

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

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CASH! * *

We feel there is no price too close, no quality too good, for those who spend the result of honest toil with us; and to succeed in giving them the best values it must be done on a Cash basis all around. Remembering it's brick by brick that builds a house, it's penny by penny that builds a comfortable Bank account, and it's dealing with us that gives you chance of starting a saving fund of your own. Our stock of—

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STATE NEWS.

— The board of health officers of Columbia feel now that the smallpox epidemic is practically under control.

— Mr. J. M. Taylor's new residence was struck by lightning in Greenwood and much damage done. No person injured.

— County Auditor Wm. G. Eason, of Charleston, committed suicide in that city last Wednesday by shooting himself in the left breast with a pistol.

— Considerable hail fell throughout this section during Sunday night's storm. It is reported that a few miles north of here the stones were sufficiently large to kill chickens on their roosts.—*LANCASTER REVIEW.*

— The Standard Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., were put up for sale on May 10th, according to order of U. S. Court, the upset price being \$40,000. No bids were received, hence another order from the Court will be necessary.

— Court at Saluda ended very abruptly last week. There were some complications over the make up of the Court that made the lawyers a little "jubous" of the legality of trials, and they by common consent let the Court adjourn sine die.

— Deputy Sheriff B. B. Moss captured William R. Harris, a young white man on Wednesday and lodged him in jail. Harris is wanted in Webster County, Mississippi, for grand larceny. He broke jail and came to Oconee last year and has been working for Messrs. Kilgore & Shirley at their saw mill near Tokeena, and was getting along well and had married since coming out here. The sheriff of Webster county has been notified and is expected to arrive here in a few days and take his man back.—*Oconee News.*

— Sunday afternoon, about fifteen negroes assembled under a large sweet gum tree at the foot of Elmwood avenue, Columbia, S. C., to play craps and cards. A thunder shower came up which stopped the play. When that was over they began again. A second shower came and a charge of electricity came down that gum tree and killed two of the players, Lewis Bowen and James Lucas. When the others came to and saw what was done they struck out at a lively gate and could not be caught up with. Only one remained to tell the story and he was badly frightened. One of the dead men held his cards in his hand and the other had his hand in his pocket grasping his money.

— Oscar Stewart who was shot by John Stewart on the 6th inst., died at the home of W. K. Stewart on 15th. An inquest was held by Magistrate Chapman last Monday and the jury found that he came to his death from the effects of the shot fired by John Stewart. His remains were buried after the inquest at the Lynch burying ground. There were only two witnesses to the shooting besides the participants. One witness, Harleston Rice, testified as to the circumstances of the shooting, but the other witness, a brother of the defendant, refused to testify and is now in jail. John Stewart is also in jail. It is not known whether he will apply for bail or not.—*PICKENS SENTINEL.*

— A special dispatch from Rock Hill to "The State" says services at the First Presbyterian church Sunday morning were suddenly closed by a sad calamity. Mr. Andy R. Smith, president of the Telephone company and president and treasurer of the Electric Light company, and one of Rock Hill's prominent business men, suddenly threw up his hand, gasped, fell back over the seat and was dead before he could be carried out of the door near which he was sitting. Two physicians were by him and he had every attention, but to no avail. He never spoke or made any noise. Mr. Smith was as well as ever when coming to church and conversed cheerfully with friends on the way. He was about 44 years old and married.

— A report came to Rock Hill on Monday that a wolf had made its appearance in Fort Mill and that on Sunday John Spratt, colored, had quite an exciting spat with the "varmint." While on the way from church he was attacked by the wolf, which he believed to be a mad dog. He ran to his home to get his gun, and after going back upon the scene the animal made another ferocious spurt at him. He pulled the trigger, a report followed, but his aim was untrue, and the wolf hopped away and was soon out of sight. A crowd gathered with dogs and after chasing the animal for several hours it was captured and turned out to be a genuine wolf. A little girl, child of Mr. James Sutton, was attacked by the wolf, but she was not hurt. Her clothing, however, was much torn.—*Rock Hill Herald.*

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Synopsis of What was Done in Columbia Last Wednesday.

The State Democratic Convention met in Columbia last Wednesday, pursuant to previous announcement, and disposed of the business for which it had been called. The convention was called to order at 12.08 o'clock p. m.

The convention was called to order by D. H. Tompkins, and I. H. McCalla, of Abbeville, was chosen as temporary chairman, and R. L. McCown was chosen as temporary secretary. The temporary officers were subsequently made permanent.

Upon motion it was agreed that all resolutions and amendments to the constitution be read to the convention and then referred to the two committees without discussion. Numerous resolutions and amendments were offered. A few were adopted, but most of them were killed.

A resolution by Mr. Gaines was adopted providing that in case of the death or resignation of county chairmen, executive committees be authorized to fill vacancies until the next county convention.

A proposition to elect the State chairman by the State convention rather than by the State executive committee, was killed.

Mr. Patton sought to change the date of holding county conventions, but failed.

A resolution prohibiting candidates from using money in elections, except for legitimate personal expenses, and requiring each candidate to file with the county or State executive committee, as the case may be, an itemized statement of all expenditures, was adopted.

An effort to limit the amount of assessments that might be levied upon candidates to 3 per cent. of the amount of the annual salary attached to the office for which they aspire, failed of passage.

The following, offered by Mr. Patton of Richland, was adopted unanimously:

The State executive committee is directed to provide suitable rules to afford an opportunity to such of the volunteer troops of the State as shall be mustered into the service of the United States in the present war with Spain, to vote in the approaching State and county primary elections while they are within the United States, although they may be absent from the polls, anything in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding; and such troops shall be permitted to vote under such rules if they are otherwise qualified; provided that the requirements as to length of residence do not apply to such voters as would have been qualified had they remained at their place of residence at the time of their enlistment.

Unfavorable reports were submitted on resolutions providing that campaign meetings be held only in each judicial circuit or each congressional district. A vast majority of the convention was in favor of meetings in each county, and, as the result, there must be 41 meetings this summer.

The following, offered by Mr. Bleas on the liquor question, was killed after debate:

Be it resolved, That the State Democratic Executive committee instruct and order the managers of the primary election to be held on the fourth Tuesday in August, 1898, to place at each precinct or voting place a box in which each voter shall be allowed to cast a ballot upon which shall be written or printed, "Prohibition," "High License" or "Dispensary," and the managers of said elections shall count said ballots and make true returns thereof to the County Democratic Executive committee, who shall tabulate said returns and make a true return thereof to the State Democratic Executive committee, and in case neither of the three plans receive a majority of the votes cast in said box at the first primary, another election shall be held at a second primary the second Tuesday in September, 1898, between the two plans receiving the highest vote at the first primary election, votes to be counted, tabulated and returned as in the first election, and that all candidates for the general assembly in this State be required to file with the chairman of the State Democratic Executive committee a pledge in writing, to the effect that he or they will abide by the result of said election and vote for (if elected) the passage of an act to carry out the will of the majority as expressed in said separate box.

Mr. Kennedy offered a resolution providing that no one holding an office will be eligible as a candidate for another office without resigning, unless the term of the office held expires contemporaneously with the commencement of the term of the new office aspired to. The resolution was killed.

Colonel Robert Aldrich introduced a set of resolutions in which he sought to secure an endorsement of the present State administration. The resolutions, as favorably reported by the committee and adopted, read as follows: The second section having been changed to make it less specific:

1. Be it resolved by the Democratic party of South Carolina in convention assembled:

That we renew our fealty to the Democratic party of the United States, and again endorse its principles as enunciated in the Chicago platform of 1896, and declare our unabated confidence in its peerless leader, Wm. Jennings Bryan.

2. That we endorse the policies of the Democratic party of South Carolina and reaffirm our allegiance to

these principles as enunciated in our previous platforms.

3. That we pledge the Democratic party to a continual support of the dispensary law, as the best solution of the liquor question, and call upon all lovers of temperance and good order to hold up the hands of our public servants in their efforts to administer it in the interest of morality, good conduct and prosperity.

4. That we pledge the State of South Carolina to a loyal support of the government of the United States in the present war with Spain, and assure our fellow countrymen throughout the Union that the spirit which animated our forefathers in the olden time, still lives in the heart and minds of their descendants.

5. That we bid our gallant soldiers who have taken up arms in defence of the country God-speed, and promise that in the hardships they undergo and the sacrifice they may make, that at home they will not be forgotten.

There was a minority report against the third section of the resolution; but the report failed of adoption.

At midnight the convention adjourned sine die. At a meeting of the executive committee afterward, Willie Jones was elected State chairman and U. X. Gunter, secretary.

The Prohibitionists Mean to Give Battle.

NEWBERRY, May 20.—A. C. Jones, chairman of the Prohibition executive committee, this afternoon gave out the following in regard to the action taken by the committee at its meeting in Columbia on the 18th:

"The Prohibition State executive committee at its meeting in Columbia on the 18th inst. decided to enter upon an active canvass in all the counties of the State in order that they may elect a legislature pledged to the enactment of a State Prohibition law and a State administration in full sympathy with them. They invite the co-operation of all temperance organizations, ladies, auxiliaries, ministers of the gospel and all friends of prohibition throughout the State in this contest against the sale of liquors as a beverage as now conducted by the State under the dispensary system and its various agencies.

"The committee accepted with much regret the declination of Hon. L. D. Childs, on account of ill health, whom they had suggested as a suitable person to be voted for by the Prohibitionists of the State at the coming Democratic primary for Lieutenant Governor, the committee withdrew their suggestion made in favor of Hon. D. A. Tompkins as a suitable person for the Prohibitionists to vote for in the coming Democratic primary, he having declared himself in favor of the dispensary system since the convention made the suggestion in his favor. In justice to Mr. Tompkins I would say that his friends, who were strong Prohibitionists themselves and claimed that Mr. Tompkins would be in full sympathy with us and was a Prohibitionist were honestly mistaken, as Mr. Tompkins expressed himself just after the convention adjourned as favoring the dispensary, and when the question was asked him whether he endorsed the platform of the Prohibitionists or not, he said he could not as he believed the dispensary the best solution of the question. The committee desires to be fair yet could not retain Mr. Tompkins among their number and have selected Mr. R. Mayes Cleveland of Greenville in his place. The person suggested as suitable for the Prohibitionists of the State to vote for in the coming Democratic primary election are the same as nominated by the convention, with the two exceptions mentioned.

"The committee would suggest that in voting for candidates for the legislature the candidates be required to commit themselves on the question of prohibition or dispensary and that they select the best men that are offered who favor prohibition, regardless of faction, and if enough prohibition candidates are not brought out that they be induced to make the race. For the other county offices the Prohibitionists are left to decide for themselves."

This would indicate that the Prohibitionists expect to make the fight all the way down.

Nearly All In.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—At 10:30 o'clock to-night it was announced at the adjutant general's office that 104,000 volunteers had been mustered into the United States army. It is expected that from now until the remainder of the 125,000 men called for have been mustered the work will proceed very slowly. It is problematical whether the government will wait the slow motions of some of the States. The probability is that if the mustering of the required quota is not completed by the first of next week, the call, so far as the delinquent States are concerned, will be cancelled, and volunteers will be accepted from other States.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars toward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. We, the undersigned, have known E. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

Time Needed to Train Army.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

The plans for the invasion of Cuba by the United States forces remain unchanged. The elusive performances of the Spanish squadron have postponed a part at least of the program, but it has been altered in no important particular.

The determination to dispatch to the island as soon as practicable an army of not less than 50,000 men competent to meet and cope with the forces of Blanco still stands. But the time has not yet come when it is practicable to do this, for the simple reason that the army is not ready to be sent to Cuba. The 16,000 regulars massed at Tampa are prepared to go anywhere at any time. The majority of the volunteers gathering at Tampa, New Orleans, Mobile and Chickamauga are not prepared to go anywhere, and will not be until they are uniformed, armed, and equipped and have some training in the art of war. All this will take time. The best judgment of military experts is that it will require not less than a month under the most favorable circumstances to put 35,000 volunteers in condition to reinforce the regulars for the army of Cuban invasion.

It is thought by many trained officers that more time than that ought to and is likely to be taken.

It is recalled that General Scott spent six months training and drilling his army before he invaded Mexico, and it is not contended that the invasion of Cuba is any less formidable undertaking than the conquest of Mexico. The inglorious experience of Bull Run is a favorite illusion of the unwisdom of putting recruits to the serious business of war too soon.

There is one portion of the Cuban program, however, which may not be delayed much longer; that is, the dispatching of an expedition made up almost, if not entirely, of regulars from the Tampa camp to make a landing on the Cuban coast, throw up fortifications and clear the way for the coming of the army proper later on. It is not settled that this will be done but strong arguments are being used in favor of the project. It is urged that we went into the war largely in order to save the reconcentrados from starving, but that, as a result of our present plan of campaign, we are making their starvation sure, and rendering it likely that many of the insurgents will suffer something akin to the same fate. Some move toward relieving these people is, it is urged, commanded by every consideration of humanity even if it be at great risk.

A force of 5,000 regulars, landed at an available spot on the coast of Cuba would, it is contended, be able to do something toward relieving this suffering by establishing a depot of supplies

which could be drawn on by the insurgents. Further, it is argued in favor of the seizure of a landing place without delay that the undertaking is becoming more difficult every day and that the regulars could not be better employed than in providing fortifications to protect the debarkation of the main army, when it is ready to move. The longer the occupation of a landing place is delayed, it is pointed out, the more time Blanco has for throwing up fortifications and mounting batteries along the coast which will cause trouble when the real invasion begins.

The advocates of the movement believe it would be easy for a force of the strength mentioned to hold its own with the protection the warships afford.

There is no prospect, however, that even a preliminary movement of this nature is likely to be undertaken immediately. For the present at least all military movements will await the result of the maneuvering of the squadron in West Indian waters.

Little Men Were Handy In 1801.

"We fellows were enlisted down on the Penobscot," said Mr. D. B. Crosby, of Lewiston, to-day, "and there were twenty-five of us boys who were too small to do the work, so the enlisting officer said.

"We went down to Augusta and were thrown out, while a lot of heavy wood-choppers and farmers were put in our places.

"Governor Robie, who was then paymaster, got us back. And, do you know, we made better soldiers than all those heavy fellows, because we could get there. When night came we were always the first in camp, while the fellows who had the meat to lug around were coming in all night long. Well, we were down in Louisiana one time, and a raid into the enemy's country was proposed. It was to be made with cavalry, and they went through the regiments picking out the smallest men to make the raid. There were 1,800 of us, and not a man weighed over 130 pounds. It was a queer looking crowd, but it got there, for the men did not tire the horses out, and at night they were as fresh as could be expected. I think the light men make the best soldiers in the long run for many branches of army life."

— The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias have selected Florence as the place of the next annual meeting.

— In proportion to the number of printers compared with other occupations, they take the lead in the State volunteers. Cotton mill employees come next.

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As the heat increases our prices continue to fall in order to make our customers comfortable and cool.

OUR THIRD SPECIAL BARGAIN DAY

Was very satisfactory to us, more especially to the many Bargain Seekers who filled our Store.

The Public Knows

Where Goods are sold cheap, hence a notice to those who have never yet visited our Store will suffice.

We Guarantee

LOWER PRICES than the lowest, in order to enable us to change our business, which is to take place by July 1st next, promising a saving of 15 to 25 per cent. on any article purchased in our Store.

Thanking the Public for their generous patronage in the past, trusting to make ourselves worthy of a continuance of the same, we remain,

Very respectfully,

LESSER & CO.,
UNDER MASONIC TEMPLE.