,
1 Throat Plate,
6 Hemmers, all different widths,
1 Tucker,
1 Thread Cutter,
1 Oil Can filled with Oil,
1 Screw Driver,
1 Wrench,
1 Check Spring,
1 Instruction Book,
1 Foot Ruffler,
1 Gauge Screw'
1 Binder,
5 Bobbins.

The driving wheel of this Machine is admitted to be the simplest, easiest running and most convenient of any. The Machine is self-threading, has the very best tension and thread liberator, is made of the best material, with the wearing parts hardened, and is finished in a superior style. It has veneered cover, drop-leaf table, 4 end drawers and a center swing drawer. The manufacturers warrant every Machine for five years.

This valuable Sewing Machine is GIVEN AS A PREMIUM FOR SIXTY yearly subscribers to THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER at $1.75 each; or for THIRTY yearly subscribers at $1.75 each, and $8.00 additional.

Price, including one year's subscription to THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER, $16.00.

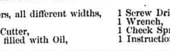
Our price—$16.00—is for the Machine well crated, and delivered on board the cars in Chicago, with all attachments and accessories. The Machine will be shipped direct to the subscriber or clubmaker, as the case may be, and the freight will be paid by the person who receives the Machine. The manufacturers write us that the freight to any point in this section will average about $1.50. Give name of freight station if different from post office address.

L. M. GRIST, Yorkville, S. C.

March 18 6 tf

GARRY IRON ROOFING COMPANY,

Manufactures all kinds of
IRON ROOFING,
CRIMPED AND CORRUGATED SIDING,
Iron Tile or Shingle,
FIRE PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, &C.,



IRON ORE PAINT
And Cement.
152 TO 158 MERWIN ST.,
Cleveland, O.

☞ Send for Circular and Price List No. 75.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF IRON ROOFING IN THE WORLD.

☞ Orders received by L. M. GRIST.

March 18 6 tf

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

I WOULD respectfully announce to my old friends and the traveling public that I have returned to Yorkville, and in the future will give my personal attention to the LIVERY AND FEED STABLES so long conducted by me. Determined to merit public patronage, I hope to receive a share of the same.

MY OMNIBUS

Is still on the street, ready to convey passengers to all departing trains, or from the trains to any part of town.

FOR FUNERALS.

I have an elegant HEARSE and also a CLARENCE COACH which will be sent to any part of the county at short notice. Prices reasonable.

Buggies and other Vehicles

On hand for sale. Bargains in either new or second-hand vehicles.

HAVE YOUR HORSES FED

At the Yorkville Livery and Feed Stables where they will receive the best attention.

F. E. SMITH.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

THOROUGHLY fitted up with new backgrounds, accessories, &c., and with a fine sky-light, I am prepared to take a picture in any style of the art, as well executed as can be done elsewhere.

CHILDREN'S PICTURES A SPECIALTY.

By the dry plate process I can take them instantly; makes no difference about fair or cloudy weather.

I do all my own printing and finishing, and there is very little delay in delivery.

ENLARGED WORK.

Pictures copied and enlarged and finished in the highest style to be had, and prices reasonable.

Give me a call and see specimens of work, at my Gallery on West Liberty street, near the jail.

J. R. SCHORB.

THE PARISH HOTEL.

WHEN you come to Yorkville, you are invited to stop at THE PARISH HOTEL.

YOU WILL BE ROYALLY TREATED.

The building is located in the business portion of town. The rooms are large and provided with every comfort and convenience.

THE TABLES are supplied with THE BEST the season affords, prepared by experienced cooks, and served by polite and lively waiters.

LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS for commercial men. We study to please.

Mrs. C. G. PARISH, Manager.

March 4 4 tf

The Yorkville Enquirer.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Single copy for one year,	$ 2 00
One copy for two years,	3 50
For six months,	1 00
For three months,	50
Two copies for one year,	3 50
Ten copies one year,	17 50

And an extra copy for a club of ten.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per square for each subsequent insertion. A square consists of the space occupied by eight lines of this size type.

☞ Contracts for advertising space for three, six, or twelve months will be made on reasonable term.

☞ Tributes of Respect and Obituaries will be charged for at the rate of ten cents per line. Before they will be published, satisfactory arrangements must be made for the payment of the charges. Notices of deaths will be inserted gratuitously, and such information is solicited, provided the death is of recent occurrence.