

Humorous Department.

A Willing Box Office Man.

A well-dressed young fellow accompanied by a bright looking girl stepped up to the box office in one of the leading theatres the other evening. The young fellow peered through the grating at the ticket man and asked, "Who's playing here?"

He turned to the girl after the box office man had spoken. "I saw that play in New York," he said. "I can't go it again."

"What is on at the house down the street?" queried the young fellow. When the ticket man told him the name of the star and production, the young fellow declared he had seen the play at Pittsburgh and did not want to see it again. He asked of the attraction at another theatre and was politely answered by the ticket seller. He had seen that play in Detroit. Another play he had seen at Indianapolis. After he had been told the name of every play to be seen in Chicago last week he again asked, "Is that all there is in the city?"

"No, that's not all. There's a vaudeville show or two in town," said the man behind the grating.

"Well, can you take a lady to those places?"

The ticket seller scratched his head for a moment, smiled and pulled out his watch.

"Well, I don't know. I don't get out of here until 9.30 o'clock, but if it will be any accommodation to you and the lady is willing I will try to take her over at 8.30 if she can wait."

The young fellow looked confused. A sickly grin spread over his face, and he turned to walk away.

"No, you don't, Charlie," said the girl, with a laugh. "It's on you this time. We'll go in here even if you've seen the play a dozen times. Remember that you cannot jolly the ticket man."

"Charlie" planked down \$3 and without saying a word to the box office man picked up the tickets and led his companion into the theater.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

RECOGNIZED THE DESCRIPTION.—Miss Fanny, who had just taken hold of a room in an east side school, had been having short morning talks with her children on subjects which she thought would be at once interesting and instructive.

One morning she told them about the "three kingdoms," the mineral, the vegetable, and the animal, and had explained as simply as she could the meaning of each. Then, naming a number of objects she let the children tell to which kingdom it belonged. They enjoyed the exercise immensely.

The next morning the talk was along the lines of simple natural history.

"Now, children," she said, "let us see what you remember about the animal kingdom and domestic animals that belong to it. You have named all the domestic animals but one. Who can tell me what that one is? It has bristly hair, likes dirt, and is fond of getting in the mud."

And Miss Fanny looked expectantly around the room.

"Can't you think, Tommy?" she asked encouragingly.

"Yes'm," was the shame-faced response, "that's me!"

A WITTY REPLY.—Whenever the United States supreme court, on hearing the argument of counsel for plaintiff in error, is entirely satisfied that he has no case, the chief justice is apt to say to counsel for defendant in error that the court does not care to hear further argument. At one time Hon. Matthew Carpenter from Wisconsin was counsel for plaintiff in error and opened the case. Before he was through the court was satisfied that there was nothing in it, and so when he had concluded and counsel for defendant in error arose Chief Justice Waite said, "The court does not care to hear any further argument."

Counsel was a little deaf and, although noticing that the chief justice spoke, did not hear what he had said and, turning to Mr. Carpenter, who sat beside him, asked what had been said.

"Oh, hang it!" replied Carpenter in tones audible to the bench. "The chief justice said he would rather give you the case than hear you talk."—Youth's Companion.

GOOD NERVE.—Speaking about nerve, remarked "Ned" Gilmore, "I met a man the other night who has it in colossal quantity. He was an old acquaintance and came to see me about two years ago, and after pouring out a tale of woe borrowed \$50. A few nights ago I happened in the billiard room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and I saw my debtor playing. When I learned the stakes were \$50 a game I sat down and watched the contest. My acquaintance soon had lost \$150, and as he put up his cue I said to him: "Don't you think you'd better have paid me that \$50 than to have lost three times the amount here?"

"He gazed at me for a few seconds and then took my breath away by rejoining:

"Good lord, man, haven't you forgotten that yet?"

"Now that's what I call nerve."

THE AMERICAN IRON "PLANT."—The Englishman was being properly surprised at the rapidity with which the skyscraper was going up.

"Dear me!" he exclaimed, "it seems as if your buildings grow as rapidly as your maize."

"Yes, replied the westerner unblushingly, "and the process of raising them is much the same."

"Fawney! Won't you explain further?"

"Well, you see, we just get an iron plant, put it in the ground, have the street sprinklers water it, and in a month or six weeks the skyscraper is full grown."

And, taking another breath, the cousin from overseas managed to believe it.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

AF After all, you know, 'a man is only as old as he feels.'"

"How about the fellow 'who feels like a two-year-old'?"—Philadelphia Press.

Miscellaneous Reading.

FROM CONTEMPORARIES.

News and Comment That is More or Less Local Interest.

CHESTER.

Lantern, May 15: Dan Jackson, a 10-year-old Negro boy who loafs around town, stole Mr. Jim Dodds' horse and buggy Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Dodds left his team behind S. M. Jones & Co's. store. The little Negro took it and had got as far as Brainerd Institute when by reckless driving he ran into Bewley's dray and Mr. Dodds' horse took fright and ran away tearing the buggy to pieces and throwing the youthful thief out. Sheriff Cornwall well soon arrived and captured him after a short chase. Whether the boy meant to sell the horse and buggy or simply to take a ride is not known, but results and not motives are to be considered, and since the buggy is represented at the reunion in Columbia. Among those who went Wednesday are Misses Bessie Westbrook, Kate McConnell, Cora Hardin, Lola Hardin, Annie Williams and Wilmer Walker; Messrs. L. McD. Hood, Jno. T. Peay, W. H. Hardin, J. M. Fudge and Col. J. W. Reed. Mrs. J. O. Hardin, of Richmond, was also in the party. Mr. James H. Browning, of the old gash section of Anderson county, and an old Confederate veteran, aged 64 years, and Miss Ossie Ducker, 20 years old, were married recently under unusual circumstances. Mr. Browning keeps a country store and Miss Ducker's mother sent her to do some trading, and while there, Mr. Browning asked her to cook dinner for him, which she readily did. Mr. Browning was so well pleased with the young lady's cooking that he concluded to marry her, and after getting her consent he at once rang his farm bell, calling in the laborers, and sent for a preacher and had the services performed without delay and retained Miss Ducker as permanent cook and housekeeper. Mrs. J. S. Moffatt was the charming hostess at an informal tea last Tuesday evening. About twenty young ladies and gentlemen were present. Tea was gracefully served by Misses Julia Moffatt and Rebecca Hafner. After this two pieces of tissue paper were handed to each guest with the request that the young ladies make hats for the men and that the men confer a similar favor on the ladies. Amid much merriment, the various species of headgear were designed. Rev. J. S. Moffatt, as judge, decided that Miss Bessie Lindas and Dr. W. M. Kennedy had made the most stylish hats for each other and he then presented them with a magnificent bouquet of roses. Mr. Henry White constructed a sunbonnet for Miss Susie Lathan and was unanimously awarded the booby prize. Mr. W. P. Wylie, of Rock Hill, has issued invitations to the marriage of his daughter, Miss Bessie to Mr. John Goodwin Darby, of this city, on Wednesday, May 20.

LANCASTER.

Ledger, May 16: Mr. G. W. Phillips, formerly of Flat Creek, who moved to Rock Hill a few years ago, has moved to this place. By authority of the board of trustees of Clemson college, local institutes will be held in such counties as send requests, signed by fifteen farmers, before the 15th of June, to J. S. Newman, director of Farmers' Institutes, Clemson college. The petitioners will name the places at which institutes are desired and the dates will be arranged by the college authorities. The State Institute will be held at Clemson college commencing Monday evening, August 10th, and closing Friday evening, August 14th. D. E. Boney, of Yorkville, manager of the Farmers Mutual Life Insurance company, was in town this week. He appointed Mr. R. E. McIlwaine as his agent for this county. Acting under a telegram from Sheriff Coleman, of Richland, Sheriff Hunter arrested Felton Gregory, who came here some months ago from Edgefield, Thursday afternoon. After being arrested, Gregory asked to be allowed to get something to eat before being taken to jail. The sheriff granted the request, of course, and sat down to wait for Gregory to eat. In a little while the children came in and were told that their father had been arrested and was going to be taken off. They went in the dining room to see him and said he wasn't there. Gregory's wife then began to take on and say she would never see her husband again. The sheriff told her yes she would and that it wouldn't be long before she did. He then put out after Gregory in the direction he supposed he had taken. Finding from inquiry that he was on the right track he soon came to Wylie's field where he borrowed a mule that a man was plowing, and mounting it bare back rode around a patch of woods and got on the other side in time to see his escaping prisoner come out and make for a cane brake near by. Ordered to halt or take the consequences, Gregory surrendered and was carried to jail. Yesterday morning he was taken to Chester by the deputy sheriff where Sheriff Coleman was to meet him.

UNDERGROUND CITY.—In Turkestan,

on the right bank of the Amou Daria, is a chain of rocky hills near the Bokharan town of Karkl, and a number of large caves which, upon examination some time ago, were found to lead to an underground city, built apparently long before the Christian era. According to effigies, inscriptions and designs upon the gold and silver money unearthed from among the ruins, the existence of the town dates back to some two centuries before the birth of Christ.

The underground Bokharan city is about two versts long, and is composed of an enormous labyrinth of corridors, streets and squares, surrounded

by houses and other buildings, two or three stories high. The edifices contain all kinds of domestic utensils, pots, urns, vases and so forth.

In some of the streets falls of earth and rock have obstructed the passages, but generally the visitor can walk about freely without so much as lowering his head. The high degree of civilization attained by the inhabitants of the city is shown by the fact that they built in several stories, by the symmetry of the streets and squares and by the beauty of the baked clay and metal utensils and of the ornaments and coins which have been found.

It is supposed that long centuries ago, this city, so carefully concealed in the bowels of the earth, provided an entire population with a refuge from the incursions of nomadic savages and robbers.

OLDEST AMERICAN CITY. Sante Fe, New Mexico, Established Before Jamestown, Va.

The Villa Real y Pontificia de San Francisco de Asis, to give its full Spanish name, is the historic city of Sante Fe, the seat of the government of the territory of New Mexico as well as a county seat and the See of an Archbishop of the Roman Catholic church, and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest town and the oldest capital within the United States. Its permanent settlement by Europeans antedates the founding of Jamestown, and also the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth more than twenty years.

The thrilling and romantic incidents composing its story, the protracted and bloody struggles with hordes of savage Indians, the capture and pillage by hostile Pueblos in 1680, the general massacre of missionaries and explorers and flight of the governor and a few followers in the night to El Paso, the reserving of some of the handsomest maidens for wives of favored warriors, the desecration and destruction of the Christian churches and the restoration of the worship of snakes and stone idols, the reconquest of Diego de Vargas twelve years later, the terrible punishment visited upon the rebellious Pueblos, the change from Spanish rule to the rule of the triumphant Republic of Mexico, the capture by the United States forces under Gen. Kearny and the building of old Fort Marcy in 1846, the stirring scenes accompanying the distribution of the immense traffic of the Santa Fe trail, the wild deeds of desperadoes, and the fabulous hazards at cards in the days before the advent of the railroad, afford the material for an epic poem of deep interest.

The governor's palace surpasses in historic interest and value any other place or object in the United States. It antedates the settlement of Jamestown by nine years, and that of Plymouth by twenty-two. It has stood during the 299 years since its erection, not as a cold rock or monument with no claim upon the interest of humanity except the bare fact of its continued existence, but as the living center of everything of historic importance in the Southwest. Through all that long period, whether under the control of Spain, the Pueblos, Mexico or the United States, it has been the seat of power and authority, whether the ruler was called viceroy, captain general, political chief, department commander, or governor, a province, a department, or a territory that has been his official residence.

"From here Onate started in 1599 on his adventurous expedition to the eastern plains; here, seven years later, 800 Indians came from far off Quivira to ask aid in their war with the Axtaos; from here, in 1618, Vicente de Salazar led the Moqui country only to set forth to the Moqui country only to be turned back by rumors of the giants to be encountered and from here Penaloza and his brilliant troops started on the 6th of March, 1662, on their marvelous expedition to the Missouri; in one of the strong rooms the commissary general of the Inquisition was imprisoned a few years later by the same Penaloza; within its walls, fortified as it for a siege, the bravest of the Spaniards were massed in the revolution of 1680; here, on the 19th of August of that year, was given the order to execute forty-eight Pueblo prisoners in the plaza which faces the building; here, but a day later, was the sad war council held which determined on the evacuation of the city; here was the scene of the triumph of the Pueblo chieftains as they ordered the destruction of the Spanish archives and the church ornaments in one grand conflagration; here, De Vargas, on September 14, 1692, after the 11-hour combat of the preceding day, gave thanks to the Virgin Mary, to whose aid he attributed his triumphant capture of the city; here, more than a century later, on March 3, 1807, Lieut. Pike was brought before Gov. Alencaster as an invader of Spanish soil; here, in 1822, the Mexican standard, with its eagle and cactus, was raised in token that New Mexico was no longer a dependency of Spain; from here, on the 6th day of August, 1837, Gen. Perez started to subdue the last of Ben Hur in the old palace while governor of the territory in 1879-80.

The oldest house in the city, which is reputed to date back before the time of the Spanish conquest, and, therefore, is the "Oldest house in the United States," is situated just north of the church of San Miguel. This building, until recently, was two stories high, and the floor between the upper and lower rooms being of adobe. The building was above and below, but some years ago, the upper story of the easterly portion fell, and quite recently, the spirit of indifference to the value of historic remains which is fast ruining our most interesting historical landmarks caused the second story of the remainder to be removed. The first story, however, remains as it has been for centuries, and there seems no reason to doubt that it is the most ancient building, continuously inhabited, in the entire United States.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

BADGES FOR OPIUM SMOKERS.

Suggested Need of the Chinese Plan in the Philippines.

There has been just placed in operation in the province of Fukien, China, a system of badges to indicate the different classes of opium smokers to the officials who administer this drug under government patronage. It appears that even in China, which, from the standpoint of opium smoking, is the most degraded nation on earth, the government has finally awakened to a realization that restriction of the disastrous habit among the people, and its ultimate obligation, are essential features of the great scheme of racial redemption. Ma Po, the Chinese daily paper of Manila, has this to say of the badge system:

"The authorities of the province of Fukien, to which nearly all of the Chinese of Manila belong, have planned to establish a government factory for the preparation of opium; and now it is reported that after the opening of this establishment, all opium smokers who wish to purchase the drug must obtain from this establishment badges which are of three classes, viz: (1) brass badges, which is for the government officials; (2) paper badge, which is for the gentry, and (3) wooden badge, which is for the common people.

"On these badges are written the names of the opium smokers, their ages, their addresses, and the quantity of opium they are allowed to buy daily, which is to be decided and limited by the government officials, and which cannot be deviated from at any time.

"All the opium dealers who have received licenses from the government to retail the boiled or prepared opium, are not permitted to sell privately any opium to those who do not have badges. According to this plan it is expected that the opium smokers will feel ashamed of wearing these badges and reform themselves generally by breaking off the evil habit.

"This is a most important plan for affording a livelihood to the people and for protecting the Chinese race."

There seems to be considerable force for reflection in the above quotation, and now that the Philippine commission is about to make public an act to regulate the importation and sale of the drug in the Philippines, doubtless the badge scheme would be well worth considering. Whether or not the application of this system to the confirmed opium smoker would have any moral effect upon the individual himself is a question; but it seems quite apparent that the badge of the evil habit would tend to keep others from following in the wake of the unfortunate confirmed smoker; and if compelled to be worn conspicuously it would be a mark of repulsion that few who have any sense of pride would care to display. Then, again, the badge would be of great assistance to the government in regulating the retail trade, and to the concessioner who will be required to keep proper and complete records of all opium handled in the trade. Altogether, it appears to be plausible—this badge system and of sufficient merit to warrant its adoption as a part of the proposed law establishing a concession in the Philippines.—Manila Times.

AS TO PRINTERS' MARKS.—The interrogation mark or "point" (?) was originally a "q" and an "o" the latter placed under the former. They were simply the first and last letters of the Latin word "questio." So, too, with the sign of exclamation or interjection (!). In its original purity it was a combination of "i" and "o," the latter underneath, as in the question mark. The two stood for "io," the Latin exclamation of joy. The paragraph mark is a Greek "p," the initial of the word paragraph. The early printers employed a dagger to show that a word or sentence was objectionable and should be cut out.

Quick, Accurate, Neat And Cheap. A representative of a Columbia printing house came to Yorkville a few days ago and solicited a job of Brief printing from one of the attorneys.

"What is your price?" the attorney asked.

"Ninety cents per page," was the reply.

"Why, my dear sir, The Enquirer people here are doing our printing at only 75 cents for more than five pages and less than thirty pages and at 65 cents for over thirty pages."

"Oh, well, but is the work satisfactory?" doubtfully suggested the solicitor.

"Not the least trouble about that, my friend. It is possible that you can equal it; but I am sure you cannot beat it."

And the solicitor from the Columbia printing house went on his way.

During the recent term of court, an attorney from a neighboring town came to Yorkville to consult with a local attorney about a Brief in which both were interested, and after the consultation was over, the visitor observed to the effect:

"There are about 50 or 60 pages of this and as it has to be filed on next Thursday, I will have to hurry the copy down so as to be sure that it is printed in time."

THAT WAS ON FRIDAY. "Suppose you see The Enquirer people here," the local attorney advised.

"But can they give it to me in time?"

"If they say they will, they WILL." After getting prices, the visiting attorney agreed to turn in the copy Saturday morning. He did so, and it was all in type before 7 o'clock the evening of the same day, and he GOT HIS COMPLETED BRIEF IN AMPLE TIME FOR FILING.

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NOTE: Have done so for twenty-seven years. Sales: tens of millions of gallons; painted nearly two million houses under guarantee to repaint if not satisfactory. The paint wears for periods up to eighteen years. Linseed Oil must be added to the paint (done in two minutes.) Actual cost then about \$1.25 a gallon. Samples free. Sold by our Agents.

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To the Farmers of York County:

ESPECIALLY those who are contemplating purchasing Harvesters, Mowers and Rakes. I call to your attention that I am handling Walter A. Woods' machinery, which is up-to-date in all improvements. I have a Mower on hand for inspection. It is a Steel Mower with roller and ball bearing. It is neat and nice. It is not only made for looks, but for long service, so testing every respect what we claim I will make it a Woods' Mower, Harvester or Rake.

A WORD OR TWO TO THE LADIES.

I have on hand another lot of the well-known Standard Grand Rotary Sewing Machines. Remember they are two machines in one, which no other Machine company dare to claim. Our claim: It is the lightest running machine on the market. To test the machine I am willing to place one in your home on trial, and if it is not to your liking we will gladly remove the machine.

Yours to serve,

YORK IMPLEMENT CO.

L. R. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

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Rock Hill Buggies

Are good buggies and we are prepared to please you in style as well as in price. A little higher, but—

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Before you buy Furniture of any kind it will be to your interest to see us and our furniture and get our prices. We can furnish your house with good furniture at the lowest prices.

Stoves.

If you need a Cooking Stove you will do well to see us about the matter. We can sell you any kind of stove desired and at competitive prices. See us about a stove.

HICKORY SUPPLY COMPANY.

COFFINS AND CASKETS.

When you find it necessary to purchase a Coffin or Casket, you will do well to see us as we have a large stock on hands, bought at low figures, and we will give you the benefit of the low prices that we paid.

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In order to supply the continued demand we have just received another carload of Guano, that will go to those who first apply.

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We have about 25 COOKING STOVES, of various sizes, that we are offering cheap for CASH or on time. Our Grocery stock is full and complete and PRICES ARE RIGHT.

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