

# Anderson Intelligence.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

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## THE BEST GOODS

AT THE

## Lowest Cash Prices.

THAT is the inducement we are making to secure your trade. We couldn't begin to sell Goods at lower prices than others if we sold on credit. Cash Buying and Cash Selling is the only way to cut prices down. We have cut them deep, and the advantage is mostly gained by you. Every cash dollar you spend with us will purchase more than a promise-to-pay dollar will buy anywhere; and when we say we can save you from 10 to 20 per cent. on your purchase we mean every word of it, and can easily prove it.

### Men's Clay Worsted Suits.

By an interesting turn in trade we secured a big lot of All Wool Clay Worsted Suits much below their market value. These Goods are full regular made, with good Serge linings, and sewed with Silk all over. They are \$7.00 Suits, but as we sell for cash and can turn the money over quickly we have marked them—

## \$5.63.

They won't last long at the above price.  
Your money back if you want it.

## B. O. Evans & Co.

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.



### BROCK BROS., AGENTS.

## COTTON IS CHEAP AND SO ARE GROCERIES.

LIVE AND LET LIVE IS OUR MOTTO!

WE have a choice and select Stock of—

FAMILY and FANCY GROCERIES,

Consisting of almost everything you may need to eat. Our Goods are fresh, were bought for cash, and will be sold as low as the lowest. Please give me a call before purchasing your Groceries.

Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same—  
We are yours to please,

G. F. BIGBY.

### MAINE BLOWN UP FROM OUTSIDE.

SITUATION IS VERY SERIOUS.

The Bear of Inquiry Does Not Fasten Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the Maine disaster has reported that the loss of the battleship was due to an outside explosion.

The State department, by direction of the President, has cabled United States Minister Woodford at Madrid to notify the Spanish government of this conclusion.

The President and cabinet advisers held two extended sessions to-day, one at 10:30 a. m., and another at 3:30 p. m., at which the report was considered in detail. Members of the cabinet stated after the meeting that never since the wrecking of the Maine has the situation seemed so critical.

The Spanish government has cabled officially to Washington that the Spanish naval commission holds the disaster to the Maine to be of internal origin. The government of Spain, it can be stated positively, is not disposed to turn back the torpedo flotilla now proceeding from the Canaries and would be disinclined to consider a suggestion from this government tending to interfere with the disposition by Spain of her own naval forces.

War preparations on an unprecedented scale is being hurried to completion by the war and navy departments, and the country practically is on a war footing.

The foregoing gives the record of one of the most eventful days the national capital has seen since the close of the civil war. It was a day of profoundly important action, of the deepest anxiety, coupled with naval and military activity, one step following another in rapid succession. Representative men of the administration, public men in all branches of official and Congressional life, no less than the public in general, share in the tension to which the situation has been wrought. There was no effort among the highest officials, nor, indeed, was it possible from what was clearly apparent in the developments of the day, to minimize the situation.

Viewed in detail, the findings of the Court of Inquiry was the most vital feature. Commander Marix, Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry, delivered the report to Secretary Long early this morning, and shortly after it was carried to the White House and placed in the hands of the President. At 10:30 the Cabinet assembled, half an hour earlier than usual, and began the consideration of the momentous document. Even the rigid rules of secrecy which prevailed at Cabinet meetings were made doubly strict in this case, and no intimation of the results reached by the Court were known until 2 o'clock, when an Associated Press bulletin gave the information to the country, as well as the eagerly waiting officials throughout Washington.

These results, briefly stated, are that the loss of the Maine was due to an explosion from the outside, the Court being unable to fix the responsibility for the explosion. The Court does not express an opinion as to the character of the explosive, but the testimony goes to show that it was a powerful submarine mine, the exact character of which is not determined by the testimony, though the belief was expressed that it was a floating submarine mine. There were two explosions, the Court finds, the first from the outside, and that set off one of the smaller magazines.

It was this result, expressed in detail and with the precision of a Court deeply conscious of its responsibility, together with the evidence on which it was based, that occupied the attention of the Cabinet throughout its extended sessions of the morning and afternoon. All other and lesser subjects gave way to this foremost question. There was no change in the plan of making the report public and submitting it to Congress early next week, accompanied by a brief message from the President.

While interest was thus centered at the White House, the navy and war departments were hurrying forward their work of preparations. The advance of the Spanish flotilla continued to receive the closest attention of naval officials, and while so far as could be ascertained, no definite line of action was determined upon, the need of intercepting this fleet was urged by the highest naval authorities. From the standpoint of the Spanish government, this movement was not a menace, having been decided on many weeks ago. On the contrary, the Spanish government holds that the extensive armament of the Dry Tortugas is a more direct hostile act against Spain than any movement of the flotilla. Instead of stopping the flotilla, the present attitude of Spain tends towards reinforcing it with other Spanish war vessels, not as a menace, but from what the Spanish government feels is a requirement called for by the existing condition of affairs.

Hardly less suggestive than the approach of the torpedo flotilla, was the information received here to-day by the highest military authorities that the Spanish government had hurried to completion extensive fortifications on the island of Puerto Rico, lying just off Cuba, and the only Spanish possession in this hemisphere other than Cuba. The exact character of those new defenses has been made known here, and they are being given weight with the military authorities as showing the disposition of Spain.

partment during the day covered every branch of naval armament. The "flying squadron" was definitely established with Commodore W. S. Schley in command. He will hoist his commodore's flag on the flagship Brooklyn next Monday. The squadron is to consist of exactly five ships. Those of the squadron will be the crack armored cruiser Brooklyn, the battleships Massachusetts and Texas and the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. Other ships which are now or hereafter, at Hampton Roads, will not be of the flying squadron, but will be long to the North Atlantic station under Captain Sampson. The flying squadron is to be a small, compact fleet of the best ships in the navy, for quick service at any point along the Atlantic.

At the same time the North Atlantic station, under Captain Sampson, is to be further augmented. The cruiser Cincinnati, which left Port Antonio three days ago under sealed orders, is to report at Key West and become a part of Captain Sampson's fleet. The gunboat Wilmington, also en route from Port Antonio, will likewise report to Capt. Sampson at Key West, as will the gunboat Vicksburg, now at Hampton Roads. Late to-day the navy department gave out the following list of vessels, as showing the exact character of each fleet:

The following vessels compose the North Atlantic squadron: New York, Iowa, Indiana, Miantonomoh, Fern, Puritan, Terror, Marblehead, Montgomery, Castine, Nashville, Helena, Wilmington, Vesuvius; torpedo boats, Foote, Dupont, Ericson, Cushing, Porter, Winslow; tugs, Leyden and Samoset.

The following vessels compose the flying squadron: The Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, Minneapolis and Columbia.

Some of the other important developments of the day may be summarized as follows:

Requisitions were made on the naval ordnance bureau for a large number of quick-fire four-pounder and six-pounder guns to be mounted on the revenue cutters and the steam yachts about to be purchased. The bureau determined to use the quick-fire guns for these craft which had been originally intended for the Atlantic liners, St. Paul and St. Louis. Capt. Bradford, chief of naval equipment, completed plans for securing a naval coaling station in waters south of Cuba, and the papers are now ready for final action. The station will not be on Navassa island, as has been suggested, but is likely to be at one of the several fine harbors of Haiti or San Domingo, or else on the Danish island of St. Thomas, which is open to purchase from Denmark for a considerable sum.

Late to-day the battleship Texas was ordered from Hampton Roads to the New York navy yard to repair her machinery for hoisting ammunition and guns. Favorable answers were received from the New York naval militia of their readiness on short notice to supply officers and men to man the single-turret monitors now called into service.

Orders were issued to-day to have all the warships painted black, a color that is better adapted to hostilities because the vessels will not afford as good a target.

The navy department was informed by cablegram from Lieut. Colwell, naval attaché to the United States embassy at London, that agents of this government had purchased a "Schichau" torpedo boat that had been constructed for the German government. The new acquisition is of the general type of German torpedo boats and is regarded as a valuable addition to our navy. One feature regarding her that affords special gratification to the officials of the navy department is that she is now ready for sea. It is expected that in a few days she will leave for the United States. She will be able to make the journey across the Atlantic without difficulty, as she is a good sea-going vessel and her coal capacity is ample for a trip to this country. She is a 23-knot vessel and about 150 feet long. While of the same general type of the Rodgers and Foote of the United States navy, she is a trifle larger. At the navy department the precise dimensions of the new boat could not be given. The price paid for her, the navy officers at this time declined to state, but it was said to be very reasonable. Work on the vessel has just been completed, she never having been in service. She is supposed to carry three torpedo tubes and two small calibre rapid-fire guns. Nine to twelve men will be needed to man her.

Word reached the navy department officials to-day that the Spanish authorities have taken steps to supplement the existing fortifications at San Juan de Puerto Rico, the main port of the island of Puerto Rico. The news is regarded as significant. Puerto Rico is the only other possession which belongs to Spain on this hemisphere beside Cuba. The officials of the department, while acknowledging that information of the above character has reached them, are very chary about imparting any of the details to the press. The city of Puerto Rico is fortified after the old style prevalent in early days, the defense consisting of a wall which completely encircles it, of several forts at strategic points, while the only points of egress and ingress are through massive gates. These fortifications are being strengthened and the armament has been increased by two large guns of formidable patterns and calibre. San Juan has 23,414 inhabitants.

General Flagler, chief of ordnance of the army, to-day had a long conference with Secretary Alger with reference to additional guns and gun carriages. A few days ago Secretary Alger allotted to General Flagler \$1,000,000 from the emergency appropriation made by Congress to be used by the ordnance bureau in the discretion of General Flagler. This amount was not, in the opinion of General Flagler, sufficient to meet the requirements of the present emergency and his conference with the secretary was to obtain an additional allowance. After a careful canvass of the situation, Secretary Alger gave General Flagler a liberal additional allotment from the appropriation, but no information could be obtained either from General Flagler or from the secretary's office as to its amount. The sum must be a very considerable one, however, as Gen. Flagler said it was to be used to cover provisional contracts entered into for the construction of new guns of various calibres and their necessary carriages.

Pending action on the report of the Court of Inquiry, Lieutenant Commander Marix, the Judge Advocate of the Court, will be on special duty in the office of the Judge Advocate general. Here he will be available to supply any information that the President or Secretary of the Navy may desire in connection with the proceedings of the Court.

The enlistment of men for the naval service is progressing satisfactorily at the Washington navy yard and a good class of men is being obtained.

Lieut. Colwell, naval attaché to the United States embassy at London, has been directed by the navy department to urge upon the builders of the recently purchased cruiser Albany, formerly the Brazilian vessel Abreul, the necessity to hasten the construction of the ship with all possible speed. In the ordinary course of work the vessel would not be completed before next December, but it is believed by officials of the navy department that if the builders are placed under pressure she can be made ready for sea within three months, and perhaps even in less time.

Orders have been issued designating Capt. Sampson as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station.

Admiral Sigsbee was detached from command of the squadron and allowed six months leave by orders issued to-day. The effect of this six months' leave is practically to close Admiral Sigsbee's active service in the navy.

The revenue cutters which will be ordered into service and their present stations are: the Woodbury, at Portland, Me.; Hamilton, Philadelphia; Hudson, New York; Manning, Boston; Calumet, Chicago; Gresham, Milwaukee; Morrow, Wilmington, N. C.; and Windom, Baltimore. The vessels will fit out at Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President McKinley talked freely with his Congressional visitors to-day, both in regard to his plans for the future and his appreciation of the situation with reference to Cuba. His program is as follows: To send the report of the Maine Court of Inquiry to Congress on Monday without recommendations, and with no explanations on his part further than to say he has acquainted Spain with the findings of the Court; to follow this Tuesday or Wednesday with a message dealing with the condition of the non-combatants in Cuba, and asking for an appropriation of \$500,000 for their immediate relief; to present anew this condition to Spain, asking that country to make provision for the care of her own helpless people, and to come to some terms with the Cubans which will be satisfactory to them and put an end to the war.

This failing, to forcibly intervene on humanitarian grounds. The President indicated to his callers an abiding faith that peace still may be preserved, and a determination on his part to accomplish that end, if it may be done with honor to our own country and without disregard for the demands of humanity. He frankly and repeatedly averred to-day his desire to prevent conflict, while at the same time indicating a firm purpose to secure relief for the starving reconcentrados.

Indeed, the latter purpose appeared to be the topic uppermost in the President's mind. He dwelt upon the fact that the recognition of the belligerent rights or independence would not be of any material service to these unfortunate. He admitted that such action might be of assistance to the men at arms, the insurgent army, but they, he said, have shown a capacity to take care of themselves, and do not stand in pressing need of our kind offices.

The President believes Spain will interpose no obstacles to our sending succor to her indigent people, and he will ask Congress to act promptly that the aid to be given may not arrive too late to relieve the present pressing necessities. This done, the President is hopeful that Congress will remain quiet while the executive branch of the government continues its efforts to secure a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. He thinks it not too late to do this, and he made the assertion during services at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church last Sunday night: "Emmett Preatt, popping match and talking during the sermon; William Pittman and Horace Winstead, laughing and talking during prayer and preaching; Roy Mock, laughing and talking during sermon; Hugh Polson, eating pecans and talking during services. This department will be continued as long as the necessity for it is apparent."

He did not enter into details regarding the proposition he may make, or may have made, to Spain, for undoubtedly some are now pending, but he left the impression that he would be satisfied with no settlement that would not give the Cubans a very liberal form of government. He admitted frankly that autonomy had proven a failure, and expressed the opinion that it would be as difficult to satisfy the Americans with any settlement that might be made as it would be to

satisfy the Cubans themselves. He reasserted the possibility of securing an agreement on the part of Spain to allow Cuba to conduct her own affairs with absolute freedom, except that the island should be required to pay the mother country a specified sum in the way of tribute every year out of her revenues, seeming to think that this would form a basis upon which both Spain and the Cubans could agree without the sacrifice of too much pride on either side.

Mr. McKinley reverted often in his conversations to his desire to maintain peace, and dwell upon the fact that war means not only the loss of life and property, but that it also would injure our public debt, add to our pension roll and result in many ways to our disadvantage and distress. He also made it clear that whatever course he might pursue in the future, he would not at present demand any indemnity at the hands of Spain for the loss of the Maine, preferring to leave that matter to the adjustment of a more quiet period. The President also spoke of possible complications with other nations, but did not manifest any uneasiness on this score. Senators who have visited the President have, without exception, so far as can be learned, assured him that the Senate appreciated his efforts to preserve peace under proper conditions, and have told him that there is no danger of precipitate action in that body. They got the impression that if the worst comes, and it is absolutely determined that no other course will avail, the President will be found ready for armed intervention.

On the score of politics he assures them that he would rather see the Republican party fail of future success than to wage an unjust war, but that if war must come, it must be a war for humanity and that this fact must be made so evident that he will have the entire nation behind him in a conflict at arms.

### War and the Corn Crop.

Mr. John S. Storrs, of Cincinnati, writes to the *News and Courier* as follows:

"From what I believe to be inside information, I think war with Spain is inevitable. The threatening conditions that exist from the 'Maine' incident, coupled with the fact that Don Carlos is scheming to usurp the throne of Spain, towards which end his followers are encouraging the war sentiment, gives color to the threatening conditions. I further believe that if war is declared, it will be a long and desperate one. Knowing the influence that you have in any cause that you espouse, I am prompted to suggest for the benefit of the Southern planters, that you encourage the planting of more corn and less cotton, upon the theory that all cereals will bring good values, while cotton will suffer if war is declared. Should it be averted, you will have done the Southern planters a great deal of good in using the argument that you can produce through the existing conditions, by which the benefits of surplus corn crop and limited cotton crop would be naturally felt.

We do not know what opportunities our correspondent has had of "inside information," but it cannot be denied that the situation is extremely critical and that war is imminent. The President has borne himself with dignity and courage in the exciting conditions of the last few weeks, and will do what he can to restrain the impetuous and put off the evil day as long as possible. There is a general demand among the reckless and irresponsible, however, for war with Spain, and these two classes of people appear always to be in the majority in this country. Whether they shall succeed in their designs or not, the advice given by our Cincinnati correspondent is eminently wise and proper.

If we shall have war, the larger the provision crops of this country the better for the comfort and happiness of our people. What the Southern farmers should do is to plant more corn and less cotton. If war begin it will not end in a few weeks or months, but will be "a long and desperate one." Spain, always formidable in the field, will be fighting for its life and will fight with the very desperation of despair. We have no doubt how the contest will end—the United States will win, but not without struggle and sacrifice. Any sort of disturbance in the ocean commerce of the country will tell against the cotton planters. Any long continuance of the impending trouble will enhance the value of the food crops. The South should plant only enough cotton to supply the home demand, and should plant all the corn it can grow and gather.

"The following persons," says the *Prairie Grove, Arkansas, Record*, "were conspicuous for their disgraceful conduct during services at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church last Sunday night: Emmett Preatt, popping match and talking during the sermon; William Pittman and Horace Winstead, laughing and talking during prayer and preaching; Roy Mock, laughing and talking during sermon; Hugh Polson, eating pecans and talking during services. This department will be continued as long as the necessity for it is apparent."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.  
LUCAS COUNTY.  
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior 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 CATERRH CURE.  
Witness my hand and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.  
FRANK J. CHENEY.  
HALL'S CATERRH 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, etc.

### STATE NEWS.

— There is a queer superstition in Lexington county, that to remove warts from cattle you have but to name the animal Mike or Fanny and, presto, the wart is gone.

— Work on the jetties at Georgetown has begun. An appropriation of \$2,000,000 was made for deepening the bar in Winyah bay and removing deposits or shoals at the mouth of rivers entering into same.

— The Florence correspondent of the *News and Courier* reports that he was told the other day that arrests would soon be made of parties who took part in the Lake City assassination and that all of them are negroes.

— The citizens of Greenwood have had some delay and trouble in building their Court House, and the contractor, Mr. Partee, has thrown up the job. The County Commissioners will complete the work, it is supposed, by the first of May.

— James P. Freeman and James O. Bowen, son of Col. R. E. Bowen, of Briggs, left last week for the Klondike gold regions. They will be absent from this county about two years. Good luck to you, boys.—*Pickens Journal*.

— The State Democratic Convention will be called together in May. They will reorganize then. It is probable that the executive committee, when elected, will order the campaign to begin early in June. There are now 45 counties, and it will require nine weeks to make the rounds, provided they lose one day in the week.

— Magistrate D. Perry Davis was shot and killed by James Jackson Wednesday afternoon at Windsor, in Aiken county, as he got off the train returning from Aiken. It is impossible to get particulars of the killing at this time, other than what is above stated. It is known that had feeling existed between the two men, the result of a difficulty about two weeks ago.

— It is reported that Ben Tillman will take a hand in the interest of Col. R. B. Watson who is a candidate. If Ben does take the stump to advocate Colonel Watson we may look for a hot time this summer. "Your Uncle George" does not relish the idea of a combination trying to double him and will doubtless make greater efforts than ever before to get elected.—*Darlington News*.

— One of the most prominent clergymen in the State called the attention of the Columbia State to a shameful spectacle witnessed on a train at Spartanburg a few days since. A constable had two prisoners charged with blockading. One was a negro man and the other was a white woman; the officer had them handcuffed together. Many strong protests were made by passengers, it is said, but without avail.

— Saturday night some negroes had a lively, social time on the farm of H. E. Gray about five miles from Laurens. About midnight their joy and hilarity reached a climax, when lights were extinguished and pistols brought forth. A general firing began and continued some time. When lights were brought it was ascertained that two were seriously and perhaps fatally wounded and six others disabled.

— In the matter of the Lake City murder the verdict of the coroner's jury is that Baker and his infant came to their death by "gunshot wounds from parties unknown to the jury." Though a month has passed since the tragedy, Solicitor J. S. Wilson, of that circuit, has been unable to procure a single witness who will testify that he knows or has any reason to believe that any one person whom he can name was in any way connected with the cold-blooded murder.

— Luther, the little eleven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McMahan, who live near Fairview church, was killed near his home last Thursday evening by a tree falling on him and crushing his skull. The lad was out with several companions, near the same age, felling trees and cutting them up. He attempted to get out of the way of a falling tree, but ran in the same direction that the tree was falling and was killed instantly. The funeral was conducted on Friday by Rev. J. L. Mullinix at Fairview church.—*Oconee News*.

— Four car-loads of ammunition for use in the big forts on Sullivan's Island have been received and another supply is expected soon. At Charleston arrangements are being made to sink torpedo mines in Charleston harbor. Some of the material needed has already been received. Work on the fortifications is being rushed. Many of the heavy guns have been mounted and are ready for action. It is said that orders have been received from Washington to waste no time in getting the forts in shape for emergencies. More troops have also been ordered there.