

# Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

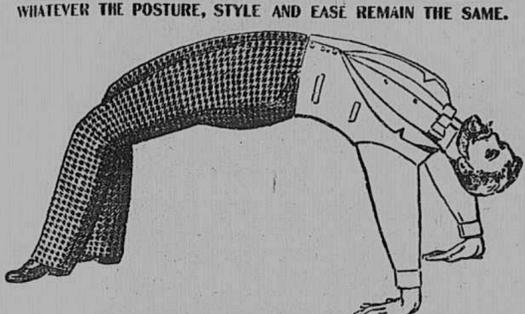
ANDERSON, S. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1898.

VOLUME XXXIII--NO. 43.

FROM THE SHEEP TO THE MAN.

## Dutchess Trousers

Captured the Medals at World's Fair, 1893.



WHATEVER THE POSTURE, STYLE AND EASE REMAIN THE SAME.

ALWAYS IN SHAPE, AT WORK OR PLAY.

We Know What the Trade Demands and We Meet It.

The Manufacturers Authorize Us to Give With Every Pair Sold This Unheard-of

### WARRANTY.

You may buy a pair of Dutchess Wool Trousers at \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 or \$5

And wear them two months. For every SUSPENDER BUTTON that COMES OFF WE will PAY you TEN CENTS. If they RIP at the WAISTBAND WE will PAY you FIFTY CENTS. If they RIP in the SEAT or elsewhere, WE will PAY you ONE DOLLAR or GIVE YOU A NEW PAIR.

BEST IN THE WORLD. TRY A PAIR.

FOR SALE BY

## B. O. Evans & Co.

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

"YOU DON'T KNOW, DO YOU?"

## WHO?

Are always away up-to-date, With prices seldom beaten, With latest goods in the State, Which are "out of sight" when eaten. Selling Pickled Shad is their latest fad, And Graham Flour is their pet; It's mighty hard to beat their lard, And their Hams are the rage yet; Their Canned Goods the famous "Royal Scarlet" brand, Many medals have won as purest under the sun, And Blanke Bros. Candy finest in the land, For sale by H. B. FANT & SON, who give the best goods for the "mon."

Home 89. Free City Delivery. Fine old Apple Vinegar.

## DEAN'S PATENT FLOUR.

EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED. Our Mill writes us that we, upon their responsibility, "may guarantee every Barrel of Dean & Ratliff's Fancy Patent, and Ratliff's Patent, Dean's Patent, Dean & Ratliff's Choice Family, and Dean & Ratliff's Standard, and that they mean every word they say." This is a gilt-edged guarantee, and we stand ready to make it good for them. If you can get a guaranteed flour at the same price as a wild-cat article, why not buy the one that is guaranteed?

We want to say that we have the— Cheapest line of Shoes in town—all new styles, Dress Goods of all kinds, and Light and Heavy Groceries,

consult a poor man's pocket book. All we ask is a trial.

DEAN & RATLIFF.

Parties owing us for GUANO will please come forward at once and close their accounts by Note, as we require this to be done by May 1st. D. & R.

## COTTON IS CHEAP

AND SO ARE

## GROCERIES.

LIVE AND LET LIVE IS OUR MOTTO!

WE have a choice and select Stock of—

FAMILY and FANCY GROCERIES,

consisting of almost everything you may need to eat. Our Goods are fresh, bought for cash, and will be sold as low as the lowest. Please give me a call before purchasing your Groceries.

Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same— We are yours to please,

G. F. BIGBY.

## CUBA RECOGNIZED

### BY THE SENATE.

#### Minority Report Prevails By Large Majority--A Solemn and Memorable Occasion.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The United States Senate has spoken. Its voice is for war. War until the saffron flag of Spain shall have been furled in the Western hemisphere and furled forever. Its voice, too, is for the independence of the infant republic of the gem of the Antilles.

"Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic" was the shibboleth of the Senate throughout the four days of debate which ended to-night. While the vote was decisive, it is just to say it was not final. Testimony of discord—almost foreboding in their tone—were sounded. This foreboding was not due in any sense to anxiety about the result of the impending conflict. It was prompted by a fear lest, if the action taken by the Senate should ultimately be accepted as final, this government might become involved in complications that in future years would prove serious.

At 10 o'clock to-night the Davis resolutions—those reported from the committee on foreign relations, amended so as to include the recognition of the Republic of Cuba, were passed by a vote of 67 to 21 as a substitute for the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equaled even in the Senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock this morning until the moment of the final vote the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant. Under the agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specified instances, to 15 minutes, every Senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views.

No less than 25 Senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day and while, under the rule, elaborate arguments were impossible, the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American Congress.

It was not until the first vote—that on the amendment of Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, providing for the recognition of the island republic had been taken—that the Senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.

The scene in the chamber of many historic debates was one of incomparable solemnity and impressiveness. The galleries which had been filled apparently to their utmost capacity throughout the day were massed with brilliantly attired women, and men distinguished in all walks of public and private life.

On the floor was every member elected to the Senate, save one, Mr. Walthall, of Mississippi, who was again detained from his seat by serious illness. So deep was his patriotic interest in the pending question, however, that he notified Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, with whom he was paired, that he could not deem it fair to hold him to the pair and would, therefore, release him in order that he might vote.

The test vote, quite naturally, was on the amendment offered by Mr. Turpie recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. It prevailed by a majority of 14 the vote being 51 to 37. By political parties the vote was cast as follows: Yeas—Republicans, 11; Democrats, 28; Populists 7; Silver Republicans 5. Nays—Republicans, 32; Democrats 5. Here was the individual vote: Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Chandler, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Foraker, Gallinger, Harris, Helff, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nov.), Kenny, Kyle, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Nelson, Pasco, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, White and Waldron—51.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Barrows, Caffery, Carter, Clark, Callum, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Frye, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McWilliam, Morgan, Morrill, Platt (Conn), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wolcott—37.

Upon the final vote the alignment of parties was quite different from that on the Turpie amendment. An analysis of it follows:

Yeas—Republicans, 24; Democrats, 31; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5. Total, 67.

Nays—Republicans, 19; Democrats 2. Total, 21.

The resolution as finally agreed upon by the Senate is as follows: Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people and Republic of Cuba demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect:

Whereas, the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship,

with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit to the harbor of Habana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

First, That the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

Second, That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the military of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth, That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and assert their determination when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The Senate resolution as it passed that body went to the House to-day. It was concurred in with the exception of the clause recognizing the insurgents' independence. It went back to the Senate and that body insisted upon its original resolution and both Houses agreed to a conference.

The conference is now in session and both houses will reconvene at 8 o'clock to-night, determined to settle the deadlock and send the resolution to the President. Whatever decision is reached, it means war.

The Spanish minister here is furnishing transportation to all Spaniards to return. Four hundred left Tampa to-day for Cuba to join the Spanish army on the island.

Secretary Alger has decided to call out the militia from the Southern States for the army of invasion to go to Cuba.

General Miles leaves to-morrow to establish temporary headquarters in Atlanta.

At 11 p. m. to-night the House and Senate deadlock over the Cuban resolution still continued. There seems little chance of any agreement being reached to-night.

The House refuses for the third time to accept the Senate resolutions. The deadlock continues. The House takes a recess until midnight.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—After one of the hardest fought battles between the two houses known in many years Congress at an early hour this morning came to an agreement upon the most momentous question which it has dealt with in a third of a century.

The Cuban resolution was passed, and will be sent to the President this morning. Its provisions mean the expulsion of Spain from the island of Cuba by the armed forces of the United States. There were many roll-calls in both houses, and each body held tenaciously for its own resolution. The conferees had great difficulty in agreeing. The first conferees showed a determination on the part of the House not to yield a single point, and it was only after a long consultation with the House leaders that they agreed to allow the little words "are and" in the first section of the Senate resolution, which declared that the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

The resolution as finally adopted is that reported from the Senate committee on foreign relations with the addition of the fourth section, known as the Teller amendment, disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States to acquire Cuba. The resolution cannot be sent to the President until after it is signed by the presiding officers to-morrow.

The auxiliary force of invasion will be made up of Southern troops. Secretary Alger, at a conference with army officers to-day, so decided.

The present plan is that the army of invasion and occupation shall consist of the regular army, reinforced by the national guard from the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

This decision was reached inasmuch as it is believed that the Southern men will be better able to withstand the danger of the climate of Cuba.

The military from the Northern and Western States will be scattered along the coast and used to arm the forts and coast defenses.

General Lee testified before the war board that there is no excessive danger to American troops on the island occurring from the climate.

The death rate among the Spanish army is due to the fact that they are badly fed, and there are no sanitary arrangements perfected in camp life.

The present intention of the war department is to land an army of not less than 40,000 men in Cuba, half of which will be composed of the regulars, the others from the national guard of the Southern States.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

## Sampson's Fleet to Move on Havana.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

The plans for the joint land and naval attack on Havana have been practically decided on. They have been the subject of deliberation of a number of meetings of the naval strategy board, of councils of the joint war and navy boards, and of conferences between the governmental and military circles. From the first it was considered absolutely essential that there should be a joint movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the Spaniards in Cuba, and the only thing left for discussion was the best course to be pursued in carrying out this plan.

One difficulty that has continually presented itself is the fact that the navy is ready for an advance on Havana within an hour after the declaration of war, while the army could not possibly throw any considerable force in Cuba in less than 48 hours. Should the fleet of Capt. Sampson wait until the army is ready? has been asked. Or should it, as soon as war was determined on, proceed to carry out its instructions and invest Havana from the sea.

It is now decided that the fleet will at once move on Havana, invest it and at the same time hold open the Florida straits for the free transportation of the troops to the island. A part of the fleet will be employed for this purpose, as well as to keep open the gulf to the west of Havana for the like purpose.

As soon as the army is ready, which will be within 48 hours, a considerable body of troops will be thrown into the province of Pinar Del Rio, in the neighborhood probably of Bahia Honda, and an advance upon Havana will be begun at once. The fleet will cooperate with the land forces from the moment they land in Cuba, and both will attack Havana simultaneously.

Even if the resolution finally passed by Congress does not recognize the present republican government in the island, the plan of the army is to unite with the armies of Gomez and Garcia as allies against the Spaniards. It is probable that troops will be sent to join these revolutionary armies in Puerto Principe or Santa Clara, or that ships will be sent to transport some of the Cuban troops to the vicinity of the Capital. In any event an effort will be made to co-operate at once with the armies of the revolutionary leaders in the work of driving the Spaniards out of the island. With the establishment of a stable and independent government in free Cuba, the army will have nothing to do, at least in the preliminary part of the campaign.

The war department is certain that Gomez and Garcia have respectable armies in the eastern part of the island. This conclusion is based upon the fact that they have been able to hold back the Spanish arms and even to win notable victories against some of the best officers of Spain. These revolutionary troops, aided by some American regulars and supplied with arms and ammunition, will be able, it is thought, to do very effective work against the soldiers under Blanco and Pando.

As soon as war is declared the war department will issue upon the call of the president orders for the enlistment of at least 150,000 troops. At first there was some talk of 40,000 volunteers being sufficient for the purpose, but it will soon be found that this number would not be sufficient to keep up the garrisons along the coast, together with a body of troops sufficiently large to defend the country from invasion. It would not be at all adequate to the task of supplying reinforcements for the army of occupation, or of forming a nucleus of a still larger army for any operations on a larger scale than is now contemplated. Certainly not less than 50,000 troops will be called for at once, and 150,000 men will be assuredly organized within a short time after the opening of hostilities. Orders for the organization of a great volunteer force are now prepared and can be issued instantly upon a declaration of war.

Until war is declared or recognized as existing nothing further can be done. As soon as it is declared, with a clause in the resolution authorizing the organization of a volunteer army, these orders will be transmitted to the proper quarters and at least 175,000 men will be ready to respond to the call of the president to go wherever the government thinks it advisable to send them.

Fitz Lee's Modesty.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to-day declined the honor of the reception tendered him. When the committee waited upon him to-day to receive his final decision he began his speech of declination in a characteristic manner: "Look here, boys," he said in a matter-of-fact tone, "I haven't done a thing that either one of you, or any American citizen, would not have done, and I don't see why there should be any fuss made about it. Now, I don't want you to think I am ungrateful, for I am not, but I have studied over the matter and feel satisfied that it would be better not to have the reception. I do not for an instant want anybody to think that I wish to put myself forward, and I most decline your kind offer."

One of Gen. Lee's most intimate friends said that one reason for his not wanting the reception was that he recognized the fact that he occupied an official position and felt a hesitancy in accepting any formal demonstration on this account.

## STATE NEWS.

Oconee County has 100 delinquent tax payers.

A case of smallpox is reported at Johnston, in Edgefield County.

Ground is being broken at Edgefield for the base of a monument to the Confederate dead of Edgefield.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney, of New York, gave \$500 to the Episcopal Church in Aiken on Easter Sunday.

Florence is to have a third tobacco warehouse this year, and it is to be the largest in South Carolina, 100 by 200 feet.

Chains of torpedoes are being put down in Charleston harbor, so as to block the advance of any hostile vessel in case of war.

Mr. John M. Moss, who was formerly a clerk in the store of Mr. R. T. Scurry, of Wallhalla, was killed in the explosion of the Maine.

The clerk of the State Pension Board states that nearly all the counties have sent in their lists. There are five, however, on the laggard list. These are urged to send the lists in without delay.

The Penitentiary officials say that convicts are coming in slowly from the recent spring terms of court. Charleston sent a big batch of 28. The county chain gangs get five convicts to the Penitentiary's one.

The Baptists of our State had 71 missionaries and colporteurs at work last year. They occupied 93 stations—51 of them in the country and 42 in towns. Besides these ministers, the Board employs 4 colored preachers for work among the colored people.

It is reported that Ben. Tillman will take a hand in the interest of Col. R. B. Watson who is a candidate. If Ben. does take the stump to advocate Colonel Watson we may look for a hot time this summer. "Your Uncle George" does not relish the idea of a combination trying to double him and will doubtless make greater efforts than ever before to get elected. —Darlington News.

Frank Cox, of Greenville county, was seriously injured Saturday while stacking plank. A pile of green boards suddenly toppled over on him and he was borne to the ground with 3,000 pounds of lumber on top of him. His back was dislocated and his lower limbs from his hips down were paralyzed.

The State Democratic Convention will be called together in May. They will re-organize then. It is probable that the executive committee, when elected, will order the campaign to begin early in June. There are now 45 counties, and it will require nine weeks to make the rounds, provided they lose one day in the week.

An employee of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill, named A. V. Young, was instantly killed while repairing some machinery which necessitated his placing his head between the spokes of the fly-wheel which started up and caught him, breaking his neck and crushing his head. He was about 35 years old and leaves a wife and four children.

Mr. Henry Frieks was in Wallhalla Tuesday. He will be 99 years old on the 9th day of June proximo. He resides with his daughter, Mrs. Massey, twenty miles from Wallhalla. He walked to Wallhalla from her home on Monday in little over half the day. He was born within four miles of the present site of Wallhalla June 9th, 1799. He lived in this section until a few years ago, when he went to make his home with his daughter on Tugaloo river. He says he never has rode on a train. He prefers walking. A number of his friends in Wallhalla, who are always glad to see him, tried to get him to ride on the train from West Union to Wallhalla depot, and offered to pay his fare. He declined with thanks, saying the train might run off the track, that he might get hurt, and then he could not walk. He is wonderfully well preserved and does not appear to be over seventy years old. He got a shave and went to the gallery of Mr. G. W. Eaton to have his picture taken. He says this is the first time he has ever had his likeness struck. —Keweenaw Courier.

## War, War, War!

We are at war with—

HIGH PRICES

AND

CHEAP STUFF,

AND OUR

PRICES AND QUALITY WILL WIN!

OUR REPAIR SHOP IS COMPLETE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Renting Our Specialty.

CALL AND SEE US.

W. D. SIMPSON & CO.

HOES, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS.

THE TERRELL, ROMAN, and EUREKA HARROWS.

Take your choice. These are the leading grass-killers. Prices reduced.

Hoes.

Absolutely perfect in shape of blade and handle. All superior steel. Bought in car lots. Our customers shall have the benefit.

We have the Hoes and the prices.

Sullivan Hardware Co.