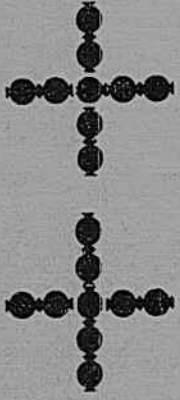


XMASINGS FOR MEN!



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 Rose, 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

OF 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 cut 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.

THE PRESIDENT IN ATLANTA.

His Speech at the State Capitol Brings Down the House.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 14.—President McKinley made memorable the first day of the Atlanta peace jubilee by a notable utterance in his speech before the joint session of the Georgia Legislature this afternoon. His reception by the General Assembly was warm and hearty in the extreme, and his speech was punctuated with frequent outbursts of cheering. It is admitted on all sides that the address marked an epoch in history and is to-night on every lip.

Upon the President's arrival at the Capitol he was greeted with a field artillery salute, and was at once escorted to Governor Candler's office. There a short, informal reception took place. Upon its conclusion the President, followed by members of the Cabinet, was conducted to the Assembly chamber, where he occupied the Speaker's chair, with Governor Candler on his right. When President Dodson, of the Senate, called the Legislature to order the galleries were thronged with men and women. The body of the chamber was well filled with State Senators and Assemblymen, while the uniforms of various officers and the Governor's staff gave a touch of brilliant color to the gathering. On the first row facing the Speaker sat Secretaries Gage, Long, Wilson and Smith, and Secretary Porter. Beside the Speaker's desk, and below the President, were Gens. Wheeler, Lawton and Young, in full uniform, sat on chairs. The Speaker rapped for silence and introduced the President to the audience after congratulating the State of Georgia upon the presence of their distinguished guest. As the President rose the audience applauded. During the course of his short speech Mr. McKinley referred often to his notes, and constantly paused for the cheers to stop. A scene of intense enthusiasm followed when, amid impressive silence, these words fell from the lips of the President: "Every soldier's grave made during the unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor, and while, when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of the Government, those differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms—and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers."

A wild cheer went up from every throat in the typical Southern audience, a cheer that echoed and re-echoed through the chamber until it was taken up by the crowds outside. Old men who fought for the South rose from their seats and waved their hats. One Confederate veteran, now a venerable legislator, had pressed forward until he was leaning against the Speaker's desk, hanging on each word the President uttered. When the reference was made to the Confederate dead this old man buried his head in his arms and, while the cheers rang out, cried like a little child. Of the many conciliatory speeches which have been made since Grant said "Let there be peace," nothing has more deeply stirred a Southern audience than the simple words of President McKinley this afternoon. The President's speech follows:

"Sectional lines no longer mark the map of the United States. Sectional feeling no longer holds back the love we bear each other. Fraternity is the national anthem, sung by a chorus of forty-five States and our Territories at home and beyond the seas. The Union is once more the common altar of our love and loyalty, our devotion and sacrifice. The old flag again waves over us in peace, with new glories, which your sons and ours have this year added to its sacred folds. What cause we have for rejoicing, saddened only by the fact that so many of our brave men fell on field or sickened and died from hardship and exposure, and others returning, bringing wounds and disease from which they will long suffer. The memory of the dead will be a precious legacy and the disabled will be the nation's care.

"A nation which cares for its disabled soldiers, as we have always done, will never lack defenders. The national cemeteries for those who fell in battle are proof that the dead as well as the living have our love. What an army of silent sentinels we have, and with what loving care their graves are kept.

"Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor. And while, when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government, the differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms—and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers.

"The cordial feeling that now happily exists between the North and South prompts this gracious act, and, if it needed further justification, it is found in the gallant loyalty to the Union and the flag so conspicuously shown in the year just passed by the sons and grandsons of these heroic dead.

"What a glorious future awaits us if unitedly, wisely and bravely we face the new problems now pressing upon us, determined to solve them for right and humanity."

No sooner had President McKinley concluded than there were loud cries for Wheeler, and when that little man got up, his head scarcely higher than the Speaker's desk, the audience once more gave vent to wild enthusiasm. Gen. Wheeler referred eulogistically to the efforts of the President towards preserving peace as long as the country's honor would permit such efforts, and of his masterful policy after war was inevitable. Gen. Wheeler paid a tribute to Admiral Dewey, and added: "The army, in conjunction with the navy, was ordered to attack and destroy the Spanish forces at Santiago. In four weeks that order was obeyed and its purposes accomplished. The proud Spanish nation stood suing for peace from the nation which, a month before, it had held up to ridicule and scorn."

Calls for Brig. Gen. Young brought that officer to his feet with a short speech regarding the conditions of the army camps in the South. He said that no troops in the world were better, more regally fed and treated than were the troops in South Carolina and Georgia. Gen. Lawton was loudly cheered for, but refused to make a speech. He simply thanked, on behalf of his men at Santiago, the Legislature and the people of Georgia for their tribute to himself. Secretary Alger refused to speak and the Legislature dissolved.

The President held a private reception in the Senate and afterward a public reception on the steps of the rotunda. There hundreds of Southerners crushed and jostled each other in their anxiety to shake a Northern President's hand. Many had come from miles distant, and when, at 2:15 p. m., the President left the Capitol there were still hundreds bitterly disappointed because they had not been able to make their way through the surging throng to get a second's hold of his hand.

The day's festivities included a unique floral parade, which was reviewed by the President, and a reception to-night to the distinguished guests at the Capital City Club.

To-night the members of the Capital City Club opened their club house to the President and Mrs. McKinley and the guests of the city. The occasion was notably brilliant. The receiving party consisted of a number of Atlanta's representative women and a large company of club members. The decorations were flags, American smilax and American Beauty roses.

A wild cheer went up from every throat in the typical Southern audience, a cheer that echoed and re-echoed through the chamber until it was taken up by the crowds outside. Old men who fought for the South rose from their seats and waved their hats. One Confederate veteran, now a venerable legislator, had pressed forward until he was leaning against the Speaker's desk, hanging on each word the President uttered. When the reference was made to the Confederate dead this old man buried his head in his arms and, while the cheers rang out, cried like a little child. Of the many conciliatory speeches which have been made since Grant said "Let there be peace," nothing has more deeply stirred a Southern audience than the simple words of President McKinley this afternoon. The President's speech follows:

"Sectional lines no longer mark the map of the United States. Sectional feeling no longer holds back the love we bear each other. Fraternity is the national anthem, sung by a chorus of forty-five States and our Territories at home and beyond the seas. The Union is once more the common altar of our love and loyalty, our devotion and sacrifice. The old flag again waves over us in peace, with new glories, which your sons and ours have this year added to its sacred folds. What cause we have for rejoicing, saddened only by the fact that so many of our brave men fell on field or sickened and died from hardship and exposure, and others returning, bringing wounds and disease from which they will long suffer. The memory of the dead will be a precious legacy and the disabled will be the nation's care.

"A nation which cares for its disabled soldiers, as we have always done, will never lack defenders. The national cemeteries for those who fell in battle are proof that the dead as well as the living have our love. What an army of silent sentinels we have, and with what loving care their graves are kept.

"Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor. And while, when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government, the differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms—and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers.

"The cordial feeling that now happily exists between the North and South prompts this gracious act, and, if it needed further justification, it is found in the gallant loyalty to the Union and the flag so conspicuously shown in the year just passed by the sons and grandsons of these heroic dead.

"What a glorious future awaits us if unitedly, wisely and bravely we face the new problems now pressing upon us, determined to solve them for right and humanity."

The County Poor House Again.

MR. EDITOR: Please allow me a little space in your paper to reply to Mr. Snelgrove's article of a few weeks ago. In the first place I mean to be just as brief in my reply as possible. It is very clear to every one who has read my first piece and Mr. Snelgrove's reply, that we are long ways apart in reference to the keeping of paupers in Abbeville County's poor house. I propose in the outset to give Mr. Lyon's last letter in which he explains more satisfactorily than I could how Mr. Snelgrove gets up such enormous figures of him. You see he shows very clearly where and how Mr. S. has charged him up to certain expenses twice. Here is Mr. Lyon's letter:

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR, ABBEVILLE COUNTY, ABBEVILLE, S. C., NOV. 14, 1898.

H. H. Edwards, Anderson, S. C.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 10th inst. received. I had no objection to the questions asked in reference to pauper's farm was intended to get up any controversy in your County or I would have refused. But as there seems to be a misunderstanding, I will endeavor to make it as plain as possible. When we commenced on the 1st day of January, 1897, we had no supplies on hand. We spent during the year for making crop, for steward, hands, doctor bills, preaching and everything on papers amount \$1854.76. On the 1st day of January, 1898, we had on hand \$350.00 worth of corn, fodder, peas, &c., and \$200.00 already sold to County teams, making \$550.00 that should be taken from the total cost \$1854.76, (as all of it could have been disposed of and left us where we were 1st Jan., '97,) leaving actual cost \$1,304.76.

The value of all other farm products should not have been added, as it is brought in the second time, and I thought he (Mr. Snelgrove) wanted to know what the total products were worth estimated \$650.00 (you add the value of corn, fodder, oats, &c., you will find it amounted to about \$550.00). If you commence any business with nothing on hand, and charge yourself with every dollar used in the business, you should have credit for what you have made with it.

Now, on the 1st day of January, '99, I will see what we have on hand, and that will be charged with the expenditures for the next year just as we had about \$350.00 on hand 1st January, '98, will be charged to expenditures for '98.

Yours &c., JNO. LYON. I think Mr. Lyon has made it as plain as it is possible for any man to make it. And you see he positively contradicts Mr. Snelgrove's statement. You will notice the expense account of Mr. Lyon, they permit preaching to their papers and pay a minister. What about Anderson's poor? There is no provision made whatever for the spiritual betterment of our poor. I suppose Mr. S. thinks that if a man is so unfortunate as to go to the poor house that he is unacquainted to receive the gospel. Ours is the only County, so far as I am informed, but what has preaching. But I am getting off the subject. You see Mr. Lyon says it took \$1,304.76 to keep 35 paupers last year. You see he makes it considerably less than I did. I made it \$40.00 per capita per annum, whereas he makes it \$37.28, nearly three dollars per annum less than I made it. I saw Mr. Snelgrove on the street the other day and I made this proposition to him: I told him we would leave the matter to six disinterested men—three to be selected by Mr. S. and three by myself—to go to Abbeville and make a thorough investigation of this matter, and if the per capita cost for a pauper exceeded \$45.00 per annum, I would pay for the investigation, if it was less, he would pay the expenses. He declined the proposition. Now, any man with a thimble full of sense knows that Mr. S. would jump at the opportunity if he thought that his statement was a correct one, or in other words if he thought it was a true statement, as he styles it. I stated that it took \$40.00 per pauper a year in Abbeville. Mr. S. says it takes \$74.00 per annum. Mr. S. who is in position to know, says it takes \$37.28. It does seem with the margin he has to play on (for he makes it almost double) he might come up or shut up, one or the two. However, my proposition is still open for Mr. Snelgrove's acceptance any time he may choose.

Now, I have another statement that is even more startling than the comparison between Anderson poor house and Abbeville's, and that is this: That it takes more money to run Anderson's poor house than it does to run Abbeville, Newberry, Laurens and Pickens Counties combined. Now you've got it, and I defy Mr. Snelgrove or any other man to dispute it. Mr. S. if you will give him the opportunity to explain, is a great economist, great indeed, notwithstanding the fact that our taxes are climbing higher and higher each year of his administration. And I will go still further and say, unless we force somebody to right about, and that very soon, we will find ourselves in a most deplorable condition; for we have already a past indebtedness that is piling up at an enormous rate—but of course Mr. S. says nothing about that. Mr. S., explain if you please, why this continual increase in taxes? You know that I know and any other sensible man knows, that there is no necessity for an increase of taxation without a corresponding increase in the expenses of running the County government. Just let any man open his mouth, or make any statement of facts, give any comparisons, you will be met by such epithets as lie, misrepresentation, misleading the people, &c. Such as that is not argument, neither does it pay the people's taxes. For my own part, I propose to let the people be the judges as to who has lied in this matter.

It seems to me that I have made as fair a proposition as it is possible for any man to make. I mean in reference to having a committee go to Abbeville and make a report. Unless he accepts or we have already to take any further notice of what he may either write or say. Respectfully, H. H. EDWARDS.

—H. H. Taylor, of White Plains, owns a Jersey cow five years old, that is the mother of five living calves. She first had a pair of twins before she was two years old, next another pair of twins before she was three years old, and a few weeks ago a single calf. She is a four gallon cow and Mr. Taylor prizes her and her family of five very highly.—Gaffney Ledger.

Caring for Confederate Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The suggestion of the President looking to the care of the Confederate cemeteries by the Federal Government aroused no little interest on the part of Senators and members of the House and was the subject of much quiet comment in the Congressional cloak rooms. There was, of course, a divergence of opinion as to the merits of the suggestion, and this divergence was especially noticeable among Republican Senators and members. There were none who did not attribute the sentiment to goodness of heart on the part of the President. Some of the Republican Senators, however, expressed doubt of the wisdom of the course, and while many of these stated their personal conviction that there was no harm in carrying the suggestion into execution, still they refrained from any expression of opinion on the ground that such expression would be misunderstood by their ex-soldier constituents. The Democratic Senators generally excused themselves from any expression of opinion on the subject. There were exceptions to the reticence. Senator Shoup was among the Republican members of the Senate military committee who spoke out, saying that he endorsed all that the President had suggested. Senator Sewell, a member of the military committee, said: "The suggestion of the President is a beautiful sentiment and worthy of the man, as it is in keeping with his character. The suggestion is especially appropriate at this time, when good feeling is so strong between the sections, and I am in hearty accord with it. There is no reason why we should not care for the cemeteries of the Southern dead and no act would go further toward cementing the union between the North and the South than could an act of this kind, which must necessarily appeal to the best sentiment of the generous people of the South. But while I should be entirely willing to have the country care for the graves of the Confederate dead, I should not consent to go any further. I should not, for instance, agree to the pensioning of the Confederate ex-soldiers of the civil war. I would draw a very distinct line between the two acts, and believe the country as a whole would."

The suggestion was favorably commented on by members of the House of Representatives without respect to politics or section. Capt. Hull, chairman of the military committee, said: "Any step to obliterate sectionalism is, of course, desirable, and the President seems to have suggested a most acceptable means in that direction and one which will not do violence to any feeling in the North. I would not favor the return of Confederate flags, as there is no government to which they could be returned, and they represent a painful incident of our history. But the Confederate cemeteries and their dead rest upon different considerations. Such cemeteries, North and South, are hallowed ground. I approve the President's suggestions."

Representative Sayers, Governor-elect of Texas, and a former Confederate soldier, said: "I am greatly pleased with the President's proposition, and it should be carried out by the necessary legislation. I am just about to lay aside my work in Congress, or I might give the proposition form by incorporating it in some of the appropriation bills. This doubtless will be done."

Representative Terry, of Arkansas, another Confederate veteran, said the feeling among Southern members was general that the President's suggestion was a happy step toward wiping out all remaining sectionalism.

STATE NEWS.

—Lancaster is the latest town to take advantage of wheat planting furor which prevails over South Carolina.

—In Columbia last week fifteen young lawyers were admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court.

—Mr. John Childers, a respectable farmer, living two miles from Laurens, was so seriously kicked by a mule that he is not expected to recover.

—The Palmetto mills, the new factory recently inaugurated in Columbia, is being built as rapidly as possible under the circumstances of cold weather.

—It is reported in Spartanburg that the friends of General M. C. Butler are urging him to again tackle Senator Tillman in 1900, and he has taken the matter under advisement.

—A wave of sorrow and sympathy swept over lower Williamsburg and upper Georgetown counties when the sad news was learned of the drowning in Black River, while on their way to a dance, of Misses Minnie and Mollie, the fifteen and 18-year-old daughters of Mr. Thomas Green, a very respectable white man of Georgetown county.

—Welborn Meek, a negro, was arrested in Pineville, N. C., on the 7th instant, as an escaped convict, and taken back to the South Carolina penitentiary. In July, 1863, he was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to the State penitentiary for the period of one year. He made his escape on the 13th of September following and had been at large ever since.

—Some people in Spartanburg are excited over a story that negro postmasters are to be appointed for that city and Paeolet, Spartanburg county.

—National Bank of Newberry Cotton Mill stock at \$94 a share at public auction on Saturday, both below their value, but a good sale for these times and at auction.

—In Marion county they are sowing more oats than usual. Governor Ellerbe is putting in over 200 acres on one plantation. One hundred acres of this farm has been planted in cotton continuously since the war.

—From different parts of the State comes reports that the farmers are planting largely of small grain. This is promising indeed. The diversification of crops furnishes one defence against the consequences of four cent cotton.

—Dr. Timmerman, State Treasurer, says there is no chance for reducing the tax levy without crippling the government. A reduction is, however, very much to be desired, in view of the low price of cotton and other farm products.

—The grand lodge, A. F. M. of South Carolina closed its annual session Dec. 14th. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Grand master, B. J. Witherspoon, Lancaster; deputy grand master, Orland Shepard, Edgefield; senior grand warden, W. M. Whitehead, Charleston; junior grand warden, the Rev. Bryon Holly, Greenville; grand treasurer, Zimmerman Davis, Charleston; grand secretary, Chas. Inglesby, Charleston; grand chaplain, the Rev. S. P. H. Elwell, Charleston.

AN ORDINANCE

To amend Section 4 of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to establish Rules and Regulations to promote health in the City of Anderson, S. C., to provide Rules respecting Privies and Cess Pools, and to provide means for carrying said Rules into Effect," ratified Jan. 5, 1897.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Anderson, in Council assembled, and by authority of the same—

"That Section 4 of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to establish Rules and Regulations to promote Health in the City of Anderson, S. C., to provide Rules respecting Privies and Cess Pools and to provide means for carrying said Rules into Effect," ratified January 5th, 1897, be and the same is hereby amended so that all sums for any current year, required under and by said Section 4, shall be due and payable as follows: One-half thereof between the 1st of February and March 1st, and one-half thereof between August 10th and September 1st of the current year; provided that any person may pay the full amount when the first installment is due; and provided further, that any person liable to pay the said dues required by said Section 4 who shall fail to pay the same when due, as herein required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$10.00, or be imprisoned not less than one day nor more than thirty days, in the discretion of the Mayor.

Done and ratified by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Anderson, S. C., in Council assembled, and the seal of the said City duly affixed, this 19th day of December, A. D. 1898. JNO. K. HOOD, Mayor.

Attest: T. J. MAULDIN, Clerk Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Repeal an Ordinance for the Inspection of Cattle, Beef, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Goats, and other animals, adopted December 6, 1898.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Anderson, S. C., in Council assembled, and by the authority of the same—

SECTION 1. That an Ordinance ratified on December 6, 1898, entitled an Ordinance for the inspection of Cattle, Beef, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Goats and other animals be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Done and ratified by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Anderson, S. C., in Council assembled, and the seal of said City duly affixed, this December 19, A. D. 1898.

JNO. K. HOOD, Mayor.

Attest: T. J. MAULDIN, Clerk of Council.

Stock of Goods for Sale and call for Creditors Meeting.

THE undersigned offers for sale a stock of General Merchandise at Moseley, S. C. Substant offers in writing. For information call on undersigned or B. E. Mauldin, Anderson, S. C. A meeting of Creditors of Moseley will be also called at Moseley, S. C., on January 4th at 12 o'clock noon. A full meeting is desired. E. R. HORTON, Assignee of Morgan & Hill and Agent of Creditors, Lowndesville, S. C.

Notice Final Settlement.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of L. M. Tilley, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will on the 21st day of January, 1899 apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from his office as Administrator. J. R. TILLEY, Adm'r.