

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1901.

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MOST PEOPLE

Have an idea that the same grade of Clothing is about the same price at every Clothing Store. Now, that would be true if all conducted their business alike.

Take the Stores that do a credit business and you'll find the prices about the same.

If we sold on credit we would have to sell our Clothing at about the same prices credit Stores do. They sell at as small a profit as they can, but what they lose in doing a credit business they have to make up somehow. So it's more profit they want.

We do a Spot Cash Business, and hence have no losses. Our prices for the same Goods can't be matched at Credit Stores.

We don't handle inferior Clothing, however.

Our Clothes are the good kind, and our profits are smaller than Credit Stores, because we have no losses by bad debts to make up.

It will pay you to get acquainted with this Store and the way we do business.

B. O. Evans & Co.

ANDERSON, S. C.,
The Spot Cash Clothiers

Attention, Farmers!

We have just received one Car Load of

Fancy Winter Grazing Oats.

Come quick and secure some of them before they are all sold.

C. D. ANDERSON & BRO.

IF YOU ARE A PURCHASER OF

SHOES!

Our Prices and Goods will surely Tempt You.

We have always given good value in this line, and there is no reason why we should not do the same for you. In buying Shoes you want to look at the quality as well as the price. Ours stand the closest inspection and are well made and durable.

We use the utmost caution and buy only those Shoes which we absolutely know to be of the very best quality. We do not experiment with various lines but stick to those which have the manufacturers as well as our guarantee behind them, and should by chance any imperfection in workmanship or leather occur, you will always find us ready to satisfy you.

THE BION SHOE FOR MEN.

This is the most reasonably priced High Grade Shoe on the market. We have them in all the various leathers and styles.

McCULLY BROS.

STATE NEWS.

Lillie Shaver, colored, said to be 100 years old, died in Spartanburg a few days ago.

Exclusive racing privileges have been granted at the exposition to Chas. F. Levy & Co., of Charleston for \$37,500.

James Crawford, of Laurens county, had his arm torn off in a gin on Thursday and died from the effects the next day.

The Clemson Cadets will go down to the Exposition on Dec. 16th. They will camp on the Race Course for several days, then disband for the Christmas holidays.

One of the interesting political rumors is to the effect that Governor McSweeney will be a candidate for congress to succeed Col. Talbert who is to run for Governor.

The Secretary of State has notified all foreign corporations that are doing business in this State and which have not been domesticated that they must comply with the law.

J. H. McDill, of Abbeville, received a telegram Wednesday from Ciudad del Maiz, Mexico, announcing the death of his sister, Mrs. J. S. A. Hunter, who was a missionary there.

Prof. Anderson, a well known educator at Fort Mill, drowned himself in a very shallow branch near there last week. His mind was badly unbalanced which caused the sad affair.

The Manning Times says that the people of that county are in great distress owing to the failure of the crops. It says that a large number of the people are in a destitute condition.

M. J. Morris, J. E. Truist, and Ed Trimble have been arrested on the charge of causing the fire which burned a large portion of Mayesville, Sumter county. Their object was insurance money.

President Roosevelt has refused to appoint former Capt. Wm. P. Crawford, of Chester, a second lieutenant in the regular army, on account of his failure to keep his marriage engagement to a young lady of Camden, to whom he was engaged.

The little child who was accidentally shot in the head in Columbia is recovering. The reports were that it had died and it was quite natural to believe the statement under the circumstances. Nevertheless the child pulled through and is on the high road to recovery.

The ginney of H. S. Rose and T. A. Clark, on their plantation near Florence, was burned Wednesday morning. All the machinery, about 50 tons of cotton seed and 15 bales of seed cotton were destroyed. There was no insurance and the loss will be \$2,000. There is every evidence of incendiarism.

Mr. A. T. Ferguson, of Lancaster, has established the best record so far this season of any of the hunters in that section. One day last week he killed ten large size green head winter ducks at one shot and brought down another with the other barrel as they arose from the water. Another day he killed five with one barrel and one as they arose with the other. He has killed this season twenty-seven ducks at eleven shots.

Revenue Collector Aiken and Deputy Marshal Corbin returned to Greenville a few days ago after a raid on moonshiners in Oconee county. They destroyed two stills near Whiteside, each of seventy-five gallon capacity, with thirty-eight fermenters and 4,000 gallons of beer. They captured and Benjamin Holmes at work in one of the stills. Robert Holmes was placed in jail at Walhalla, but Benjamin was dismissed, as he was too young to prosecute.

The United States government is spending \$250,000 putting in a floating dam two miles South of Columbia, so that steamers can come up the Congaree to this city. A gentleman who recently made the trip down the river says that it will take a year to remove the snags from the Congaree between Columbia and the point where the Congaree and Wateree come together and form the Santee. The latter is navigable to Winyah Bay except at one point, where the Confederates put rocks in the stream to keep Yankee gunboats from coming up to Columbia and Camden.

Fire broke out at Dillon at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning and destroyed eleven stores and three dwellings. One complete block was entirely destroyed. Loss about thirteen hundred dollars; insurance sixty-five thousand dollars. This is the largest and most destructive conflagration that has visited Dillon. The cause of the fire is unknown, but the general supposition is that it was caused by spontaneous combustion. The buildings, which were all of wood, were the first ever erected in Dillon. The flames did not reach the business portion of the town proper.

During the Charleston exposition while President Roosevelt is there a sword is to be presented to a gallant soldier. Lieut. Gov. Tillman and Col. Willie Jones have taken in hand the matter of raising a fund for the purchase of a splendid sword to be presented to Maj. Micah Jenkins of this State, who was the junior captain of the Rough Riders, the president's regiment, and who was promoted to be major for gallantry. The president himself will be asked to present the sword. President Roosevelt sent some time ago in a letter pronounced Maj. Jenkins to be one of the most gallant men in the service. The words of the president in that letter will be engraved upon the sword.

GENERAL NEWS.

An earthquake in Sevier county, Utah, the 13th caused a damage of nearly \$100,000.

An explosion at the Poochontas, Va., mines Thursday caused the death of more than 20 miners.

The Southern railway has renewed its lease of the Cincinnati Southern for sixty-five years.

They are vaccinating people in Boston at the rate of 5,000 a day, and still they are not happy.

Building operations throughout the country are now being pursued on a greater scale than last year.

Setting fire to her oil-saturated clothing Mrs. William Textor, of Leavenworth, Kan., killed herself.

There will be four territories asking congress for admission to statehood—New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Hunters kill at least one man a week in the mountain forests of Maine, under the misapprehension that they are shooting at a deer.

Frank Kidwell, aged 23, of Elizabethtown, Tenn., shot and killed his sweetheart, Miss Ada Thompson, aged 16, and then committed suicide.

The whipping post as a punishment for wife beaters has been recommended by the superintendent of the District of Columbia police force.

The Rothschilds have just purchased the greatest copper mine in Mexico for \$2,000,000. They now employ 27,000 men in their various copper mines.

Badly eaten by animals, the body of a two-year-old child of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Kimball, of Brimbley, Mich., was found in the woods where the child had been lost.

Postmaster General Smith will ask congress for an increase for rural delivery from \$3,500,000 to \$6,000,000 and will advocate the extension of the service as far as possible.

The Standard Oil Company has declared a dividend of \$8 per share, payable December 16, making \$47 per share for the calendar year, which is the same amount as last year.

Lady Halle, once famous on the concert stage, owes one of the most valuable violins in the world. It is a Stradivarius, which formerly belonged to Ernst, and is worth at least \$10,000.

Fred Wellhouse, of Kansas, has 1,210 acres of orchards, and his apple crop this year is 60,000 bushels. He is known as the "Kansas Apple King." In 1875 he was an earner of day wages.

The new constitution of Alabama, which excludes the negroes from voting about as the South Carolina constitution does, was ratified by a vote of the people, the majority being 15,000.

The movement for a department of commerce seems to be gaining headway. The leaders are now confident that a successful outcome may be reached during the coming winter session of Congress.

Mining experts estimate that W. A. Clark's mine in Arizona contains ore worth \$2,500,000,000, which, if true, makes the owner the richest man in the world. It is said Mr. Clark has refused \$500,000,000 for the property.

Uncle Sam's coal bill is enough to ja. you. He paid \$2,273,111 last year for 324,103 tons of coal for the navy alone. This includes the cost of delivery at such ports as Yokohama, Pichilique, Mex., San Juan and Guam.

Wesley Jones, a 13 year old negro boy, charged with assaulting the six year old daughter of Rev. Rencher, a minister who resides at Stockton, Ala., was brought to Mobile jail Friday for safekeeping, as it was feared he would be lynched.

Two of the employees of the Williamsburg saving bank in a suburb of Brooklyn have been discovered short in their accounts. They have been robbing the bank to play the races. One of the men had been in the employ of the bank 33 years and the other 18.

The law of New York requires that a candidate shall make a sworn statement of his campaign expenditures. Mr. Edward M. Shepard, the defeated candidate for mayor, has filed his declaration, showing that he spent \$3,309.06. The cost of the campaign to Mr. Low, the successful candidate, was \$2,39,080.

The transportation and electrical buildings of the Cotton States exposition were burned early last Friday morning. The Interstate Fair Association owned the electrical building and the transportation building was the property of the Piedmont Exposition Company. The structures cost originally \$60,000. The insurance is small.

A company, of which General Joseph Wheeler is a director, is contemplating the establishment of a plant in Philadelphia for the manufacture of a new firearm. The General proposes making Philadelphia his home. The chief merits claimed for the new weapon are freedom from recoil and in the rifle automatic action in loading and firing.

Dr. J. J. Lafferty, of Richmond, Va., possesses a remarkable cane. At the time of the burial of Gen. Stonewall Jackson some one planted a twig upon the grave. It grew to be a sapling several inches in diameter. Friends of the Jackson family had it removed. They found that the root of the sapling had entwined itself about his skeleton. It was taken up, and a cane was made of a part of it. This cane was artistically carved and given to Dr. Lafferty.

FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1901.

Sugar will play a tremendous part in the deliberations of Congress at the coming session. The problem is really a very complicated one. First, there are our own growers to be considered. Urged on by the Agricultural Department, farmers in many sections have devoted their attention to raising sugar beets and to building factories to extract the saccharine matter from them; any attempt to reduce the duty on sugar will undoubtedly meet with vigorous opposition from these. Next is the sugar trust, which is willing to have raw sugar free but wants a tax on the refined product so as to enable it to make an abnormal profit; it is now engaged in a war with the beet sugar men to make them sell their unrefined sugar at a price fixed by itself. Third, are the interests of the Hawaiians. Fourth, is Cuba, to which free entry of her sugar into the United States is a vital condition to prosperity. There are really so many wheels within wheels in the sugar conflict that a keen observer will possibly be nonplussed for awhile to get the facts, and there is grave danger of a scandal similar to that of some years ago, when several Senators were convicted morally of guilt in speculating in sugar stocks and strongly suspected of yet more reprehensible practices.

Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, is in town, pluckily upholding the tariff measure he stole from the Democrats last session, and has since been attempting to force on his own party—with no appreciable results. "My idea as to tariff revision is simple," he said. "It is this: Where by changed conditions tariff duties have become exorbitant, far beyond the needs of protection, I would put them where they would amply protect labor, but not to a point that would create a monopoly of trade and raise prices to consumers. In other words, if an article cost \$1 to be produced abroad and \$1.40 to be produced in this country, I would favor a 50 per cent duty, to protect ourselves; but not 200 per cent, which would simply afford a margin for increasing the price to our own consumers. There is no departure from Republican protective tariff principles in that. I reassert that I am as ardent an advocate of the Republican doctrine of protection to American industries as there is in this country. The question this Congress will be called upon to answer is, Will it permit a tariff duty to remain in force, to enable a trust to pay dividends on watered stock?" This is the question that the Democrats have been asking, for so these many years, only to be overborne by the money that the protected trusts have been able to muster to their defense. Mr. Babcock means well, and if he and his half dozen supporters would join hands with the Democrats they might force action. No one doubts, however, that when it comes to show down, they will yield to their caucus rule and vote to maintain the tariff unchanged.

The accession of Senator Cullom to the head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate brings Steve Elkins, of West Virginia, to the head of Interstate Commerce and renders abortive all efforts to strengthen the interstate commerce law or to repair the holes punched in it by unfriendly court decisions. What is needed, is an amendment to the law which will give the commission power to say, after an investigation, that a rate is too high and to fix a lower rate, which the railroads must put into effect and continue operative until the courts have an opportunity to pass on the question. Under the present circumstances it is impossible to regulate these matters. If the commission decides a rate is exorbitant the road may reduce the rate half a cent. If the commission is not satisfied with this small cut, it must take the matter into court. If the commission is sustained, the railroad then makes another small reduction. In the course of a lifetime the rate by this means would be reduced to a reasonable point. If the amendment suggested should be adopted, a prescribed rate would become effective at once. Discriminations in rates are flagrant and of common occurrence, but it is difficult to prosecute the railroads on account of the provision in the constitution which gives a person immunity from incriminating himself. If Senator Cullom had remained at the head of the Committee, the reform elements would have predominated; but when he yields to Elkins, who is a railroad man, the railroad interest gets into the ascendancy.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is nearly ready to be signed; it will go down in history as the work of Secretary Hay, although, as a matter of fact, it is the work of the Senate, and largely of the Democratic members of that body, who will not even get a "look-in" at the fame of the work. The stealing of the glory of the battle of Santiago by the Spaniards is nothing compared to the looting of the credit for the canal treaty by Mr. Hay. The treaty as drawn to-day is substantially as dictated by the Senate at the last session and is diametrically opposed to the ideas of Secretary Hay, who first proposed an altogether different instrument; who gave interviews to the Washington correspondent of London

papers pointing out how foolish and wrong the Senate was to amend his treaty; and who, it is more than suspected, directly connived at the rejection of that convention by Great Britain, in order that it might still have a chance to nail the credit by ultimately putting forward the work of other men as his own.

The Schley court is hurrying its work, now holding two sessions daily instead of one. The court declines to discuss the matter, but excellent progress is being made in the arrangement of the testimony. The Administration would prefer that the court's report should be handed to Secretary Long and disposed of before Congress meets. It is doubtful, however, if this will be possible. Friends of Rear Admiral Schley, it is said, may ask a Congressional investigation of the Santiago campaign without dragging that officer in as a central figure. It is proposed, according to report, to ask Congress to authorize an inquiry into the conduct of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. Rear Admiral Sampson's friends say that his record will speak for itself, and they will not oppose a Congressional inquiry. It is worthy of note that Admiral Schley has three strong unofficial attorneys representing him in the persons of the three wives of the members of the court, all of whom are understood to be fully committed to his cause.

The anti-cannon pronouncement of Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau, has been answered by Switzerland, which like France, Hungary and Italy has taken action looking to the erection of cloud bombarding stations for the prevention of the destructive hailstorms which at times have devastated entire districts. The Swiss government recently sent two representatives to Italy and to Styria to study the question and note the results achieved there. These gentlemen recommended the adoption of a system of hail cloud protection by cannon firing.

A Flogging for Farmer's Son.

Mr. Editor: One of Anderson's great demagogues has threatened, in an underground current, to give "Farmer's Son" a good flogging on sight. And for fear I might not survive this collision, I announce that with pistol, gun and cannon, I have met the "blue-coat enemy" in the valley and upon Virginia's hills and felt the sting of his leaden missile, but in this beautiful land, where once the dogs of war howled and growled for more blood and the raven croaked our carnage, the dove is now perched upon a high pinnacle singing the sweet songs of peace.

I have met in combat, fist to tusk, the wild black bear of the forest of Carolina's Blue Ridge Mountains and I carry his scars, but that brute lives no more.

I have met in combat, hand to horn, the vicious Jersey Taurus of the valley of the Eighteen, and I carry two broken ribs, while I hang my hat upon that brute's horns where they are nailed to the wall; but I draw the line at the wily red Jackass of Anderson County, for experience in warfare has taught me that man in brute force or morals is no match with the beast of the field. I therefore decline to dirty my hands by touching the demagogue.

FARMER'S SON.

"Winter Homes in Summer Lands"

Is the title of a very neat and attractive folder just issued by the Southern Railway giving complete information regarding the various Winter Resorts of health and pleasure on and reached by its lines, with rates of board, capacity of hotels, names of proprietors, etc.

This booklet is in a very concise and attractive form and will prove valuable to any one contemplating a trip for the winter.

A copy may be had by sending a two-cent postage stamp to W. H. Tayloe, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga., R. W. Hunt, D. P. A., Charleston, S. C., J. C. Beam, Jr., D. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Death of an Infant Son.

Clarence Weaver, the infant son of J. W. and M. E. Palmer, was born Feb. 21, 1899, and died Nov. 16, 1901, aged two years, eight months and twenty-four days.

For nearly two months the little body was the subject of some strange and unconquerable disease which cut upon his vitals until the once vigorous body was reduced to a mere shadow. And when the tiny feet could no longer bear up the weight of the body, he would sit for long and weary hours in the big arm-chair, rocking himself and playing with his little toys. The life of the soul which abode within that fast crumbling house of clay, displayed its sweetness in infant smiles upon the musical lips, while the little bright blue eyes would flash in beauty against the anxiously waiting faces of father and mother, who watched in tears and prayers for the return of the rose of health. But it pleased the everlasting Father to gather the precious jewel to Himself.

The pastor, Rev. J. W. Bailey, conducted the funeral services in the presence of a large congregation, after which the remains were laid away to rest in the new cemetery at Zion on the 18th inst. J. W. B.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. Editor: Please allow us space to extend our thanks to the good people of this community who have so kindly stood by us, with helping hands and sympathizing hearts, through the long illness and death of our little son, Clarence. We remember them all with grateful hearts, and pray Heaven's richest blessing upon them all. Respectfully,
J. W. AND M. E. PALMER.

THE GOOD ROADS SPECIAL.

Greenville invites the People of the State to the Good Roads Convention in December—The Great Need of the South.

On behalf of the citizens of Greenville an invitation is extended to the people of South Carolina to visit our city during the week beginning Monday, Dec. 16th, when the "Good Roads Special" of the Southern Railway will be here for the purpose of building sample roads and holding meetings with the view of reaching the people in practical road building. This is the only point in the Piedmont section where the train will stop to do any work, and everyone who can do so ought to take the opportunity of learning for himself what can be done in the making of roads with necessary machinery handled by men who are experts in the business.

So much has been said and written in regard to this subject of good roads that the people of the South are practically in thorough accord with the idea that good roads are an acquisition and benefit to any community. Every one is convinced that the lack of good roads is one of the greatest drawbacks to the growth and prosperity of the South, and to supply this lack is one of the most serious problems before us to-day. A network of main roads built under scientific direction with durable and permanent material will alone meet the urgent demand of our rural districts and market towns. The lines of competition are being drawn more closely every year and the margin of profits are growing more slender in consequence, so that it is imperative to employ every element looking to low-priced production and cheap distribution of the crops that are grown on the farms, and which are to be consumed by the non producers. The entire population of any section is interested in this result, and it is clearly demonstrated that good roads are a prime factor in the development of the country, while providing the greatest economy in bringing the producer and consumer together, so that both classes will profit by easy and cheap transportation over our public roads.

How can we secure better roads in the South? This is the question to be discussed by practical men in the Good Roads convention which will be held in this city while the road-making is being demonstrated on the roads and streets. Organized and practical lines must be laid down to secure the results aimed at, and it is necessary that every citizen shall give his moral and financial support to measures which are intended for the benefit of all. Good roads mean a direct benefit to every farmer, as there is no plan that will do more to enhance the value of lands and develop rural communities than permanent and well constructed highways. Nothing can be found to contribute more to the contentment and happiness of a farming population, and whatever conduces to this state of affairs on the farms confers lasting benefits upon towns and cities, for the prosperity and advancement of the farmers are quickly reflected in the growth and wealth-producing character of their neighbors.

While there is great unanimity upon the advantages of good roads, there is in reality very little practical knowledge as to the means and appliances for securing this desirable result, and hence the proposed convention ought to attract men from every walk of life, especially those who are engaged in making and executing the laws of the State. The burden of constructing and maintaining good roads must not fall upon any particular class, and while the work of road-building is a practical necessity, there is also an imperative requirement in providing the ways and means for constructing roads upon an equitable and just basis. This can be ascertained by discussion and demonstration, and hence the propriety of organizing Good Roads associations while giving instruction in practical road-building. Both of these objects will be attained in the coming of the "Good Roads Special" next month to Greenville, and such an opportunity is rarely given any people at so moderate a cost.

The citizens of Greenville are making full preparation for the accommodation of the hundreds and thousands who are expected from every quarter of the State, and in addition to the hotels and boarding houses, the private families are asked to take boarders for the week in order to provide for any extra demand on this occasion.

JAMES A. HOYT, Chm'n,
J. F. RICHARDSON,
A. J. S. THOMAS,
J. R. HORTON,
JAS. T. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Press Committee.
Greenville, S. C., Nov. 15, 1901.

Wild Hog Items.

Clarence, the 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Palmer, died at his home in Pendleton Township, last Friday night, 15th inst., and was buried on Monday at Zion Church. The family have our sympathy in their sore bereavement.

Mr. Walter Jolly will move in a few days to the "Electric City" to engage in business with L. Levy & Co.

Mr. Tom Williamson is very low with muscular rheumatism.

Cotton is nearly all picked that is open. In some localities there are large quantities of green bolls yet, but they cannot be counted on with any degree of certainty.

VINEGAR JUG.