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"WE SELL IT FOR LESS."

B. O. EVANS & CO.,

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS,

ANDERSON, S. C., June 7, 1899.

DEAR SIR:

If you have traded with us you know our way of doing business; if not, this letter will tell you something about us.

Our idea in business is to give each individual who makes a purchase of us to be satisfied. We satisfy you by selling good, honest CLOTHING AT LOWER PRICES than any credit store can give. When we sell you a suit of clothes, we give you full value for every dollar invested. If at any time you should be displeased with a purchase you make here, let us know and we will cheerfully give you your money back if you want it.

We do a STRICTLY SPOT CASH BUSINESS; we keep no books; we have no bad debts. We give you more value for 75c. cash than our competitors would for \$1.00 on credit. If we can't save you money we don't want your trade.

If you will come into our store we can show you exactly why we are able to save you money. We ask you to take our word for the above only to the extent of coming in to investigate. You will find it not a mere catch phrase to get your business, but a true statement of facts, that—

"WE SELL IT FOR LESS."

Yours truly,

B. O. EVANS & CO.

## GOV. ELLERBE DEAD.

South Carolina's Governor Dies in Marion Last Night.

Columbia, S. C., June 7.—Governor Ellerbe has passed away at last, succumbing to the disease against which he has made so vigorous a resistance.

Early this morning the governor was about the same as the night before, but about 10 o'clock he had a strangling spell and came very near dying. The doctor said that there was no hope; that he was dying, and called for help. The doctor gave him very strong stimulants from which he rallied a little, but later in the afternoon he began to sink. The doctor said he could not live long, but the end was not expected so soon in the night. At 8:25 he died seemingly very easy.

The governor's death was surrounded by all the members of his immediate family, all his brothers and sisters being present.

The funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon and the remains are to be interred at the family burying ground, which is five miles from the residence of the family.

The first news of Governor Ellerbe's death reached the city last night through a telegram from the chief executive's brother to Private Secretary Evans. While it was of course not unexpected, the announcement called forth many expressions of sorrow. In official circles the news was received with the most profound sorrow, and at once preparations began for the official family to attend the funeral at Sellers.

The telegram from Mr. J. E. Ellerbe, the governor's brother, to Private Secretary Evans, read as follows:

"Governor Ellerbe died this afternoon at 8:25. Buried to-morrow at 4 p. m., family burying ground. Wire T. C. Moody at Marion number coming."

Immediately upon the receipt of this telegram Mr. Evans went to the telegraph office and sent two messages to Lieut. Gov. McSweeney, the one addressed to Hampton and the other to Augusta, Mr. Evans having heard that Mr. McSweeney was in Augusta during the day. Mr. McSweeney, owing to the death of the governor, now becomes governor of South Carolina, it being only necessary to appear before a magistrate or notary, if he so desires, and take the oath of office. It is understood, however, that Mr. McSweeney will decline to be sworn in as governor until after the funeral of the deceased chief executive.

It was feared that the lieutenant governor would not be reached by wire and would thus be unable to get to Sellers in time for the funeral, but later in the night a telegram came from him saying that he would leave for Columbia on the first train and would arrive here at 6 o'clock this morning over the Florida Central and Peninsular in time to go on to Sellers. Mr. McSweeney in his telegram expressed the deepest sympathy at the sad announcement of the governor's death.

Mr. Evans also notified by wire the two United States Senators, the seven Congressmen and a number of the dead governor's most intimate personal and political friends.

He then saw that all the State House officials were notified. These proceeded at once to arrange with the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line for a special train to be run to Sellers, leaving here to-day in time to reach Sellers for the obsequies. The run will be 107 miles and the train will leave here about 11:30 o'clock. The homestead is two miles in one direction from the station and family burial ground is three miles in another.

Late last night Mr. Evans was notified that his message to Senator McLaurin had failed to reach that official. Mr. Evans requests the statement made that owing to the demands upon him last night he may have overlooked wiring to some of the governor's best friends, but he hopes that they will understand and appreciate the cause of any oversight.

The message from Mr. McSweeney read as follows:

HAMPTON, S. C., June 7, 1899. W. Boyd Evans, Columbia, S. C. I am truly sorry to learn of Governor Ellerbe's death. Will go to Columbia at once. M. B. MCSWEENEY.

By reason of the fact that Lieutenant Governor McSweeney becomes governor, Senator R. B. Scarborough of Horry county, who is a prominent attorney of Conway, and one of the most highly esteemed members of the State senate, being president pro tem of that body, now becomes lieutenant governor to succeed Mr. McSweeney.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The Hon. M. B. McSweeney, to whom, on January 18, 1897, was administered the oath of office as lieutenant governor for his first term, and who now, owing to his re-election in 1898 to that office, becomes governor of South Carolina to fill out the unexpired term, is a good example of what pluck and perseverance will do for any one against the most adverse conditions. Young McSweeney was left fatherless in Charleston at the age of 4 years. His tenth year saw him struggling for a livelihood. He sold newspapers and clerked in a bookstore, and while engaged in the latter occupation attended a night school, where he developed a fondness for reading.

McSweeney afterwards worked for

Burke & Lord, job printers, and from there he went to Edward Perry's, where he completed his apprenticeship as a job printer. While employed at the latter place a scholarship at the Washington and Lee University of Lexington, Va., was offered to the Charleston Typographical Union, which was to be awarded to the most deserving young man employed in Charleston printing offices. By a majority of the votes of the union, young McSweeney was chosen, and the scholarship given to him. After staying at the university for a part of a session he was forced to leave for the lack of means to pay for his board and clothes. This ended his hopes for a college education, and he once more applied himself to his trade. He was a union printer, and served the Columbia Typographical Union as recording secretary and afterwards as president. While living in Columbia he was also secretary of the Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company.

Mr. McSweeney has an enviable record as a Democrat. In 1876 he did excellent service, which is not yet forgotten by men who stood shoulder to shoulder with him in those trying days. It was about that time that the Richard Rifle club was organized, of which Mr. McSweeney was a charter member.

Mr. McSweeney's first venture as a journalist was when he moved to Ninety-Six and began the publication of the Ninety-Six Guardian. His capital was just \$65, but he bought a second-hand outfit for \$500, paying \$35 in cash. He was energetic, economical and gave the people a newsy paper, thus enabling him at the end of the year to pay the last cent of his indebtedness.

Mr. McSweeney's paper, the Hampton Guardian, made its first appearance August 22, 1879. From the first it has been well managed and well edited, and to-day ranks foremost among the county papers of the State.

In all enterprises for the good of Hampton county Mr. McSweeney has shown himself indefatigable. For five terms he served as intendant of the town, and then declined re-election. For eight years he was president of the South Carolina Press Association; has been a member of the legislature, and was a member of the last Constitutional Convention. Twice he has been honored as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. In 1888 he voted for Cleveland and Thurman, and in 1890 he voted for Bryan and Sewall. For ten years Mr. McSweeney was county chairman of Hampton.

He has taken great interest in the military affairs of the State. During the last two sessions of the legislature, before his election as lieutenant governor, he was chairman of the committee on military and was a member of the governor's staff with the rank of colonel.

Mr. McSweeney's interest in educational matters exceeds even his interest in military affairs. He was for some years a trustee of the South Carolina college.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 3.—Governor Ellerbe's funeral was quietly held to-day at Sellers. About fifty went from Columbia. A large crowd of people from "the neighborhood" were out.

The pall bearers were Governor McSweeney, Secretary of State Cooper, Attorney General Bellinger, Dr. Babcock, F. H. Hyatt, Superintendent Griffith and H. C. Graham and J. G. Holliday, of Marion.

There were no services at the house and at the grave the Rev. Mr. Beard, the Methodist pastor, read the simple funeral service.

Floral decorations were numerous. Many telegrams of condolence were received by Mrs. Ellerbe.

The State, June 4.

Hon. Miles B. McSweeney, who first saw the light of day on April 18, 1853, now occupies the exalted position of Governor of South Carolina. It was exactly 10 minutes past 11 last night in the parlors of Wright's hotel when the chief justice, standing on one side of a tete-a-tete chair, with Mr. McSweeney on the other, their hands grasping a small Bible, administered the oath of office. The ceremony was informal, though there was some 50 or more gentlemen, consisting of the State officials, who had made the trip to Sellers, and a number of friends of the governor present in the parlor at the time.

As soon as Gov. McSweeney had affixed his signature with Justice Pope's fountain pen, the chief justice congratulated the governor warmly and was followed by the associate justices.

Gov. McSweeney then turning to the gentlemen present spoke briefly as follows:

Gentlemen—I don't think it is necessary to make a speech on this occasion. I realize the importance of the position I occupy to-night in South Carolina and I promise you I shall endeavor to do my duty faithfully and impartially. If I am not governor of South Carolina it will not be my fault. No man can feel more sympathy, more honest sympathy than I do to-night for the blow that has befallen our State; that sympathy extended to my home. My wife last night on receiving the news of Gov. Ellerbe's death telegraphed to Mrs. Ellerbe expressing her sorrow at her great loss. God knows I feel sympathy for Mrs. Ellerbe and her children. It is my duty under the constitution to assume this responsibility, and with God's help I shall try to do it faithfully. I appreciate

the kind words of these distinguished gentlemen on my left (the supreme court justices). I shall seek them always for advice, and with the attorney general and other State officers I intend to perform the duties of my office as faithfully as I know how. I deeply regret the occasion which makes me governor of South Carolina.

I have tried to be as prudent and careful as possible. I have been asked by some why I did not come here to Columbia and assume the duties of governor. I believe Gov. Ellerbe did his duty and those around him believe that he did his duty, but I believed that he wanted to be governor of South Carolina when he died and I thought his wishes and desires should be regarded. To-night I assume the duty and I ask those here to help me. I am going to do my duty as faithfully and as efficiently as I can, and if I don't make a faithful, true governor it won't be my fault.

The audience warmly applauded the governor when he concluded.

## The Blight of Trusts.

The Journal referred recently to the practical destruction of a lately thriving town in Pennsylvania by a trust.

The town had been built up by several mills for the manufacture of wire and wire nails. It was almost entirely dependent upon these mills; they were profitable to their owners and gave employment to hundreds of men, women and children. A trust was formed to control the industry in which these mills were engaged and their owners had no choice but to sell out to the trust or be crushed by it. They sold out. The mills were closed at once, their employees were thrown out, every other interest in the town was paralyzed and ruined, every store was closed, property that was valuable a few weeks before could not be sold at any price; a blasted town and an almost despairing population was the spectacle which the merciless power of a trust presented where there had been a scene of prosperity and happiness.

This is not the only instance of the blighting exercise of the power of combines and monopolizing capital that has recently been witnessed in the United States.

The Washington Post gives this account of the effect of trust methods upon another town:

"The town of Fairmont, near Cincinnati, affords a pertinent illustration of this phase of trust operations. The American Steel and Wire Company owns wire fence works there that have been in operation for twenty years or more. Until recently these works employed 500 men, nearly all of whom lived in Fairmont or its immediate vicinity. The pay-rolls amounted to something like \$5,000 a week—more than \$250,000 a year. It is said that employment was steady, wages good, and that many of the workmen owned their homes. Fairmont was, in fact, a typical manufacturing village. Last Tuesday night the works closed—'closed down indefinitely.' The trust does not need them, because it can make all the wire it can sell at other plants where production is cheaper. These works were purchased at high figures in order to kill off competition. Their cost, as well as that of others similarly treated, has gone, with nobody knows how much water, into the capitalization of the great combine.

"This sort of thing bears hard on the displaced workmen and their families. It is more of a tragedy than a comedy. And this is what is going on in many another town. But the injury is not confined to the workmen and their dependents. The weekly payment of \$5,000 will be sadly missed in the business of the town and among the farmers of the adjacent country. Trade will languish, the value of real estate will decline, and discontent will prevail where prosperity and happiness abounded."

The Post, which has not been conspicuous as an anti-trust newspaper, admits that "in many of the States there are small towns that have been blasted by the trusts through the shutting down of manufacturing establishments."

We wonder if the men who organize and control trusts believe that they can push the methods which have made them already despicable just as far as they please. We wonder how much longer the people will tolerate trusts or any political party that does not oppose them, not by words and platforms, but by actual, practical and effective legislation to prevent the outrageous abuse of their power.—Atlanta Journal.

## 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 inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running 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; also cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflammation of the mucous surface.

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

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## STATE NEWS.

A little colored boy while swimming in Broad river was caught by a shark last week.

Col. J. H. Whorton, of Waterloo, lost his barn and stable by fire caused by lightning last week.

Near Hagood a few days ago two negro women, while in their cabin at work, were killed by lightning.

The Seaboard Air Line is doing some surveying in the vicinity of Columbia, with a view of entering that city.

There have been four deaths from meningitis in the State penitentiary during the past week. The disease is epidemic.

The indications are now that there will be six candidates for the United States Senate in South Carolina next year.

It is Judge Benet's intention, as soon as he winds up his tour of the courts, to go to Scotland, his native home, on a visit.

President Martin, of both the Newberry cotton mill and Newberry bank, died at his home in Newberry on Wednesday.

Seven cases of smallpox are reported among negroes in the St. Philip's section, Newberry county. The disease is of a mild type.

Rev. J. G. Dale has resigned as pastor of the A. R. Presbyterian Church in Columbia for the purpose of going to China as a missionary.

The Southern is ready to build a union depot in both Columbia and Charleston, and the officials say that they will both be handsome buildings.

The Oconee County Alliance will hold its annual picnic at Seneca on July 4th. Speakers: Senator B. R. Tillman, Hon. A. C. Latimer, J. C. Wilburn, J. R. Blake.

Nearly every town in the State of any importance is doing something to keep themselves in touch with the great industrial movement that is moving over the South.

A negro woman near Creston poisoned or killed her child last week by forcing it to swallow concentrated lye. The woman is in jail. She says "a voice" told her to do the awful deed.

The proposed home for Wade Hampton will be built. People all over the State are moving in that direction; but even if the rest of the State did not feel inclined to take part, Charleston would complete the work alone.

The barn and stables of Dr. D. B. McLaurin at Wedgefield, were struck by lightning, set on fire and completely destroyed. The mules, horses and vehicles were saved, but everything else that the barn contained was lost.

Capt. Lawton, of the Charleston recruiting office, has received orders to enlist recruits for service in the Philippine islands. Only white men are wanted. The reason for the war department's discrimination against the brethren in black is not given.

On Tuesday, the 30th of May, Deputy Collector A. C. Merrick, in company with Deputy Marshals Corbin and McKinney, raided a blockaded distillery near Hazel, Pickens county, and destroyed a quantity of beer and the distillery and captured J. M. and R. T. Chapman at the distillery.

A few days ago at Walhalla Drs. Bell, Derby and Stoddard amputated the right arm above the elbow of Harvey Randolph, a Confederate veteran. Mr. Randolph had a cancer on his hand which came from a wound inflicted by a ball in the sixties. At times since then this wound would become an irritable sore which two years ago developed into a cancer.

The State sinking fund commission has concluded its work and adjourned until the fourth Tuesday in June, at which time it will take up the Columbia canal matter, the question of exemption of cotton factories from taxation and several other matters of great public interest. It is not thought likely that the State will take advantage of the defect in the law that makes these enterprises liable for back taxes.

Kate Johnson, the mother of four children, deserted by her husband, was murdered in the presence of her children by Bud White, a cripple, on the outskirts of Columbia, last Saturday. White had been a boarder at the house, but had gone away a week ago. It is supposed he was in love with the woman, who evidently feared him. The man was seen by the children lying in a ditch near the house. When discovered, he approached the house. Mrs. Johnson ran, when White drew a revolver and shot her through the brain. He then fired a bullet through her breast as she lay on the floor and walked away. He was arrested.

## Dr. Brooks Talks Sense.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Sermons touching upon the recent lynchings in the South were preached by a number of the colored pastors in the city to-day. In St. Mark's Church the Rev. Dr. Brooks in his sermon on lynching says: "The trouble is at the doors of God's churches. If they would arouse themselves, in less than five years there would be no more lynchings. But the negro must take the advice of his friends. Self-defence and not revenge must be his reward. Sin must be stopped and then the crime which grows out of it will stop, and I say this as one of the race. The negro must have and show more respect for all womanhood—white as well as black. He does not respect the women of his own color enough."

## Cyclone Strikes a Train.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., June 3.—Word has just reached this city that a freight train on the Chicago and Illinois Railroad, near Watseka, Ill., was struck by a cyclone, while running at a good rate of speed, and the wind carried five cars out of the train and blew out two tracks for a distance of sixty feet, together with a good portion of the road bed.

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A teaspoonful is a large dose and the result will surprise you. A fine Tonic and specially good for hide-bound and stoppages. 15c. and 25c. a bagful.

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Removes the worms every time, is safe, and is not to be followed by castor oil or other active and nauseating medicines. 25c.

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