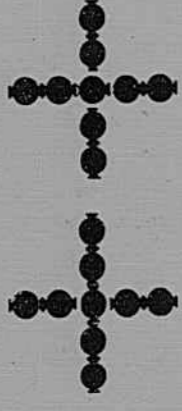


## CHRISTMAS GINGS FOR MEN!



Christmas is at hand and you will soon have to purchase presents for relatives and friends. What to buy is the question. Any article below will be an acceptable gift for man or boy. The goods are the best, and the prices—well, you can see for yourself.

### "NECK GEAR."

Perhaps you think nothing presentable can be had for 50c. We have Scarfs, Bows, Puffs and Four-in-Hands innumerable at that price, some as low as a quarter. Lawn Ties for evening wear, just the thing for Christmas or New Year parties. (Two in an enameled pasteboard box) 50c.

### GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

These are, perhaps, the most acceptable gifts—articles that make a good show for little money. For \$1.50 we can give you as good a pair of Gloves (silk lined) as a man could wish to wear. For the same money half dozen Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs. Silk Handkerchiefs, in great variety, 25c up. Collars, Cuffs, Half Hose, Night Robes, Overcoats or a good suit of Clothes.

## B. O. Evans & Co.,

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

### TO THE TRADING PUBLIC.

If you want one yard of Cloth or any kind of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Or anything we keep in Stock between this date and Christmas you can save money by simply coming to see us. NO FAKE—straight business. We will certainly sell you if you come to see us.

Fine Groceries Cheaper than anybody.

If you owe us an Account we need and MUST collect it.

Yours for business,

**BROWNLEE & VANDIVERS.**

**THIS IS NO FAKE!**

### That Jewelry Palace

**WILL. R. HUBBARD'S,**

NEXT TO F. and M. BANK.

Has the Largest, Prettiest and Finest lot of

### XMAS AND WEDDING PRESENTS IN THE CITY.

Competition don't ent any ice with me when it comes to prices. I don't buy goods to keep. I want the people to have them. Gold and Silver Watches, Sterling and Plated Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Lamps, China, Spectacles, Novelties of all kinds. Rogers' Triple Plate Table Knives \$1.50 per Set. A world beater.

**WILL. R. HUBBARD.**

## TOILET SOAP!

EVERYBODY should be careful what kind of Soap they use in cold weather. You want good, pure Soap. We have one of the nicest assortments of Toilet Soap ever opened here. Use the best and you will not be troubled with chapped hands and face. Call and see us when you want nice Soap.

## HILL-ORR DRUG CO.

P. S. We give Trading Stamps except on Patent and Proprietary medicines.

### Prepare for a Corn Famine.

We have received from a prominent Chicago firm of brokers, members of the Chicago board of trade and the New York stock, produce and coffee exchanges, a circular letter on the corn supply which, although intended to promote speculation in that grain, we think we can put to better use by communicating its substance to the farmers of South Carolina for their information against next spring's planting.

It is insisted that "the best posted private authorities, the trade journals, the crop experts, and the larger and best posted grain firms throughout the country" agree that the government estimate of 1900 million bushels of corn as this year's crop is from 100 to 200 million bushels too high and that "a conservative estimate of the crop would not be over 1700 million to 1750 million bushels."

The husking shows that the crop in large portions of the surplus corn States is poorer in quality and condition than any crop in ten years, much of it fit only for hog feed. "The reserves of old corn have been reduced to a minimum." More cattle are being fed on corn in the surplus corn States than ever before. Various indications go to prove that the consumption by hogs will be very large during the coming year.

The continued shortage of feeding stuffs on the continent of Europe and in the United Kingdom has stimulated the demand for corn, both for human and animal food, and opened up innumerable new uses and new markets. Last year saw the largest export of corn from this country. This year will more than equal it. Already since July 1 to date we have exported over 1,000,000 bushels more than for the same time last year, and the demand seems to increase from week to week, stimulated in a measure by the partial failure of the Danubian corn crop, which leaves Europe almost entirely dependent on us for its corn supply.

Eighty per cent of our corn crop, it is asserted, is consumed on the farm, and there the feeding and consequent consumption is larger than was ever before known. Assuming the government estimate of 1925 million bushels to be correct, the statistics are given to prove a shortage of corn supplies next year, as compared with the consumption this year, of 217,000,000 bushels, leaving not a bushel of reserve November 1, 1899.

The circular continues: "If, however, the generally accepted estimate of the corn crop as ascertained by the husking is correct, there is in addition to the shortage of 217,000,000 bushels, as shown by the government figures, an additional shortage of 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels to be taken care of; a total shortage so large as to force extreme prices for corn before another crop is on the market."

But these figures do not tell the whole story. A year ago the visible supply of corn was 43 million bushels against 22 million bushels to-day, showing a shortage in our immediate available supplies of 20 million bushels. A year ago every point not included in the visible supply statement was loaded with corn. The lake ports of Collingwood, Midland, Prescott, Kingston, Ogdensburg and Erie contained at least four million bushels more corn than at the present time, and not one bushel of it appears in the visible supply. A year ago every private elevator here and elsewhere was full to overflowing with corn. To-day they are practically empty; these stocks being at least 8 to 10 million bushels less than last year.

A year ago every corn crib at every railroad station in the surplus corn States was filled. To-day a large majority of the corn cribs are empty, and a very conservative estimate of the shortage in this crib supply (and it must be remembered that the government figures do not include corn that has left farmers' hands) would be somewhere from 30 to 40 million bushels, so that it is safe to say that we enter the present crop year with a stock of corn in all positions at least 400,000,000 bushels less than we actually used during the 12 months from March 1st, 1897, to March 1st, 1898; in other words, consumption has overtaken the supply, and, as compared with our actual needs, the corn crop of 1898 is the smallest this country has ever raised.

On this showing it is easy to agree that "our actual needs will carry corn prices still higher."

The weekly commercial reports have long revealed the persistent and enormous demand for our corn in Europe. On Saturday we printed Dunn's review showing that corn exports for the week were 4,151,000 bushels against 3,313,000 for the corresponding week last year. "Such a foreign demand," said Dunn, "at prices much higher than last year, and with wheat cheaper, is proof of a state of things abroad which Americans hardly appreciate. The price declined only 1 cent, with enormous receipts."

The moral of this to the South Carolina farmer is, of course, to plant heavily of corn next year—far more heavily than ever. If there shall be a shortage the southern crop, coming into the market far earlier than that the western, will command the best prices, even though the west plant much more heavily than usual to supply the expected deficiency. In such a case corn

will be a cash crop and salable at every railroad station in the State. In any case the great and growing European demand not only for American corn but American meats, the product of corn-feeding, will ensure a higher level of prices than usual.

But it is not only to make money but to save money that we need to plant amply of this grain in the south. With higher prices the southern farmer, never with less ready money than now—and he won't have much more next year unless he cuts cotton to a greater extent than we think probable—will not be able to buy western corn. He must supply himself or do without.

The corn crop of South Carolina has increased materially of late, but it is far, far behind what it can be, what it ought to be and what it used to be 25 or 40 years ago. There is no more reliable corn State in the Union than this, and more than one test has shown that the crop can be made as productive as it is reliable. It is not only necessary to produce next year all that shall be needed at home, but there will be no better year for testing the merits of the crop as a money-producer.

Of course this is quite early to preach of next year's planting, but we wish to lay the foundation for further remarks and stimulate some wholesome winter resolutions.—*The State.*

### Capers Family are Patriots.

Mr. McDonald Furman, writing to *The State* from Privateer, S. C., has the following Confederate record of the Capers family:

"The Capers family of the South—and we believe it is exclusively a Southern family—made a remarkable fighting record during the late war. From the album of a friend we send you the following, as embracing the members of this family, who were soldiers under the red-crossed banner of Dixie in the Confederate army: Two brigadier generals, one colonel of artillery, one lieutenant-colonel of artillery, two colonels of cavalry, one major of artillery, one lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, four captains of cavalry, three captains of infantry, three sergeants, two chaplains, three sergeants, 14 privates—making a total of 37. These were, without exception, brothers, uncles, or cousins. Nine were killed in battle, three died of wounds, two died of disease, thirteen were wounded more than once, seven wounded once, and only three came through safe. Eleven of the officers were promoted for gallantry on the field of battle."

### Two Lovers Murdered.

MISSOURI CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.—A double murder was committed to-night in a country church two miles out from Missouri City. Miss Della Clevenger was shot down, mortally wounded, and her escort to the meeting house, George Alden, was instantly killed. The murderer was Earnest Clevenger, cousin to the young woman who was one of his victims. The tragedy occurred immediately after the congregation had been dismissed, as the worshippers were leaving the church. Young Allen and Miss Clevenger were walking out together. Earnest Clevenger slipped up behind them, placed a revolver close to Allen's head and fired. His victim fell dead at his feet. The assassin turned the weapon upon his fair young cousin, shooting her in the back. She fell across the body of her murdered escort. The murderer escaped. Jealousy was the cause.

### The Lookout Point Battery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Government, through the Chickamauga Park commission, has secured the deeds of sixteen acres on Lookout Point, the highest point in the Chickamauga chain, and overlooking seven States and all the battlefields adjacent to the park. During the siege of Chickamauga this point was an important Confederate position, occupied by a battery. The park commissioners will at once replace the battery in the position it occupied during the war, and will erect historical tablets at important points. It will be left to the several States whose troops were engaged at this point to erect monuments and memorial tablets.

### Drowns Herself.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. Dec. 7.—Yesterday afternoon Miss Amie Willis, daughter of Dr. Willis, founder of the church of the Redeemer, a few miles north of town, went horseback riding as was her habit. She did not return, and her horse was found, hitched near the French Broad river, three miles from home, and footprints leading toward the river. About noon her body was found in the river, where it had drifted against a rock. Miss Willis is about 30 years old and belonged to a prominent English family. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Miss Willis committed suicide in a moment of mental depression.

—Socrates was said to be the ugliest man of his time.

**Catarrah Cannot be Cured**  
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hill's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and on the system. Hill's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best medicines known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

### Egyptian Cotton Established in Texas.

The *Cotton Growers' Journal*, of Waco, Texas, prints two letters this week from Mr. W. W. Wentworth, of Karney, in the same State, with regard to the progress of his experiments with Egyptian cotton, which contain matter of much interest for cotton producers generally.

In one letter Mr. Wentworth reports that his "crop of Egyptian cotton is ginned and about ready to send to Boston, where cottons of this and other grades find ready sale at good prices," and he adds that the 1,800 pounds of that product "will bring as much as 5,000 pounds of lint from common cotton." About 1,500 pounds of the Egyptian lint, he explains, was gathered from a six-acre tract, which was at the rate of 250 pounds to the acre, and the rest from a patch which, owing to the late stand and "the detrimental little bug called boll weevil, was almost a failure."

In another letter, he remarks that had he received "the assistance begged for in 1895 from the scientific gentlemen, Texas would to-day be shipping thousands of bales of this beautiful fibre" to factories in the North, and "realizing a handsome profit." Of the four different cottons now grown in this country—sea island, Egyptian, long staple, native, of 14 inches in length, and the short or common cotton—he says, "the Mit Afifi (Egyptian) stands pre-eminently alone, as no other cotton approaches the peculiarities of its fibre." "The strength of the Texas raised, the silky lustre, and the soft feeling of fine lambs' wool, places it peculiarly alone," and he adds: "What a victory for Texas! to know that on her ordinary cotton lands, from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, she can produce a superior fibre to that imported from the fertile valley of the Nile, valued at \$150 per acre."

It will be noted particularly that the cotton in question can be grown on "ordinary cotton lands" in every part of Texas, and Mr. Wentworth remarks that arms "strong in wealth" have now come to his assistance, after his four years of struggle, and it may be assumed that the crop he has introduced will soon figure extensively among Texas' products.

In an editorial note introducing one of his letters, the *Journal* says: "We may add that Mr. Wentworth tells us in a private note that his cotton, sent to Boston and classified by an expert in fine fibres, was valued at 14 cents a pound." And he adds that the Egyptian, on our Texas lands, will produce as much, acre for acre, as the common variety. His cotton was ginned on the "Iden" roller gin, and not by the McCarty knife roller gin. All honor to him. He has labored unselfishly, overcoming obstacles for the common good, and we think within half a decade, when Texas is producing several thousand bales of Egyptian cotton annually, Mr. Wentworth will find that his work is appreciated as it deserves. He has won his fight. The *Journal* congratulates him most heartily.

It appears to be a safe conclusion from all this that Mr. Wentworth has made a complete and notable success of his effort to introduce the culture of Egyptian cotton on a large and profitable scale into this country. He has grown it by the acre and made it produce as much as ordinary cotton. It will grow on ordinary cotton land and is worth three times as much as ordinary cotton. The Texas growth fibre is even superior to that grown in Egypt. The "boll weevil," which attacked it this year, does not affect that cotton alone, but attacks any kind; it is a special disadvantage on account of this fact. We submit to the cotton planting fraternity in South Carolina that the experiments of the "modest, patient and untiring" Texas pioneer is well worth repeating in this State in their interest.

Possibly the "cotton problem" will be solved for the more intelligent and progressive cotton farmers by the production of this fine fibre in large quantities, leaving the coarse and cheaper product to the rest. The demand for the fine fibre has grown rapidly in the past few years, and is growing every year. No limit can as yet be assigned to such demand. As it is "stronger" than the common fibre, it may well displace that fibre in many manufactures in which the latter is now employed alone, and so make new demands as its certain supply increases.

It is to be noted, finally, that there is a present established market in this country, for the fibre which is supplied by the Egyptian grown product, and which will insure our farmers high prices for all they can produce for several years to come; and that when they are in position to supply the whole demand they will be in position to move effectively for the exclusion of the foreign product under our Protective tariff system. The only excuse that has been given for admitting the foreign product free, heretofore, has been that it "did not compete with any domestic product," as it was "wholly unlike the Sea Island and other long staple varieties." That excuse will serve no longer, and it only remains now for the cotton farmers to produce the foreign staple at home in order to claim and capture the "home market" for it.—*News and Courier.*

—The term "band," used in measuring, means four inches.

### Views of Bishop Turner, of the African Church.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Dec. 3.—Bishop Henry M. Turner, the best-known colored churchman in the Southern States, who is at present presiding over the Conference of the African Methodist Church, in session here, says of the condition of the negro that as a race he has no manhood future in this country.

"Re-enslavement, emigration or extermination," he says, "confronts him. No man who has any knowledge of the degrading surroundings of the negro doubts these assertions."

"The negro can no more hold up under the brutalizing decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and all the degrading laws of the several State Legislatures, than he can carry the Rocky Mountains upon his head."

"The class and prejudicial laws enacted by the Legislatures of the several States, and the cruel decisions by a thousand Courts to blight the future of the negro will fill a massive volume."

"Where is the negro who can get a cup of tea or coffee on any railroad between the Potomac River and the Rio Grande, much less a decent meal of victuals? Nor are negroes allowed to keep an eating stand for the accommodation of their own race, while the admission of a negro boy to any machine shop North would make hundreds of employees lay down their tools and walk out."

"Could the barbarous ages surpass such a condition of affairs? I am not so apprehensive of re-enslavement as I am of extermination. The white paupers coming from the Old World, and those now here by millions, will do the scullion labor that was conceded to the negro and may prevent re-enslavement, for they are monopolizing that kind of labor."

"The Jews are the only people in recorded history (the greatest race on earth) who ever made any progress under oppression, and they made but little comparatively. Yet the color of the skin was not a badge of degradation, as in the case of the negro here."

"The negroes in the United States are practically without law, existing upon the mere whim of the white man. If they fall into humane hands, they have some show, but if into cruel or whiskey besotted hands they are lynched, burned or shot, and horrible allegations are flashed over the nation—allegations in many instances without foundations in truth."

"And the negro cannot send a correction over the same wires. The greater number of newspapers manufacture hurtful sentiment against the negro. If the negro could stand up and hold out under this slander, abuse and misrepresentation, he would be the mightiest race on earth to-day."

"There is, therefore, but one ultimatum—the negro must appeal to the National Congress for one hundred million dollars and let those who have any manhood leave this country and go to Africa, and do what God intended when He allowed him to be brought here; go to Africa and begin the work of civilizing his kin. We will thus show ourselves men and vindicate the wisdom of the Almighty in our creation."

"There are some fool negroes, void of scholarship and wide reading, believing that they were born to be scullions, who will object to this, the only plan offered by God and nature."

"Three millions of us are now ready to leave and be warmly received by millions on millions of our brethren rising up in grandeur, 10,000 of whom I received into the African Methodist Church when I was in the Transvaal, six months ago."

"Unless this nation helps us God will overthrow it as He did the Roman Empire and all other nations who oppressed the weak; for the blood of thousands of negro men, women and children are crying to Heaven daily for retribution, and millions of prayers are ringing in the ears of the Almighty every minute, and when God moves men and nations must give way."

"The white lynchings, politicians and law-makers may turn a deaf ear and refuse to hear our groans, our wails and our cries, but God will not refuse, though he bear with them long."

"These tens of thousands of churches, and hundreds of thousands of prayer meetings which are being held in them, and in private retreats, will revolutionize this nation sooner or later. A hundred million dollars for emigration may, however, avert the vengeance of Heaven, do justice to an oppressed people and save this nation from further crime, bloodshed and ultimate ruin."—*Washington Times.*

—There is a great deal of speculation and talk in Charleston as to the personality of a young lady who is accused of sending objectionable and anonymous letters through the mail to parties about the city. The young lady is very pretty and accomplished and her friends who know of the affair cannot account for the whim which led to her arrest. For months she has been mailing letters to various people of an annoying character. The young woman was taken before United States Commissioner Smith and put under bond to answer at the next term of court for her conduct.

### STATE NEWS.

—The roll of Clemson College has 120 names at present.

—The Baptist State Convention will meet in Gaffney next year.

—A commission has been issued to organize a bicycle factory in Columbia with a capital of half a million.

—The State Legislature will meet in Columbia on the second Tuesday in January, which is the 10th day of the month.

—Prof. Charles B. Smith, of Wofford College, has resigned his position to return to the active work of the ministry.

—The militia is beginning to reorganize and it is possible that the State will do better by it than it has in the past.

—Col. J. W. Floyd, adjutant general-elect, says he has not yet selected his assistant adjutant general. He has about 40 applications.

—The State Dispensary is paying \$20,000 a month into the public school fund and the local dispensaries are paying a similar amount to the cities and counties.

—Pauline Pratt, a colored woman, was found murdered in the woods near her home in Gosham township in Union county, last week. Her husband, Tom Pratt, is in Union jail charged with the murder.

—There are several deserters from the Second regiment whom the officers would like to find. Three or four arrests of soldiers charged with desertion have been made in Columbia by the police and the men were returned to the regiment.

—State Superintendent of Education Mayfield says that the reports on the selection of the State flower are not coming in rapidly. Only two counties have reported officially, although a number of schools have recorded their vote. So far the wild rose and yellow jessamine are the favorites, with the former slightly in the lead.

—It is the belief of mill men who have visited mills in many States that the Piedmont mills fare better than any they see. They have comfortable houses, and they live better than they did before they entered the mills. The health of the mill hands is also good.

—It is said Governor Ellerbe is in favor of having a new inauguration day, and will suggest to the Legislature to appoint January 18 as the day to hereafter install the newly-elected Governor and State officials, thus avoiding the past confusion created by the change in our fiscal year.

—In Columbia last week Private Atkinson, a member of a Tennessee regiment, disarmed a negro who was about to shoot Policeman McDonald, whose back was turned to the would-be murderer. The negro was then arrested. In Court the mayor publicly thanked the soldier for the brave act.

—A freight train on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens road was badly wrecked at Leapheart, about seven miles of Columbia. Nine box cars were derailed and piled upon each other, their contents being badly broken and scattered. The accident occurred on a down grade and the train had considerable momentum. Among the cars wrecked was one loaded with horses. Strange to say but one of the animals was hurt, his leg was broken.

—Superintendent of Education Mayfield's report shows that the enrollment in the public schools of the State during the fiscal year was whites 125,102; colored 150,787. Of the whites the number of females enrolled was 61,386; males 63,716. Of the colored 79,223 were females and 71,561 males. The grand total was 275,889. The average school term for the public schools of the State was four months.

—The Milford Baptist Church, fourteen miles from Greenville in Neal township, is minus a fine organ which cost \$100, and two pulpit lamps. The congregation are indebted for their loss to some sneak thief, who visited the place and took away the property probably Sunday night, the 27th of last month. The theft was not reported to the sheriff of Greenville till Thursday, and a very weak clue is given upon which to work.

—Col. R. M. Sims, who was one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of South Carolina, died at his home in Columbia on Saturday after an illness of a fortnight. He was elected Secretary of State on the ticket with Hampton in 1876 and served three terms, retiring voluntarily. He was sixty-two years old. He volunteered in the Confederate army as a private, but became adjutant and inspector general of Bratton's brigade, and later a lieutenant general of Longstreet's corps. He carried the last flag of truce at Appomattox.