

# Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

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## THANKSGIVING

-- 1897 --

## We Wish Thee Well.

### Give Thanks

That you are living,  
That you are prospering,  
That you are blessed beyond the  
majority, and that you are enjoying  
privileges and benefits in the United  
States that can be enjoyed in no  
other country.

Wish for happiness,  
Wish for health,  
Wish for honor,  
Wish for wealth,  
But be sure to wish for the con-  
tinued prosperity of

## B. O. Evans & Co.

CLOTHIERS and FURNISHERS.

## Prices Blown to Atoms.

Profits Twisted Off at the Roots.

### MILLINERY, MILLINERY,

To be sold at prices never heard of before.

A regular 25c. Sailor Hat for 10c.

A regular 50c. Sailor Hat for 25c.

A regular 75c. Sailor Hat for 50c.

Trimmed Hats, sold all over the place for \$1.50, now 75c.

The secret is that we have no expensive trimmer hired. Our Miss Dora Geisberg attends to trimming as well as selling.

In fact, we do all our own work. No Clerks to pay, hence our expense is very small in comparison with other houses who employ a large force, all of which the consumer pays for.

### Men's and Boys' Clothing,

For less than others are offering at Cost.

QUILTS and BLANKETS from 50c. up.

A regular \$3.50 MACKINTOSH for \$2.25, which is guaranteed to wear, made by one of the most reliable firms in the country.

We do not sell trash. We were born here, and expect to be here, so the Goods we sell must be as represented. NO FAKES IN OUR BUSINESS. Remember the place—

### THE FAMOUS,

14 Brick Range, West Side Public Square.

### L. GEISBERG, Proprietor.

## CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

YES, and the Housekeeper is making preparations for its reception. We are prepared to assist the Housekeeper, and are now receiving—

NEW CURRANTS, NEW RAISINS,

NEW FIGS, NEW PRUNES,

NEW NUTS of all kinds, CANNED MEATS,

CANNED FRUITS, CANNED VEGETABLES,

BOTTLED PICKLES, SAUCES,

CATSUPS, Etc., Etc.

We are also receiving every week APPLES, ORANGES, BANANAS, CRANBERRIES, and other Fruits.

Our line of CONFECTIONS cannot be surpassed, and we still have a select Stock of CIGARS and TOBACCOS.

Our Goods are fresh and first-class, and our prices will please you.

Give us a call and see our Stock.

Yours to please,

### G. F. BIGBY.

Free City Delivery.

#### STATE NEWS.

—Hon. J. N. King, who is well known in this county, as well as many other counties, will make the race for Congress, for this district.—*Pickens Journal.*

—Saluda now has only one admitted attorney, who is a resident of the place. But other young men now reading law intend to locate at the growing little city.

—Mr. Sid M. Williford, of Rock Hill, has a citron or pie melon vine, which covers a quarter of an acre. It has on it 39 melons, which will average 50 pounds in weight.

—The gift of \$15,000 from Mr. Joseph Wylie to Erskine college is to be applied to building a dormitory for girls, and therefore involves co-education. After a little hesitancy it was accepted.

—Bristow Sherrard, while in a buggy driving a mule across Boyd's bridge on Saluda river the other day, met another vehicle and the mule backed off the bridge. Bristow had time to jump out and escaped unhurt but the buggy was completely wrecked and the mule killed.—*Greenwood Journal.*

—Judge Aldrich in a recent charge to the grand jury, advised them that it was a part of their duty to look into matters pertaining to the public schools, especially to the character and qualifications of school teachers. A good idea that of Judge Aldrich. May it become the practice of all grand juries to do this thing.

—At Mr. Gonces's place, a few miles south of Johnston, last Friday night, John Mays shot and instantly killed his father, Griff Mays. Both colored. They were gambling and the dispute was about twenty cents. A negro girl, the daughter of Griff Mays, attempted to stop the row and received a bullet through the hand. John is at large.

—Governor Ellerbe has granted the petition submitted by residents of Cokesbury Township in Abbeville county, asking for an election to be held looking to their joining Greenwood. December 15 next, was the day appointed for the election to be held. The portion of the township wanting to get into Greenwood county embraces twelve square miles.

—Some graceless sinner, having no fear of the penitentiary or chain gang, entered the rear up-stairs lobby of the court house between adjournment on Saturday and opening on Monday with a duplicate key and stole Judge Gary's handsome gown. County pride leads us to believe that such a reckless rogue must have been a black bird of passage.—*Barnwell People.*

—While the whole State is more or less of a stir over the killing of Farmer Turner by State Detective Newbold and about the flight of Newbold, Gov. Ellerbe stepped in and granted a full pardon to Liquor Constables J. H. Buice and J. A. May, who killed John T. Sims, in the Dark Corner section of Spartanburg county, on December 18, 1895, nearly two years ago.

—Adolphus Coker, a man about forty-five, of Clarendon county, was whipping a young son ten years old, when Bosey Coker, the oldest son, to whom the child appealed, told his father not to hit his brother another cut. The elder Coker declared he would whip the boy whenever he felt like it, and struck him another blow, whereupon Bosey sprang on his father and inflicted six wounds with a long-bladed knife, from the effects of which Coker died. The son has been arrested.

—At a meeting of the faculty of Erskine College Wednesday evening, it was decided that there should be no more football playing by the students. It was stated that this action had not been sought by the faculty, but was forced on them by growing conviction of the danger connected with it. In support of this the case of young Gammon was cited, also the case in Erskine last year, where a young man was so badly injured as to have to leave college and whose life was seriously imperiled.

—Henry Heyward, colored, a line-man in the employ of the Charleston Electric Light Company, was electrocuted while at work last Friday afternoon. Heyward was adjusting wires under instructions from a foreman. He was seated astride the cross arm of a pole about forty feet from the ground. By mistake he took hold of a live wire. He was killed instantly, but the body remained in a natural position on the bar. Heyward's hands were terribly burned, but the body was disfigured in no other way.

—Rev. J. L. Mullinix was attacked and badly mistreated by a crowd of drunken rowdies last Saturday afternoon on the road leading from Walthalla to Long Creek, over Stumphouse Mountain. There were some six or eight young men in the mob. They seized his horse, stopped the buggy, threw a club at him, and cursed him. They also seized his valise, took it out of the buggy, opened it and took the contents. They will probably be called to answer for their conduct at the bar of justice.—*Walthalla Courier.*

—On Thursday night at the farm of J. L. McCullough, in Dunkin township, Greenville county, the negroes indulged in a cakewalk and an unlimited amount of "fuss" and whiskey. A religious dispute between a negro woman and a man resulted in the woman breaking a shovel on the head of the man. This started a general fight, in which pistols and razors were freely used. A negro man was killed, another mortally wounded and others more or less injured. As all the negroes were drunk, shooting and slashing, the coroner was unable to fasten the killing on any one.

#### Flour Adulteration.

In the midst of its discussion in regard to water-ground meal, the *Constitution* took occasion to warn all lovers of good eating that the flour on sale in the stores, from the finest patents to the lowest grades, is adulterated. Several years ago a well-known Georgian, since dead, informed the writer that he had for some time been shipping kaolin to St. Louis, and that he very strongly suspected it was employed to adulterate flour, adding to the bulk as well as to the weight. His suspicions were afterwards confirmed by analysis, and the facts had wide notoriety at the time.

We have no doubt, however, that kaolin is still used to adulterate flour, but there are other forms of adulteration. Many large flour mills have corn meal plants attached to their machinery. They use these plants for the purpose of making corn flour which is "spiked" into the wheat flour, thus adding to their profits.

An expert miller, familiar with the whole scheme of adulteration, informs us that the corn is crushed into meal between iron rollers. This meal is run through a bolt and the corn flour crushed out. The meal is again crushed and rebolted, and the operation is performed several times until all the corn flour is bolted out, and then the residue is sacked and branded "straight meal," and sold to the Southern trade. This sort of stuff is the ordinary corn meal of commerce, and is not worth feeding to a hog.

From all that can be learned, Southern buyers are in a particularly soft and sappy condition when they go out to purchase their provender. They seem to prefer what may be termed the offal of commerce in all lines. Why this should be so is and always must remain a mystery. By what fatality of choice do the Southern people insist on buying wheat flour—because it is white? They seem to judge it wholly by its whiteness, and buy it on that account, when the merest tyro should know that the whiteness of the flour is a certain evidence of adulteration or inferiority.

Until quite recently the offal of the glucose factories has been sold to the hominy mills, where it was "spiked" into "hominy hearts," or into feed meal; but now the glucose offal is made into a very fine white starch, and is sold to the flour mills, which use it for "spiking" all grades of flour, especially the lower grades. These lower grades are enhanced in whiteness and are thus fitted to suit the delicate Southern palate.

We have before us a price list of the glucose offal, sent out by a large glucose factory in Chicago. Accompanying it is a circular describing how the offal may be used to adulterate flour. That our readers may be initiated into the mysteries of flour adulteration, we print the circular in full.

"Instruction as to How to Mix and Handle Our Product.—We would advise substituting 10 per cent. in patent, straight and clears, and 15 per cent. in the lower grades. With this percentage good results are obtained in both bread and biscuits, starch being a natural product of both wheat and corn. All that is necessary or required, to mix and assimilate thoroughly would be to feed the powdered starch into the finished product of the mill, conveying the mixture twenty or twenty-five feet; with this amount of conveying the starch will be thoroughly mixed with the flour. It is not necessary to feed the starch through the bolts in any particular, as the same is thoroughly pulverized and double bolted, and kiln dried to a very dry moisture percentage, whereas flour has a minimum of 13 and a maximum of 19, showing the keeping qualities in favor of starch.

"We would call your attention to the fact that the germ, or the oily substance, of corn is entirely extracted, thereby assuring the starch from becoming yellow or fermenting, which would be the case with corn flour.

"In using starch as a substitute, especially in the lower grades, they are brought out in color at least two grades thereby, enabling the miller also to obtain on this particular grade from 15 to 30 cents per barrel with the mixture than without.

"For all southern trades starch is used very extensively, as all flours are judged by their colors, enabling the miller to produce whiter flour and meet competition by using our products."

"We call attention to the last paragraph of the foregoing, where an extraordinary tribute is paid to southern taste and judgment in the matter of wheat flour. 'All flours,' says the merciless circular, 'are judged by their color' in the south, and this is the truth. The whiter the flour, the more it has been deadened in the grinding; and the more it has been adulterated in the handling, the more precious it is to the southern trade.

Now, as a matter of fact, it should be well known to southerners that pure and perfect wheat flour is never as white as the flour of commerce. It has a faint golden tinge or blush. When it is perfectly white, something substantial has been extracted from it, and its place supplied with some form of adulteration. We do not know that there is anything harmful in the glucose offal that is injected into the flour of commerce, but it is not wheat flour. It is an adulteration and therefore a fraud.

There is something more than an intimation that only the flour used in the southern trade is adulterated with the glucose offal. If that is so it must be the result of carelessness on the part of the southern people. No doubt it would be too much to hope that public opinion will so progress as

to bring about a change; but it will be the fault of the people if they continue to buy flour that is adulterated. We are safe in saying that there is not a barrel of pure flour on sale in the south; and it is a pity.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

#### Gen. Butler's Views.

To the Editor of the State: The suggestions of Mr. W. T. Bradley in his communication to your paper of the 16th inst. in regard to the present low price of cotton, are the most sensible and practical I have seen. If the cotton raisers of the South could be induced to act upon them for five years we would be the richest, most prosperous agricultural people in the world.

The two prominent and controlling factors that depress the price of cotton are (1st) the over production of cotton and under production of food crops; (2d) the inadequacy and inequality in distribution of the volume of currency. The first we can control if we will in the manner indicated by Mr. Bradley and other practical farmers, and the second can, and I trust will, be corrected in time by appropriate legislation.

If we could limit the production of cotton to 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 bales per annum, the demand would necessarily enhance the price, and make cotton the best and surest money crop in the world, and a money crop that would remunerate the producer.

This is so perfectly clear to my mind that I cannot conceive of any successful argument against it. The limitation on the crop in this country would, perhaps, stimulate the production elsewhere, but to a degree that could seriously affect us. So far, the efforts to find a soil, climate and conditions to produce a fibre, comparable to our upland cotton have proven failures. I do not mean to say that we are complete masters of the situation in cotton raising, but we do occupy such a commanding position as to defy successful competition, if we are true to ourselves. Just how we are to reduce the acreage and limit the production is a difficult, some think a hopeless, undertaking. It can only be done by close concert of action and good faith on the part of the principal cotton raisers in the cotton belt. That a reduced acreage and production would result in enhanced remunerative prices seems too clear to require argument.

When the Confederate government restrained, by law, the planting of cotton to so many acres to the plow, and thereby encouraged the production of food crops, the South was full of corn, wheat, oats, sorghum, bacon and beef. In fact, we had an abundant supply in every line of food products. In times of peace it is, of course, questionable whether such restraint could be imposed by law. If, however, such legislation could be had it would be a wise thing to adopt and enforce it.

If time enough has been allowed to secure a representative convention from the cotton growing States at Atlanta on the second Tuesday of next month, I shall have hopes of such effective and earnest concert of action as will improve the prospects of cotton planting throughout the South.

It is sad to think that an agricultural people so favored by nature as ours should so often be made the plaything of speculators and drones of the industrial world. It is our own fault, however, and we have nobody to blame but ourselves.

If we will only plant less cotton, more grain and encourage cotton manufacturing in our midst, the solution of our present depression would, in a few years, be made in our favor.

Mr. Bradley's example is one that would pay every farmer in the South to follow. M. C. BUTLER.

#### The Case Goes Up.

Assistant Attorney General Townsend did go to Charleston as he intended to do and nowhere else. Yesterday he was back at the Attorney General's office. He has succeeded in getting the Vandercook original package case on the way to the United States Supreme Court and expresses his confidence that the State will be able to obtain a decision in ample time for the guidance of the General Assembly when it meets in January. Attorney General Barber is not quite so confident of getting a decree by that time, but feels certain that he is going to win the fight over the main issue involved.

Judge Townsend says that Attorney Bryan has agreed with him on every detail of the case and it has been stipulated that the decision on the main issue shall go in the decree of the Court. Judge Townsend found Mr. Bryan very courteous and obliging in regard to the matter.

He said yesterday that he was then preparing the motion to advance the case upon the docket the minute the record had been filed and no time will be lost in getting up the record of the case.

It is understood that Judge Simonson thinks that a final decision can be obtained by the time the General Assembly meets and is anxious that the highest Court in the land shall pass upon his decisions in the O. P. cases at the earliest possible moment. It is also understood that the judge thinks that he has never rendered a line of decisions which are more certain to be approved in the higher Court than those he has handed down in the matter of the interstate commerce feature of the dispensary law.

The further progress of the case will be keenly watched by both sides.—*Columbia State, Nov. 17.*

—Uneasy lies the face that wears a crown.

#### The Great Moral Dispensary.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 21.—Commissioner Vance is not at all gloomy about the dispensary outlook. He says that he had not even thought of getting any funeral equipment, and that the talk about the funeral of the dispensary is all premature. Mr. Vance takes the position that, while the dispensary is not making as much money as it has been making, it will be found that it is making a little money. He says it is at least self-supporting, and, in consequence, it will be sustained by the people. He seems to be more anxious about the decision of the United States Court in the Vandercook case than in anything else, and while neither he nor any of the State officials have much hope of anything but failure from this litigation, he would like to see a final decision, so that the General Assembly will better know how to deal with the situation. Mr. Vance is of the opinion that the system will remain practically as at present.

It might be that Mr. Vance, on account of his connection with the institution, is an enthusiast upon the system, but the facts and figures of the situation are likely to have very much more bearing upon the situation than anything else.

Mr. Vance says that there seems to be a generally erroneous impression about the profit situation, that the whole trouble has, to a large extent, been brought about by the system of bookkeeping. He does not like the item that has been in the reports heretofore, known as "unearned profit." It sounds very nicely for the time being, he thinks, but does not pan out in the end. He says that in his opinion the books and profit accounts ought to be run on a hard pan basis, and there is no need to count profits that have not yet been realized. With this view and to get rid of the puzzling features of the bookkeeping, Mr. Vance says that he will recommend a change after this year in the reports so that the general public may more fully appreciate the situation.

Mr. Vance made the further suggestion that while in many of the towns the city and county profits were consumed, that such a fate was not a sequence as to the State's share. He says that in many of the towns the salaries for dispensers and clerks are too high, and with high rents it is no

wonder that the cities and towns get nothing out of the dispensary. The State, on the other hand, has nothing to do with local rents and salaries, as its share of the profits is put on goods before they are shipped out.

There has been a suggestion that the State board of control would cut the price on its liquor, so as to better meet the competition of the "original package" people. The matter came up at the recent meeting of the State board of control, and it was decided to appoint a committee to look into the matter and make a report at the next meeting upon the advisability of reducing the price on liquors. This committee, so far as is known, has not yet decided what had best be done for the dispensary. Col. Jones, of the State board, to-day said that he did not know what action the sub-committee would take, but that nothing had been done up to this time in the matter of reducing the price on liquor. There is no chance of there being any reduction in the price of liquor until the next meeting of the State board of control, and the disposition heretofore has been not to interfere with the price lists.

Neither Governor Ellerbe nor the State board of control has received any report as to the number of "original package" stores in the State. The impression, however, is that there are original package stores in every place where there is a dispensary. In a great many places there are five times as many "o. p." places as there are dispensaries.—*News and Courier.*

—Mr. T. B. Jones, of Chappells, recently killed a hog which was evidently sole proprietor of a curious appetite. In the gall was over an ounce of coarse sand—nothing else. Imbedded in the liver was a considerable sized rock. The hog was fat and healthy.

—Twenty million dollars is the sum which the French government proposes to devote to the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Nearly \$10,000,000 will be consumed by the construction of two palaces in the Champs Elysees, and those in the Champ de Mars, in the Esplanade des Invalides and on the quays. The bridges across the Seine are to cost \$1,000,000, and the mechanical and electrical service another \$1,000,000. In one word, France proposes to do the whole thing on a scale of unprecedented magnificence.

## G. F. TOLLY & SON.

The way we are Cutting Prices on Furniture will be a revelation in Furniture Selling.

The rush of Christmas trade is almost upon us, and the room now taken up by large quantities of Furniture is absolutely necessary to the display of our—

### HOLIDAY GOODS.

To make a prompt and effective clearance of this surplus stock we have made a remorseless use of the knife in—

### CUTTING PRICES.

Will you be one of the lucky ones to share in the Big Bargain Feast we will spread before you the next few days?

The largest Stock of Furniture in South Carolina, and at prices at Retail below what the little fellows pay wholesale. So come along and get your Furniture and have money left for Christmas.

All prices below everybody else's price.

## G. F. TOLLY & SON,

The Leaders and Money Savers for You.

When it is understood that the tremendous business strides of

## D. C. Brown & Bro.

WERE made during the most depressed business period that this country has experienced in over half a century, it at once becomes a source of wonderful significance, and creates a lively interest in the reasons for this peculiar prominence. Why should one house become so signally successful, force itself so prominently to the front while others have been halting, retreating, losing ground, and in many cases disappearing altogether?

It is simply in their ability to foresee conditions and to meet them; the wisdom to grasp opportunities and profit by it; the power to utilize forces, in meeting emergencies. In a nut-shell—

To Sell Goods Cheap, and to Sell them Cheaper than others.

Does the fact that the volume of business, the Stock carried, the force employed, the number of customers served, has doubled and redoubled itself, successfully demonstrate that they have met and mastered the situation, and established their supremacy as a Bargain House, and earned their claim of being the—

### CHEAPEST HOUSE IN ANDERSON.

We are not like the rooster who thought the sun rose every morning just to hear him crow, but we cannot help feeling justly proud of the record of progress obtained.

Now, are you on a hunt for Bargains? Come and see us. We are supplying better Goods for less money than can be obtained elsewhere.

We are constantly demonstrating our ability to undersell, and to save our customers money.

"Nothing succeeds like success," and the most pronounced success in Anderson is—

## D. C. BROWN & BRO,

The Cheapest House in the City!