

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1898.

VOLUME XXXIV--NO. 21.



THE RIGHT WAY TO BUY AN OVERCOAT . . .

is first to find a reliable place to purchase it—a place that you have got faith in, a place where you can get satisfaction or get your money back if you want it.

THAT PLACE IS OUR STORE!

Now, as to the garment itself: You don't want a back number; you don't want an ordinary, common-place dry goods or bargain store Overcoat that smacks of by-gone times. On the contrary, you want a Coat that's UP-TO-DATE, a Coat that's made of new, substantial and fashionable fabrics—the custom-made kind—cut to our special order and made in the season's style—Fine Custom Tailor work at our half Custom Tailor Prices—and that's THE KIND OF OVERCOAT YOU CAN BUY OF US.

We've got Overcoats for less than \$5.00, and good ones for \$5.00, but at \$5.00 we are selling Stylish Beaver Cloths of the most approved cut. They are well made and good value for your money.

Superior Meltons, Fine Kerseys and Beavers, as well as other fabrics of this class, are found in the Overcoats we are selling at \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00. The natty appearance of these Coats will not only please you, the workmanship surprise you, but you'll have a garment that we're proud to sell you and you'll be proud to wear.

If you are dissatisfied you can always get—your money back if you want it.

B. O. Evans & Co., THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

GLASS FOR WINDOWS,
GLASS FOR HOT HOUSES,
GLASS FOR SHOW CASES,
GLASS FOR CRAVAT
AND GLOVE CASES.
CUT ANY SHAPE
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

EVANS PHARMACY.

COME TO THE NEW STORE OF—
J. C. OSBORNE
For Fancy Groceries, Confectionaries,
Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco,
And many other things too numerous to mention.
Come to see me before buying.
Phone and Free Delivery.
Yours to please,
J. C. OSBORNE,
Main Street, below Bank of Anderson, W. H. Harrison's Old Stand.

THE GREAT SYRACUSE TURN PLOW.

The Strongest, the Lightest,
The Best Braced Turn Plow Made.

RUNS LIGHTER and produces better results than any Plow on the market. In the season of 1894 we sold only 5 Syracuse Plows, in 1895 we sold 20, in 1896 we sold 75, in 1897 we sold 174, and we have sold nearly 300 Car loads for the year 1898.
Their increasing sale from year to year is proof conclusive that they are superior to other makes. They will turn where others fail. They run 25 per cent lighter, the points are harder and will wear twice as long. Now, we don't ask you to take our statement for this, but be guided by the experience of your fellow-farmers who have used these Plows and do not hesitate to give due praise to the Great Syracuse Plow—the world-renowned. We are the—

SYRACUSE SMOOTHING HARROW,
Syracuse Harrows, like Syracuse Plows, stand to-day without a rival. We are sole Agents. See us before buying.

Yours truly,
BROCK BROS.

BLOODY RIOT.

Highly Respected White Man Murdered at Phoenix, S. C.

Greenwood Journal, Nov. 11.

Every man in this State old enough knows the political situation in '98 and can readily perceive the present existing circumstances in one part of this county.

Election day at this, and all the other polls was practically quiet except at the usually peaceful and quiet, little settlement known as Phoenix, where started a disturbance that led to an act as worthy of condemnation as any on the pages of the history of a civilized nation.

It seems that for some weeks previous to the general election the Republican leaders of this county have been holding secret meetings and preparing the negroes, most of them too ignorant to know their names, for a "hot election."

The day before the election one of them went the rounds and told the negroes to come to Phoenix the next day, that they were going to vote, and to bring their guns with them. On the morning of the 8th the managers anticipated no more than the usual excitement connected with an election. The polls were opened in the upper story of Mr. J. W. Watson's store. Presently Mr. Tom Tolbert, Jr., appeared and wanted to put a box up in the same place in which to vote unregistered negro Republicans; the managers objected and Tolbert said he would vote there anyhow and took his box—a pasteboard box with a slot in the top—and carried it to the edge of the porch, downstairs, and proceeded to "vote" his negroes. The ballot being used was a printed certificate, as follows:

Blank No. 3.
State of South Carolina,
County.
This certifies that the undersigned, being over the age of 21, male resident of the voting precinct—
of Ward— and legally qualified to register and vote therein, did, on this, the 8th day of November, 1898, present himself at the said voting precinct to vote for R. R. Tolbert, the Republican candidate for congress in the Third district of said State, desiring and intending to vote for the said R. R. Tolbert, and, upon his attempting to do so, was denied the right to do so, and his vote thus offered to proper officers was rejected.

And the undersigned further states that prior to such an attempt to vote, and as required by statute, he had applied for registration, under the laws of South Carolina, being entitled to such registration, but had been refused and denied the right to register; and he further states that if he had been permitted to register and to vote at said election, he would have voted for R. R. Tolbert, the Republican candidate for Congress in said district.

Witnesses,
Personally appeared—
and have made oath that the above is correct.
Notary Public,
S. C.,
Nov. 8th, 1898.

The voting went on for a short time when Mr. J. L. Etheridge, one of the managers, and another young man came down and went around where Tolbert was carrying on his private "election," having a few moments conversation. Mr. Etheridge moved off but went back with another man and attempted to take the box, whereupon he was struck in the face by Tom Tol-

bert, Jr., and on the head with an iron wagon rod by some unknown person, immediately after which he was fired on twice with a pistol, one ball entering the center of the forehead between the eyes and the other on the left side of the head, near the ear.

There were but about fifteen young men on the scene who fired into the already retreating mob of Republican negroes, among which was the leader. It was not known until after the mob had been fired on and run that Mr. Etheridge was dead, but from such wounds death was instantaneous.

Several of the negroes were wounded, how many it is impossible to tell. It was afterward found, however, that Tolbert was badly wounded, and it is thought fatal.

News of the horrible occurrence was immediately telephoned to Greenwood, and rapidly spread in other directions as well. On receipt of the news a company of over 150 well armed men formed in surprisingly short order and hastily went to the assistance of the whites at Phoenix.

In the meantime bands from Bradley, Verdrey, Kersey, Ninety Six, Callison and in fact all parts of the county had formed and started to the seat of the disturbance.

Large crowds continue to gather on the streets of Greenwood and business traffic on the streets was considerably hindered by little knots of men scattered around.

About 10 o'clock a telephone message was received from Ninety Six saying 100 armed men were wanted there. It was reported that negroes were gathering outside of town and trouble was expected. A number of men, well armed, boarded the noon train for Ninety Six, but on their return said everything was as quiet as Sunday, and the excitement was without cause.

Squads of men continued to leave Greenwood for the Phoenix vicinity up to a late hour in the afternoon.

Late in the afternoon a party went to the house of Tom Tolbert to capture and guard him. Finding him in a serious condition and on pleas from his old aunt he was left as the crowd felt assured he could easily have been gotten when wanted. On coming out of the house the party was informed that John Tolbert was coming from Verdrey with a band of negroes. They met Tolbert on the road a short distance from the house followed by, it is thought, twelve or fifteen negroes. Mr. Tolbert had the 15-year-old son of Mr. Elias Tolbert with him. As soon as the parties fairly sighted each other the negroes opened fire which was returned by the white men, who were armed only with pistols. Mr. Tolbert turned his buggy about and started in an opposite direction the while firing at the white men. He was hit several times as was the boy with him. The boy was taken to Mr. Ed. Seymour's house and his wounds, which were not fatal, were attended by Drs. Neel and Cobb, of Greenwood.

About dark two young men, Stuart Miller and Creswell Fleming, from Ninety Six, started home, saying they were compelled to be there that night (Tuesday) and while passing a point near Piney Grove church, a negro church, were fired on from ambush by negroes. Both men were hit and Mr. Miller is thought to be in a serious condition, nearly the whole load of bird shot taking effect in the side of his face and neck. At latest accounts he was resting easy but his condition is still serious. He was taken to the home of Mr. A. C. Stockmor where he was immediately cared for.

His companion, Fleming, was hit by a number of the shot but is not dangerously wounded.

In another melee at some other point Mr. M. J. Younger was shot in the foot. At first it was thought that Mr. Younger was seriously wounded but luckily it proves otherwise. Excitement ran high

until a very late hour Tuesday night. Messages were sent back and forth continuously until the telephone wire was cut when nothing more could be heard, causing the anxiety of the townsfolk to rise higher for the men who were out and from whom no word could be gotten. A company of men was organized for general protective purposes and to start out next morning and try to peacefully straighten matters at the seat of the trouble. Ammunition and guns were gotten and at about ten o'clock Wednesday morning the company left town.

In the meantime report comes that a negro named Hampton had been shot near Phoenix. He was driving along in a wagon when met by a party of men who told him to stop for the purpose of conversing with him. Instead of obeying the negro jumped from the wagon and started at a run across a cotton patch. A number of shots were fired at him and he was seen to fall and crawl off to the woods but could not be found when looked for.

The company which left Greenwood proceeded to Piney Grove church where they met a crowd of about two or three hundred men resting. They had five or six negroes whom they were guarding. It was reported that large crowds of negroes were congregating at the Harris place—the home of one of the Tolberts. The party proceeded to this place and found the house deserted except for Tom Tolbert who was in bed in a serious condition and an aunt. There were no negroes around save one or two who were at work in cotton patches. The swamps were then scoured but not a single crowd of negroes could be found, in fact no two of the very few seen were together.

About 4:30 p. m. a return was made in the Phoenix direction. At Rehoboth church a large crowd was met. There were eight negroes seated on a log and strongly guarded.

Another party had set out for the Tolbert place it was said. The crowd at Rehoboth staid commendably quiet for quite a while but loud talk and profane language soon began. Twice was the rising heat suppressed only to start the stronger. Finally one negro was grabbed from the log on which the eight were sitting and forced into the road a short distance from a large oak and about one hundred shots were poured into his body. During this firing two of the negroes on the log made a break for liberty and took across a cotton patch while two more took to the woods back of the church. The infuriated mob immediately turned on the three negroes who were rooted to the log from fear and poured a volley of at least two hundred shots in their bodies before they could move from their seats. Attention was then turned to the two men in the cotton patch, a number of shots being fired at them and one it is thought was wounded, but they both escaped. Of the eight four were left mangled masses, three piled on top of one another as they fell off their seats. The names of the dead are: Hamp McKenney, Luan Jackson, Charlie White and Bob Daniels.

The crowd immediately began to disperse, going in different directions, leaving the dead just as they had fallen. It is utterly impossible to make even an estimate of how many were connected with the affair.

Various were the expressions of opinion. Many thought more fuss would be brought about, while many others thought that the death of the four negroes would put a stop to all the trouble, and that it would be an object lesson for any black man who harbored any thought whatever of causing more trouble.

It seems that for some time the negroes of this section, under the leadership of the white Republicans, have been trying to come above their natural sphere, while now the general belief is that they will all realize their error in following the dictates of white men who get them into trouble and then drop them to pick for themselves.

Many were the expressions that "this will end our Tolbert troubles," and so might it be and with them all other troubles between the whites and blacks, at political meetings as well as elsewhere.

Joe Circuit, the negro who is said to have fired the shots that killed Mr. Etheridge, is still at large, and no one has the remotest idea of his whereabouts.

Report yesterday was that John and Joe Tolbert passed through Chester Wednesday night and were thought to still be in that county. An effort will be made to find and bring them back to Greenwood and lodge them in jail.

A letter was sent to Greenwood yesterday morning from Mr. Milling, who lives in a portion of the disturbed section that is settled almost wholly by negroes, saying that while the negroes were quiet the day before it was because the country was crowded with armed men, nearly all of whom had left since the killing of the four negroes the previous evening, he had grounds to fear that they would now gather and come in a mass to do damage. He asked that some men be sent to better protect the few white people in that section.

Essex Harris, a young negro, was shot yesterday morning at Rehoboth church—the same place the others were shot the evening before. All of the five bodies are still lying in the road.

Ben Collins, on the Stallworth place, near Phoenix, was shot by mob yesterday.

Just as we close at 10 p. m. we get a report that two more negroes have been killed near Callison.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—R. R. Tolbert, Jr., the Republican candidate for congress, arrived here this morning to

escape the wrath of the Greenwood people, who hold him largely responsible for the trouble there.

He says that threats were made against his life and he will probably have a contest for his seat.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 16.—John B. Tolbert and his son Joe, who fled from Greenwood county on account of the riots at Phoenix, were arrested in this city this afternoon and are now in jail. They came this morning and took rooms at Wright's hotel. Lieut. Wyatt Allen, of Abbeville, swore out a warrant charging them with riot.

GREENWOOD, S. C., November 14.—A private telegram to this place announces that Post Master James Tolbert, of Metairie, is in Washington, and has had an interview with the President asking for Federal aid in holding his position.

It is reported here that the President promised and in the event of the failure of the ordinary process of law, which will first be resorted to.

A telegram from Greenwood, however, says: "McKinley has weakened and abolished McKinley postoffice."

Louie Webb, a mill employee, formerly of Augusta, was shot here last night by a negro. Three shots were fired in the negro, two of which took effect in Webb's body, but are not considered fatal. The negro escaped.

A negro woman Eliza Good, was fatally wounded this morning while in her cabin near Piney Grove church. It is said that shots were fired into the cabin by three men while enroute to Greenwood. The woman was found in a dying condition.

Kennedy McCaslin, of Hunter post-office, Abbeville county, was seriously wounded this afternoon by a negro named Hunter, who lives on McCaslin's place. A dispute arose over a division of cotton, and the negro ordered McCaslin to leave and fired on him. The shot took effect in McCaslin's face tearing it badly. Hunter was arrested and lodged in jail at Abbeville. Threats of lynching were made, and as precautionary measure the Abbeville Rifles will guard the jail to-night.

A Mass Meeting has been called to assemble at Greenwood tomorrow at one o'clock.

Government official, Clayton, is here getting information for the Government. He has wired the President that no further trouble is anticipated.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, in a personal letter to a gentleman friend in Charleston, writes: "The palmetto tree that was sent to be planted near my Winnie's grave I did see through my tears, and it was a distinct gratification to me to have a South Carolina tree sent to keep watch over her resting place. Her father's family came from there and he always loved the State."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, ss.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the sole partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.
(SEAL) W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O.
Sold by Druggists, 7c.

Blood and Riot at Wilmington.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 10.—This has been a day of riot and bloodshed here. Early this morning 600 of the best white citizens of the city, headed by ex-Congressman, Wadell, armed with rifles and guns, marched to the office of the Daily Record, the negro paper which reflected on the character of white women of the State, broke in and demolished the plant and set fire to the building.

Later 500 negroes rushed from the presses to their homes and the whites threw out pickets on each corner. In the first ward a collision occurred and a desperate battle was fought. Three negroes and two whites were killed.

About 1:30 o'clock two white men passing a house were fired on. A detachment immediately surrounded the house and took away five negroes. It was at first proposed to kill them on the spot, but it was finally decided to put them in jail. Another negro in the house broke and ran. After proceeding half a square he was shot dead. The negro who shot Mayo, a white man, was recognized, it was said, and a detachment found him at his house. He was riddled and left dead.

It is reported that four other negroes have been killed in the suburbs. The city is intensely excited and all business is suspended.

Many of the best homes in the city are barricaded and what the night may bring forth in the matter of incendiary fires and general depredations can not be told.

If a general riot starts to-night, as every indication now points, a wholesale slaughter of negroes will result. White reinforcements from several towns near by arrived this afternoon on a special train.

The mayor and police, mostly negroes, resigned to-night and the city is in the hands of a citizens' committee.—Greenville News.

The recent destruction of the church building and parsonage of the Marion Street Methodist church in Columbia is likely to prove a blessing in disguise and secure for that city a handsome \$10,000 house of worship. This at present is the aim of the congregation.

During the smallpox scare in Columbia last winter the Board of Health destroyed, as a matter of precaution, the clothing, bedding, etc., of those who were alleged to have the disease. One of the men thus treated was J. C. Ray, white, who has entered suit against the city for \$50 dollars damage.

The Board of Control at their meeting in Columbia recently, purchased about 2,000 barrels of whiskey, gin and brandy.

Going Out of Business

On account of the health of some of our families, we are compelled to get out of business, and we will sell our entire Stock—

AT COST!

And here is our Cost Mark:

T C A B G W H O R E X
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 REPEAT

This Stock is taken internally and is the best and closest bought Stocks ever brought to Anderson.

Shoes, Clothing, Dress Goods, Etc!

We thank our customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and trust they will come at once and take advantage of THE COST SALE, which begins TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15th.

MOORE & LUCAS.

The Racket Store.

THE STAMP ACT OF 1765

Requiring Stamps on all legal documents was a source of revenue to England; the Stamp Act of Congress in 1898 to liquidate the expenses of the Cuban war has been a source of revenue to the U. S.; but the Trading Stamp Act entered into by certain Merchants of Anderson November, 1898, by which we give five per cent in real value back to Cash customers in addition to their purchases, is one of the greatest sources of revenue for customers that has ever been known. We will sell you—

Stoves, Tinware, Crockery,
China, Glassware,
Wedding and Xmas Presents,
As cheap as anybody, and then for each 10c. cash purchase you make we give one Trading Stamp—10 Stamp for each one dollar's worth.
For full explanation call on—

OSBORNE & CLINKSCALES,
Agents for Iron King and Elmo Stoves.