

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1901.

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That 25 Per Cent DISCOUNT SALE Of Ours!

Is certainly bringing business to us. Crowds of people have been in to look and buy. They find that what we advertised is true, and they are taking advantage of the saving. You save \$2.50 on a \$10.00 suit of clothes. Worth saving, isn't it? Or for 75c. you get \$1.00 worth of clothing during this sale.

\$ 5.00 Suits, 25 per cent off, \$ 3.75.
7.50 Suits, 25 per cent off, 5.63.
10.00 Suits, 25 per cent off, 7.50.
12.50 Suits, 25 per cent off, 9.38.
15.00 Suits, 25 per cent off, 11.25.

Our Odd Trousers come in this Sale also at the same cut. Good time to get a new pair.

\$6.00 Trousers, 25 per cent off, \$4.50.
5.00 Trousers, 25 per cent off, 3.75.
4.00 Trousers, 25 per cent off, 3.00.
3.00 Trousers, 25 per cent off, 2.25.
2.50 Trousers, 25 per cent off, 1.88.

You can't afford to let this opportunity pass without an investigation. Come in and see if what we say is true. It will take only a few minutes of your time.

B. O. Evans & Co.

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.
WHITE FRONT.

DON'T RISK IT!



When you are buying a Vehicle that life depends on at times, buy a good one. If you don't know what maker to choose from, buy from a reliable dealer whose word is his reputation. I have a splendid assortment of light-speeding

WAGONS, FAMILY CARRIAGES, FANCY TRAPS,

And are made by the best manufacturers, at prices that will surprise you.

Come to see me.

JOS. J. FRETWELL.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE HOLIDAY GOODS

Now being shown by the Evans' Pharmacy.
All kinds, all prices.

Huyler's Candies---Fresh.

Get the first look and you will find what you want.

EVANS' PHARMACY.

SOME BARGAINS!

I HAVE A FEW PIANOS.

Of the very highest grade and latest styles.
TO GO AT COST FOR A FEW DAYS.

This is an opportunity of a life-time.
I also have the latest improved ball-bearing NEW HOME SEWING MACHINES for \$30. Vibrator Standard Machine only \$28.00.
ORGANS CHEAP.

H. L. WILLIS,
[South Main Street, Anderson, S. C.]

FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1901.

The ship subsidy bill will pass at this session or there will be an extra session to consider it. There is no longer any real doubt of this. The extra session, however, will not be called to consider this matter. If it is found that the ship subsidy bill cannot pass, one or more appropriation bills will probably also be held up on one pretext or another and permitted to fail and the extra session will be called to consider them, thus freeing the President from the unpleasant task of summoning Congress to give away Government money. If it should be thought better not to block an appropriation bill, the extra session will be called to consider the Cuban constitution or to pass laws for the Philippines as soon as the Supreme Court shall have handed down its decision. There will be plenty of pretexts, and on whichever one the call is based, Congress will be free to take up the shipping bill. The eagerness of the subsidy hunters to get their job voted on is discovered to be due to the fact that its chief beneficiary, the International Navigation Company, will get a bounty on two vessels, aggregating 24,620 tons, now building, if the bill is passed before the vessels are completed, but will not get so much if the ships are completed before the bill is passed. Under the Act of 1891, Senator Frye states, this company got annually an extra sum of \$757,000 on four ships, but under the bill now being pushed it would get on the same ships \$1,190,000. On its whole fleet of ships the company would get, it appears, a bonus of \$2,332,024 yearly for being so good as to continue in a profitable business—this, too, without undertaking to give additional facilities to our commerce, either in character of service, number of trips or lower rates. An obligation is imposed on the company in the bill to build 12,000 tons of shipping in this country, but this seems to be a sham obligation, since the vessels already under construction here—if not completed too soon—can be used to offset the statutory obligation. Of course the same end could be obtained by delaying the completion of the ships until the summer of 1902 and passing the bill next winter, but the company is unwilling to let the extremely profitable trade of the next year pass without being able to use its new ships, although Mr. Hanna states they are now run at a loss.

The enemies of General Miles, who include pretty nearly all the members of the staff department of the army—the men who were so bitterly scored by him for dereliction in duty during the Spanish War—as well as the members of the embalmed beef ring, recently congratulated themselves that they were to have their revenge at last. The army bill had been sent to conference so drawn that it would be possible for the President acting under it to degrade General Miles and appoint the incompetent Otis as Lieutenant General of the United States Army. The provision as originally inserted in the act omitted the word "rank." As Lieutenant General Miles has no commission as "lieutenant general," merely a certificate assigning him to the rank as the senior major general, the President would have had the power to have nominated any officer he saw fit to this office as created by the proposed law. The idea was to appoint Generals Otis and Brooks, retire them and then appoint General Corbin Lieutenant General.

Another session of Congress is nearly at an end without any attempt even being made to correct the outrageous ills that the country is suffering from the knocking out of the Interstate Commerce Act by the courts some two or three years ago. As matters stand now, the railways can make and unmake rates at their own sweet will, and they do not hesitate to exercise the privilege. Statistics in the possession of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that 1,717 changes in classification made by carriers during the year, 1,589 produced raises and only 128 reductions. In over half, the increase was over 40 per cent., and in less than one twenty-fifth it was as little as 15 per cent. In a number of cases the rates were doubled, while the average increase was nearly third. By these changes in classification, therefore, rates upon a considerable part of freight traffic in all portions of the United States, many of them applying on the most common articles of merchandise, were very materially advanced. These changes were admittedly made, not because of any inequality in the classification but simply because the railways had determined to increase their revenues. There was no claim of any unusual need of revenue. Not for years had traffic been so heavy or gross receipts so large, but it was insisted that the cost of operation

had been enhanced and net revenues would therefore be decreased. Comparisons show, however, that operating expenses were less in proportion to earnings and net profits were greater in the fiscal year ending June, 1900, than they have been for any year in the last ten. Still, the Republican Congress takes no action.

The Republican press has kept remarkably silent editorially in regard to the disgraceful language that passed between Senators Hawley and Chandler on the floor of the Senate recently, in which the former denounced the latter as a liar and the latter declared that the former was senile. Had Southern Senators been concerned in this discreditable episode every Republican newspaper in New England would have gone into hysterics over it, and newspapers of the same faith in every other part of the country would have preached homilies on "plantation" manners. As it is no romance, and they have been just as dumb over it as they have been over the lynchings in Indiana, Colorado and Kansas.

The Chickamauga Shaft Commission. Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of the Chickamauga Monument Commission in the executive chamber at the capital. Gov. McSweeney, Gen. Walker, Gen. Floyd, Col. J. Harvey Wilson and Mr. Henderson were present. The commission was in session several hours.

The work on the South Carolina monument and the markers for the Chickamauga battlefield was reported all done, except the bronze palmetto tree, which caps the large monument. This last is well under way and will soon be cast. All will be shipped and erected in ample time.

The day for the unveiling was fixed for Monday, May 27, 1901, the day before the Memphis reunion commences. The veterans attending the Memphis reunion will have the opportunity of taking part in the ceremonies. It is proposed that the trains carrying the veterans and others attending, either to the Memphis reunion or the unveiling ceremonies only, will leave this State on Sunday afternoon and arrive at Chattanooga on Monday about 7 o'clock.

After time for breakfast there the trains will be run down to Lytle's station, which is about half a mile from the position of the South Carolina monument. The trains will return to Chattanooga in the afternoon and the visitors will either go on to Memphis or return home.

The railroads will be asked to sell tickets from Friday, so as to allow any who wish to go in advance to do so. The following order of exercises has been decided on:

Gov. McSweeney presides and opens the meeting and after prayer by the chaplain of the South Carolina division—the Rev. Dr. Thornwell—the governor will state the object, etc., of the gathering.

Historical address by Gen. C. Irvine Walker, commander of the South Carolina division United Confederate Veterans, and one of South Carolina's gallant officers, who served on the battlefield.

Address by Senator D. S. Henderson. Address by Representative (Col.) J. Harvey Wilson.

Address by Gen. (now Bishop) Ellison Capers.

Unveiling by four young ladies, one representing each Kershaw's brigade, the Tenth and Nineteenth South Carolina regiments, the Twenty-fourth South Carolina regiment and Culpepper's battery.

Gov. McSweeney will then turn the monument over to the Chickamauga Park Commissioners and it will be received by Gen. H. V. Boynton, chairman.

Arrangements had been perfected to lay the cornerstone in advance of the unveiling, by the Grand Lodge A. F. M. of Georgia, but the committee decided that there would hardly be time for the proper Masonic ceremonies and it was decided that they would be obliged to omit this function.

The Senate and House of Representatives of South Carolina were invited to take part in the ceremonies and the formal invitation will be extended by the chairman and secretary.

Invitations to take part in the ceremonies will in due time be extended to all the citizens of South Carolina, to the veterans of South Carolina, and to Gen. Gordon and all the United Confederate veterans and to the South Carolina Congressmen.

A special invitation will be sent the South Carolina volunteer troops, through Gen. Floyd. It is hoped many companies will be enabled to be present on this spot sacred to the valor and bravery of their fathers.

Gov. Candler, of Georgia, will also be invited.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park Commission will be most cordially invited.

All arrangements which could be made at this meeting of the commission have been made and everything promises a most successful occasion. South Carolina, through the liberality of her Legislature, places in eternal form the tribute to her sons who fought and died at Chickamauga.—State, Jan. 26.

STATE NEWS.

—More than four million dollars are on deposit in the four banks of Greenville.

—Greenwood County is on her good behavior, as there is but one transgressor in jail.

—An inexhaustible quarry of the finest marble has been found at Cross Keys, Laurens county.

—Two vessels sailed last week from Georgetown with over a million feet of Carolina lumber consigned to Boston.

—The press of the State was nearly unanimous in its opposition to the bill extending the time for the payment of taxes.

—Owing to the good financial condition of the State Fair Association, a State appropriation will not be needed this year.

—The Excelsior Knitting Mill of Union will shortly double its size. It will then be the largest mill of its kind in the South.

—Gen. J. W. Moore has been elected to the State senate to succeed W. H. Mauldin, deceased. General Moore has before served in the senate.

—Oconee is one of the smallest counties in the State. Under Senator Sheppard's bill it gains a representative, giving it three. Edgefield loses one.

—The Vesta mills of Charleston will be moved to Gainesville, Ga. This was a mill that experimented with negro labor and found it unsatisfactory in the cotton mill.

—W. C. Flenniken, a very prominent young business man and society leader of Columbia, accidentally shot and killed himself while getting ready to go bird hunting.

—For many years there has been an inter-denominational church on Sullivan's Island, all using it. Recently the government has bought the property and the island has no church.

—The city council of Charleston sent condolences to London on hearing of the Queen's death. Her message to Charleston on the earthquake calamity is fondly remembered in Charleston. Members of her family visited Charleston in 1880.

—President McKinley has granted a pardon to John Hogan, who was convicted of forging a postal money order while secretary to the postmaster of Orangeburg. He was serving a sentence of two years in the United States penitentiary at Albany.

—The governor has received reports of smallpox in the counties of Darlington, Beaufort and Newberry, all new. He has followed the usual course and referred the reports to Dr. James Evans of the State Board of Health, with the request that he look after them.

—The report of the Secretary of State is out. A new feature is the publication of the names of every officer from United States senator to notary public, the date of their appointment and the date of the expiration of their terms. It will prove a great convenience to all concerned.

—J. C. Chandler, who lives a few miles from Wallhalla, is a "gentleman of family." He is 43 years of age and the father of eleven children, the oldest being 10 years of age. Mrs. Chandler is 34 years of age. Four of the children are boys and seven girls—all living, hale and hearty.

—Capt. J. H. Brooks, member of the house from Greenwood, is a brother of the Congressman Preston Brooks, who caned United States Senator Sumner, which came near precipitating the civil war a year or two earlier than it commenced. Captain Brooks represented Edgefield in the house in the session of 1895-6, but has not since been a member until this session.

—In view of the change made in the date for the holding of the general annual reunion of Confederate veterans at Memphis, Tenn., General Walker has written the governor suggesting that the date for the unveiling of South Carolina monument on the battlefield of Chickamauga be changed to May 28. July 1 had been selected as the date. A stop-over will be arranged for those going to Memphis.

—Wednesday evening, Jan. 23rd, several of Mr. Lewiston Lewis' children who live near Magnolia in Sumter county, were playing together in one of the rooms of his home, when the 9-year-old son picked up a gun which was standing in the corner, and pointing it at the crowd, pulled the trigger. The gun went off and one of the children was killed instantly, and another painfully wounded. Of course the little fellow did not suspect the gun was loaded.

—The lightning rod swindlers are abroad in the land. A reputable farmer in this county has been imposed upon by the agent of a lightning rod company, who proposed to give him 135 feet of rod if he would pay for a few feet more, and induced him to sign a paper upon which other men have since demanded full payment for 145 feet. It is the old game of securing a signature to a document which contains a clause underneath in fine type that repudiates any contract which the agent may make. It is a barefaced swindle, and farmers ought to be on the lookout for the swindlers, who are taking advantage of them by proposing to give them a lightning rod at a very small cost in order to get their influence in the neighborhood.—Greenville Mountaineer.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—The State of Massachusetts in 1899 collected \$3,330,036.21 from franchise taxes on corporations.

—There are 230 colleges in this country that received last year gifts that amounted to \$16,643,392.

—The town of Glen Flora, Wis., has just been sold for the sum of \$2800 under the foreclosure of a mortgage.

—Canada has made great strides in cotton manufacturing in recent years. It is said that her mills are prospering.

—The value of the Christmas turkeys eaten by the American people during the late holidays is estimated at \$5,000,000.

—The Humane Society of Illinois contemplates a series of lectures throughout the State in the interest of the horse especially, but looking to the better treatment of all domestic animals.

—Cuba will send a representative delegation to Washington and ask Congress for a reduction in the duties on Cuban products, but they will probably get nothing except the trip for their pains, as the Republican leaders will not consent to a reduction.

—Hartford County, Md., is rejoicing over a bequest of \$58,000 for road improvements from William Woolsey, who specified in his will that the money must be used in certain amounts on certain roads and within a stated time. Mr. Woolsey will have a monument worth the having.

—The idea that people who are consumptive should be known seems to be spreading. The Philadelphia board of health, at its last meeting, discussed the question of the compulsory registration of all cases of consumption. The society believes this step will act as a check to the disease.

—Two weeks ago New York City reported 210,000 cases of grip under treatment. In the United States at that date two million people were said to be under the weather with that disease, while 300,000 were laid up with smallpox. Of the latter less than 300 died, while grip sent 30,000 to the grave yards.

—That intellect expands early in the great west is shown by Miss Belle Flemming, of Pauls Valley, Ind. T., who is only 17 years old and yet has been admitted to practice law at the bar of the United States Court of the northern district of the territory. Miss Flemming has been amusing herself with Blackstone and Kent since she was 11 years old.

—The tallest man living is said to be Lewis Wilkins, who is now arousing great interest in the science circles of Europe. Wilkins was born on a farm near St. Paul, Minn., in 1874. When he was but 10 years old he measured six feet in height, and now has grown to the tremendous height of 107 1/4 inches—just three-quarters of an inch less than nine feet—and weighs 364 pounds.

—Frog farming is a new industry in Massachusetts. Adjoining the town of Ware a company has leased ten acres, with a running stream. A series of artificial pools will be constructed, where the eggs will be hatched and the young frogs cared for during the two years necessary to fit them for market. The demand for frogs comes from colleges and medical schools, as well as from restaurants.

—Simultaneously with the agreement to give \$15,000 to Carson-Newman college of Mossy Creek, Tenn., John D. Rockefeller proposes to give the same amount to Des Moines, Iowa, and Mercer university, of Macon Ga. All three colleges must raise \$60,750 each in subscriptions by June 1, of this year. These amounts are to be paid in four annual installments. The propositions come through the Baptist Educational Society, of Washington, D. C.

—According to Sir Walter Besant liquid air is the force of the future. It is an explosive of a most dangerous kind; it may be used as an anaesthetic; it may be used to purify anything. In a word, it is another giant caught, imprisoned and made to work the will of man. "I have not the least doubt," Mr. Besant continues, "that before many months are past liquid air will be captured by the inventor and used for the destruction of a whole army many miles distant by the hands of a drummer boy."

—Because Hiram Adams, an engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, was forgotten and left three weeks on a sidetrack the company will be asked to pay a handsome sum in overtime. There had been a wreck on the road that blocked the line and instructions were wired to Adams to lay over at Hampton Junction, Pa. These he obeyed and when time passed on and he did not get orders to move, he went to the hotel and engaged board. The days passed into weeks, and three weeks from the time the order was given he was told to come on.

—An old man by the name of Wright, who was sent to the county poor house at Scottsboro, Ala., last July, because he was sick, and had no money and no relatives to care for him, had a stroke of good luck last week. He had been a soldier in the Union army, and had a claim for a pension that had been hanging fire for years. He had about abandoned all hope of ever getting anything, when he received notification that his pension had been allowed with \$4,000 back pay and \$72 per month for the remainder of his life. He immediately walked out of the poor house to a comfortable home.

A Portman Letter.

"Rankin," the contributor of Piedmont, has supplied a text for the letter of the Portman correspondent. He refers to the Child Labor Bill, saying it is better to let it alone until one-half the educational privileges enjoyed by children of the mill management are extended to children in the country. That is true.

The writer has little relatives living in country and town. In Piedmont are two little boys who work or play at the mill or play with their fellows in the school yard; but the sad fact is, they prefer working in the mill. The mill work is made so pleasant for them, and the emolument at the end of the day is so honorable that they prefer being little men to little babes. The parents lay no discredit on the mill schools, which are entertaining, and invaluable to children with professional proclivities, but in their children they see the work and the man outgrow the professional student and they permit the children to work in the mill when they please and "play" in school when they please. The children are remarkably manly, bright, capable. The work in the mill gives a deep coloring tone of efficiency to their character. They see by the silver pieces in their hands on Saturday evening that the world considers them worth something. They feel an honorable estimation welling up within them. Their minds, by this strong selfhood, is made strong, broad, and capable of receiving instruction. Attending school, they are liberated from the littleness of dependence upon parents; dependence, even in a child, makes and keeps it little, and its brain faculties narrow. They attend school with this new relation of largeness, to the world. They have no fear of teacher; they are equal to the lesson. Their minds and brains and hands have worked before. They learn in the manner in which they have worked—with manliness. They again return to work with brain supplied, and brain fiber to digest what they have learned. The character of the boys is broadness of mind, solidity of understanding. This character never comes but through independence. The child who helps to support itself esteems itself a factor in the world's progress. It is the companion, and not the surfer or slave of its parents. Its parents respect it because the child respects itself. The usefulness in the mind and body of the child gives it vast independence which no dependence upon father and mother for a penny for a slate and a penny for a book can ever give. The child's independence is not rebellion to parents but companionship. As the child grows the faculties of the brain are enlarged with the strength of the body. Business is stamped upon the young man from head to toe. He brushes with his employers manifesting an ease not inconsistent with the ethics of the best "finishing school." No man is his superior, and none but the man of vice his inferior.

This is child training of school and mill. None can judge best the character of work upon a child. If the work disagrees with the child's mental and physical organization, he will soon say so; if it does not, he will continue in it and be happy. He knows and knows best.

If the mill work disagrees with a child, the parent is unwise to send him to mill, but should send him to school, and await the work till physique and boyhood is better developed. This article is not written to encourage people in foolishness but to justify the mills in philanthropy. The mill uses no compulsory measure to force a child to work; it is compulsive rather on the other side—by the loveliness of its school teachers, and the capability of their training. The mill has the one modern fault of minding its own business, which Legislators, in their anomalous way of earning a salary, have not yet learned to do.

On the contrary, let us see the country child. A little relative of mine, who is studious, delicate, and far from schools, pines with his soul for the education he cannot get. He works as ardently, as willingly, as the child in the mill, but it is farm or domestic work, and brings him nothing at the end of the day but weariness. No bright silver pieces in his hand at the end of the week tells him that his little life is worth something. He must retire feeling that with all his might over work toward which his heart rebels he has not after all paid for his food nor begun to pay for his clothing, and no doubt with many misgivings will ask for the penny for slate or book.

A child in a section of country like this must feel dependent, it owes the breath of its daily life to its parents; it can never repay them; it is humble, fearful; thinks only of manliness as something to be gained. O, so long time away, and on a road where childhood has been swallowed up in the wretchedness of humanity and discontent. As it grows to manhood the littleness instilled into its youth makes it fearful of enterprises, of progression, lest failure come upon its efforts, which would be duplicating its youth when its efforts were failures then.

The mothers in the country are all that save the little fellows and little girls from growing up dunces. The fathers want them to grow up learning to work, learning to be strong; the mothers, true daughters of Eve, first woman who ever sinned for knowledge, want them to grow up educated, refined. If only, for the sake of these noble mothers and industrious fathers, some good man would build a mill in every cotton field in the country!

THE INTELLIGENCER will please excuse lack of news this week as the correspondent has been away from home.

R. R. L.