

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1899.

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WE ARE OFTEN ASKED THIS QUESTION:

How can you afford to Sell Goods at such

Low Prices?

OUR ANSWER IS . . .

WE don't credit any one, and do not lose anything on bad accounts. We know (and so do you) that a part of the Goods sold on credit is lost, and you who pay your bills are paying for those who do not. Therefore, if we give no credit we can sell Goods at the very smallest per centage that they can be handled for. We will sell you—

- A 25c. Men's Heavy Cotton Undershirt at 19c.**
- A 25c. Men's Heavy Cotton Drawers at 19c.**
- A 25c. Work Shirt at 19c.**
- A \$1.25 Alpine or Railroad Hat at 98c.**
- A \$1.75 Mackintosh at \$1.29.**
- A \$2.25 Mackintosh at \$1.49.**
- A \$4.00 All Wool Mackintosh at \$2.98.**
- A \$5.00 Overcoat (all wool) at \$3.75.**
- A \$7.50 Overcoat (all wool) at \$5.63.**

No credit house can possibly meet our prices. You save money every time you trade with us, because—

"WE SELL IT FOR LESS."

Anything in CLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHINGS—

"WE SELL IT FOR LESS."

B. O. Evans & Co.,

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

Hill-Orr Drug Company's Items.

TARMINT.

The Cough and Cold that irritates and torments is relieved with TARMINT. 25c and 50c.

For Rheumatism and Neuralgic Pains rub with our

Nerve and Bone Liniment.

It is the BEST. 25c and 50c.

Johnson's Headache Powders

Relieve Headache and Neuralgia. 10c. and 25c

Johnson's Worm And Liver Syrup.

Removes Worms, is palatable, safe and sure. 25c.

Infant Talcum Powder,

An elegant Toilet Powder. Prevents and relieves chapping and chafing. Sold in bulk, any quantity. 60c. per pound.

Landreth's Seeds.

Just received. Fresh and new.

HILL-ORR DRUG CO.

THIS IS NO FAKE!

THAT JEWELRY PALACE

WILL. R. HUBBARD'S,

121 TO F. and N. B-BANK.

Has the Largest, Prettiest and Finest lot of

XMAS AND WEDDING PRESENTS

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' Toilet Plate Table Knives \$1.50 per set. A world beater.

WILL. R. HUBBARD.

THE FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST CO.

WILL PAY YOU

INTEREST ON YOUR DEPOSIT.

Money to lend on mortgage real estate or other approved paper.

Office at the Farmers and Merchants Bank.

NEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

REVIEWS HIS CONNECTION WITH THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Bitter Experience.—How John Gary Evans was Nominated, and Why the Dispensary Law Has Been the Source of Evil.

To the people of South Carolina:

For six years I have been superintendent of the South Carolina penitentiary. The condition of the institution speaks for itself and I challenge any criticism or investigation. Had I been content to attend strictly to my official duties, my management of the institution has been such that I could have held the position of superintendent, without opposition, as long as I cared to remain in public life. Fortunately or unfortunately, however, I have aspirations and hopes beyond the mere routine of official life. I have been inspired by an ambition to be of practical benefit to the people of my State, and I have never entertained for a moment the thought that being a public officer debarred me from the privilege exercised by every citizen of attempting to influence for good the affairs of my State. In fact, I have felt as a public servant that it was my duty to do all in my power to better the condition of public affairs. I have firmly and consistently, without regard to the effect on my individual fortunes, supported the best men for office and the policies that I believed would best conserve the public interest. There is such a greed for office in South Carolina that it makes cowards of most of those holding or seeking office. I have earnestly striven to not allow this blight to wither my manhood or patriotism. If South Carolina needs anything she needs men who are not afraid or who are not prevented by selfish interests from following the dictates of conscience and duty. In the very beginning I felt the need of reform and was an original "Farmers Movement" man. I supported Tillman in 1890, and almost without solicitation on my part was elected superintendent of the South Carolina penitentiary in 1892. I had lived on my farm and knew but little of public men or public affairs. I had great confidence in the ultimate good purpose of the reform movement. In 1893 the dispensary system was inaugurated in South Carolina. It was a new and untried experiment. I had a great deal of confidence in Tillman and gave him my cordial support in his endeavor to make the law a success. As long as Tillman was in the governor's office, his natural force and popularity with the people enabled him to keep the machinery running, though with great friction. I foresaw during Tillman's last term that when smaller and weaker men undertook to wield the autocratic power necessary to secure the enforcement of the dispensary law it meant disaster. The dispensary as originally enacted was meant to fit the stern and autocratic attributes of the first farmer governor, but creating such a radical change in the habits of the people, could not long be continued among a liberty loving people accustomed to govern themselves. When it came to be enforced by an "artist, imitator and wessling" trouble began.

In 1894 I was invited to go to Washington to attend a conference. I was present in Tilly's committee room when it was determined to make John Gary Evans governor of South Carolina. They were only one man who raised his voice against it in protest. I was a witness to the scene when he withdrew in anger from the conference. I came home from Washington convinced that it was impolitic and wrong to raise a caucus in Washington to select a governor for the people of South Carolina and when the infamous Colleton plan was proposed, by which the conservatives of the State were disfranchised and put upon the same level as the negro, I determined that if I never held another public office I would oppose such a piece of political villainy. At that time Governor Ederbe was not the selection I would have made to run for governor, but circumstances were such as to bring him into the field as the logical opponent of John Gary Evans. I supported Ederbe and the history of that campaign is too well known to need recitation. It is very unpleasant for a man to be forced to differ with the leaders of his own party or faction and after the election of John Gary Evans I gave his administration loyal support and hoped to see it a success. His puerile and arbitrary administration was odious to the people of South Carolina and every fibre in my nature revolted at the thought of having such a governor of my State. When the senatorial race began to buzz in his honor it was a relief to my ears, for I saw in his self-seeking to supplant the man who had made his governor the opportunity to rid the State of an incubus. I thought that the election of Ederbe would prove a benediction and blessing to the people of South Carolina and that the capacity of John Gary Evans for harm would be far less in the senate of the United States than in the governor's chair. My chief desire, then, was the election of Governor Ederbe and I subordinated everything else to that end. He was elected governor by almost a unanimous vote of the people. The failure of his administration to realize the reasonable hopes of his friends is too painful for me to discuss. I believe that Governor Ederbe is constitutionally honest and that he has faithfully tried to meet the requirements of a situation beyond his power and possibly beyond that of any man.

I am now and always will be his friend, and I do not propose to say one word in this letter in exculpation of myself, which will add to the difficulties now surrounding him. I have endeavored to cooperate with the men in South Carolina whose object was to render our people. The liquor question is the old man of the mountain in the politics of this State. I have done all I could looking to a just and correct settlement of the liquor problem. As things now go in this State nothing but evil can come of it. My object has been to eliminate the liquor question from State politics. It is a local matter which should be left with the people of the various counties. It is manifestly impossible to enforce the

same liquor law in Charleston and Columbia that you can in prohibition Marlboro and Anderson. I believe that the question should be submitted to the people of each county to say whether they want the dispensary, high license with constitutional restrictions or prohibition. It is a local question, and the people of one county or county in my judgment have no right to force the people of another county or community to accept summary laws repugnant to local sentiment, traditions and character of the people. I have felt this very keenly and I have not a doubt in the world that this will be the final solution of the liquor question in South Carolina. None other is in accord with the principles of democracy. A question is never settled until it is settled right. You may for a time by force of circumstances, as has been the case with the dispensary law in this State, deny local self government, and an opportunity for free expression of public opinion; soon or later, however, a free people will assert their rights at the ballot box, and vote into him who stands in the way. The advocacy of local option is no new idea with me. Last May in the Anderson county convention that stalwart champion of popular rights, Hon. Joshua W. Ashley, introduced a resolution instructing the delegates to the State convention to use their influence to secure submission of the question of high license, prohibition or dispensary to a popular vote. I amended the resolution and assisted in securing its passage by the county convention. In the State convention, however, the people were bound hand and foot and denied the fundamental right of deciding this important matter for themselves at the ballot box. The Anderson county convention instructed the local committee to have the question submitted to our people in the primary with the result that Anderson county went overwhelmingly for prohibition. How can a democrat oppose a submission of these questions to a popular vote or refuse to abide the will of a majority of his fellow citizens?

I realize that my contest does not depend upon my official record, but upon the issues heretofore indicated. A contest is being waged against me because I have dared to think for myself and would not bend the knee to the dictates of self-constituted bosses. I am proud of the fact that I have stood in the way of some who sought to prostitute the public service to private ends. I am being opposed because of the principles that I have advocated and by the men whose aims I have helped to thwart. It is a vain hope through me to compass the defeat of these principles. No stronger argument is needed than the attempt now being made and the methods pursued to defeat me to demonstrate the growth of a dangerous political power wielded by the dispensary. No man has touched it, no matter how pure his character or how innocent he has been of all wrong, that has not had pitch left upon his hands. It is applying the frequency with which governors and high officials have been charged with corruption and bribery in connection with this institution. Whether such charges be true or false their effect is the same, and lowers the whole moral tone of our State. I am ready and willing to be sacrificed in an attempt to better conditions in this State. I have an abiding faith in the people of South Carolina. I am conscious of rectitude of purpose. I believe in the justice of God, and if the raisable attempt to compass my defeat through unlovely means succeed I shall appeal to the manhood and patriotism of the people for vindication in the next popular election.

W. A. NEAL.

The Confederate Re-Union.

Captain Iredell Jones, of Rock Hill, has written to the News and Courier, a letter in which he shows what a handsome thing it will be if every county in the State will contribute to the success of the Confederate reunion in Charleston. Here is what he says:

The following resolutions were adopted by the executive committee of the United Confederate Veterans at their meeting in Columbia, November 16, 1898:

Resolved, That the members of the executive committee and all the commanders of the local camp, U. C. V., in each county, be appointed a committee to solicit assistance in provisions for the entertainment of the Confederate Veterans in Charleston during May, 1899, and that in each county the committee shall use the best means in their judgment to interest the people to contribute to this laudable undertaking. That the committee in the respective counties communicate by February 1, 1899, to the chairman of the executive committee in Charleston what their county will probably do towards assistance in entertaining the veterans.

Having been appointed chairman of the committee which reported the above, I feel it incumbent on me to call public attention to the resolutions, and to urge the citizens of the various counties to assist in making the occasion a grand success. I am sure it is only necessary to properly advertise and manage this appeal for assistance to secure the most ample contributions.

It would be a most becoming and appropriate tribute to the patriotism of our people if they should now offer help to the citizens of Charleston who have so generously taken upon themselves the burden of providing for this mammoth entertainment.

Thousands of veterans, many of them battle-scarred in service of their country, will assemble in the "Old City by the Sea," gathered together from every quarter of the south. Charleston can be relied on to do her part, and more than her part, and if every county in this patriotic celebration, South Carolina will have cause to feel as proud of her benevolent, charitable and hospitable spirit in 1899 as she does of the chivalrous, self-denying and heroic deeds of her sons and daughters during the war between the States.

A GREAT SCHOOL.

President Hartzog Writes of Clemson's New Branch.

Columbia State.

CLEMSON COLLEGE, Jan. 10.—The following concerning "The First Textile School of the South" was prepared recently by President Hartzog for the American Ginner:

On September 15, 1898, the first textile school in the south opened its doors to students at Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina.

A brick building 75x100 feet, and two stories high, designed like a model cotton factory, has been erected for theoretical and practical instruction in the textile arts. Generous mill manufacturers have contributed \$10,000 worth of machinery for equipment. A director has been elected, and the students have entered upon their work.

Logically, South Carolina is the proper State to go forward as the pioneer of textile education in the south. The little Palmetto State has one-third of all the looms and spindles of the south. Her people have unlimited confidence in cotton mills as dividend-making institutions. This confidence is based upon the experience of the past. Though leading all other southern States in textile manufactures, the cotton mill industry is but in its infancy in South Carolina. With 1,000,000 horse-power running into waste in the streams that flow from the Blue Ridge mountains to the Atlantic ocean, with a conservative, intelligent laboring element with the raw product at the doors of the mills; with a population that has an instinctive genius for manufacturing, there is no reason why the textile industries should not quadruple in South Carolina during the next quarter of a century.

Impressed with the present importance and the future possibilities of cotton manufacturing, the authorities of the largest State institution in South Carolina have added a textile department to train young men in the manufacture of cotton goods.

We may pause to ask and answer this question: Is it right to use money derived from general taxation for the upbuilding of a special industry? Have not men in other pursuits as much right to demand of a State a school for special training as the cotton mill men? The government is established for the greatest good of the greatest number. During the last seven years cotton mills in the south have doubled in number. There are now 48 mills, representing a capital of \$120,000,000. Factory populations are inflammable. Education brings conservatism. An expressed willingness on the part of the State to dignify labor, to provide means to educate and elevate ambitious youths for a special line of work, will do much towards stemming the socialistic tide and towards preventing labor strikes. When the State provides textile schools the factory operatives feel that the sympathetic arm of the government is thrown around them.

The south has had few, if any, serious labor troubles in the cotton mills. The reason is obvious. Our operatives, as a class, are respectable, sober natives from the farms in the vicinity of the mills. Most of them have been accustomed to managing labor of their own on a small scale. The superintendent is usually a native, who understands the peculiar sentiments and prejudices of the operatives. About the same relationship between the superintendent and the operatives as that found in the country store between the merchant and his clerk. Common interests and common feeling prevent friction. We cannot hope, however, that this happy condition of mutual contentment will continue for coming years. A factory population will grow up, alienated from the farms, having no deep-rooted sympathy with other vocations—a population that will be from the factory, in the factory, and for the factory. This population will form a very influential percentage of the census of the south in 1923 A. D. The State, therefore, that takes hold of this social and industrial problem in time may reasonably hope to find some solution for the vexations questions that will arise.

It should be borne in mind, too, that the textile school is not established for the mill men alone. A bale of cotton weighing 500 pounds will bring the farmer \$30 to be distributed between the rent of the land, labor, fertilizer, cost of implements, etc. Now let a cotton mill be established in the vicinity of that farm. The mill pays the same \$30 for the bale of cotton and manufactures it into sheetings a yard wide. The sheeting will sell to the jobbers for \$58.80. The difference of \$28.80 is paid out in the community for labor, supplies, dividends, taxes, insurance, etc. Is it not the part of wise statesmanship to encourage, by building textile schools, if necessary, an industry that will bring to the south \$58 for every bale of cotton, instead of \$30, to say nothing of new markets created for truck farming, of the increased value of real estate, of opportunities opened up for men now idle?

Conservative England woke up in 1892 to find that Germany was competing with success for the trade of the world. A royal commission was appointed by parliament to inquire into

STATE NEWS.

The Aiken dispensary is short \$681.92.

The measles are raging in several sections of the State.

The citizens of Due West contemplate building a cotton mill.

There are six hundred people yet to pay their taxes in Pickens County.

Mrs. McLaurin, wife of Senator McLaurin, is seriously ill in Washington.

F. W. Stabland was elected Senator from the new county of Dorchester last week.

Frank Holliday, a small boy of Marion county, was killed by eating match heads. Keep matches away from children.

The Rock Hill Cotton Factory Company has asked for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of its assets and distribute the same among its creditors.

A case of smallpox was reported in Hamburg last week. It was a child of Edward Abbot. The doctors do not agree as to the disease, but the house has been quarantined.

One of the two regiments at Columbia—the Second Tennessee—is to be mustered out soon. A committee of Columbians has visited Washington to request another installment of "the boys in blue."

Governor William H. Ederbe and Lieutenant Gov. M. B. McSweney were invited to office last Wednesday. The ceremonies attending the change of Administrations were brief, not lasting over twenty minutes altogether.

The farmers of Florence are going into the tobacco business this year heavier than ever. A correspondent writing from there says there will be a increase of 200 per cent in the acreage, and that new tobacco barns are going up all over the county. The business of tobacco raising has been very profitable there last year.

Just a month ago the death penalty was inflicted on Matthew Moseley in Orangeburg for the murder of a colored brother, and now two of her murderers are in jail in Orangeburg waiting for the day to come, which is not far off, when they will follow Moseley by the gallows route to the other world. They had an awful warning, but they heeded it not.

Some of the new-pipers, and particularly the Georgia newspapers, have been trying to "pull off a fight" between Senator Tillman and General Butler for United States Senator from this State; but General Butler will not enter the race. He told a reporter for the News and Courier that he was "done with politics once and forever," and that he "will almost positively not be a candidate for the Senate."

Allen Balk, a leading farmer of Williamsburg county, residing on the outskirts of the town of Lake City, was carried to Charleston last week, being charged with the burning of the Lake City postoffice on January 9, 1898. He is also thought to have been an accomplice in the killing of Postmaster Baker and child, the wounding of the members of the family at the second burning of the postoffice on February 22 last.

John C. P. Williams, postmaster at Ridge way, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. The warrant was sworn to by Postoffice Inspector Butler, and charges Williams with appropriating to his own use \$38. He was released on a \$500 bond for his appearance at the April term of the United States Court at Greenville. Williams has been postmaster since McKelvey's administration went into power.

A dispatch from Charleston says that Rev. H. R. Moseley, of Florence, S. C., was requested by the American Baptist Home Mission Society to act as general missionary to the eastern provinces of Cuba, with headquarters at Santiago. Dr. Moseley has not definitely accepted the proposition, but will go to Cuba for a few weeks to look over the field and start the Society's work. He had experience in Spanish American countries, having been a missionary to Mexico.

J. Frank Harris, a well-known Greenville county farmer, living near Reedy river, was in Greenville this week. He says he has an old negro servant on his place who enjoys a remarkable health for her age. The old woman's name is Eliza Roe, of Laurens county. She passed her 100th birthday on Mr. Harris' place last August during the fall has picked over 1,700 pounds of cotton, averaging from 80 to 100 pounds a day. Her eyesight and hearing are well preserved and she takes a deep interest in the topics of the day, while she talks in an interesting manner of the times of Gen. Washington.

The Drainage Meeting met and organized by electing A. T. Newell Chairman, and P. H. Brown Secretary. Hon. B. E. Crayton addressed the meeting, showing the great necessity of a practical drainage law and heretofore enforcement of the same. J. L. Tribble, Esq., explained the present law on the subject, and after answering a number of questions on the defects of our present drainage law gave it as his opinion that it is possible to get a practical drainage law that will meet all requirements.

The following committee was appointed to draft a bill to present to our Legislature in the Legislature: W. Q. Hammond, J. S. Fowler, W. H. Tucker, W. W. Russell made some satisfactory propositions for dredging and ditching streams in Anderson county.

The meeting was attended by representative men from different parts of the county, and all seemed enthusiastic over the prospect of draining our swamp lands.

P. H. BROWN, Sec.

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P. H. BROWN, Sec.

Attention, Landowners!

To the owners of all creek or bottom lands in Anderson County: We, the undersigned, respectfully request you to meet us in Convention in the Court House at 12 m. on the 15th day of Feb., 1899, to consider a proposition made us by a Steam Drainage Company, to ditch out all the swamp lands in Anderson County at about fifty per cent. of the cost of hand labor.

This scheme can be made a success, and our County will reclaim our most valuable lands, thereby making us corn sellers rather than buyers, and at the same time improve the health of our people fully fifty per cent.

A. T. NEWELL,
J. S. FOWLER,
W. Q. HAMMOND,
W. H. TUCKER,
W. J. FISKWELL,
W. H. TUCKER.

Trustees' Meeting.

Notice that the public schools in Pendleton District, No. 2, were to continue on the 2nd day of Jan., 1899. All teachers will bring their claims to be signed from that time, as the public will pay for no school being taught before that date. Will meet the board of trustees at the home of Mr. M. C. Smith on Saturday, the 10th of February, 1899.

TRUSTEES,
THOS. P. HOSKIN, Clerk of Board.

Now's His.

Wonder the the dead dollars reward for anyone who can be cured by Hill's...
We the undersigned have known...
We are able to carry out any obligation...
W. T. F. D. K. W. H. C. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.