

## Scraps and Facts.

— Queen Victoria was sixty years old last Friday. She has been on the throne nearly forty years, having been crowned on June 28, 1838.

— Stickney, the circus actor, says it is impossible to turn a triple somersault with safety. What say the politicians to this proposition?

— Statistics show that South Carolina supplies nearly half the rice produced in this country. Georgia is next, with nearly seven million pounds ahead of Louisiana. Nearly all our rice comes from these three States.

— The telephone has been introduced all along the mountainous portions of the Central Pacific Railroad, the boxes being placed only a few miles apart, so that track-walkers can report whenever they pass them.

— Ex-Governor Hendricks does not sanction any attempt to oust Mr. Hayes from the Presidency. He says that Congress made a final settlement of the question when it adopted the report of the Electoral Commission.

— "Gerrymandering" has been reduced to a science in New Hampshire. In the six cities of the State 8,999 Republican votes elect sixty-two Representatives to the Legislature, and 7,470 Democratic votes only elect fourteen Representatives.

— The late earthquake in Venezuela was attended by a terrible destruction of property throughout the country. A remarkable development of heat attended the convulsion, causing the river waters to grow warm to such a degree as to scare the fish out of their natural element. The sudden heat was probably due to the tremendous friction of the earth's crust disturbed by the subterranean forces.

— When Richmond fell, Governor Smith drew \$21,000 from the bank and paid the State officers, whom the United States has sued. Solicitor Rayner, of the United States Treasury, directs these suits dismissed. "Virginia," the opinion says, "was not herself in rebellion, and the United States has no more right to this money under the rule of conquest, than to her State House or State Library, or the Virginia statue of Washington."

— The annual decoration of the graves of Confederate soldiers and sailors at Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, took place on the afternoon of the 23rd instant, under the auspices of the Maryland Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States. Bishop Poterkin made an introductory prayer, and General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, delivered the address. The afternoon was bright and pleasant, and about five thousand were present. The committee decorated the monument to the Union dead in the same cemetery.

— While no formal resolution has yet been passed to that effect, it is generally understood that the Republican majority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will report that Senator Butler of South Carolina, is not entitled to the seat which he holds in the Senate, but that he belongs to the Democratic Caucus. The report, when made, will, of course, be accompanied by a minority report in favor of Gen. Butler. It is not likely that any action will be taken on the report at this session, neither is it likely that Gen. Butler will ever be unseated.

— The crop prospect in all parts of the country are most flattering, and even the large yield of 380,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,340,000,000 bushels of corn last year, promises to be exceeded this year. The receipts of grain at New York are steadily increasing, and during the week just ended have been no less than 1,710,900 bushels of wheat; 1,446,184 bushels of corn; 37,243 bushels oats; 27,620 bushels barley and 152,694 bushels rye; besides 83,488 barrels of flour. And our harvests, more valuable than our gold or silver mines, are annually adding enormously to the wealth of the country.

— On the evening of the 19th instant, Miss Melissa Smith, daughter of Mr. Wm. Smith, of Hatteras Island, Dare county, N. C., was drowned from the new lighthouse, which is surrounded by water. Miss Smith was on the point of retiring, and had thrown open her door to get the sea breeze. As she lifted the pillow from her bed it fell from her hand and rolled into the stairway, the slide being drawn, and in attempting to pick it up she slipped and fell, her head striking the iron steps. She fell into the water, gave three piercing screams, and was carried out by the surf just as her father came to the door. She was a beautiful girl, the belle of Dare county, and known as the light-house keeper's pretty daughter. She was to have been married on Wednesday, and had parted with her betrothed only half an hour before her death.

— The appointment of Ben Butler on the committee to investigate the Florida election does not give entire satisfaction to the Republican party, if we may credit the following Washington dispatch to the Baltimore Sun: "The Republicans are expressing much dissatisfaction with the appointment of Ben Butler to the investigation committee. Mr. Hale states that Speaker Randall came to him on Saturday to consult with regard to the Republican representation on the committee, and it was understood that Mr. Dunnell, who had been a member of the Florida investigation committee at the last session, was to be appointed. Afterwards, Mr. Hale says, the Speaker came to him and said that General Butler's name had been substituted for that of Mr. Dunnell. The Florida Republicans say the Speaker was biased by the Democratic influence in not putting Butler on. It seems that Mr. Hale has of late become very intimate at the White House, and has been the recipient of some patronage, from which he fancies himself to be the special champion of the President. He therefore thought that he should be allowed to name the Republican members of the committee of investigation. A Massachusetts Republican, friendly to the President, said that as the committee stood there were only three Republicans on it, that Ben Butler would act in perfect accord with the Democrats in the investigation, and would attend the caucuses of the Republicans to learn their secrets and report them to his Democratic allies. The anti-Hayes Republicans are, however, well satisfied with Butler's appointment."

— The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, was in session in Pittsburg, on the 22nd and 23rd instant. The platform adopted charges the Republican party with being responsible for the financial distress, and that they are the cause of the present misery and want that now exists. It says the present hold of the Republican party upon Federal power was secured by fraud, perjury and forgery. Its laws are unjust and its practices are immoral. They distress the people and destroy their substance. The only remedy for these evils is in an entire change of policy and the detestation of those in power. The platform also declares that further contraction of the volume of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. Gold, silver and United States legal tender notes, at par therewith, are a just basis for paper circulation. A close connection of the Federal Government with the business interests of the people through National Banks tends to a monopoly and centralization, but in changing the system, the uniformity of notes, security of the note holder, and protection of the capital invested, should be for the Treasury to issue in exchange for bonds bearing a low rate of interest, as the best form for the credit of the Government. Labor and capital have equal demands upon and equal responsibilities to law. Commerce and manufactures should be encouraged, so that steady employment and fair wages may be yielded to labor, whilst safety of investment and a moderate return for its use belong to capital. Violence or breaches of order in support of the real or supposed rights of either party should be promptly suppressed by the strong arm of the law. After advocating a higher tariff on various articles of American manufacture, the platform continues: "Thorough investigation into the electoral frauds of 1876 should be made; the fraud should be exposed, truth vindicated and

criminals punished; but we oppose any attack upon the Presidential title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results. Andrew H. Hill was nominated for Governor on the third ballot.

## The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1878.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 21st, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, said he was instructed by the majority of the committee on finance to report back the House bill to forbid the further retirement of U. S. legal tender notes without amendment, and to recommend its passage. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow. Placed on the calendar. The bill placing Gen. Shields on the list of retired officers, with the rank and pay of Brigadier-General, was resumed. After a long debate Mr. Thurman moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a provision placing Gen. Shields' name on the pension list at one hundred dollars per month. Rejected, yeas 31, nays 31. The question then recurred on the bill as amended, placing Shields on the retired list with the rank of Brigadier-General, and Grant with the rank of General, and it was rejected. Yeas 30, nays 34. The House was engaged all day, in committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

In the Senate on the 22nd, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago, authorizing the select committee appointed to investigate the finance reports, books and accounts of the Treasury Department, to continue its investigation and sit during the recess of the Senate, which led to an extended discussion. A bill was reported to the Senate, from the committee on Indian Affairs, authorizing the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians to bring suit in the Court of Claims against the Cherokee Nation and provides for a judicial controversy pending since 1835. The claim is for a pro rata share of moneys arising from sale, by the Western Nation, of land and other property which the Eastern band maintained belonged to the whole people of Cherokees. The Eastern band are authorized to employ one or more attorneys by contract, subject to the approval of the Chief Justice of Court of Claims, to prosecute the suit, and directs the Secretary of the Interior to pay incidental expenses. The bill provides that the United States shall be made a party to this suit and be represented by the Attorney-General. Senator Lamar made a lengthy speech on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill. In the House, Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, offered as a question of privilege a resolution extending the Potter investigation to Oregon and South Carolina, and declaring it is not the intention of the House, through such investigations, to annul or attempt to annul the decision of the Presidential question as made in the forty-fourth Congress. The vote resulted yeas 71, nays 50. The question of no quorum was raised on the Democratic side. When Mr. Harrison withdrew his resolution, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, moved to extend the power of the investigation committee to any State where there may be well grounded allegation of fraud. Mr. Cox, of New York, moved to refer Mr. Wilson's resolution to the Potter Committee, which was defeated by a vote of 115 to 89, and Mr. Wilson's resolution was then adopted without division.

In the Senate on the 23rd, no business of special public importance was transacted. Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, from the committee on appropriations, reported on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, with several amendments. Placed on the calendar. In the House, Butler's bill to supersede all newspaper advertising for the Government by the publication of an official advertiser, passed by a vote of 109 to 77. The bill provides that the advertising sheet shall be published weekly, sent to subscribers free through the mail, and distributed free of cost to every public library, to the clerks of district courts, county clerks, &c. Printing to be done by the public printer. In the Senate on the 24th, Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, from the select committee to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the result of election of President and Vice-President of the United States, said that he was directed by the committee to make a report in part in favor of the bill to amend sundry provisions of Chapter 1, Title 3, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the Presidential elections, and to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising therefrom. The bill was placed on the calendar and Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he would ask the attention of the Senate to its consideration day next week. The bill to appoint an additional circuit judge in the second judicial district, comprising New York, Vermont and Connecticut, was passed. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, submitted an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose of investigating the history and habits of the insects injurious to the cotton plant, and the best means of preventing or destroying the same. Referred to committee on appropriations. Mr. Burnside, of Rhode Island, from the committee on education and labor, reported adversely on the House joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and also from the same committee adversely on the Senate bill to regulate hours of labor. The pending bill allowing the Eastern band of Cherokees to sue in the court of claims for their share of the Cherokee funds, involves the distribution of from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 among some 1,800 Cherokees located in North Carolina. The Government holds some \$5,000,000 belonging to the Cherokee Nation, the bulk of which is located in the Indian Territory. Those who moved claimed that those who remained forfeited their rights to the tribal proportion. In the House, Mr. Elam, of Louisiana, from the committee on Pacific railroads, reported a bill repealing section 22 of an act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and declaring that it had forfeited the rights, privileges and lands granted under that section to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, and re-creating that section in favor of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company. It was ordered to be printed and re-committed. The House committee on Indian affairs have agreed to report favorably on the bill establishing the Territory of Oklahoma. The elections committee have com-

pleted their reports in the contested case of Richardson against Rainey, from South Carolina. The Democrats of the committee sign a report recommending a new election, and the Republicans sign a report, declaring that Rainey, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat.

In the Senate on the 25th, Mr. Sargent, of California, called up the concurrent resolution declaring that the provisions of the existing treaty between the Empire of China and the United States in allowing unrestricted emigration to this country from China might wisely be modified so as to subserve the best interests of both Governments, and inviting the attention of the Executive to the subject. Passed. Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to constitute Superintendents of Mints or Assayers in Mint offices, Assistant Treasurers of the United States. Passed. General Gibson's bill, appropriating \$183,000 for repairing and conducting the New Orleans Mint, which passed the House and is now pending in the Senate, is likely to become a law if Secretary Sherman will not oppose it. In the House, the army appropriation bill occupied the House all day in committee of the whole, and progressed to the end of the bill, when an amendment was offered as an additional section, transferring the management of the Indians to the War Department. After a long discussion on the point of order, the chairman (Springer, of Illinois), decided the amendment to be in order. Without voting on the amendment, however, the House adjourned.

## SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

— Green corn has made its appearance on the tables in Columbia.

— June apples and peaches have made their appearance in the Charleston market. Apples sell for \$5.50 per crate, and peaches for \$9.50.

— The statement is made by the Columbia Register that a well-informed Republican says his party was never better organized than it is at present in the lower counties of the State.

— The Carolina Spartan says that Mr. Tillman R. Gaines, of the immigration firm of Gaines & Yingling, New York, was in that town last week, while on his way to locate a colony of immigrants in Pickens county.

— An able and distinguished lawyer of the Abbeville bar is engaged in writing the Life of George McDuffie, one of the grandest men ever reared on American soil, one of our few great men who left a lasting impression upon the century in which he lived.

— The Special Court created by law to decide the liability of the State upon the unrecognized Consolidation Bonds and Stocks will re-assemble in Columbia on the 9th of July for the purpose of hearing argument on the Bond cases.

— Bills of the Bank of the State to the amount of \$29,757.57 have been tendered to the county treasurer of Charleston during the present month in payment of taxes. The total amount of coupons of unrecognized Consolidated bonds tendered is \$5,280, and the amount of taxes paid in United States currency is \$48,100.

— Three prominent members of the Columbia bar—ex-Judge Samuel W. Meltou, G. Washington Clark, Esq., and Col. John T. Sloan, Jr.—left that city last Tuesday for Europe. The three gentlemen go direct to New York by rail, and thence sail for the continent. They will visit the exposition now in progress at Paris, and afterward visit Germany, Spain and Italy.

— Two families of colored people, numbering seven persons in all, who went to Charleston some months ago, to go to Liberia on the emigrant ship Azor, have returned to their home in Lancaster, and it is said that there are many others who are longing for home, but have not the means of getting there. The families alluded to are named Cunningham and Baylie, respectively.

— Governor Hampton recently restored to the widow of Gen. Custer a field glass belonging to the deceased soldier, which was captured by some of Hampton's men at the battle of Brandy Station during the late war. Mrs. Custer returned a letter to Governor Hampton, saying that she would doubly appreciate the relic because it had been the property of two brave men, and she added that her husband had been an admirer of General Hampton.

— George Williams was arrested by Sheriff Thompson, at Columbus, Polk county, N. C., on a requisition from Governor Hampton, and brought to the Spartanburg jail for confinement, charged with the killing of Titus Cooper, which occurred about seven years ago, near Glenn Springs. George Williams has been over in North Carolina, ever since the killing, and has been engaged preaching politics and religion—the former being his forte. He says he has suffered no remorse on account of the killing.

— Sixteen hundred liens have been filed in the clerk's office of Charleston county under the amended law, and of this number about twelve hundred have been given for supplies, and four hundred for rent and gano. The News and Courier says that "the sum of money represented by these liens will aggregate, at the lowest estimate, more than one hundred thousand dollars for advances alone, and still our agricultural people are living economically and doing the very best they can. They are just one year behind, and what they make this year will go to cancel the obligations incurred in the production of the crop, and so they are never easy, are never up and their accounts, and are getting poorer and poorer every day. The number of liens for this county will probably be greatly increased before the time is up. The hardest part of the year is yet to come. Hundreds of liens and mortgages have been recorded in the clerk's office for Charleston county since the passage of the usury law at a stipulated yearly interest of ten and twelve per cent."

## NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

— On Tuesday last week, there was a severe rain and wind storm, accompanied with lightning and hail, in Raleigh.

— John H. Smythe, colored, of Wilmington, has been confirmed by the Senate as U. S. Minister to Liberia.

— A Raleigh gentleman is raising moles on his farm near the city for the sake of their skins, which are valuable.

— Chief Justice Waite will preside at the U. S. Circuit Court, which meets in Raleigh on 1st Monday in June.

— Henry Roberts, colored, was hanged at Shelby, last Friday, for the murder of a negro near King's Mountain Station in the early part of the present year.

— In Mecklenburg Superior Court, last week, Clark Gornley, colored, formerly a Senator in the Georgia Legislature, was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary.

— The recent term of the Federal Court at Asheville, Judge Dick presiding, was for sev-

eral days engaged in the case of W. H. Deaver and W. D. Green, the latter of Rutherford, charged with conspiracy in attempting to injure Henry Summitt, of Gaston county. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

— The grist and flouring mill of Crow, Davis & Norwood, known as the old Wilson mill, situated in Union county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night of last week. The fire was first seen, about 9 o'clock, emerging from the roof, and it is believed to have originated from the friction of the gudgeons. Three hundred bushels of corn were destroyed with the mill, and the total loss is not less than \$4,500.

— The Winston Sentinel says that ex-Sheriff John Martin, of Stokes, was shot and killed by Jas. Smith, a noted desperado of that county. Mr. Martin was one of the magistrates of Stokes and had issued a warrant for the arrest of one of Smith's brothers, who it seems was talking of resisting, and Mr. Martin was trying to persuade him to submit quietly, when James Smith walked up behind him and shot him in the back. He made his escape.

— The celebration of the Twentieth of May in Charlotte, was participated in by a larger number of people than for many years past, excepting the Centennial celebration in 1875. The address of Col. J. P. Thomas is spoken of as an elegant and eloquent production, and was highly complimented by all who heard it. The display of the military and fire companies—seven of the former and three of the latter—was grand and imposing, and everything passed off pleasantly.

— Speaking of the Twentieth of May celebration in Charlotte, the Observer pays the following neat compliment to a Columbia military company: "The feature of the afternoon was the drill of the Governor's Guards in front of the Central Hotel. It was witnessed by a large crowd, and was conceded to have been the best ever seen in Charlotte. This company won the prize offered last fall at the Columbia Fair for the best drilled military company, and it fully sustains its splendid reputation Monday afternoon."

## EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

Democratic Prospects.

— Under the above caption the Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier telegraphed that paper, last Friday night, as follows:

Col. J. H. Rion, member of the National Democratic executive committee from this State, arrived in Columbia to-night from Washington. The meeting of the committee was well attended, thirty-five States being represented. New York and some Southern States did not appear. No doubts were expressed in regard to a Democratic majority for the next Congress, both Senate and House.

The committee think that Grant will be run by the Republicans in 1880, as capitalists, communists and fanatics can unite on him. No Democratic candidate has been definitely indicated. Thurman, Hancock, Hendrix and McClellan were named. Governor Hampton was mentioned as the favorite for Vice-President. The committee endorse the Potter resolution, but discontinue any attempt to unseat, to President Hayes. They only desire to expose fraud and prevent a repetition of the same in the future. The committee will publish no address.

## A Sudden Change of Sentiment.

— It seems that since the passage of Mr. Potter's resolution authorizing an investigation of the Florida election, some doubt has arisen as to the policy of the programme as at first contemplated. Indeed, there has been such a change of sentiment in Washington on this subject, that a good many long-headed Democrats boldly declare that the party has an elephant on its hands. This change of sentiment is attributable to the fact that members are hearing from their constituents. The large majority who write on the subject say that they deprecate the agitation of the Presidential question; that no matter what is or may be its ultimate end, it is calculated to distract the country, to destroy that confidence to which the people were fast returning, and worse than all, in a political view, to firmly unite the Republican party, which had fast been going to pieces for the want of some live issue upon which it could once more rally.

A sample of the feeling expressed by the people is contained in a letter received by Carter Harrison, of Chicago, who reluctantly voted for the resolution. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat by a light majority. He has always had the support of an organization numbering 200, known as the Congressional Society. The President of the Society has advised him that, in consequence of his vote for the Potter resolution, he would not henceforward receive its support. The Southern members generally have received letters from home which undisguisedly assert that the re-opening of the Presidential issue is a political mistake, and that the Potter resolution does not meet the approval of their people. What they want is rest, wholesome financial legislation, and laws passed calculated to restore confidence between the sections and one another.

## The Truth about Bald Mountain.

— The enterprise of the Charleston News and Courier—not content with sending a commissioner to explore the wilds of Liberia—has developed itself in another, though less hazardous channel, that of investigating North Carolina's object of periodical excitement, Bald Mountain. Mr. McKimley, of the staff of that paper, was detailed to visit the mountain, and the following is the report he makes, dated at Spartanburg, last Sunday, and may be relied upon as a truthful statement:

I left Spartanburg last Thursday morning, and after a fatiguing ride of forty miles through the mountains, reached Bald Mountain next day. Finding it impossible to reconcile conflicting rumors, or to ascertain the truth by inquiry, I procured guides and ascended the peak the same afternoon. But one man had ever seen the fissure, and him I could not find. After a long and painful search, however, we finally chanced upon the object of our quest, and found it to be a crack about one hundred yards in length, about four feet in width, and of unknown depth. The crevice, which runs nearly due east and west, is parallel with, and but a short distance from, the brow of the precipice, which marks the southern boundary of the mountain. That it is of recent origin was plainly to be seen, and is further proved by the fresh corn roots of the trees growing near it. Careful investigation leads me to the conclusion that the crevice merely marks the separation of a very large section of the cliff from the body of the mountain, and that the break will result, sooner or later, in a land slide, differing only in point of extent from others like it and of frequent occurrence in this locality. There has been no appearance of smoke, nor smell of sulphur, and the mountain experienced its last ague at least a year before the crack appeared. Whether or not the latter was caused by the former is a thing no fellow can find out.

## The Plans of the Democrats.

— Hon. G. D. Tillman, of this State, has been watching closely the drift of public questions and political manoeuvring in Washington, and it is interesting to know what his conclusions are. He says the Democrats are shaping their policy, so as to carry, if possible, the next House. It is regarded as highly important that the next House and Senate should be Democratic in case there is no election by the people in 1880. The purpose of the fraud investigation under the Potter resolutions, Mr. Tillman thinks, is really to make a clear case for the pending elections. The Democrats wish to make it so plain that the most blinded partisan can see the fact of a fraud. This consideration is the true secret of Republican opposition to the investigation in the face of the repeated declarations of many of their leading papers and men that Mr. Hayes is in office by a well-known fraud. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel thus gives Mr. Tillman's views as to the necessity of the Democrats being wise and cautious:

"The rock of danger to the Democracy is lest they prove too much and become intoxicated with success, so much so that they might fall into the eager claws of Mr. Dana, of the Sun, and resort to proceedings against the President which would be a little short of revolution, if it were not actually the thing itself."

"It is computed that there are at least fifty Democrats in the House who contemplate that possibility, while there are three or four Republicans who want a strict investigation of Florida and Louisiana, not to displace Mr. Hayes, but to disgrace him."

"The Democrats of an ultra type ought to be extremely cautious when they see a man like the editor of the New York Tribune attempting to 'rally' them, and when Senator Conkling and General Benjamin Butler appear as sympathizers—especially as both men are reported to have said that they would fare better with Tilden than with Hayes."

Practical Sense and Humor.

— The frequent humorous remarks by Governor Vance, in his public addresses and on other occasions, which flashes of wit always obtain greatest prominence in reports of his speeches, naturally enough lead those unacquainted with the man to suppose that he never indulges a serious thought. Such, however, is far from the fact. Underneath the current of jocularity which ripples on the surface, there is, in the mind of North Carolina's favorite statesman, a steady, never-failing stream of good, practical sense, which reveals itself when occasion requires. In a recent address before the Grangers of Alamance, at Company's Shops, the Governor said: "Our youth must be taught, and they must learn to labor. We have too much Greek and Latin and not enough of agricultural chemistry." He then briefly reviewed the English system requiring every male person to learn a trade, and continued, "Our young men can be made to learn to love agriculture, but we must work differently; we must lead them and they must follow. Much education spoils workers, because they are not practical farmers." This, by the average mind, will be accepted as sound doctrine; and no less true we fear, is the proposition which he humorously laid down in a tribute at Charlotte on the Twentieth, paying a compliment to the women. Closing his remarks in eulogy of the sex, he said:

"To the women of the land, God bless them! was much praise due that the fires of patriotism were kept ever burning in the hearts of men. They are foremost in every good work. But for them the custom of strewing flowers each year upon the graves of our heroes would long since have passed away, and but for their presence here to-day nine-tenths of the men now here would be going about their everyday business. The speaker had been given credit for very great familiarity with the Scriptures; indeed, it had been said of him that he knew more of the Bible and practiced less of it than any other man in the State. But however that might be, he had lately fallen upon an interpretation of a certain Biblical text which he did not find laid down by any of the commentators. It is said that in heaven there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage, and this he conceived to mean that there were so many more women there than men that there could not be found men enough to go round."

## Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

LETTER FROM WHITAKER'S.

WHITAKER'S S. C., May 27, 1878.

The western portion of York county was visited last Tuesday, by two destructive hail storms. The most destructive passed over a portion of Cleveland county, N. C., north of Whitaker's and moved in a south-easterly direction. In sections on the track of the storm, the crops were nearly entirely destroyed. Heavy rain and severe wind accompanied the hail, and a considerable amount of timber was uprooted, and fruit trees and fencing blown down. Several out-buildings were unroofed and a few demolished. The storm extended from Weaver's Bridge, on Buffalo creek, in Cleveland county, N. C., to York county, in York county, a distance of some 7 or 8 miles, its breadth being from one-half to one mile. Cotton is said to be totally destroyed, and all the farmers in the devastated section who happened to have or could procure seed, have replanted their cotton. It is hoped the corn was not so severely injured but that it will grow out and do well yet. There are numbers of fields of wheat and oats on which the crops were completely ruined. The fruit crop was also partially destroyed. In many places hail drifted against fences to the depth of ten or twelve inches, remaining until 10 o'clock next day. The farmers in this county suffering most from the effects of the storm are Dr. A. F. Hambricht, A. C. Hambricht, James Clark and William Howland.

The other hail storm passed over Black's Station and moved in a north-easterly direction. It extended six or seven miles in length, and from a half to one and half miles in width. Though not so destructive as the one first mentioned, it inflicted considerable damage upon timber, fences, growing crops and fruit.

The crop prospect in this section is not so flattering as the farmer would desire. Cotton and oats are about equal to the expectations of the farmer; but wheat is not. It is low and uneven, with short heads, though well fed so far as we can learn, however, and it is hoped there will be a pretty fair yield yet. The farmers on bottom land have failed as yet to obtain a stand of corn. On much of this land there is not more than half a stand—owing to the continued cool weather at the most critical period of germination, and the subsequent presence of the bud worm, which has worked great havoc. The few recent warm days were hailed with delight by the tillers of the soil, who hope the weather will continue warm for a while, so as to cause the destruction of that pest, the bud worm, available the farmers to secure a good stand of corn in due time.

## Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

A BLAST FROM BLAIRVILLE.

BLAIRVILLE, S. C., May 27, 1878.

We fear that the ENQUIRER has already grown weary of the spirit of "horn-blowing" now infesting the little villas of York county to such a fearful extent, and on account of this we hesitate to let off our steam. But some of our best citizens have hinted that our burg is a small one, and will ever remain so, if it fails now to raise a blast of some kind. And believing that our people are doing some things worthy of notice—like the cry on the coach wheel—we are ready to exclaim "Behold, what a dust we raise!" Hence you will pardon us for intruding upon your attention one other diminutive vill, noted as much for its antiquity as anything else; having its origin in a settlement made by Captain John Blair about the year 1796, half-way between the nine and ten-mile points on the Union road, south-west of Yorkville. This is Blairville proper; but since then she has spread over much greater area, and almost every one of the people gets his mail out of Blairville post-office, believes that the most interesting portion of the place is at his house and no where else. Therefore, we will not make any specific boundary, lest we might err and offend.

We have any number of good-natured, healthy-looking inhabitants, most all of Irish descent; and this accounts for our health and fine spirits. We are not all non-altogether temperate; but enough are considering our location—only one hour's journey from Yorkville, with the Shelby road coming into our midst directly from Vance's country of corn and wine. And this is so pure that it never causes a man to do worse than go squirrel hunting in a buggy.

Farming seems to be uppermost in the minds of our people, as you can see many broad acres stretching far to the right and left, dotted with the tiny leaf of the fleecy staple; and as far as the eye can reach, waving fields of golden grain, almost ripe for the sickle, fill the view and gladden the heart of dependent man.

Nor are we behind our sister villas in their pursuits adapted to the necessities of the human race. We have three steam engines—one of mammoth size—to do effective stationary work, carrying a huge circular saw with the chisel tooth that never aches, and makes lumber of all kinds astounding and cheap. The others are of smaller capacity, suitable to move from house to house, to alleviate the labor of the husbandman in preparing his produce for immediate use and for market. To all of which are attached grist mills of the different improved styles, making the staff of life common to all who faithfully serve the curse of man's disobedience. We have cotton gins, thrashing machines, sewing machines, blacksmith shops, wood shops and store-houses plentiful to lighten the distended purse and send the customer on his way rejoicing over what he has seen and done. We have two shoe and boot shops, with as good workmen in this line as the State affords—both excellent performers on the violin, and can and will stock cradles of all kinds—grain cradles, of course. Here we are also blessed with a sufficiency of skillful medical talent, one Doctor of Divinity, and a speciality in Elders. So, if we are untreated, either physically or spiritually, it will be their negligence of our own—not of the locality.

Stationed among also a servant of the United States in the capacity of a mail-carrier. But stop! He comes in the list of that omni-present, miserable class of beings called

bachelors! What shall we say about them? We can neither define nor decline them. We never know where they are; and if in any case at all, we'll name it the "gone case," for we are told all these old, condemned animals want Pullies!

As for the young ladies, their domestic qualities and good looks, it's no use to blow about them now—they are nearly all taken. The continued demand for them proves more than we can say. Only a few left, and they are doubtless promised.

Now the last, but by no means the least of our accomplishments comes into our mind in the shape of a well-regulated school, with its number of gleeful children, and its very efficient teacher, laboring to dispel the clouds of ignorance and teach the "young idea how to shoot." Education is an object of the first importance to every individual, and we sympathize freely with all sections debarred the wholesome privileges of such an institution. Here is the cradle of liberty—Truth, Justice, Self-government! Tear it down, and the glory and grandeur of the greatest nations vanish as a vapor before the morning sun.

All in all, old Blairville is a happy place, and its citizens will wake up, to the man. The spirit of emulation has laid hold upon us—the one trying to outdo the other in goodness and usefulness. And if not overtaken by the sad fate of "Mother Frog" in the meadow, we will grow; we will increase; we will swell, till all who go and come, will know by our size what we ought to be called.

We are going to raise plenty to eat; then the rest in cotton, let the price be what it may. We can't do anything else, unless we raise sheep. To this, there is one serious impediment—dogs preying upon the flocks. Our law-makers can stop this by passing a law imposing a tax or license of one dollar on the owner to each of the canine species kept. Then we will have more bread, more sheep, more eggs, and less of hydrophobia.

## CORN.

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

LETTER FROM WHITAKER'S.

WHITAKER'S S. C., May 27, 1878.

The western portion of York county was visited last Tuesday, by two destructive hail storms. The most destructive passed over a portion of Cleveland county, N. C., north of Whitaker's and moved in a south-easterly direction. In sections on the track of the storm, the crops were nearly entirely destroyed. Heavy rain and severe wind accompanied the hail, and a considerable amount of timber was uprooted, and fruit trees and fencing blown down. Several out-buildings were unroofed and a few demolished. The storm extended from Weaver's Bridge, on Buffalo creek, in Cleveland county, N. C., to York county, in York county, a distance of some 7 or 8 miles, its breadth being from one-half to one mile. Cotton is said to be totally destroyed, and all the farmers in the devastated section who happened to have or could procure seed, have replanted their cotton. It is hoped the corn was not so severely injured but that it will grow out and do well yet. There are numbers of fields of wheat and oats on which the crops were completely ruined. The fruit crop was also partially destroyed. In many places hail drifted against fences to the depth of ten or twelve inches, remaining until 10 o'clock next day. The farmers in this county suffering most from the effects of the storm are Dr. A. F. Hambricht, A. C. Hambricht, James Clark and William Howland.

The other hail storm passed over Black's Station and moved in a north-easterly direction. It extended six or seven miles in length, and from a half to one and half miles in width. Though not so destructive as the one first mentioned, it inflicted considerable damage upon timber, fences, growing crops and fruit.

The crop prospect in this section is not so flattering as the farmer would desire. Cotton and oats are about equal to the expectations of the farmer; but wheat is not. It is low and uneven, with short heads, though well fed so far as we can learn, however, and it is hoped there will be a pretty fair yield yet. The farmers on bottom land have failed as yet to obtain a stand of corn. On much of this land there is not more than half a stand—owing to the continued cool weather at the most critical period of germination, and the subsequent presence of the bud worm, which has worked great havoc. The few recent warm days were hailed with delight by the tillers of the soil, who hope the weather will continue warm for a while, so as to cause the destruction of that pest, the bud worm, available the farmers to secure a good stand of corn in due time.

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