

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900.

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That 25 per Cent DISCOUNT SALE

Of ours is certainly bringing business to us. People know that when we advertise a thing it's so, and they act accordingly. Now, don't put off coming here to get what you want in the clothing line, because this sale won't last much longer, and if it should stop before you get here don't blame us. We give you fair warning. While it lasts you save 25c. on every dollar you spend here. You get our—

- \$5.00 Suits or Overcoats, 25 per cent off, for \$3.75.
- 7.50 Suits or Overcoats, 25 per cent off, for 5.63.
- 10.00 Suits or Overcoats, 25 per cent off, for 7.50.
- 12.50 Suits or Overcoats, 25 per cent off, for 9.38.
- 15.00 Suits or Overcoats, 25 per cent off, for 11.25.
- 5.00 Odd Pants, - - 25 per cent off, for 3.75.
- 4.00 Odd Pants, - - 25 per cent off, for 3.00.
- 3.00 Odd Pants, - - 25 per cent off, for 2.25.
- 2.00 Odd Pants, - - 25 per cent off, for 1.50.

This is not a sale of old, shop-worn Goods but brand new stuff. Just got too much Winter Clothing on hand and we don't wish to carry it over. That's all.

B. O. Evans & Co.

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

WHITE FRONT.

1900!

One moment of your time, please:

We propose doing a heavy business this year on the smallest possible expense. Every shrewd buyer knows what that means for him.

We are carrying a splendid line Dry Goods and Shoes, With special attention to HEAVY GROCERIES and FARM SUPPLIES.

We believe we carry the best line of FLOUR, COFFEE, TOBACCO and MOLASSES to be found anywhere—the kind that will please you and satisfy your hands. Be sure to see us on that Spring bill.

Yours for more business,

VANDIVER BROS.

P. S.—We can accommodate a few gilt-edge, prompt-paying time customers.

THE HUSTLING CITY OF ANDERSON

Is still Booming, and KING BROS. BARGAIN STORE is Booming with Bargains.

We have never before had so much to offer our customers and friends as we have now. You will remember the way we sold JEANS last Fall. We have bought another lot at old price and are selling right and left. School Boy Jeans 12c. yard.

We have bought the Bee Hive Stock of goods at prices that tickle us to 'tink about. Now, if you want the best Over and Undershirts you ever bought for the money get one of ours. Our 10c. Suspenders are going off by the dozen. Come before they are all gone. Socks, books, Socks! That's enough! Dozen and see the rest.

We want you to see our 5c. Comb if you ever expect to buy—it's a dandy. A few more Spoons to go at 5c. Dust Pan 5c. Patty Pans 5c. a dozen. Never forget us when you need CROCKERY, GLASSWARE and TINWARE. For Spices, Soap and Starch we are the people. Yours very truly,

KING BROS., BARGAIN STORE,
Two Doors from Post Office.

E. G. EVANS, JR. R. B. DAY, M. D.

EVANS & DAY, PENDLETON, S. C.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

- Perfumery, Toilet Articles,
- Fancy Soaps, Sponges, Combs,
- Hair and Tooth Brushes,
- Rubber Goods and Druggist Notions,
- Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyes,
- Buist's Garden Seeds.

WOODS SEEDS

are largely used in every Southern State and have achieved the highest reputation for quality, productiveness and adaptability to our Southern soil and climate.

THE NEW CENTURY ISSUE OF WOODS'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE is fully abreast of the times, and gives the fullest information about all

Seeds For Southern Planting.

It should be in the hands of all who plant seeds, and we will mail it free upon receipt of postal request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen,
HIGHLAND, VA. VIRGINIA.

FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1900. "Whom the Gods destroy they first make mad." It is credibly reported that President McKinley has changed his position in regard to the Porto Rican tariff, and that he will henceforth support the bill approved by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, prescribing differential duties of 75 per cent of the present ones on all goods shipped between the United States and that island. In other words, he intends boldly to assume not only that the Constitution and laws of the United States do not extend to Porto Rico at present, but that Congress has full powers to legislate in regard to that island—and all the others—without extending the Constitution over them. Of course, such a position is absolutely untenable. The Supreme Court has repeatedly negatived it. Beginning with Chief Justice Marshall, who held nearly a hundred years ago that the term United States included all territory over which the United States exercised jurisdiction, there have been a score of decisions reiterating this decision. All of those quoted on the other side, when examined, are found merely to assert that annexed territory is not subject to the Constitution as long as it is governed under military law by the President. Apart from the impossibility of legislating for Porto Rico, and yet keeping it outside the Union for a longer time than will be necessary for the Supreme Court to pass on the subject, the President must withdraw from the position he took in his message in favor of free trade with that island and must deliberately abandon the policy which he declared to be essential to its prosperity, and to which we were bound by every consideration of fair dealing. And he must do this at the behest of a few mercenary patriots who fear the importation of a maximum yearly product of \$100,000 worth of tobacco and \$3,500,000 worth of sugar. However, the President may not have changed his attitude after all. He may be only indulging in his characteristic custom of "wobbling."

The Gage scandal will not down. The extraordinary character of some of the letters which the Secretary sent to Congress themselves condemn him of having lent his great office to fraudulent purposes. It is no answer to this to say that he himself has not profited by the fraud. Such proceedings cannot be forgiven simply because they were taken for the benefit of the Secretary's party rather than for that of the Secretary's pocket. The whole matter has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee of the House for investigation. This being a strong Republican body will of course minimize the findings as much as possible, but even so it will be impossible to hide them utterly. The most ominous thing in the entire matter for Mr. Gage is the President's recent assertion. "I am responsible for the Secretary of the Treasury," he said. "The attacks are not primarily intended for Mr. Gage but for me." No one who remembers recent history can fail to see in this the shadow of approaching fate for the Secretary. Only a few months ago, the President made a half a dozen exactly similar remarks about Secretary Alger. At the very moment when he was reiterating his assertion for perhaps the tenth time, Vice-President Hobart was on the way, at the President's request, to ask Mr. Alger to resign. It is possible that the President, urged by Senator Hanna, is trying to make it easy for Secretary Gage to leave the Treasury?

Strong influences are being brought to bear on the Republican leaders and on the Administration, to secure the postponement of the shipping bill until the next session of Congress, or at least to insert in it an amendment providing that it shall not take effect until January 1, 1901—two months after the next Presidential election. The more the country has learned about this iniquitous bill, the more decided has become the opposition to it. Especially is the West indignant at the enormous bounties to be paid under it to fast Atlantic passenger liners, which are too aristocratic to carry any except the most expensive freight. The object of the bill is asserted to be to secure cheap conveyance abroad of our grain and heavy freights. The farmer, however, is unable to see what benefit he can derive from a bill which will pay something like \$9,000,000 a year to fast six-day Atlantic steamers and only one or two millions to the slow vessels which must carry his goods. Mark Hanna, who introduced the bill in the Senate, has realized the depth of this opposition and for political reasons, would, no doubt, like to amend the bill so as to change the beneficiaries. But Mark Hanna, like everyone else, must bow to the men who will furnish the money for the Republican campaign this fall. They insist that the fast vessels owned by them shall receive the lion's share of the loot and the Administration is forced to yield. But it is fighting for time. If the bill becomes a law at this session, the full enormity of its provisions will become apparent by drawing millions from the Treasury before the election, and will unquestionably alter the votes of one or two States in the West. So Mr. Hanna has hit upon the plan of postponing action till the next session, or of postponing the time when the bill is to go into operation until after election. Whether he can persuade the ship owners to permit this and yet put up money for the election is a question.

OUR COLUMBIA LETTER.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 5.

Interest in local affairs has been secondary to interest in the affairs in Kentucky during the past week. The fact that the house had special prayer offered by its chaplain in the midst of its routine work is evidence of the intensity of the feeling here. The elections for directors of the penitentiary and trustees of the South Carolina and Winthrop colleges passed off without exciting much interest. There were few candidates for the positions, but one feature has developed which has been coming more and more into evidence every year recently, that is the use which members of the legislature make of their membership to secure the positions which are to be given by the assembly, especially those which are remunerative. There is little use for an outsider to apply. This is going to result in rousing feeling against the "legislative ring" which will be unfortunate.

The chief interest of the week has been in the development of the dispensary sentiment in the two houses. The senate has passed the Mayfield substitute bill, which is the administration measure patched, trimmed and cut down to fit the sentiments of the senators. The bill abolishes the present boards of control and provides for the election of a new one, the chairman by the Senate, and two members by the House. This Board shall advertise for bids for furnishing liquor each quarter. The liquor shall not be bought from a House that sends drummers or strikers into the State or that sends samples.

The county boards shall be appointed by this State Board. The commissioner and constables are all to be under bond. It is thought that this bill will meet the approval of the people.

The House has killed a prohibition bill, but the vote showed that the cold water army has gained five recruits last year.

The House has passed a bill that will be gratifying to towns that are trying to accomplish great public works with a bonded indebtedness already as great as the constitution allows. This bill is for the purpose of securing a constitutional amendment to allow certain towns to issue bonds for the improvement desired in excess of the constitutional limit.

Winthrop has asked for an additional dormitory, and the necessity for it has been abundantly demonstrated. This may have a bad effect on the plan for the improvement. The House has killed the bill providing for the sale of the present Governor's mansion.

The ancient and honorable bill to tax dogs will come up again during this week.

The wide tire bill had a narrow escape in the House, but is safe as yet.

There has been a strong fight made on the anti-lynching clause in the constitution, but the house has stood by it. There is going to be a hard fight over the petition of a part of Abbeville county to be joined to Anderson. These neighborhood rows are always hot when they get into the legislature.

The plan of establishing a fertilizer factory in the penitentiary was killed by the House, though many thought the plan a good one to follow in the matter of fighting the trust.

Whether the session can get pay for more than forty days or not is still agitating the members. If it is decided that this is one of the first four sessions under the new constitution it may be extended beyond forty days. If there is to be no pay for more than forty-five days it is very sure that the session will not be longer than forty-five at the outside.

It is a mystery even to the members themselves, how time is killed in the legislature now, when the four weeks of the old sessions used to be plenty of time. There are many explanations of the matter. Some people say that in old times that all the legislature had to do was to follow the directions of the bosses and go home. Again there are others who say that in years past there were men in the legislature who used to know what was to be done and they did it and quit, that now there are a great many who have to take six weeks to find out why they are there. There is certainly an effort at too much legislation. The solicitors are very much to blame for the vast amount of trash that gets into the legislative mill and has to be cleared out before the grist can come. They could and ought, if they did their full duty without fear or favor, keep this trash out of the way.

HARTWELL M. AYER.

Of Interest to Pensioners.

Township Boards of Pensions will meet at their usual place of meeting at 2 o'clock p. m., Feb. 10, 1900. All pensioners must report to their own Township Boards, and the Boards will make complete list of all pensioners in their Township.

The County Board of Pensions will meet in the office of J. J. Gilmer, Secretary, on Feb. 19, and all Township Boards will please make their reports on or before that time.

JOHN T. GREEN, Chm'n Board.
J. J. GILMER, Secretary.

It is believed that the Nicaraguan canal bill will pass Congress and become a law within thirty days.

A Political Assassination.

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 30.—Senator Goebel was shot from ambush as he entered the capitol grounds this morning.

Goebel is not yet dead but cannot live. The bullet was fired from a side window on the third floor of the executive building. Goebel was carried away by his friends. The assassin is not known.

The people, especially Democrats, are worked up to a frenzy of excitement. Five shots were fired. It is not known how many took effect. Goebel was carried to the Capitol hotel.

At 4.10 p. m., Goebel is still alive with a bare hope of recovery. He was only shot once. The ball entered the right breast and passed out two inches from the back bone.

Outside the Capital hotel where he lies and around the State House, there is one boiling crater of growing excitement and turbulence. The State House grounds are under an armed guard.

The shock following the attempt to kill Goebel seemed to paralyze the public, but indignation is rising now.

The gubernatorial contest board of the Legislature will probably hear no argument. It had been arranged for each side to have ten hours debate. The democrats have decided since the shooting not to make any speeches.

Both houses of the Legislature adjourned immediately after the shooting.

Republican officials are dazed.

Many of Goebel's partisans, as soon as the firing ceased, rushed toward the north end of the Executive building, which is occupied by Governor Taylor. A body of men armed with Winchester's met them at the entrance.

"We want to search this building for the murderer," cried the Democrats.

"You can't enter here," answered the Taylor men.

Pistols and guns were leveled, but soldiers appeared on the scene and marched between the two factions and a collision for the time was averted, but with every hour the excitement grows. A general slaughter may ensue at any time.

Goebel's followers declare that he shall have the seat if he lives if they have to fight their way with Winchester's to the capitol.

The streets are crowded with armed men. They glare at each other. There seems to be no doubt that a civil war is imminent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 31.—Governor Taylor has adjourned the Legislature. He has refused to allow the Legislature to assemble.

Martial law has been proclaimed by the governor.

William Goebel was shortly before 9 o'clock to-night sworn in as governor of Kentucky and J. C. W. Beckham a few minutes later as lieutenant governor. The oath was administered to both men by Chief Justice Hazelrigg of the court of appeals.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3.—The bullet fired by an unknown assassin last Tuesday morning ended the life of William Goebel at 5:42 o'clock this evening. The only persons present at the deathbed were Mr. Goebel's sister Mrs. Braunacker, and his brother, Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati, who have been in constant attendance at Mr. Goebel's bedside, and Dr. McCormack, Justus Goebel, another brother who has been hurrying from Arizona as fast as steam could carry him in a vain hope of reaching his dying brother in time for some token of recognition, arrived 40 minutes too late. Oxygen was frequently administered the dying man during the afternoon in an effort to keep him alive until his brother's arrival, but in vain. By the cruel irony of fate the train on which Justus Goebel was traveling to Frankfort was delayed several hours from various causes, and when Mr. Goebel finally reached here it was only to learn that his brother was dead.

Among partisans of both parties deep grief manifested and already a movement has been started to erect a fitting monument to Mr. Goebel's memory on the spot in the State House grounds where he was shot.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—Shortly after midnight the Republican and Democratic conferees in session at the Galt House came to an agreement and a document was drawn up for signatures. It is said the agreement is decidedly favorable to the Democrats. Gov. Taylor is to withdraw the troops from the State buildings at Frankfort and send them home. The order convening the Legislature at London, Ky., is to be revoked and the regular sessions of the General Assembly are to be resumed at the State capital without molestation. It is believed the understanding arrived at to-night will result in an amicable settlement of the dispute between the two parties in this State, and do away with the dual governments now asserting themselves.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

STATE NEWS.

Col. J. C. Boyd of Greenville is an avowed candidate for railroad commissioner.

Several local capitalists from Clinton propose to organize a million dollar cotton mill.

The National Educational Association will hold its next annual convention in Charleston in July next.

Charles L. is interested in the building of a sanitarium at Castle Pinkney, for which purpose a bill is pending in the Senate.

Forty-four Mormon elders held a conference in Columbia last Sunday. They claim to have 1,300 members of their church in South Carolina.

Congressman Talbert has again been made chairman of the South Carolina delegation in the house, and he is also a member of the congressional campaign committee.

Mrs. Montague, the mother of the president of Furman University, was burned to death at the home of her son in Greenville, her clothes catching fire as she sat before the fire.

A big lumber mill and a cotton warehouse in Rock Hill have been burned. 350 bales of cotton were destroyed in the warehouse, and the plant and lumber in the mill.

Mr. Pinekey Shockey, a farmer living at Barksdale, in Laurens County, on the Greenville & Laurens Railroad, was run over by a train last Friday night and crushed to death.

The Greenville Convocation, of which the Episcopal clergymen of upper South Carolina form a part, will convene with the church of the Epiphany, in Greenville, February 21st.

Senator S. G. Mayfield has generously given the material required for building a new Baptist church at Friendship, Greenville county, in the neighborhood in which he was raised.

Rev. L. M. Roper, a native of Carolina and a graduate of Furman University, but for the past four years pastor of the First Baptist church of Canton, Ohio, has been called to the First Baptist church in Spartanburg.

Last Friday fire burned for six hours in 1,000 bales of cotton stored in the city bonded warehouse of Laurens. Much of it was destroyed, while all was damaged by water and smoke. The loss will not be known until an inspection is made. The cotton is insured.

Week after week we notice papers in various sections of the State announcing that they will put up the subscription price from \$1.00 to \$1.50 and in some instances to \$2.00 a year. The great advance in the price of all printing material has caused this advance in subscription.

The first term of the criminal Court in Greenville for the year ended last week with 32 cases disposed of and 34 cases continued. Of the 32 cases disposed of there were 15 convictions, 6 acquittals, 4 pleas of guilty and 7 no bills. There was a conviction in only one of thirteen murder cases before the court.

The correspondent from Jonesville to the Union Times gives the following: "Mrs. Milton Kennett killed a hawk last Saturday with a plow handle. The hawk scolded down upon a chicken in Mr. Kennett's yard and while the hawk was tussling with the chicken Mrs. Kennett seized a plow handle and dispatched his lawlessness."

A charter in perpetuity has been granted to Furman University. The petition for the charter was signed by Henry P. McGhee and J. B. Earle, and W. H. Lyles, of Columbia. Furman University was originally incorporated by an act of the general assembly, approved on December 20, 1850, the charter being renewed by an act approved December 20, 1896, and renewed by an act approved February 16, 1898.

The State Board of Control completed its annual report last week. It shows a net profit for 1899 of \$414,181, the largest in the history of the institution. Of this amount \$230,492.45 went to the counties and cities and \$183,688.49 to the State. Within the present month the Board has turned over \$100,000 to the superintendent of education for the school fund, this being the total amount asked for the present year.

Mr. Pin Casey, aged about 70 years, who lives at Enoree met with a tragic death. He was assisting his son and another white man in loading a wagon of wood in a forest near his home. His son and assistant were busily engaged cutting down a tree, and the old man was paying little or no attention to the progress of the work. When the tree fell it went to earth in exactly the opposite direction to that intended. Mr. Casey was not on the alert and the tree struck him, crushing him to death.

Some valuable and historic property was transferred when the South Carolina Jockey Club Racing Association, which flourished in Charleston for twelve years, decided to disband the organization and donate its holdings as an endowment fund for the Charleston library. The property, which includes the old Washington race course, is worth \$100,000. Under the laws of the jockey club its property could not be sold and on this account the efforts to purchase the race course a few years ago by one of the Dwyers failed. The club was organized in 1834 and the races given there were the greatest events of the kind of that day and time. The donation was accepted by the library association.

General News Items.

In the Sixteenth Congressional District of Illinois a candidate has appeared in each of the eight counties.

The fire losses in this country last year figure up \$136,773,200, against \$119,650,500 for 1898 and \$110,312,550 for 1897.

A bill has been introduced in the Maryland legislature that will disfranchise a large percentage of the negroes in that State.

It is said that \$32,000,000 were invested in southern cotton mills last year. The present indications are that during 1900 more than this amount will be invested.

Plague is increasing in Honolulu, and there have been 38 deaths from the disease. Ten blocks of the city have been burned in the effort to stamp out the pestilence.

There is still chance for the owners of cotton captured during the civil war and sold by the United States, to make good their claim. There are still \$9,000,000 available for paying them.

The gunboat Nashville which fired the first shot of the Spanish war is now in the Philippines, but there is little chance that it will fire the last shot of the Filipino war at least for some time to come.

Dr. B. M. Palmer is the oldest surviving moderator of the Southern General Assembly, holding that office in 1861. He is still in the active pastorage in New Orleans, although considerably past 80.

The next Confederate reunion will be held in Louisville, Ky. That city will raise \$100,000 fund in order to secure the \$100,000 offered by Charles Broadway Rouss for the Confederate Battle Abbey.

A bill will be introduced in Congress shortly to extend the facilities of public libraries by reducing the postage on books from main stations to branches, for the convenience of patrons in small communities.

There are 8,175 widows on the pension roll credited to the Mexican war and only 9,294 surviving soldiers of that conflict. The Indian wars, from 1832 to 1842, show 3,900 widows and 1,656 surviving soldiers.

Hard fighting reported in the Philippines on Jan. 25, resulting in American victory. Only one U. S. soldier killed, while 82 Filipinos were slaughtered. Gen. Otis claims that this fight disposes of the last organized band of "the enemy."

The levees on both sides of the Mississippi are of sufficient extent that if they were built in a single straight line they would be about 1,300 miles long, or long enough to stretch the greater part of the distance between New Orleans and New York.

Balloons are now used for drying linen in one Paris laundry. Bamboo frames are attached to a captive balloon and the clothes are attached to them. The balloon makes six ascents daily to a height of about 100 feet, where the air, according to the proprietors of the laundry, is particularly good for linen.

Josiah Emerson, a farmer who voted for McKinley in 1896, declares his intention to vote for Bryan provided the latter is nominated in the summer, because the kinks in the tails of the three remaining pigs from a recent litter form the letters W. J. B. Mr. Emerson interprets this incident as an omen of the outcome of the next Presidential election.

A bill has been introduced by Representative Glynn, of New York, to stop the shipment of convict-made goods from one State or Territory to another State or Territory. Violation of the proposed law is to be punished by a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, and the forfeiture of the goods to the United States.

P. C. Torry, of Wisconsin, has received notice that the government will pay his claim arising out of the destruction of the schooner Thankful by French pirates in 1798. Mr. Torry who is a descendant of the people who owned the Thankful, will receive \$1,400. The claim, it seems, was presented by this government to the French government and paid long ago, but the money was not turned over to the heirs.

The Medical Record says: "Whatever may be the immediate or remote causes of the dark complexion of the negro, philosophical inquiry has shown us that to him it is a provision of nature, mercy and benevolence. The black color of natives of tropical regions may justly, then, be considered as a wise experience provided by Omnipotence for cooling the fever of the blood under the influence of the scorching sun."

Charles H. Cramp regards the South African war as a serious menace to England's commercial supremacy. He says that the war has had such an effect on the demand for vessels that "the climax of England's supremacy may have been reached." He thinks that Germany has captured the North Atlantic steamship trade permanently. She will divide it later on with the United States, he believes, and thereafter the United States, by reason of its superiority as a producing nation, will occupy, with the Kaiser's Empire, the position which England formerly held.