

## Scraps and Facts.

— Agoncillo, personal representative in Washington of Aguinaldo, the Philippine leader, has made himself the subject of considerable ridicule because of the high and mighty airs he assumes. He and his retinue of servants and interpreters are living in style at the Arlington hotel. He only sees newspaper men one hour each week.

— Eight thousand and three hundred shares of stock, a controlling interest in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad company, parent company of the Seaboard Air Line, were transferred last Tuesday by Louis R. McLane and Leigh R. Watts, pool managers of the majority stockholders, to the syndicate headed by J. Skelton Williams, the Richmond banker, and president of the Georgia and Alabama Railroad company. The consideration was \$200 per share, as agreed upon several weeks ago. The consummation of the deal was delayed by a temporary injunction restraining the transfer, secured some days ago by Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, but Judges Wickes and Stockbridge dissolved the temporary injunction.

— A curious case of complicated relationship exists in Oakland, Cal., as a result of a father and son marrying two sisters. Almo Tolentino de Figuereda, aged 50, married Mary Carmy, an 18-year-old girl, and Wilfred A. de Figuereda, aged 18, married Katherine Carmy, 28 years old. Thus the boy will be his father's brother-in-law; the two sisters will be sisters-in-law; the father's wife will be a stepmother to her brother-in-law; the son's wife will be the old gentleman's daughter-in-law as well as sister-in-law. If children be born to the wife of the son, the grandfather will be their uncle, and should there be children in the father's home the son will be uncle and stepbrother. The old man's wife will be aunt and step-grandmother to her sister's little ones.

— Robert W. Olmsted, of Orange City, Ia., makes a comparison between the number of trainmen on the railroads of the United States who were killed and injured during the last year and the number of soldiers who were killed, wounded, or died of disease during the war. During the year ended June 30, 1898, 162,873 trainmen were employed. Of these, 1,073 were killed while in the performance of their duty, and 15,936 were injured, which gives a percentage of .0065 killed and .097 injured. The whole number of soldiers in the army did not exceed at any time 265,000. Of these, 2,624 were killed or died of disease, which number was .0099 per cent. of the whole, and 1,560 were wounded, which was .0058 per cent. of the whole. In other words, one out of every 152 trainmen was killed and one out of every ten was injured, while in the army one soldier out of every 101 either was killed or died of disease, while one out of every 169 soldiers were wounded.

— Senator Butler, of North Carolina, presented to the senate last Tuesday, a petition from 55 ex-Confederates of Muscogee county, Georgia, asking him not to abandon his bill for pensioning ex-Confederate soldiers. They say that they are citizens of the United States, and that while they participated on the Confederate side of the war between the states, this war was not a rebellion. They refer to President McKinley's recent expressions favorable to the care of the southern dead as the expression of a "true patriot," and conclude: "We, therefore, hope you will pass your bill and that congress will pass the same, and by so doing show the world that we are a reunited people. We desire this, not as mendicants for a pension; but in response to the grand and patriotic sentiments of our president, and as voicing the sentiments of every true patriot who loves his country and respects the valor of the dead Confederate soldiers."

— Chicago Chronicle: General Fitzhugh Lee, it is quite safe to predict, will resign his military command if he is much longer subjected to the bullying of General Brooke and that officer's henchman, General Ludlow. Nominally in command of Havana province, General Lee has been shown of his authority in the city of Havana, and Ludlow has been installed as lord high executioner with a detachment of troops which are not subject to Lee's orders. There might be some excuse for this sort of thing from a regular army standpoint, if General Lee were "a mere volunteer," as certain regulars call it. But he is a West Pointer, and so far as military service is concerned his name is mentioned in every history of the Civil War. Who ever heard of Brooke or Ludlow before they were pitchforked into publicity by the Spanish war? General Lee is an even tempered man, as he demonstrated in his dealings with Blanco; but he would have to be angelic in order to endure the nagging and swaggering of the two dromedaries whom Major McKinley allows to bungle affairs at Havana.

— Judge Robert Powell, addressing the grand jury in Jackson, Miss., on Monday last, said: "Some weeks since I read in a newspaper 'that the only thing in Mississippi which was cheaper than four-cent cotton was human life.' It was a fearful commentary upon the law and order of a great state. We are accustomed to boast that we live at the close of nineteen centuries of Christian civilization, and that Christ and Him crucified is preached from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand to a believing world. We are proud of the fact that our Anglo-Saxon forefathers wrested from the hands of a reluctant king the great Magna Charta of English liberty, in which every man, however humble, is guaranteed an open and fair trial by a jury of his peers. And yet strange to say, hardly a week passes that we do not hear of the murderous work of some infuriated mob, until finally, to cap the climax of our shame, a mob actually takes possession of the jail in our capital city and threatens to storm the state penitentiary itself. Surely the time has come to call a halt; or else to admit that organized murder is the supreme law of the land. Surely the time has come to strike this representative of anarchy with the mailed hand of law before the law itself, yes, our very civilization

goes down in wreck and ruin. It is to you, gentlemen, clothed as you are with the majesty and power of the law, that the people look to vindicate the law and bring the guilty to punishment."

— A dispatch of Tuesday to the New York Herald from Hong Kong, says: The Herald's Manila correspondent reports a strict censorship upon dispatches. The latest advices, dated January 13, stated that the situation in the Philippines is still acute. Aguinaldo is holding his force in check with difficulty and natives have been arrested for smuggling arms into the walled city. On one occasion a coffin was found full of arms, and on another six Mauser rifles and a stock of ammunition was discovered hidden in a load of straw. The natives residing in the city predicted an attack on Manila Sunday, the 15th, but the foreigners maintained that there would be no attack if the Americans do not precipitate one. The position of the Americans is very unpleasant. Their Spanish prisoners are unfriendly, and the hostile natives are numerous and well armed, both inside and outside of Manila. In Iloilo the situation remains the same, except that the natives are intrenching themselves. The native troops outside of Manila are most insolent and it is hard work to restrain the Americans. The Filipino soldiers come out of their lines close up to the American outpost, load their rifles, deliberately point them at the American soldiers and then derisively walk back to their own lines. Under such conditions there might be a fight at any moment.

## The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

— Senator Tillman's present term in the senate expires on March 4, 1901. The senatorial primary, therefore, should take place next year. As yet there are no formidable candidates in sight.

— Sergeant Augustus Deal seems to take life with considerable philosophy. After such an experience as he has passed through; but few men would attempt to describe it. Nine out of ten could only swear.

— Although Senator McLaurin's last speech was one of the best that he has delivered, we have not yet heard of its having been claimed by that Alabama hump. Wonder what they will get up against Senator McLaurin next?

— Senator Love, introduced on Tuesday, a concurrent resolution fixing Tuesday, February 10 as the day of adjournment. According to the correspondent of The News and Courier, the resolution was the occasion of some merriment.

— The Republicans had to keep Lee in Havana after the accession of McKinley for the reason that affairs were in such shape that a new man could easily make a botch of the situation. Now that matters are in such shape that almost any kind of a hawk can manage in some way, General Lee, though still retaining the rank to which through necessity the president appointed him, he is deprived of power and not permitted to take much of a hand in the affairs of Cuba. Lee has not been treated right; but the victors get the spoils.

— It is reported that when a bill to license horse-shoers was introduced in the house, the other day, the members laughed. Just why they laughed it is not stated; but the presumption is that it was because they considered the proposition ridiculous. Possibly license is not the proper remedy, and for instance a law that could prevent a man from shoeing his own horse, if he desires, would be a hardship. But the idea is not altogether ridiculous. Many good horses and mules are ruined by the incompetency and ignorance of jackleg farriers, and an effort to raise the standard of efficiency among these people should be commended rather than ridiculed.

## TAXES IN CHEROKEE.

A citizen of Yorkville, who owns a small tract of land in Cherokee township, paid \$341 taxes on it year before last, and last year he was required to pay \$4. That is doing very well for a young county just growing up.—Yorkville Enquirer.

The above naturally would cause comment by THE ENQUIRER's Yorkville friend, and THE ENQUIRER would naturally give publicity to it and add a little. The ENQUIRER and its friend both live in Yorkville, a town that 76 years ago had a population of 451 people, of whom 52 were mechanics, 2 were doctors and 1 a preacher; one male and female academy; one printing office, which issued a semi-weekly paper; eight stores, five taverns, eighty houses. Also a fine courthouse and jail built by the people of Yorkville. Yorkville has in those 76 years—fully 40 of which have been under the progressive influence of THE ENQUIRER—continued to improve in population and property until now it is nearly half as big in both as the new town of Gaffney.

A Rock Hill man would have seen in this small advance in his taxes, the benefits of the new county in the enhancement of the value of his property, and gone to hustling it for all it was worth.—Gaffney Ledger.

The statement quoted at the outset of the above clipping, was originally published merely as an item of interest. The reporter had gotten his information from a number of gentlemen who, when the subject was broached by someone else, began to compare

notes in the post office. Nothing was "added" to the information except the suggestion that the increase did very "well for a young county just growing up." There was no malice in this remark; but we confess that we did hope that it would call to the minds of some people our warning of a few years ago, to the effect that it would be unwise for them to listen to the siren promises of the new county advocates, who were going to reduce taxes, make the wilderness blossom like a rose, and perform other wonders. And it was not from a feeling of revenge that we desired to call the matter to mind; but merely from a very pardonable desire to show that while others—The Ledger among them—were engaged in a game of deception for their personal benefit, THE ENQUIRER was telling the truth.

But for our pains, we have received a terrific bolt from our highly esteemed contemporary the Gaffney Ledger, a paper which gives all the news from all the world—except Cherokee and Gaffney City. Unfortunately, we failed to wound a conscience; but the reason, however, is obvious. However, we did succeed in bringing forth some remarkable irony, a considerable amount of brass, and apparently to make the irony fit better, a little lying. There was no semi-weekly paper in Yorkville 76 years ago. The authority of our contemporary misquoted says: "There are 8 stores, 5 taverns, a male and female academy, post office and printing office, which issues 2 papers weekly; one devoted to agricultural subjects."

It was taxation that was being discussed. Since the remarkable eruption of our Gaffney City contemporary, a reporter went to one of the gentlemen who had mentioned the matter in the postoffice—not the \$3 and \$4 man; but another, and got exact figures. He showed the reporter his books and tax receipts, relative to a piece of land lying in Cherokee township, of Cherokee county. When the land was in York county, the taxes thereon amounted to \$5.21. The first year in Cherokee county the amount was raised to \$6.33, and this year the gentleman has a receipt for \$11.20. There have been no improvements whatever on the land. Last year it rented for only \$10. The owner is anxious to sell, and should well be considering the idea of giving the property away.

In view of this illustration, it is hardly worth while to refer to the illustration about the Rock Hill man. Rock Hill men are not fools. If we had time, space and inclination, we might also have a few words to say about the magnificent court-house and jail promise and the highly honorable manner in which it was fulfilled. We might go still further and point out the commendable manner in which The Ledger stood by its out-of-town constituents and saved them from being hoodwinked and swindled after they were no longer in a position to help themselves. But these things will keep for another time.

## STATE OFFICERS INAUGURATED.

What Governor Ellerbe Had to Say to the General Assembly.

The governor and other state officers were sworn into office last Wednesday. Governor Ellerbe's inaugural address was as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS—Two years ago I was called by an almost unprecedented majority to the highest office within your gift. The reasons for my overwhelming victory were not far to seek. We had just passed through four years of the bitterest partisan warfare that had ever shaken the state. It had arrayed brother against brother and friend against friend. It had engendered the bitterest feelings between the different classes of our population. Town and country were at war, instead of working harmoniously for a common good. The Reform movement brought many substantial gains to the people; but, like every other social revolution, it brought with it the concomitant and inseparable ills of which I have spoken. The good remains; the evil in time disappears. The people, especially the people of South Carolina, are generous and in their hearts the passions of partisan hate soon die out, self-consuming.

"'Twas thus, after four years' strife, the people now, in mutual, well-searching ranks, marched all one way, no more opposed against acquaintance, kindred and allies. Ignoring party lines, they turned with characteristic generosity to me; not because of special worth or fitness on my part, for I had done nothing to merit such marked esteem; but because they knew me best believed that as governor, I would not serve a faction, but the whole people, and strive to bring in an era of peace and good fellowship. Thus was I able to launch the ship of state under favoring breezes. Knightly and generous souls came forward with pledges of co-operation. The press, with scarcely an exception, promised support and prophesied a happy voyage under favorable skies. With many misgivings I undertook the task to which I was called, scarcely daring to trust my ability to meet the expectations of the people. Would that it had been possible!

"The scant majority, however, recently accorded me after a stubbornly fought fight, is in sharp contrast with the overwhelming victory of two years ago, and yet I have no reason either to complain or whine. My duty I have performed to the best of my ability. My mistakes I shall neither attempt to condone, nor to shift the burden of their responsibilities on others. With deep gratitude to the friends who have never wavered in their support, with malice towards none and good will towards my fellow citizens, with a profound appreciation of the great honor conferred, I enter upon my second term

as governor of this historic commonwealth. To the citizens, let me repeat, whose votes were cast for me I can never express my gratitude, but, while deeply grateful to my friends, I shall endeavor never to forget my duty to the whole people and to treat with fairness and consideration even the bitterest political enemies.

"I repeat what was said two years ago. I assume this office untrammelled by a single promise inconsistent with the welfare of the people. To discharge my duties faithfully and well, to win the approval and to merit the confidence of all patriotic citizens, shall be my highest ambition. In my former inaugural was outlined a policy, which in the main I shall still endeavor to pursue. In conclusion, my countrymen, I bespeak for myself, during the two coming years, if my life be spared, 'the utmost stretch' of your generosity and charity.

## THE CONFEDERATE RE-UNION.

Captain Iredell Jones Calls Upon the Generosity of the People.

Captain Iredell Jones, of Rock Hill, has written to The News and Courier, a letter in which he shows what a handsome thing it will be if every county in the state will contribute to the success of the Confederate reunion in Charleston. Here is what he says:

The following resolutions were adopted by the executive committee of the United Confederate Veterans at their meeting in Columbia, November 16, 1898: "Resolved, That the members of the executive committee and the commanders of the local camp, U. C. V., in each county, be appointed a committee to solicit assistance in provisions for the entertainment of the Confederate Veterans in Charleston during May, 1899, and that in each county the committee shall use the best means in their judgment to interest the people to contribute to this laudable undertaking. That the committee in the respective counties communicate by February 1, 1899, to the chairman of the executive committee in Charleston what their county will probably do towards assistance in entertaining the veterans."

Having been appointed chairman of the committee which reported the above, I feel it incumbent on me to call public attention to the resolutions and to urge the citizens of the various counties to assist in making the occasion a grand success. I am sure it is only necessary to properly advertise and manage this appeal for assistance to secure the most ample contributions. It would be a most becoming and appropriate tribute to the patriotism of our people if they should now offer help to the citizens of Charleston who have so generously taken upon themselves the burden of providing for this mammoth entertainment.

Thousands of veterans, many of them battle-scarred in service of their country, will assemble in the "Old City by the Sea," gathered together from every quarter of the south.

Charleston can be relied on to do her part, and more than her part, and if every county in the state will give a helping hand in this patriotic celebration, South Carolina will have cause to feel as proud of her benevolent, charitable and hospitable spirit in 1899 as she does of the chivalrous, self-denying and heroic deeds of her sons and daughters during the war between the states.

## PHILIPPINES FOR WEST INDIES.

An Interesting and Plausible Story From London.

A subject which will engage the attention of Ambassador Choate immediately upon his arrival in England is one which links the political fate of the Philippines and that of the British West Indies, says a London dispatch. Several public hints have been made within the last few weeks as to the great natural advantage that would accrue to the United States and Great Britain from the latter's relinquishment of her principal possessions in the West Indies in exchange for a foothold in the Philippines.

The suggestion has not met with the outburst of opposition which might have been expected. This is perhaps due to the fact that it is not taken seriously by the English public. The idea of the surrender of a foot of soil anywhere which has long been under the flag, is deeply repugnant to the British heart, no matter how obvious the advantages of an exchange might be. British opinion, however, has undergone some radical modifications in the past few months; the desperate, almost hopeless, financial and commercial conditions of Jamaica and other islands has been fully explained by the English newspapers, and, in fact, it has been admitted that the only way to re-establish prosperity is through a political union with the United States.

On the other hand, the enormous political and material value of the Philippines had been clearly pointed out. The grave difficulties of administration on the basis of liberty and free institutions will in no way discourage British statesmen or laymen. It is probably true, therefore, that if a proposition of an exchange of the British West Indies for the Philippines is made after these considerations have fructified in the public mind it will not cause the uproar with which it would have been greeted six months ago.

I will not venture to assert that there have already been important pourparlers on the subject and that consultations and an exchange of papers bearing thereon between the foreign and colonial officers have taken place this week, because such an assertion would probably call out a prompt and official denial. I will,

however, go so far as to affirm that such a project will encounter no serious opposition in either of these departments of the British government. It would be premature to say more. I will add only that this is one of the possible solutions of the Philippine problem which are within the range of practical politics.

## GERMANY IS ANGRY.

The Kaiser Wants Congressman Berry to Apologize.

Washington Special to Atlanta Journal.

Representative Berry, of Kentucky, has gotten himself mixed up with the German emperor for his remarks regarding Germany made in his recent speech on the navy personnel bill. The German ambassador, in an unofficial way, called attention of the state department today to the statement made on the floor of the house last Thursday by Colonel Berry, that "he believed in a stronger navy to protect our newly acquired territory; but that we would not be hurried by any nation on earth, even if it involved the fact that it would be necessary to whip Germany as we did Spain."

Simultaneously with the complaint of Germany's ambassador, came dispatches from Berlin to the effect that the press is urging the emperor to demand an apology from this government for Colonel Berry's remarks, and in failing, to make it an international complication; that the home of the reichstag should seek satisfaction from the Kentuckian; that Germany will not permit herself to be insulted in speech as Spain was.

I saw Colonel Berry. He said that the press dispatches had been shown him. "I have the greatest respect for Germany," he said, "but I do not like the attitude of the government or its emperor towards this country. I have no reason to retract any statement that I have made. If I had no fear of the government, I certainly have no fear of the individual, but should a member of the reichstag desire to call me to account for my utterances as an American citizen, I am willing to treat the matter with him in any way he may name. My postoffice address is Newport, Ky." he concluded in a jocular way, familiar to Kentuckians. The German emperor is doubtless ignorant of the fact that Colonel Berry is 6 feet 4 inches, and weighs 210 pounds.

FINDING OF THE WAR COMMISSION FORECASTED.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

Briefly put, the commission to investigate the conduct of the war will place the blame as follows:

Secretary Alger—For weakness, especially in his relations with Major General Miles. For permitting General Miles to go to Santiago.

General Miles—For his conduct before, during and after the war. For his selection of certain army camps in the habit of making out his own orders. For bringing unfounded charges that bad beef was supplied to the troops in Porto Rico.

General Shafter—For certain points which he admitted in his testimony.

General Breckinridge—For leaving his department to take part in the Santiago battle. For not making more inspections.

General Brooke—For conditions at Camp Thomas.

Medical Department—For lack of inspections. For failure to carry out proper sanitary regulations.

Congress—For failure to make appropriations for smokeless powder.

President McKinley will have in his possession the full report of the war commission within the next ten days. This report, it is asserted, will not be a whitewash of the army administration. It will declare that the primary trouble is due to the lack of proper military organization.

HE ONLY SET 'EM UP.—R. S. Austin, of Lancaster county, was carried before Judge Brawley yesterday on a bench warrant. He was tried at the last term of the district court in Greenville, on a charge of violating the liquor laws and a sealed sentence was brought in. He was arrested the other day and came to Charleston with a deputy marshal to have sentence passed.

Austin went into court yesterday to hear his sentence. He took a seat and waited quietly for what Judge Brawley might say in the way of a sentence. He was asked if he had anything to say against the result of the trial.

"Wal' hit's this way, judge," said Austin; "I had been keeping some liquor at my place, and when my friends called around I always wanted to treat them right. So one day I gave them all a drink. I gave them the liquor, and they didn't pay me a cent. It was a treat, and it was on me, judge."

The man was dismissed without a sentence.—News and Courier, Thursday.

Jerry Simpson, the Kansas Populist, does not look with favor on the proposition to secure a pension for General John M. Palmer, of Illinois. He says that in the winter of 1890-91 there were close senatorial contacts in Illinois and South Dakota. In the former state the Populists and in the latter the Democrats held the balance of power. An agreement was reached that if the Populists would support Palmer in Illinois, the Democrats would vote for Kyle in South Dakota. Jerry says he went to Springfield, and with two of the three Populist members held a conference with Palmer, who said he was not only a silver man, but a greenbacker. They took him at his word, and Palmer was elected on the 15th ballot, and Kyle was successful in South Dakota. Since then Palmer became the candidate of the gold Democrats for the presidency, and Kyle has practically deserted the Populists. For this reason Jerry says he feels he was sold out in both states, and hence he proposes to get his revenge by depriving ex-Senator Palmer in his old age and affliction of the pension he earned during the war for the Union.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

## INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. S. Brice, Clerk—Gives notice that a county physician will be selected on January 25, 1899, and asks for bids for the position.

Louis Roth—Has in stock ginger snaps, fresh mackerel, buckwheat flour, prepared buckwheat, maple syrup, and a full supply of canned goods.

I. D. Witherspoon—Appoints persons in the several townships to solicit contributions in aid of the Confederate reunion to be held in Charleston on the 10th of May, 1899.

Martha Lathan, Administratrix—Gives notice to debtors and creditors of A. T. Lathan, deceased.

Dr. C. M. Kuykendall—Talks about anti-ferment.

John R. Logan, S. Y. C.—On the 7th of February, at the residence of W. G. Finley, in Bethel township, will sell certain agricultural products belonging to C. G. Parish, to enforce agricultural lien.

Mrs. C. H. Smith—Offers for sale Wyandotte roosters suitable for breeding purposes.

## ABOUT PEOPLE.

Rev. T. M. Lowry, of Shelby, has been in Yorkville this week. He returns today—Saturday.

Mrs. W. Brown Wylie received a dispatch last Tuesday night announcing the death, in Warren, Ark., of Miss Nannie, youngest daughter of J. R. S. Meek.

Mr. Pelham Morrow is at Dr. W. G. White's recovering from the effect of a surgical operation performed on last Thursday. He will probably be confined to his room for two or three weeks.

Judge Witherspoon's call sets forth fully the objects sought, and also gives all necessary information as to the proper method of procedure; but to it, it might be well to add one suggestion. The various committees can pursue their work still more effectually if they will now appoint sub-committees to canvass the different sections of their respective townships, and thus give everybody the opportunity to contribute.

## DID HE DO IT?

The story recently published from the Statesville, N. C., Landmark about the young farmer—F. W. Brawley—who claims to have raised a crop of cotton at an average of 2.97 cents a pound, is pretty hard to believe. It was published in THE ENQUIRER, not because we did not believe it; but because the story from one standpoint or another is interesting. It has attracted considerable attention among the York county farmers; but the reporter has not yet run upon one who believes Mr. Brawley's story exactly.

"Say," said Mr. G. C. Ormand, to the reporter on Wednesday. "I have been intending for several days to write THE ENQUIRER a letter; but have not yet finished what I had to say. It is about that North Carolina farmer who claims to have raised 24 bales of cotton on 28 acres at an average cost of 2.97 cents a pound."

"And you don't believe him?" asked the reporter.

"I didn't say that," said Mr. Ormand, smiling; "but I don't understand how he did it. Now here," he continued, drawing from his vest pocket a sheet of paper that was covered with figures. "I have made a little calculation, and with the best I can do I can't get the cost down as low as that claimed by Mr. Brawley."

On the paper was an estimate of the different items of cost that go into the production of a single acre of cotton. Mr. Ormand had these items as follows:

Picking 1,500 pounds at 35c.....	\$5 25
Breaking land.....	1 00
Fertilizer.....	4 00
Putting in fertilizer.....	75
Cost of seed and planting.....	25
Plowing four times.....	1 80
Chopping out twice.....	80
Ginning, bagging and ties.....	1 50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$14 50</b>

"Now, here is the cost of cultivating 1 acre. To cultivate 28 acres would cost \$407.88, and the entire yield, 9,600 pounds, would be at an average cost of 4.24 cents per pound. The only way I can see to get the price down to 2.97 is to allow a pretty liberal estimate for the value of the seed."

"Then you don't believe Mr. Brawley did what he claims?" again asked the reporter.

"I did not say that," retorted Mr. Ormand, smilingly. "I said I can't figure it out that way!"

## PASSING ON THE ROAD.

"What do you think of that bicycle bill introduced in the legislature by Representative McCraw, of Cherokee?" asked one Yorkville wheelman of another, a few days ago.

"You mean the bill providing that a bicycle rider cannot pass a horse, buggy, wagon or carriage without permission?" asked the bicyclist who had been addressed.

"That is the fool bill to which I refer."

"Well, I can hardly say that I think it a fool bill. You know, by experience, that horses and mules, especially sleek, well fed mules, are easily frightened by bicycles on the country roads. It is not so bad in town, for the mules soon become accustomed to the wheels. It seems then that it is very well to have some regulation that is calculated

to make the bicyclists more careful."

"But then is it a proper subject of legislation? Don't you think it looks kinder small minded? Suppose the bill was a law and next summer you had occasion to go into the country. On the road you overtake a Negro driving a load of wood, and when you ask for permission to pass he pays no attention to you; would you jump down and follow him on foot, or would you—"

"I'd just knock him off the wagon with a rock," replied the apologist for Mr. McCraw.

"Yes, and you would get into more trouble," continued the first speaker. "I think the bill is a silly attempt to do something where there is nothing to be done—a kind of a 'would if I could' effort. It is true that country mules are easily frightened by bicycles, and this fact is generally known. But most drivers know enough about mules to control them without the assistance of silly statutes, and most bicyclists have enough gentlemanly consideration to not only prevent them from attempting to pass without warning mules that are liable to be frightened; but to get down and out of the way when they happen to meet such teams. However, it is hardly worth while to consider this proposition seriously. Even if it should become a law, nobody would pay any serious attention to it—neither wheelmen or teamsters."

## POORHOUSE DINNER.

The county board of commissioners was entertained last Thursday at the County Home with a royal dinner that was tendered with the compliments of Superintendent Gaudin. All the members of the board were present with the exception of Major A. H. White, of Catawba township.

The invitation had been extended to the county board some weeks previously, and it was arranged that the members would go out to the County Home after they had completed the transaction of their regular business.

The dinner was a sumptuous affair, prepared under the direct supervision of Mrs. Gaudin, assisted by her daughters. It consisted of turkey, ham, partridge pie, bread, cake, pies, pickles, preserves, sauces, etc. In fact there was at hand everything that is required to make a good dinner complete, served in a manner that helped to add to the enjoyment of the occasion. After the dinner came oranges, apples and cigars.

At the invitation of Mr. Gaudin, the board took occasion, during the afternoon, to make a general inspection of the premises, including the quarters of the paupers, the barn and stables, the condition of the farm generally, etc. Everything is said to show up in first-class style.

This is the second time Superintendent Gaudin has taken occasion to compliment the board of commissioners with a sumptuous dinner, and this time he kindly extended his invitation to the reporter of THE ENQUIRER; but, as it happened, circumstances were such that the latter invitation, although highly appreciated, could not be accepted.

## LOCAL LACONICS.

Price of Cotton. The price of cotton continues to range from 5½ to 6 cents, with the average slightly above 5½.

Receiver For the Rock Hill Cotton Factory Co. Mr. R. Lee Kerr, cashier of the Commercial and Farmers bank, has been appointed receiver for the Rock Hill Cotton Factory company. He filed his bonds and took charge of the affairs of the mill on Thursday.

County Commissioners. The county board of commissioners met on Wednesday and Thursday for the purpose of transacting various items of business that were pressing. The principal work disposed of was the preparation of the jury box for the year 1899.

The Monazite Industry. The monazite boom is rising again. The Shelby Aurora says that L. A. Gettys, manager of the Carolina Monazite company, has contracts for 100 tons of sand at 5 and 5½ cents per pound. The American tariff of 6 cents and Brazil's export duty have brought the "yellow sand" into demand again.

Cotton In the Country. "There is considerably more cotton in the country than you might think for," remarked a well-known cotton buyer in the presence of the reporter last Wednesday. "It is true that some large farmers who have heretofore been in the habit of holding their cotton, sold the last crop early; but still there is lots of cotton stored away. I know of one township in which I believe there are at least one thousand bales, and scattered about there is a right smart more."

## Manchester Mill Divided.

Rock Hill Herald, Wednesday: A meeting of the directors of