

Scraps and Facts.

Says a Tangier, Morocco, dispatch of August 26: A United States warship has arrived here to support the claim arising out of the murder last June, of Marcus Essagin, a naturalized American citizen, who was the manager of the Fez branch of the French firm of Braunswels & Co. Essagin, while riding on horseback through a narrow street, in Tangier, jolted against the mule of a Morocco religious fanatic and a dispute ensued, the crowd siding with the priest. This was the signal for a general attack upon the American, who received dozens of knife wounds and whose body was burned, according to some accounts, before life was extinct.

They have a law in Connecticut that provides for imprisonment for debt. An Ansonia man, who is now in the New York Press says: When Mrs. Margaret Boylan, of this city, was taken to jail, because she refused to pay her bills, a record was broken in the Nutmeg State. Never before has a woman been imprisoned in Connecticut for failure to meet her financial obligations. Mrs. Boylan ran up a bill of \$57 with Patrick Fogarty, a grocer. She said she was unable to pay, and Fogarty brought suit against her in the city court. He obtained judgment and today swore out a writ on the ground that she was able to pay her debts. He attached her body and she was locked up in the New Haven county jail tonight.

It is curious to note that the Earl of Arlre met his death, not by a stray or chance bullet, but by a reflection of lead sent at him being the reflection of the sun's rays on to his field glass, having practically heliographed to the enemy's sharpshooters the position of a British officer of some condition. It was said at the time that Sir George Colley lost his life on the crest of Ma-Juba Hill, in the same way, and that the shot which killed him drove some of the glass into the fatal wound. It is notorious that since the British officers, whom the Boer sharpshooters have especial instructions to pick off, have dressed themselves down as far as possible to the appearance of ordinary soldiers, the enemy have kept their eyes open for men using field glasses, and have already secured numerous victims in this way.

Says a Washington dispatch of Friday: The question of the withdrawal of the United States from Peking to Tien Tsin or Taku, has been seriously considered by the president and his advisers. A great deal of pressure has been brought to bear on the administration to take this step, but after mature deliberation it has been determined that the negotiations for the settlement of the questions growing out of the disturbances in China must take place in the Chinese capital, and that while these negotiations are pending and until they are completed, it will be necessary for the United States to remain in the Chinese capital. While it is recognized that a withdrawal of the forces from Peking might be hailed with satisfaction in this country, it is said that the moral effect in China and upon the Chinese, would be bad, and would be interpreted by the Chinese as a retreat.

Says a Cleveland, Ohio, dispatch of August 24: Louis Peck, the colored man who last Monday evening assaulted 4-year-old Christina Mass, at Akron, an 11 whose crime is responsible for the fearful rioting that occurred at Akron, Wednesday night and Thursday morning, was this afternoon taken from the jail at Cleveland, where he had been removed for safety, rushed to Akron, taken to the court house, and within five minutes after his arrival in Akron, was convicted of the crime and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life at hard labor. He had been indicted by a special grand jury, which had been impeached during the afternoon. Judge Nye, of Elyria, pronounced the sentence. Within two minutes after the sentence had been pronounced Peck had been placed on board a Cleveland, Akron and Columbus train, and in charge of the sheriff and an assistant, he was taken to Columbus.

Says an Atlanta dispatch of August 24: Secretary of State Cook has received a number of letters from south Georgia, during the past week, from the farmers of that section reporting Negro labor very scarce. Cotton is opening rapidly and few Negroes can be found to pick it, even at 50 cents per 100 pounds. The cotton crop will be much shorter than reported, unless labor can be found to pick it. As it is, the crop in South Georgia has been damaged materially recently. The rust has spread over the big cotton fields and is causing many of the bolls to drop off. The Negroes have left the farms and gone to work for the railroads, lumber camps and turpentine farms. They get wages that the farmers are not able to pay, and nothing will induce them to return. They are paying 40 and 50 cents per 100 pounds to cotton pickers, and although the average Negro can pick from 200 to 300 pounds of cotton a day, they will not work.

Says the Washington correspondent of The News and Courier, under date of last Friday: There is great anxiety in official circles over the attitude of Russia and Germany in China. The announcement that the general commanding the Russian troops has said he proposes to go ahead with his operations regardless of what the other powers do, because his government has declared war against China, is considered by the president and his advisers as the gravest kind of complication, opening, as it does, all sorts of possibilities of continued trouble. Germany's attitude is also being viewed with alarm. While there has been no statement from Germany like that of the Russian general, it is regarded as significant that the German government declines to accept Li Hung Chang as an authorized envoy of China, and that military preparations are being rapidly pushed forward by the Germans. In diplomatic circles there is a feeling that the Kaiser and the Czar have a little understanding between themselves which bodes more or less trouble to the rest of Europe, and which is likely to involve this country so long as we are on the scene with our troops. According to one member of the diplomatic corps, with whom I talked today, the opinion prevails that Russia and Germany consider this an excellent opportunity to force England to show her hand and incidentally to bring about a condition which will insure to their benefit in more ways than one.

Says a Minne-apolis, Minn., dispatch of last Saturday: Mrs. Eugene Crane, of Shanghai, China, arrived today. While visiting in Shanghai, 50 miles from Wei-Hai-Wei, Mrs. Crane was attacked

by a mob of Boxers at the residence of J. T. Elliston. She had been visiting at the home of the British consul agent earlier in the evening, in company with Mrs. Elliston. As they started for home about 9 o'clock, a Russian accosted them, saying he was fearful of a Boxer uprising, and that they had better look out for themselves. Thoroughly alarmed, the women hastened home, and had barely entered the house before a dozen Boxers were hammering at the door, but falling in this, one of them secured entrance through a window. Mrs. Crane ran into the next room for her revolver. When she returned the Chinaman was inside the room helping another man to enter. She fired and the man dropped. The one in the window hung in full view and Mrs. Crane rushed up and placed the revolver against his breast and fired again. He fell back into the crowd. The mob started for the rear of the house, when Mrs. Crane opened fire again, dropping another. She and Mrs. Elliston afterwards dragged the Chinaman who had fallen, in the house, out on the street, where a half dozen other dead Chinamen were found the next morning.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1900.

NOTWITHSTANDING the war in China and other disturbing conditions, the outlook is that cotton is going to bring a good price this fall.

For the past ten years politics have been so one-sided as to hardly be interesting; but conditions are changing now. The individual voter had his say in the elections of yesterday to a larger extent than has been the case for quite awhile.

Rev. F. C. Hickson met Senator Tillman on the dispensary question last Saturday. There was a large crowd in attendance, and Mr. Hickson put up some strong arguments; but the crowd, of course, or a majority of it, was with Tillman.

The Southern Christian Advocate has been making a pretty warm anti-dispensary campaign during the past six weeks. Editor Wilson has done his work in a decent and orderly manner, and it is quite likely that he had considerable influence on the result of yesterday's election.

In an address to Republicans at Manhattan, Kan., on August 24, Col. Bryan said: "We do not object to the honest accumulation of wealth. I want a government that gives every poor man the hope of being rich some day, a government that gives the rich man assurance that his children will be protected if they ever become poor. What I object to is a government that protects a few men in their robbery of the masses and then denounces everybody as an anarchist that does not like to be robbed."

The fact that the voters of York county chose the only prohibition representative who offered, and rejected three dispensary candidates, indicates, among other things, that York is a prohibition county. Had there been five prohibition candidates the probability is that York would have sent a prohibition delegation to the general assembly.

That is, of course, provided all the candidates came up to the requirements in other respects. We do not think the voters of York would be willing to elect an indifferent man on the prohibition issue alone. Although our people stand for high ideals, they are not cranks.

SENATOR Tillman's recent canvass of the state has helped neither the cause of temperance or religion. It has not hurt Christianity, of course. That is not in the power of any man, be he saint or devil; but Senator Tillman has undoubtedly left stumbling blocks in the way of many a weak, erring brother who might not otherwise have found the way so hard. But the senator will get his punishment. It will not be political. Political punishment is not adequate to such an offense. The Scriptures, however, take cognizance of such matters and there the senator may read the sentence that has been prescribed for his case.

Thus, from the Spartanburg Herald, is sound, and it is worthy of due consideration: "Some newspapers hold to the theory that everything is fair in politics as in love and war. This is a wrong idea. No man has the right to assassinate. Because a man happens to be an aspirant for political office, the newspapers have no right, moral or legal, to print statements damaging to their characters not sustained by the facts. But about the worst form of campaign slanders is where the paper reserves its rusty load until the eve of an election, and then fires a broadside at a time when its victim is powerless to reply. The moral principle of this sort of campaigning can scarcely be differentiated from the spirit that moves the incendiary who goes out under cover of darkness to fire his enemy's barn. Political contests, no matter how sharp and spirited, provided they are pitched on a high plane of absolute frankness and fairness, is allowed as wholesome; but voters seldom fail to resent at the polls all efforts of newspapers and campaign circular writers to take undue advantage. There is a spirit of fair play among the people at large, and the man who undertakes

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INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. W. S. Neill—Has lost two dogs and offers a reward of \$5 for their return. Yorkville Enquirer, Yorkville, S. C., August 29, 1900.

FOOD FOR THE STARVING. Up to this time, THE ENQUIRER has received subscriptions for the famine sufferers as follows:

- Cash, Yorkville.....\$1.00
W. E. Land, Beersheba......50
M. Delphos......50
Yorkville Enquirer......50
James Gordon, Yorkville......50
R. S. McConnell, Yorkville......50
W. P. Harrison, Yorkville......50
Rev. B. H. Grier, Yorkville......50
W. D. Grist, Yorkville......25

Our first remittance, including all subscriptions that may be made up to that time, will be made to The Christian Herald on next Saturday.

UNLAWFUL TO SHOOT DOVES. Numerous inquiries have been made recently by huntsmen, farmers and others interested in shooting game, in regard to the law of shooting doves.

Several years ago it was lawful to shoot doves after August 1st. As will be seen by the following statute, it is now a violation to shoot doves before November 1st. Young Americans of this county will also see that according to this statute it is unlawful to rob bird nests.

The substance of the statute is as follows: Act of 1888, page 817, makes it unlawful for any person in this state, between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November in any year hereafter, to catch, kill or injure, or pursue with such intent, or to expose for sale any wild turkey, partridge, quail, woodcock or pheasant, or between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of November, any dove, or kill or injure, or to pursue with such intent, by fire-arms, any of the above named birds.

Nor shall any person or persons defile or rob the nests of any of said birds. Any person doing so, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$20 or be imprisoned not more than 30 days. Approved the 21st day of February, A. D., 1888.

TO CURE PEAVINES.

THE ENQUIRER has been requested to reproduce the plan that Mr. I. R. Self, of Lincoln, laid down last year for eradicating peavines. Mr. Self's method aroused some interest last year; but so unfortunately that the peavine crop was so small as to admit of but few exports.

Here is the way Mr. Self explained his plan to THE ENQUIRER: "My method of curing the peavines is to allow them to yellow up some two or three feet from the roots, and to allow some of the pods to ripen. At the end of the month in the fall, when the leaves are off, and next day, at noon, if there has been no rain in the meantime, I begin raking, hauling and packing in rail pens ten feet or such a mat, four, five, six, seven or eight feet high. The size of the pens is altogether a matter of convenience. I pack the vines down as tightly as a heavy cover, and when packed, being especially careful to secure all possible compactness around the edges. The proper quantity for a pen is eight or ten horse loads. Let the top of the pen be covered with a good water-proof of hay, extending over the rails. It is important that no water be allowed to come in from the top. Within three or five days a pen of peavines so put up will begin to smoke like a small volcano, and it is just at this time that most persons will be tempted to throw it down in order to let the steam out. Do nothing of the kind; for it will surely ruin the hay. Just let the pen smoke all it wants to. There is no danger of fire. At last the steam will be gone, and you will have been pursuing this plan for three years and have not had a case of spontaneous combustion yet. Last year I filled my barn full of peavines, and the result was just as satisfactory as if the vines had been in pens. "Cut the vines before the leaves begin to curl, and pack them up without rain or dew, pack them tight and allow no water to leak on them. "This is my plan. I have been pursuing it for three years, and my feed is as good as pea hay as is to be found in the world."

MERE-MENTION.

The population of New Orleans, La., is 287,104, against 242,039 ten years ago. The increase is 18.62 per cent. Lieutenant Cordua, of the Transvaal artillery, was put to death at Pretoria last Saturday in accordance with the sentence of a court martial which convicted him of plotting against the life of Lord Roberts.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

And Miss Herndon will enter Agnes Scott Institute. Miss Mary Ashe is visiting friends in McConnellville. Mr. R. O. Chapple, of Atlanta, will pass today in Yorkville. Mr. A. B. Harmon, of Chester, spent Monday in town on business. Miss Kate McConnell, of Chester, is the guest of Miss Eunice McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Duval and "Jack" are passing a few days in Yorkville. Miss Colie Guy spent Sunday in Yorkville with Mrs. Mary Joe Witherspoon.

Miss Rankin, of Mooresville, N. C., is visiting her schoolmate, Miss Claude Moore.

Mr. Ben Barnes, formerly of Yorkville, now of Atlanta, spent the past two days in town.

Miss Mary Gardner has been engaged as secretary at the King's Mountain Military academy. Dr. J. D. McDowell has returned from an extended visit to Saluda and Blowing Rock, N. C.

Miss Maude Metts and Miss Hulda McNeel returned on Monday night from their mountain trip.

Miss Fleeta Steele, of Rock Hill, and Miss Sadie Fewell, of Old Point, are visiting Miss Anna Spann.

Miss Dot A. Vick, of Selma, N. C., is spending a few days in Yorkville, the guest of Miss Claude Moore.

Miss Emma Roach, of Rock Hill, will spend this week with Miss Adelle Williams, on King's Mountain street.

Miss Mamie McConnell, who has been visiting in Rome, Ga., has decided to pass the coming winter there.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

GREENVILLE INSURANCE COMPANY, in passing a few days in Yorkville with his family and other relatives.

Mr. F. C. Strauss leaves for the Northern markets today to buy his fall stock of goods. Mr. Strauss promises a bigger and better stock of goods than he has handled heretofore.

Mr. W. S. Gordon, of Fodder, was in Yorkville yesterday. He is still unable to walk without the aid of his crutches; but has reason to hope that in the course of time he will recover the use of his leg.

Miss Georgia Charlton and Miss Mary Joe Witherspoon went down last evening to Lowryville, to spend a few days with friends. They will return on Friday, when Miss Charlton will leave for Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Sam M. McNeel becomes president of the Loan and Savings bank of Yorkville, on the principle that makes water seek its level. Of all the business men of the community who have special fitness for this important and responsible position, common consent accords to Mr. McNeel the necessary qualifications in the highest degree.

Mr. McNeel has the character, the experience, the breadth, and he is especially close touch with the leading money men of the surrounding towns and cities. From now on Yorkville will have a sure enough bank.

READY FOR FURNITURE.

It has been a big undertaking to get the King's Mountain Military academy building in shape for the reception of the cadets next Wednesday; but the work is all but completed, and by the time the boys begin to arrive, they will find ample accommodations.

The painters and whitewashers got through with their work last Saturday. They have been busy for weeks, and they have thoroughly overhauled every part of the building, including the senate room, office dormitories and the whole place look neater and more presentable than for years past, and it is unnecessary to say that when the old garrison is at its best, it does not ask any concessions at the hands of any other school building in this part of the country. It is inferior to none.

As to just how many boys the school will open with, cannot be stated definitely at this time. During the past few months the superintendents have received and answered hundreds of letters from all parts of the country. There was a letter on Monday from Michigan. In many cases the grading correspondence has resulted in signing contracts, and these contracts indicate a certainty of between 30 and 40 boys. However, it seldom happens that expectations materialize exactly. Some of the boys who are promised sometimes fail to turn up, and others who had not exactly promised, present themselves without previous notice.

But there is no cause for apprehension on the score of attendance. The superintendents are as serene as if the school were already opened, and they are equally confident that applicants will have to be turned away before the close of the first session.

The school furniture is now beginning to arrive. Much of it had been manufactured after the order was given, but the manufacturers have made good time, and there is no reason to apprehend any delay on this account. The school will open next Wednesday, and from thence forward it is likely to fill quite a large place as one of the most important institutions of this part of the state.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

Messrs. J. M. Heath & Co., are remodeling the room formerly occupied by Mr. Withers Adickes with a view to installing their grocery and supply business as soon as possible.

The local cotton buyers are looking for the first bale of new cotton during the present week. The first bale last year was sold on August 16, by Mr. S. P. Inman and brought 6 cents. It is expected that the market will open this year at about 8 1/2 cents.

When told yesterday that the bank was to be re-opened with Mr. S. M. McNeel as president, a certain depositor remarked: "Very well; that changes the situation. As soon as the doors are open I will draw out my deposit, count it, and—and—and put it back."

It is a noticeable fact that the King's Mountain Military academy, of Yorkville, is making some of the other institutions, even the Citadel, hurry with their respective claims for recognition. There is every reason to believe that the Yorkville school is going to improve the others wonderfully. The management does not fear any of them or ask any odds of anybody.

The last of the county campaign meetings were held in the court house last Friday and it was a pretty well attended. There was quite a large crowd in town, but many of the visitors neglected to hear the speakers. There were no new developments affecting the relation of any of the candidates to the various issues that have figured in the canvass.

The election at Yorkville precinct yesterday passed off without unusual incident. Although the various candidates and their friends worked hard, as they always do, and got a great many votes they would not otherwise have gotten, there was more independent voting than has been known at this box for years. The majority of the voters stepped up and voted by their preferences without being influenced by out-landish suggestions. A lively feature of the election was the contest among the magistrates. Each candidate put in his best looks and kept at it persistently. The voters, however, generally came to the polls with their minds made up as to what they would do, and most of them voted as they chose.

The electric light is on again, and all the customers are glad. Although Yorkville had managed to get along without electric lights from the time the morning stars sang together, having once tasted the luxury and got accustomed to it, there are now those of our people who are unwilling to do without. People who were accustomed in times past to sweater until late hours under hot oil lamps, and who afterwards substituted the electric light, have been refraining from night work since the dynamo played out the last time. The lights are, therefore, welcome. They restore the regular order. Of course the newly wound armature is liable to play out again at any moment; but Mr. McClain is only asking that it hold up for 45 days from last Monday. On that day he placed an order for a new machine—the latest improved brushless dynamo—the most perfect thing of the kind that has ever

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been invented. It is a very expensive machine; but it is guaranteed not to get out of order, and when once installed the people of Yorkville may thereafter feel assured that they will have lights upon which they can rely. In the meantime the present service may be up to all requirements, and again it may not. That is a matter of chance.

THE BANK RE-ORGANIZED.

The Loan and Savings bank of Yorkville, has been re-organized and will resume business within a week or ten days. It will not only resume business; but it will continue business. This statement is made with all the assurance of absolute certainty, for now the institution has plenty of money and as good ability as will or any other town can afford. Mr. Sam McNeel is

pose. The intending buyers, however, calculated that while the assets may be worth even 100 cents, still the fact that the bank had closed its doors had shaken confidence and to a considerable degree. In addition to the risk to be assumed, the purchasers would have to restore this confidence, or rather rebuild the good will of the business, and under all the circumstances they did not feel justified in paying more than the 72 cents offered.

Many of the Loan and Savings bank stockholders were in favor of accepting the Loan and Exchange bank's offer. They were convinced that their stock would be actually worth 100 cents to the intending purchaser; but at the same time they realized that this would depend to a large extent upon the purchaser's man-

agement, and they understood that whatever might be the value of the stock of the Loan and Exchange bank, it could never amount to a great deal in the hands of the Loan and Savings bank as then constituted. The feeling of the community, too, especially of the depositors, was strong that the Columbia offer should be accepted.

The action of the Loan and Savings bank stockholders last Friday, in declining the Columbia offer did not go very far in the direction of inspiring

How the offer of the Loan and Exchange bank of South Carolina to pay 72 cents for the stock of the Loan and Savings bank was considered and declined, has already been told. It is understood that the directors of the Loan and Exchange Bank of South Carolina were perfectly satisfied with the appraisal made of the Loan and Savings bank's assets as made by the committee appointed for the pur-

posed to be president, and Messrs. G. H. O'Leary, W. W. Lewis, W. Brown Wylie and C. E. Spencer, directors.

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Table with columns: Precincts, Total Number of Voters, and names of candidates for various offices including Auditor, Sheriff, and Representatives.