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EVANS PHARMACY.

Bottled Up.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—At 12:30 o'clock this (Monday) morning the navy department received a dispatch from Commodore Schley announcing definitely that he had located Admiral Cervera's Cape Verde squadron in the bay of Santiago de Cuba. The Commodore states that he has seen and recognized the vessels of the Spanish fleet.

While the naval officials have been morally certain for several days that Cervera's squadron was in the harbor of Santiago the official announcement from Commodore Schley was received by the officers on duty at the department with intense satisfaction. Assurance is now doubly sure that the Spanish fleet is bottled and that the cork is in the bottle. It is not believed that Admiral Cervera will attempt to escape from the predicament in which he finds his fleet, as such a course would surely result in the destruction of his vessels and the loss of many lives precious to Spain. The suggestion is made, however, that the Spaniard may blow up his ships rather than have them fall into the hands of Schley, as they will if they remain in the harbor.

The definiteness of Commodore Schley's dispatch would indicate that he has effected a landing near Santiago and made a personal investigation of the harbor. It would be impossible from the entrance to the bay definitely to see and recognize the Spanish vessels, but by effecting a landing at some point on either side of the entrance a vantage point could be gained very likely from which the entrance of the harbor could be examined. In all probability Commodore Schley or one of his trusted officers has successfully performed this hazardous undertaking in order to obtain the valuable information contained in his dispatch.

It is impossible, owing to the lateness of the hour, to obtain any official expression upon the news from Commodore Schley. What effect the certainty that Cervera is practically helpless will have upon the plans of Administration with reference to the invasion of Cuba can only be conjectured. The transportation of the island force to the island, it is understood, was delayed because of the uncertainty concerning the location of the Spanish squadron. If that uncertainty is correct the probability of an early invasion of Cuba is strong. It is not unlikely that the movement of the troops, which has been delayed from time to time, will begin this week, and that before the end of the week the United States forces will have secured a substantial foothold upon Cuban soil. The advice from Commodore Schley indicates that he is now and has been for several days guarding the entrance to the bay of Santiago de Cuba.

Commodore Schley has not only his own squadron, but two or three vessels besides at his command, and it is not believed to be possible for the Spanish admiral to escape with his fleet either by day or by night.

No information is obtainable as to the intentions of Commodore Schley. Whether he will endeavor to force an entrance to the bay and seek a battle with the Spanish squadron is not known, but such a course at present is not regarded as likely. It would be better, in the opinion of some naval officials, to keep Cervera and his vessels safely in the harbor, where they are absolutely as useless as they would be at the bottom of the sea.

Counted Chickens Before Hatching.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The military situation as a present determined upon by those in authority is to make no forward movement of troops either upon Porto Rico or Cuba until further and definite information is received as to the location of the Spanish squadron and its possibilities as a factor in the aggressive movements of Spain.

For the last few days army circles have shared public belief that the Spanish ships were trapped in Santiago harbor, and that has given impetus to arrangements by which large bodies of troops at Chickamauga and elsewhere might be moved forward rapidly to Tampa for embarkation. The presence of 30 or more transports in Florida waters added to the conviction that a movement on a large scale was about to occur. All this has been going on with the understanding that Admiral Cervera's career as a possible menace in the rear of our troops had been cut off by his being securely held in Santiago harbor, but in the absence of positive information on this point there is no purpose whatever on the part of the war department to make an aggressive forward movement on Cuba or Porto Rico. This was stated to-night in the most positive manner and from an authoritative source.

It can be again affirmed on the highest authority and notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, that at the close of the day the department had nothing more than a belief, founded on unofficial advice, that the Spanish squadron was lying in Santiago harbor, and no news as to Commodore Schley's whereabouts. However, the great majority of the officials of the navy department entertain no doubt that Cervera is within Santiago harbor, and they have succeeded in impressing this belief upon the President and members of the cabinet.

It was announced to-day that Holland, the inventor of the submarine boat of that name, was expected here to-morrow to discuss with Capt. O'Neill, chief of the ordnance, the feasibility of using the novel craft in an attack upon the Spanish squadron at Santiago, if the vessels are still there. The officials are disposed to

receive in a kindly spirit any suggestion that might prove to be valuable in this line, and they will talk with Mr. Holland over the details of his scheme, probably on the basis of a compensation to be paid to him for each Spanish vessel destroyed.

An important phase to the military programme is a decision not to take up the details of organizing a new force of 75,000 volunteers for at least a week or 10 days. If the regiments under the first call are to be brought up to their maximum strength, it will take about 40,000 men from the second call to complete the 125 regiments under the first call. This will leave 35,000 men to be organized in distinctly new regiments.

The war department is anxious to obtain the views of the governors of the States and territories in regard to the filling to their maximum strength the regiments already furnished by them under the first call of the President for 125,000 men and with this object in view Adjutant General Corbin, at the direction of Secretary Alger, to-day sent telegrams asking the several governors to make recommendations to the department on this subject. The question arose to-day as to whether colored officers as well as colored troops be taken as part of the organizations offered. General Alger at once decided that if a colored company had efficient, soldierly colored officers they were as much entitled to recognition and acceptance in the military service as were the troops themselves. In this connection it developed that colored men are being considered for some of the staff appointments and the surgeon general of the army has accepted a colored man as surgeon, with the rank of captain. The colored surgeon will be assigned to a colored regiment and colored officers will be kept together as much as possible.

Important, if True.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

Orders have at last gone forward to Major Gen. Shafter at Tampa to embark the greater portion of his corps, including all the regulars and a few of the most efficient volunteer regiments on board the transports gathered at that place, and the aggressive military movement, which has been so frequently predicted and as often delayed for one cause or another, will be an accepted fact before the end of this week. The strongest units of Admiral Sampson's reorganized squadron will convey the expedition and cover its landing at a point now definitely designated.

Simultaneously the most rigid censorship of press dispatches that has so far been undertaken by the Government will be put into operation at Tampa and Key West to-night, and no message relating to the movements of troops or ships or in any way speculating upon the expedition will be permitted on the wires. If this means of preventing publication of information which would be exceedingly valuable to Spain is not fully successful, the censorship will be promptly extended to the mails.

It can be confidently asserted that beyond the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy the President will permit no civilian to enjoy his confidence in this matter until a landing on foreign territory shall have been actually accomplished, and Gen. Shafter himself will have sealed orders, whose contents will be known only to Gen. Miles and Gen. Corbin until the expedition is safely at sea. Admiral Sampson's sole instructions will be to guard the expedition and to co-operate with Gen. Shafter under the latter's direction.

The Cost of Waging War.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Secretary Alger has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, for transmission to Congress, supplemental estimates of appropriations aggregating \$88,639,940, required by the war department for the support of the regular and volunteer armies of the United States for the first six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, in addition to the amounts appropriated in the Acts of March 15 and May 4, 1898. The particular items for which appropriations are asked are given as follows:

Expenses of the commanding general's office, \$1,000; contingent expenses, inspector general's department, \$1,000; signal service of the army, \$114,000; pay, etc., of the army, \$4,017,804; pay of volunteers, \$25,026,266; subsistence of the army, \$10,219,635; regular supplies quartermaster's department, \$6,000,000; incidental expenses quartermaster's department, \$2,500,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, \$2,000,000; barracks and quarters, \$750,000; army transportation, \$20,000,000; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$13,000,000; contingencies of the army, \$50,000; medical and hospital department, \$254,000; ordnance service, \$325,000; ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, \$3,394,000; armament of fortifications, \$130,510; manufacture of arms, \$640,000; equipment of engineer troops, \$55,600; civilian assistants to engineer officers, \$40,000.

Up to this time the estimates and appropriations already made on account of the war aggregate \$295,210,840.

Now's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. Wm. A. TRUAX, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O. WALKER, KIRKMAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A Gallant South Carolinian Again in the Saddle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Ex-Senator M. C. Butler was to-day appointed a Major General of volunteers. The President sent his nomination to the Senate, and that body promptly confirmed their former associate without the formality of referring the nomination to a committee.

The selection of Gen. Butler is generally regarded as one of the best army appointments the President has made since the war with Spain commenced. Gen. Butler's military experience, sagacity, ability and universal popularity is recognized North and South, and the President is receiving many compliments for having chosen the gallant South Carolinian for the rank of Major General.

His appointment, while gratifying, is not a surprise, for the President stated several weeks ago, when the entire membership of the Senate united in an endorsement of Gen. Butler for a Major General's commission, that the veteran cavalry leader of the Palmetto State would be commissioned should there be a second call for volunteers.

One of the pleasing incidents of Gen. Butler's appointment was the active and cordial support given him by his old political antagonist, Senator Tillman. The latter strongly urged Gen. Butler's selection, and he made several visits to the White House and the war department in his behalf. While it was not necessary to bring any particular pressure to bear upon the President to promote Gen. Butler's interests, it is nevertheless gratifying to the friends of Senator Tillman and those of Gen. Butler that the political hatchet was buried in the interest of State pride and the recognition of one of the best soldiers the State ever produced.

Another well known Southerner who was appointed brigadier general is Governor Oates, of Alabama. He is almost as well known in South Carolina and Georgia as in his own State. He lost a leg in the war, was a familiar figure in Congress for several terms, and has since been Governor of his State for two terms.

Two Georgians were on to-day's list. One of these was Dr. Bouras, of Atlanta, who is appointed chief surgeon with the rank of major, the other Otto Becker, who is appointed pay-master with the rank of captain. Gen. Merritt has made application for Dr. Bouras to be assigned to his staff, and that will doubtless be soon. He is given the appointment because of his familiarity with the Philippines.

It is announced that another batch of brigadiers will be sent to the Senate early next week, and that most of those thus appointed will come from the Southern States. While Georgia has been given a brigadier and Alabama, South Carolina and Virginia have been honored with major generalships, the great bulk of appointments have come from the Northern States. The President has said that he intends to even up things in the future.

A Second Volunteer Army.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The President to-day issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States—A proclamation: Whereas, an Act of Congress was approved on the 25th day of April, 1898, entitled "An Act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain;" and

Whereas, by an Act of Congress, temporarily increasing the military entitled "An Act to provide for establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 23, 1898, the President is authorized in order to raise a volunteer army to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Legislature and the laws, and deeming sufficient cause to exist, have thought fit to call forth, and do hereby call forth, volunteers in addition to the volunteers called forth by my proclamation of the 23d day of April in the present year, the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organizations will be made known through the war department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President.  
WM. R. DAY, Sec. of State.

"You may fire when ready, Gridley." That phrase of Commodore Dewey's, as the Olympia, steaming slowly, was getting the range of her guns on the Spanish fleet, is likely to be long quoted and widely remembered. Surely it breathes coolness, care, confidence, in the face of an enormous pressing responsibility. Compare it with the thunder it instantly awakened, the tremendous forces it let loose, the terrible destruction that followed, and you will find it the most typical Americanism of the quarter century. Mark, too, its politeness, as well as its touch of comradeship.

STATE NEWS.

—Rev. Joshua E. Wilson, a colored preacher, has been appointed postmaster of Florence.

—It is reported that smallpox in its mild form exists in several parts of Newberry county.

—About twenty killings have occurred in Charleston county this year making about one a week.

—Bishop Duncan will preside at the next session of the S. C. Conference, which meets at Greenwood, Dec. 7.

—There was one white woman and two colored women who passed the medical examination in Columbia last week.

—Governor Ellerbe has appointed Dr. E. J. Wannamaker, of Orangeburg, assistant surgeon of the independent battalion.

—J. G. Spencer, a prominent business man of Gaffney, S. C., was killed in that town May 18 by falling from a load of hay.

—The Columbia police are making it hot for blind tigers around the city. Several of them have been hauled up before the magistrate.

—The fund of the new Y. M. C. A. building at Columbia received an impetus in the sum of \$3,500, donated by seventy-four young men.

—So little John Gary Evans has got a job in the army, too. It is to be hoped he'll make a better soldier than he did a governor.—*Sumter Herald.*

—A lighted cigarette stump thrown into a pile of litter, gave Bamberg a fire ten days ago which damaged ten establishments to the extent of \$3,175.

—Mr. A. H. Miller, of Greenville, now a student of Furman University, has received the appointment as assistant observer at the weather bureau station in Columbia, Mo.

—Uncle Ned Sheppard, a colored Baptist minister near Kirksceys, was born in 1800, was sold to the father of Ex-Gov. Sheppard when seventeen years old. He is able to preach, do farm work, and is still active in religious circles.

—Mr. Henry has resigned as Dispenser for Laurens and Mr. A. R. Sullivan has been appointed to the place. There is some difference between the Board of Control and Mr. Henry, he claiming that they are indebted to him while they claim he is short in his accounts.

—Dr. Sampson Pope, who has belonged to all the political parties of the State, and stood out alone in the cold, applied to President McKinley for a commission as Colonel with the privilege of raising a negro regiment in this State.

—Earle and Ralph Leitzey, aged respectively seven and four years, were badly bitten by a highland moccasin snake about noon last Thursday. They are the children of Mr. Geo. F. Leitzey, of the Lower Dutch Fork, in Lexington County.

—Superintendent of Education Mayfield says that Union is one of only four counties that refused the State appropriation for the purpose of a county teachers institute this summer, the others being Beaufort, Georgetown and Lancaster.

—A little negro boy, aged about 10 years, died from hydrophobia, near Brunson, last Sunday. He was bitten by a mad dog last December, but no symptoms from the dread disease were shown until a day before his death, when every indication of hydrophobia was plain.

—Governor Ellerbe on Wednesday received a letter signed Robt. Parsons and dated Fall Creek, Tennessee, saying: "I would be pleased to correspond with any officer or private of Company G, 10th S. C. V., of the Confederate army, in reference to one J. H. Todd member of said company, if there are any yet living."

—Last Thursday night when lightning struck Mr. J. M. Taylor's house, he and Mrs. Taylor were standing on the floor and both were knocked down by the shock, Mrs. Taylor falling over a table. Beyond a momentary unconsciousness no injury was done them, but there was some mystery as to a rent in Mrs. Taylor's dress.—*Greenwood Journal.*

—Governor Ellerbe granted a full pardon to Clarence Long, the 16-year-old boy, who in June, 1896, shot and killed his brother-in-law, Ben Parsons, in Spartanburg county. He was convicted before Judge Gary, and being recommended to the mercy of the court by the jury was given a life sentence. The petitions presented were unusually strong, being signed by 4,000 Spartanburg men, the judge, the jury, the solicitor and a large number of ladies.

—One secret of success is constancy of purpose.

## OUR PRICES TALK...

Alluring phrases, cunningly constructed sentences, incoherent talk and self-praise, go for nothing in this age of progress and universal education. The public generally knows when a REAL BARGAIN is offered to them; they can also figure out for themselves the difference of 15 to 25 per cent when offered in their favor. They usually take it, caring nothing for word-painting, usually calculated to mislead the unwary.

HERE ARE OUR PRICES:

Black Figured Brillantine, 40 inches wide, guaranteed all wool, only 19c.  
Shirting Prints, full standard make, only 34c.  
Ladies' Fine Ribbed Undervest only 4c.  
Cottonades, the best quality, only 11c.  
Men's Balbriggan Undershirts only 22c.  
Window Shades, made of good quality felt, only 9c.  
Ladies' Genuine Dongola Shoes, in all toes and sizes, every pair guaranteed, only 97c.  
Men's Fine Calfskin Shoes in Black and Tan, Lace or Congress, only 98c.  
Ladies' Tan Slippers only 69c.

THESE ARE THE LEVERS

That move the crowds into our Store. No idle assertions, no manifestos, no bombastic definitions, but we let our customers judge what—

## REAL BARGAINS ARE.

Next week we will offer more Bargains in other lines.

Yours very respectfully,

### LESSER & CO., UNDER MASONIC TEMPLE.