

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1898.

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G. F. BIGBY.

STATE NEWS.

—Columbia's Spring Floral and Horse Show will be held on the 21st.

—Kershaw county has already eight candidates in the field for county officers.

—Senator George Lamb Buist, of Charleston county, has retired from politics.

—A section of the Standard Warehouse, with about 1800 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire last Monday morning.

—Chains of torpedoes are being put down in Charleston harbor, so as to block the advance of any hostile vessel in case of war.

—The Governor has received orders from the General Government to have his militia in fighting trim ready to move at a moment's notice.

—Another holocaust. Four negro children were burned to death in Orangeburg last Wednesday. They were left alone in a room with fire.

—It is expected that the Pickens Railroad will be fully completed and turned over by the contractors to President Boggs and his company on next Friday, April 15th.

—A large meeting of the citizens of Laurens held last Monday adopted resolutions asking the Board of visitors of the Citadel Academy to reinstate the recently expelled cadets.

—The annual convention of the societies of Christian Endeavor in our State was held at Clinton, S. C. The founder of the society, Rev. F. E. Clark, was present. The convention was a success.

—A Sumter negro who was told the other day that he would have to go into the army when the war began, replied that he just couldn't do it as he was under contract and would be put in jail if he broke it to join the army.

—It is epidemic in Columbia. Some of the physicians call it chickenpox and some call it smallpox; but all agree that there is absolutely no danger, as there have as yet been no fatalities from the disease in the State.

—While carelessly handling a Winchester rifle last Monday night, Drayton Nabors, who lives near Hodges, accidentally shot and killed his eight-year-old son. It is reported that Mr. Nabors was intoxicated at the time of the killing.

—Information comes from McCormick that work on the Doré gold mine is progressing rapidly. A mining company is operating the property and a new shaft is being sunk. There is a good prospect that this old mine will again yield fortunes in the yellow stuff.

—On the 27th, 28th and 29th, at Converse College, under the auspices of the Choral society, there is to take place what is conceded by all the leading musical papers to be the largest and most important music festival ever arranged in this section of the country.

—What promises to be one of the "biggest" sensational suits Orangeburg county has ever experienced, has just started in that county. It appears that L. D. Felder charged his neighbor, Lewis Jones, with larceny, some months ago, and now Jones has sued Felder for \$5,000 damages. Both parties are prominent citizens.

—Mr. Wm. McCoy was caught in the machinery of a shingle mill, near High Falls, Wednesday morning about ten o'clock, and was so badly mangled that he died in thirty minutes. His clothing was caught by the rapidly revolving wheels and he was dragged into the machine. His feet were crushed, one leg was broken, and he was otherwise terribly mangled. He leaves a wife and five children, who have the sympathy of many friends.—*Walthalla Courier.*

—"The end of the world may come before the middle of the year 1898." This is the statement of a minister now preaching in Greenwood county. He does not make the statement as a conviction of his own, but as a result of the careful computation of others based on the prophecies of Daniel and Isaiah. So far the prediction has not excited very great alarm or involved the people in serious fear. But it is announced in ringing tones, is supported by ingenious arguments and falls largely on not unwilling ears.

—"It is no longer smallpox, says a Spartanburg special to the Greenville News, "but Cuba itch." This is said to be the disease that has caused the doctors to differ in opinion. It is said that a family came from Cuba to Atlanta last fall and scattered the disease. One who has visited Cuba says it is quite common there. Our city authorities are sending all cases to their hospital. It is believed that in two weeks the disease will be stopped.

SUMMARY OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—President McKinley's long expected message was sent to Congress at noon to-day.

It asks Congress to authorize the President to take measures to secure the termination of hostilities in Cuba and to secure the establishment of a stable government there and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes.

The president calls attention to the fact that for fifty years revolutions have been occurring periodically in the island, where the people have risen in arms against the dominion of Spain. These wars have caused the people of this country great inconvenience and loss and shocked them by the nearness of such barbarities as were practiced.

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He comments on the friendly offers of President Cleveland looking to mediation and the refusal of Spain to accept such offers.

The horrors of reconcentration are vividly portrayed, the President saying: "Reconcentration, adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message last December, it was not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave."

After speaking of the work of relief engaged in by the people of this country, he adds:

"The war in Cuba is of such nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party or perhaps of both—a condition which in effect ended the ten years' war by the truce of Zanjon.

"The prospect of such a protection and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately, by its very existence.

"Realizing this it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness no less to Spain than to the Cubans who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to bring about an immediate termination of the war."

The President then speaks of his last efforts at negotiations with Spain which were futile, and which he says brought him to the end of all that he could do on that line.

The President says the only hope of relief from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of the island.

The request for authority to stop the war is as follows:

"In view of these facts and of these conditions I ask Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, ensuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens, as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes."

The issue is now with Congress and he awaits its action, standing prepared to carry out every obligation imposed upon him by the constitution.

Spain's decree for a suspension of hostilities is submitted to Congress for just and careful attention, with the observation that if the measure attains a successful result, "then our aspirations as a peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

The President argues that the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor shows that Spain is not able to guarantee security to foreign vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President's message did not, after the first reading, receive the indorsement of a majority of the Senators, and many excused themselves from speaking about it until they could have time for careful perusal.

In a general way the objections were based on the ground that it did not go far enough in recognizing the rights of the Cubans. The Senators who have been especially noted for their conservatism were pleased, but they were the exception to the rule, and many of those Senators who had in the past few days shown a disposition to slacken their opposition to a conservative course, appeared to be disposed to return to their original positions.

A large number of the Democratic Senators refused to express themselves at all as did several Republicans, on the ground that as they could not speak in complimentary terms they would say nothing at all.

One of the most significant utterances on the subject of the message was that of Senator Foraker, (Rep.) from the President's own State, and a member of the committee on foreign relations. He said:

"I have no patience with the message, and you can say so." He refused to go into details.

Senator Mills, (Dem.) of the same committee, said: "Without referring to the message specifically, you can say I am for the independence of Cuba and I am on account of the Maine."

Senator Callahan, (Rep.) also of the foreign relations committee, commended the document. He said:

"It is a strong paper, a well prepared and careful review. The Senate may go farther than the President recommends, but it will have a strong influence in shaping the course of events."

The feeling in the Senate is more bitter than in the house. The members of the foreign affairs committee will, it is said, go much farther in their resolution than they would otherwise have done had the President been more energetic. The committee will report tomorrow and will have in the resolutions no equivocal expressions which might be construed by the President as endorsing his action. The committee may not recommend the recognition of independence, but it will report a resolution directing in the most forcible language immediate armed intervention.

Every Senator one meets says the same thing: "That Congress will not be influenced or guided by the message."

The House will come nearer endorsing the policy of the President than either, but the present outlook is that neither will follow his advice.

Suffering Humanity—Intemperance.

MR. EDITOR: We see and hear a good deal about relief for suffering humanity, all of which is right and proper and in keeping with Divine instruction. There is State and National relief for disabled soldiers and their families; for communities suffering from disease, cyclones, floods etc.; general relief of the poor and needy everywhere; for suffering nations, as Cuba, Armenia and India, and soon throughout the world, but where is there actual relief for the thousands of poor deluded sufferers from the use of intoxicating beverages? Who comes to the relief of the sixty thousand or more of our fellow citizens who fill annually in the United States as many drunkard's graves? Not relief, it is true, of money, food, clothing, etc., but the relief of freedom from the iron chains of intoxication.

In less than ten years we lose by strong drink directly and indirectly, nearly as many people as the entire population of Cuba, and yet there is no parade made over it—no legal efforts put forth to arrest such a havoc. Sometimes there is too much misdirected sympathy—a wonderful amount in some directions and little or none in others. National and State authorities can provide means and ways for the relief of all other sufferers except the greatly-to-be-pitied victims of strong drink. Indeed, in place of throwing a shield around them, they legalize and foster the manufacture and dispensation of the very beverages that prove their ruin; yea, take the work of dispensing into their own hands, and thus spread the evil wings of State over the ruinous liquor traffic. Is it not time that something should be done to relieve these sufferers, and to remove so fruitful a source of trouble, and to show due respect for the expressed wishes of the people? It should be remembered that many inebriates are in a degree powerless to shake off the shackles that bind them, and are more the objects of pity than of blame. True, they ought not to have tampered with a thing whose very nature is to slowly but surely forge its chains around them. In this they are to blame. But unfortunately the habit has become established and external help is needed. I have never met with a drunkard yet who, in his sober moments, did not wish for the removal out of reach of all intoxicants. How carefully ought men to guard themselves against contracting a habit so hard to shake off, and especially young men. Let them resist with all their strength every enticement to drink while they hold the balance of power, lest losing that they become the unhappy objects of human compassion. One of the most talented and kind-hearted men South Carolina ever produced informed the writer that on the periodical returns of thirst for drink which he suffered, he would sacrifice everything on earth for liquor to quench it, even if necessary abandon his wife and children. What is to be done, therefore, in behalf of such sufferers and to prevent others from contracting the same deplorable habit? Only one thing certainly, and that is, put all intoxicating beverages out of their reach by proper legislation. Not legislate, as has been done, to put them in their reach and entice them to drink. Let it be remembered that the *uice* is not pronounced against the man who drinks, but the man who puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips to induce him to drink. The Church, temperance organizations, and various other means, have in some degree, no doubt, decreased intemperance, but nothing but the strong arm of the law will ever arrest it. It is most wonderful that the so-called dispensary law should ever have been thought of as a remedy for intemperance. It is hard to account for the judgment of men who honestly, no doubt, thought so. It can only be accounted for on the ground that they really regarded it simply as a substitute for the open saloon, and not a remedy for the evil.

Oh! ye legislators, what are ye going to do for the relief of your brethren, who are bound in chains by the habit of drink and who are crying, "No man careth for us." Can't you kindle up a spark of sympathy for them, and looking upon them as blood of your blood and bone of your bone, offer them some assistance? Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and wives call loud and loud for some relief. Society, desiring to maintain its place in the esteem of all good men and women, and contribute to the well being and happiness of mankind, calls for relief. Yea, the people in Township, County, State, government call for it. Humanity cries aloud for it, and the Church prays and pleads that relief may come. May it come and that quickly.

SERRAVALLO.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold for the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Charleston Safe.

Charleston is absolutely safe in case of war with Spain, and there is no occasion for the least alarm.

As the time draws near for the declaration of hostilities the fear of many people increases when there is no occasion for it. The *Evening Post* has received the most positive assurances of Major Ruffner and Captain Hubbell that Charleston is impregnable. These officers, valuing their reputations and being keenly alive to the gravity of the situation, would not have given the assurances that they have, unless the harbor defence warranted it. They stand too high in the service of the government and they are not men who talk idly. The positive character of their assurances should be accepted by all patriotic citizens. The neighboring islands may not be safe, but the city is and no alarm should be felt.

In some quarters there is a feeling of excitement which tends to develop into actual fear. This should not be.

Should war be declared the fighting will nearly all be done at sea. An officer of the monitor, Puritan, stated several days ago to the *Evening Post* that he thought a short and sharp naval engagement would end the war. All that will be necessary for the United States to take Cuba will be to destroy Moro Castle. Once Havana is taken Cuba belongs to the United States. The entire fleet of Spain will be centered around Cuba. Spain can not afford to scatter her fleet. The officer in question doubted whether Spain would make an attempt to shell any of the ports along the Atlantic or gulf coasts. To do this, he said, Spain would have to employ a number of vessels which she can't afford to send here from Cuban waters. She will need every available vessel about the Florida coast.

An army of invasion is entirely out of the question. Spain has no army which she can apply to this purpose. If Pensacola should fall before the Spanish gunboats, an army of United States soldiers will be ready to wipe off the face of the earth any troops that the vessels may land. Spain will hardly be so foolhardy as to attempt a landing anywhere in the United States.

Charleston can not be shelled. There is not a vessel in the Spanish navy which could throw a shell the distance of six miles. On an arsenal ground, the projectile could be thrown a distance of eleven miles, but the rifles are mounted on ship board so that they can get an elevation of only about eight degrees, which will permit the throwing of a shell only about five or six miles. The approaches to Charleston harbor have been platted for torpedoes and mines, which can be laid in a few hours. These will blow up any vessel which attempts to enter the harbor. The rifle and mortar batteries while not yet completed are prepared to give any vessel which dares to take a position near the approaches to the channel a warm reception. A floating battery could not enter the harbor on account of the mines and torpedoes and unless the harbor is entered the city can not be shelled.

If war comes, business will go on as usual. There will be no suspension. No runs will be made on the banks for banks are the safest places to deposit money and valuables in such times. To take money out of the banks would be to invite the entrance of burglars into private dwellings. Spanish troops will never effect a landing in Charleston and the banks are the safest places to keep money, for the burglars and thieves which infest the community can never get at it when securely locked in the vaults.

Charleston will be as safe as Augusta, Columbia or any inland town and an exodus of people out of Charleston would be entirely unwarranted.

Capt. John White, of the United States army, who has been in the city for the past several days, stated yesterday that he had visited the island fortifications and found them to be the best on the Atlantic coast. His visit was not an official one and he was only allowed to inspect the defenses from a distance the same as any ordinary citizen.

The fort, he said, was not equalled by any that he had ever heard of, and it would be simply a matter of impossibility for it to be penetrated by shells and projectiles from the enemy.

In speaking of the protection of the harbor by submarine mines he said they could be used effectively in this harbor. With the harbor properly mined, in his opinion, it would be out of the question for a Spanish warship to enter the harbor.—*Charleston Post.*

The Mobilization of Troops.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 8.—To-night Gen. William M. Graham, commander of the Department of the Gulf, wired the war department at Washington, recommending Atlanta as a point for the mobilization of troops in case of war. Gen. Graham, on orders from Washington, had been devoting his entire time, since his return from the tour of inspection to visiting the different places pointed out to him in the vicinity as available for points of concentration. While the General had not recommended any certain location, it is known that he had three in view. His final decision is based on the splendid railroad facilities, the high altitude and pure water of Atlanta. The city council of Atlanta to-day agreed to appropriate \$7,000 for laying the water mains to any point the war department may decide upon.

Col. H. L. Lawton, inspector general of the Southern district of the army, passed through Atlanta to-night en route to Washington.

Spaniards in Cuba Anxious for War.

HAVANA, April 8.—This community awaits developments with stoical indifference. Among the officials, from Blanco down, the feeling is one of resignation. They are desperate, but they have done what they could to save the remnant of Spain's sovereignty in Cuba. They have also made the best preparation possible for repulsing a hostile attack. Some navy and army officers have real faith in the extensive land batteries and in the harbor defenses of Havana. The higher officials, however, fear that if the point of hostilities is reached and that landing of American troops on the island is desirable for strategic purposes, they will be landed at Mantanzas and other places and marched overland, while Havana is blockaded.

The authorities are doing all they can to increase the number of troops available for duty. A decree issued to the civil governors calling on them for a census of able-bodied men between the ages of 19 and 50 who were not already enrolled in the volunteer or similar organizations was interpreted as a call to arms of all Spanish subjects. A denial was made to this intention, but the result was the same.

While the populace thinks itself ready to repel a hostile force, the main trust is still in the Spanish navy. The Oruendo, the Viscaya and the torpedo flotilla are on all tongues and all tongues wag patriotically. It is yet a delusion of the Spanish classes that war is not to be feared, because in addition to defending Cuba, the Spanish fleet will devastate the Atlantic coast and compel the Yankees to sue for peace.

Officials who encouraged this belief when they were stirring up a patriotic sentiment are trying to moderate it, but without success. An actual demonstration of American naval superiority is the only thing which will curb that delusion. This loyal feeling has reached such a pitch that if peace negotiations on the basis of independence should prevail a serious problem would be to regulate it without causing a counter revolution. The authorities believe they can now admit that instead of the insurgents seeking an armistice, Sagasta has offered it and they might even propose a flag of truce. That, too, is in progress.

Reports of attempted mediation on the part of the Pope was a straw clutching at eagerly by the officials. They even credited it to a degree not warranted by their own knowledge of the circumstances. While Madrid may not be able to entertain the idea, the representatives of Spanish authority in Cuba see how immensely better it would be for the peninsula to concede independence through mediation.

Everything is quiet and the state of waiting, expectancy and doubt continues as it has during the past week or more. According to outward appearances there is absolutely no change in the usual routine of life in a happy tropical city. Good Friday, with its proper observance, is more the topic in the mind than war or diplomacy.

What Gen. Lee Will Testify.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Representative Lorrimer, of Illinois, is authority for the statement that Gen. Lee will make some startling disclosures before the Senate committee on foreign relations when he arrives here, regarding the conspiracy to blow up the Maine. It was announced yesterday that Gen. Lee would be called before the committee, but the nature of the testimony expected from him was not disclosed. "I understand that Gen. Lee is to supply the missing link in the testimony," said Mr. Lorrimer. "My information is that Capt. Sigbee is in possession of the facts, but does not feel at liberty to give them until the person who gave them to him releases him from the secrecy imposed. That person, I understand, is Gen. Lee."

It is said that the information Gen. Lee is expected to testify to relates to the extinguishment of the electric lights in Havana at the instant of the blowing up of the Maine.

Electrical experts have said that if the lights went out in Havana at the time of the explosion it would be conclusive evidence that the mine under the Maine must have been fired from a shore electrical connection. Capt. Sigbee before the foreign relations committee said he had information that the lights had gone out, but did not think it advisable to give the name of his informant while in Cuba. His informant is said to be Gen. Lee.

Cycle Funerals in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 3.—This is the notice which a Chicago undertaker is about to issue to the public: "Funerals conducted by wheel to Rosehill, Calvary, Oakwood and all other cemeteries. Cheapest and most elegant service. For the first time the wheel, which has been the constant companion of the living, is to be made the instrument of rendering to them the last rites when they are dead. The cycle hearse, propelled by eight stalwart wheelmen, will be followed by a few cycle carriages for the aged, and after them will come the friends of the deceased on their wheels."

"It seems most proper and fitting to me," says the undertaker who is considering the project, "that the funerals of those who have been ardent cyclists in life should be conducted by the aid of the wheel."—*New York Times.*