

# Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1898.

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## BOY KNEE PANT SUITS.

Our assortment of—

### School Suits

Is certainly the best we have ever shown. Your boy slides down banisters, climbs fences, falls off hen-roosts, and breaks up things generally, and is almost always hard on clothes. Now, isn't he? Doesn't he rip "unrippable" seams, tear out the knees and elbows of his clothes, and often requires a new seat to his trousers?

But, bless his heart, wouldn't it be better to have him that way than pining away on a sick bed, running up doctor's bills?

Boys will be boys, anyway. If you bring the young shaver to us we'll put a Suit on him that he won't tear in a hurry. A nice looking Suit, too, and for little money.

Prices from \$1.00 to \$5.00.

No one can or will undersell us, because we sell for Cash and have no losses.

Your money back if you want it.

## B. O. Evans & Co.,

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

## The Business Architect...

CANNOT afford to base his structure on misleading statements. No Merchant can earn money or reputation by misrepresenting what he has to sell; he is foolish to assert what he cannot prove. Our object is to sell reliable merchandise at a moderate price, and we do this, giving the actual values, thus effecting a positive money saving for the purchaser. When we tell you in all earnestness that our Goods are the BEST—the most reliable that can be bought for the money—we want you to understand that you are getting something serviceable in buying from us, not cheap merchandise that is attractive only for the moment in price and looks and deficient in quality. Don't let sentiment enter into your business transactions—buy where it is to your advantage to do so. Let us convince you that for every dollar you spend with us you get its actual value in merchandise. We certainly merit your attention when it comes to buying—

## SHOES.

We give you style, fit and quality, combined with cheapness of price that makes the Shoe irresistible.

Sach's Shoe Co's. Ladies' Custom-made Shoes \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$3.00, easily worth 50c. to \$1.00 more per pair.

A handsome Shoe of soft Dongola and Pat. Leather Tip only \$1.50.

A stylish, well made Shoe, any toe, \$1.25.

All solid leather, Patent tip, Dongola top, good for \$1.25, only \$1.00.

### MEN'S SHOES.

We've got them, all kinds, all prices. You will get lots of satisfaction out of wearing a Shoe bought from us. We know they will please you. It is no experiment with us.

## DRESS GOODS.

All Wool Dress Goods 25c. per yard.

Figured Black Satine, fast color, stylish, only 15c. per yard.

White Flannel 12½, 15 and 20c.

Yard-wide Bleaching, good as any, 5c. per yard.

Splendid quality Bed Tick 5c.

Sweet, Orr & Co's. Ready-made Shirts and Pants, the best that are made. Once wear one of these Shirts or a pair of these Pants and you will always call for them. They never rip, and the same buttons are on when you throw them away.

Come to us for Bagging and Ties.  
Our prices guaranteed.

## McCULLY BROS

Remember, we have built a nice wagon yard in the rear of our Store for our customers, and we are always glad to offer you privileges of same.

### The Cropping Evil.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

All efforts so far by conventions to curtail the acreage of cotton have failed. It seems to me that there is a way to success, and it is by putting an end to the prevailing system of cropping. An owner of land usually rents out his fields to small tenants in such sized tracts as they individually seem capable of cultivating. These tenants proceed to put in as much cotton as they individually can possibly cultivate and twice as much as they can possibly pick out; then, at harvest, extra pickers are in demand, and they being scarce, are able to dictate their own terms, the consequence being that the cotton costs more than it will bring in the market. Resolutions by conventions cannot alter this condition. Planters meet and resolve to plant less cotton, go home, rent out their lands to croppers and the old game is played over year after year.

Is there no remedy? I think there is. Let landlords hire labor and pay for it as it is performed. The merchants are to blame that this plan has not been adopted long since. If a land owner, seeing the evil of cropping years ago, approached a merchant (and cotton factor) and asked for assistance to work his lands, in the form of cash advance, agreeing to give mortgages on his lands, crops, stock, etc., the merchant would coldly refuse; he would be willing to aid with merchandise, for which he would charge as large a profit as his conscience would permit, with perhaps a little cash now and then to pay doctor's bills and for coffins. The planter was compelled to accept these terms and went sorrowfully home and again let out his land to small tenants, who consented to work after a fashion, provided they were furnished with supplies in quantities largely beyond the actual value of their labor.

There is a large number of planters who credit so well established that they can get the cash needed and can work their lands with hired labor. They can put in as much or as little cotton as they think it profitable to raise, and there can be no complaint among the laborers if they are paid in full every Saturday night.

Planters too often buy their corn instead of making it. They say it is not a paying crop, and it is not, when made by renters. It does not realize as much to the acre as cotton, but it requires ten months to cultivate and harvest a crop of cotton, and but five months for corn, and at less than half the expense of labor.

Merchants and factors who hold large plantations, on which they have foreclosed, may not fancy the plan suggested, as these plantations are dumping grounds for large quantities of merchandise, but it will pay, even them, to have responsible managers and pay their laborers weekly; nor will it in any way affect their merchandise business, as each of these merchants maintains a store on his plantation, where, instead of supplying his people on credit, he can sell them goods for cash.

As long as the owners of large bodies of land leave their land to the ignorant management of irresponsible croppers, white and black, just so long will cotton be overproduced, and soon the wages of labor in this favored Southern land will be on a parity with those of the peasantry of Germany, Italy or Russia. JAMES B. CRIGHEAD, Arkansas.

### Origin of the Term "Cotton."

To the Editor of the State: It is an interesting fact that we have in constant use in South Carolina, and indeed in other southern States, a word which is of Arabic origin. This word is familiar to all of our people—it is used more in the fall than any other season of the year—at this season it is used a great deal by the white farmer, the merchant and the negro laborer. My readers have probably guessed that this word is "cotton." It comes to us from the Italian "cotone," and this in turn is derived from the Arabic "koton." I cannot account for this word among the languages of the Aryan races unless the following is the solution:

Spain was the first European country in which cotton was cultivated. It was introduced into that country by the progressive Moors in the tenth century and about the same time it was also introduced into Sicily. I suppose the Moors (who were a branch of the Arabian race) continued the Arabian name of the plant when they introduced it into Spain, and thus this interesting word has become stamped into our language. It is an interesting subject of study to linguists to consider the fact that we who live thousands of miles from Arabia and have nothing in common with that country should have as one of our most common words one of Arabian origin—one, too, that was probably carried to Europe hundreds of years ago by the dark-skinned and warlike Moors.

While I am on the subject of this word, I will mention that this is the centennial year of cotton culture in what is now Sumter county. We have two accounts about the first cultivation of cotton in this country, and as they vary a little I will give them both.

In an essay on the cotton plant, written by Governor Whitmarsh B. Seabrook, it is mentioned that John Mayrant and Asbury Sylvester first grew cotton in the high hills of Sumter in 1798. In an address delivered by Samuel DuBose in the lower part of the State, during the year 1858, occurs this statement: "Cotton was first grown in the district of Sumter, by John Mayrant in 1898."

MCDONALD FURMAN.

Mr. W. E. Dargan had on exhibition at the Pee-Dee ware house, in Florence, a stalk of corn that measured 17½ feet in length. The ears are 15 feet from the root. Mr. Dargan has an acre of such corn on his farm which is fully fruited. The gathering of this corn will evidently have to be done from step ladders, as there are other stalks taller than this one.

### Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running ear or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous lining.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

### STATE NEWS.

All the county officers elected in Lexington County in the last primary election are Lutherans.

The contract for furnishing the music for the State Fair has been awarded to the 1st Regiment Band.

W. H. Robertson, colonel of the colored regiment of National Guards at Charleston, has been suspended for pawning government rifles.

Reports received from different parts of Georgetown county fully justify the estimate of \$75,000 damage to the rice crop by the recent storm.

Do you wish to see the progress the farmers of our State are making in diversified and intensified agriculture? If so, visit the State Fair in November.

Under the recent vote the city of Orangeburg will soon put upon the market forty thousand dollars in bonds to build water works and an electric light plant.

More or less excitement has been created over the reported case of small-pox at Sumter. The disease, however, is not in the city, but some distance in the country with no chance to spread.

Greenwood is now lighted with electricity. Their plant just finished works most satisfactorily. It cost \$10,000 for 75 arc lamps and 1500 incandescent lights. Steam is the power used.

There are again a goodly number of young ladies entered as students at the South Carolina College, and there is at least one young lady matriculated in the State Medical College in Charleston.

Claude Floyd, white, shot and killed Rob Dorroh, colored, in a public road in Newberry county. Floyd says Dorroh fired at him first. The cause of the trouble seems to have been a private feud.

There are now 430 students in Winthrop College.

The special primary election in Sumter county to determine the contest between Senator Moses and Richard Manning resulted in the election of Manning by a majority of between 75 and 100.

Dr. Moseley, pastor of the Baptist church at Florence, after preaching an able sermon Sunday night, had an attack of vertigo and fell in the church. Friends carried him to his home and he is now well again.

"Hartwell," the fast trotting horse of Dr. J. S. Stribling, of Seneca, won a purse of \$250 at the Macon, Ga., fair on Wednesday, 12th instant. There were 12 entries and nine trotted. "Hartwell" won over the field. Time 2:21 for mile heat.

The farmers of Florence, Darlington, Marlboro and Marion counties are rapidly regaining their lost fortunes by raising tobacco. From 800 to 1500 pounds can be produced on an acre of land and the price this fall has ranged from 3 to 38 cents a pound.

Prof. J. W. Hart, of Clemson, has handed in his resignation to President Hartzog, to take effect on November 1. He will go to Kingston, Ontario, where he has been elected superintendent of the dairy branch of the school of mining and agriculture.

The Riser boys, of Newberry county, who were convicted of serious robberies about Pomaria, were taken to Columbia Wednesday and placed in the penitentiary, where they will serve five years unless sooner pardoned. Both are young men, one being hardly more than 18 years old, and both bore good reputations in the community before their conviction. After their conviction an appeal was taken to the supreme court on some ground, but it was withdrawn last week and the young men began to serve out their terms.

The dispensary board of control has adopted a resolution appointing a special committee to report on a new scale of figures so that towns and counties can get a larger proportion of profits. The board thinks this can be done and leave a good showing for the State.

James Davis, a prominent citizen of Marion county, in feeding his gin on the 10th, had his right arm caught, and trying to get it out, both arms became entangled and were cut off and his face and head horribly mutilated, from which wounds he died a few hours later.

Near Edgefield Court House George Hutchinson and Alfred Hollingsworth had words over domestic affairs. Hollingsworth attacked Hutchinson with brass knucks. Hollingsworth retorted with a razor, nearly severing Hutchinson's head from his body, producing almost instant death. No arrests have been made.

The Telephone Manufacturing Company, of Sumter, now has sixty-eight hands regularly employed and arrangements are being made to enlarge the factory and increase the force of hands to one hundred or more. The factory has orders ahead all the time and the output is not equal to the demand, although the factory has been enlarged and the force of hands increased several times within the past twelve months.

An unknown negro went into Luhn's book store in Charleston and attempted to rob it. He knocked down Mr. Robt. Haig, a clerk, and then bound, gagged and choked him. The man tried to enter the safe but could not do so. He carried off a few small articles and about \$2 in cash. Mr. Haig was taken to his home and a doctor sent for. He was not seriously injured. There is no clue to the identity of the negro.

### W. C. T. U. Rally.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 15, 1898. —The local W. C. T. U., of Spartanburg, invites the Temperance women of all denominations and especially all W. C. T. U. workers, to a rallying meeting, Oct. 27th and 28th. The W. C. T. U. in State has accomplished but little apparently lately. Some Societies disbanded on account of one of the 49 plans of work, namely Woman's Suffrage. The State W. C. T. U. has been misrepresented, we have not taken up Woman's Suffrage. These plans are not compulsory, one society cannot take all of them, each local Society chooses its own plan among the 49. The Southern States have not chosen Woman Suffrage as one plan. We prefer to work for Sunday Schools, prisons and poor house, flower mission, etc. As our state is trying to get prohibition, so we must try to help them, and solicit renewed interest of all women who desire to see this evil of intoxicating drinks taken from before the eyes of our children, husbands, brothers and fathers. Write to our Local Corresponding Secretary, Miss Julia Smith, Spartanburg, S. C., that you will be at our Rallying meeting, arriving on the 26th October, 1898, and we will meet you at depot and entertain you while here.

By Order of Local W. C. T. U.  
Yours Truly,  
SECRETARY.

As evidence of how varied vegetation may be made here, the fact is mentioned that in the yard of Mrs. J. H. Earle, on Academy street, banana plants are now growing with several bunches of well matured and completely ripe bananas. The fruit though not large, has a delicious flavor and so far as taste is concerned, these Greenville grown bananas are the equal of those of any other climate. This is said to be the first instance of bananas maturing and ripening in this country. The fact that the fruit matured this year is probably due entirely to the lateness of the season.—Greenville News.