

THE BEST STORE!

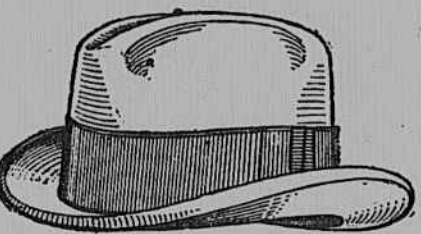
In every line of business there is always ONE BEST. There can never be two. In the Clothing Business of Anderson there is one Store that is better than all others, because it's a SPOT CASH STORE, and it's the place for you to trade if you wish to save money.

It has been our ambition to make our Store the best of its kind. We have succeeded. If you will come into our Store we can show you exactly why we are able to save you money.

The advertisements we publish will probably sound like bragging. All right, let it be so. You may call it bragging, or whatever you please. If we can save you money on your Clothing, Hats and Furnishings, that's all you need care about. That's what we can do. That's what we are doing for lots of people. We sell our Goods for strictly Spot Cash. We keep no books. We have no bad debts. Our way of doing business is fairer than that of any Store we know of. If you make a purchase here and you are not satisfied, we will give you—

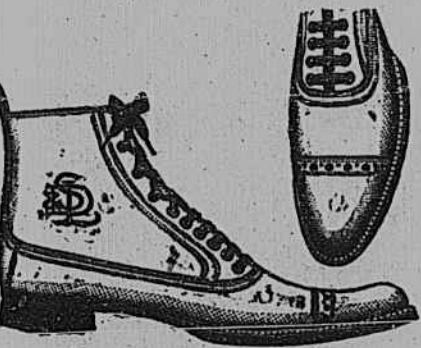
YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT!

Men's Hats.



Don't wear that old Hat when you know you can get a good Fedora here—one that is Union-made and not out of a job lot—for a dollar. You had better make up your mind to come here at once. Our Fall Hats are all in, and we want you to inspect the most complete line in Anderson. Hats from 25c. to \$3.00.

Shoes.



We handle only a One Price Shoe—all styles, one quality, one price, and that is \$3.50.

The next time you want a pair of Shoes come in and see ours. Notice the way it is made, how far the leather is turned over on the inside of the uppers, the daintiness of the stitches, the graceful shape, the way the back seam is covered, and in Tan Shoes the soft brown colors. Compare all these things, not only with other \$3.50 Shoes, but with Shoes at a dollar more. Then buy the Shoe you think is best worth your money.

BOYS' KNEE PANT SUITS.



One lot Double Breasted Suits—ages 8 to 14 years—extra well made. A good bargain at.....\$1 00

One lot Double Breasted Suits—ages 8 to 16 years—strictly all wool, double seat and knees. The Credit Stores' leader at \$3.00. EVANS' price.....\$2 50

One lot Vestee Suits in mixed Cheviots—ages 8 to 8 years—an extra value, for.....\$1 50

A complete line of Knee Pants for Boys at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

Single and Double Breasted SACK SUITS.



In Plain Goods, Blue Serge, Blue or Black Clay Worsted, and Blue or Black Herring Bone Cheviot are the correct things, though a few Fancy Worsteds will be worn. We have these Suits at \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15 00, and on up to \$20.00 if you wish.

B. O. Evans & Co.

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

WHITE FRONT.

A Letter From Gen. Wheeler.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 29.—The following letter has been received from Gen. Joe Wheeler, in the Philippines: Santa Reta, Isle of Luzon, September 18, 1899.

Van Leer Kirkman. My Dear Young Cousin: I have now seen much of the country and the people in that part of Luzon for about 50 miles north of Manila. In every town there is a magnificent stone church and a convent or monastery. The insurgents have a great antipathy to the priesthood of Friars, and they have dismantled many of the churches. The value of the church and monastery of a town seems to be equal in many cases to the value of all the other buildings in the town. The more I talk to the people, the more I am convinced that the insurgents are actuated, in a measure, by a spirit of communism. Their talks, their most serious objection to the church seems to be the fact that ecclesiastical organizations own so much of the property, and one of Aginaldo's most earnest demands is that the church property be confiscated.

There is a general opinion among the insurgent army is made up very largely of people without property, and that people who have property desire the Americans to control, so that they can have protection and feel that their property is secured to them; but there is some apprehension among some of the wealthy that if Americans control and give universal suffrage the power of the wealthy people would be taken away and their hold on property very much impaired. I think that if the wealthy people would be secured in so large a body, there would be no fear of their property rights in the United States; it would have a very good effect. The Friars and priests are charged with all sorts of oppressions and misdemeanors, but it must be remembered that Friars and priests are very numerous, there are in so large a body, there would be found every possible phase of character and disposition. Some of them are, no doubt, oppressors of the people, exacting in the collection of rentals from the lands, indulging themselves in many ways and leading lives very different from what should characterize the life of a priest; but there are very many good men among them. The statement that I have seen that 70 per cent. of the people of Luzon can read and write is a great mistake. It may be true of many, but it is not true of those in the rural districts, and the percentage of those who can read and write is much greater than in Luzon. The appearance, mode of life and method of performing work are to-day very much like they are described in the Bible at the time of and even before the Christian era.

The people dress very much as they did two thousand years ago. To-day I spent some time in watching natives cleaning shucks from rice; the method of shelling and cleaning is primitive and no better than used 2,000 years ago. Everything can be grown, but oranges and bananas are not so good as in other localities. The reason no doubt being that they seem to give them no cultivation whatever. Coffee is grown which is said to be superior to Mocha. Rice is the principal product and a failure of that crop would cause a terrible famine, as the people depend almost entirely upon it for food. Sugar is the principal crop for export. The greatest amount exported in any one year was 261,681 tons, which was in 1893. Corn grows very rapidly and the cars reach their full growth about 60 days from the time of planting. There is a great amount of very fine lumber in these islands and many varieties of beautiful hardwoods under native names such as mahogany, black walnut and ebony.

Gold, copper, coal, iron, sulphur, lead, building stone, petroleum and guano are found.

There are many different tribes living in these islands, the only ones in active rebellion being the Tagalos. This tribe occupies some eight provinces in the neighborhood of Manila, and their association with Europeans made them more civilized than other tribes.

We are now seven or eight miles from Porac, where an insurgent force has been stationed for some time, but around here and through this vast valley the people are actively engaged in planting rice. I have been riding around the outskirts of this place and the fields are dotted with men, women and children planting rice.

I am confident that a brigade of cavalry could easily travel through a great part of the island.

The Suez canal brought the Philippines much nearer to Europe and has greatly increased their commerce. The exports of hemp have greatly increased. In 1882 44,205 tons of hemp were exported, which has increased until there were exported in 1897 112,785 tons and this output can be largely increased. The shipments of coffee gradually increased until the year 1886 when the amount exported amounted to 7,337 tons, and from 1880 to 1890 the shipments averaged about 6,000 tons a year, but from that time they have fallen off. I learn the following about cotton from reliable sources:

The cotton tree is found growing in an uncultivated state in many islands of the archipelago. Long staple cotton was formerly extensively cultivated in the province of Ilocos Norte, when many years ago large quantities of good cotton stuffs were exported. This industry still exists.

The cultivation of this staple was, however, discouraged by the local governments in order to urge the planting of tobacco for the government supplies. It has now become difficult to revive the cotton production, although an essay, in pamphlet form (for which a prize was awarded in Madrid) was gratuitously distributed over the colony in 1888 with that object in view. Nevertheless cotton spinning and weaving are still carried on on a reduced scale, in the Ilocos provinces (Luzon) west coast.

Wild cotton is useless for spinning as the staple is extremely short, but perhaps by hybridization and careful attention its culture might become valuable to the colony.

The pod is elliptical and the cotton which bursts from it at maturity is snow white. It is used for stuffing pillows and mattresses.

It is a common thing to see wild cotton trees planted along the high road to serve as telegraph posts; by the time the seed is fully ripe every leaf has fallen and nothing but the bursting pods remaining hanging to the branches.

With regards,
Sincerely yours,
JOSEPH WHEELER.

The State's Watered Liquor.

BARNWELL, S. C., October 29.—The monstrosity produced by Tillman's perversion of the Gothenburg plan of liquor selling is resulting in general political nausea even among the faithful, except as to those whose stomachs are unusually strong and 100 proof against the least moral proterescence of all kinds.

It is remarked as somewhat peculiar that Oniz, who has atomized the dispensary skeleton with the minuteness of detail of Defoe in his account of the London plague, has not touched on the watering of the liquor. Col. J. J. Brown, of this place, and another wrote a letter last year or the year before to Commissioner Vance, inquiring as to the truth of the report that they watered the whiskey before bottling.

Vance replied, "Yes, it was true, but that the water was chemically pure, being carefully boiled before adding to the liquor." He said, "They added one barrel of water to every four barrels of 100 proof liquor." The natural question that then arose but which Mr. Vance never solved was, "Who got the profit on the 100 gallons of water to every 400 gallons of whiskey so treated?"

In the board of control's accounts with the State did they credit the State with the surplus so gained, or, if not, where did this immense sum of money find judgment?—Special to News and Courier.

This Settles It.

As each century draws near its close there is much controversy as to when the twentieth century will begin.

For more than a year past there has been a lively dispute over the question whether the twentieth century will begin January 1, 1900, or January 1, 1901. Newspapers and Magazines have published innumerable communications on the subject; it has been discussed around thousands of family firesides and by many debating societies. Strange to say, the disputants have been about equally divided between the two dates. We say this is strange, for it would seem to be a very easy matter to determine when a century begins.

It is cause for congratulation that the Chicago Tribune has made a publication which will go far toward settling this mooted question. The Tribune appealed to Professor W. H. M. Christie, director of the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, for an authoritative statement as to when the next century will begin, and has received in reply the following cablegram from that eminent authority:

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, London, October 21, 1899.

In reply to your inquiry I beg to inform you that the twentieth century begins on January 1, 1901. It has been generally agreed to call the first year of the Christian era Anno Domini 1, not A. D. 0, and consequently the twentieth century begins with A. D. 1901, 100 years after the beginning of the first year, and so on for the succeeding centuries.

The question was fully discussed at the Century dinner at Glasgow on April 15, 1870, when the Lord Dean of the Guild, after quoting various authorities, gave his decision as arbiter that the nineteenth century did not commence till January 1, 1901. An account of this meeting was printed for private circulation at the time. Yours faithfully, W. H. M. CHRISTIE.

It appears, then, that the scientific world is agreed that the twentieth century begins January 1, 1901. Suppose we let it go at that and rejoice in the assurance that we will have a whole year due us from the nineteenth century after the present year has gone.

Fitzhugh Lee on Cuba.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who is in the United States on a vacation from his post in Cuba, is in the city on his way South. He is accompanied by his son, Tom, who is with Gen. Lee on his way to Richmond to witness the launching of the Shubrick, but will return to Washington on Wednesday. In an interview he says the people of Cuba are steadily improving under the existing protectorate of the United States, and are rapidly becoming more and more independent. He says that the war-washed homes after the long and crippled fortunes. Life and property are secure in Cuba, owing largely, he said, to the salutary restraint exercised by American military authority. He thinks the time not yet ripe, however, for a purely Cuban government.

"Cuba," said Gen. Lee, "is improving. The Cubans are tractable and quiet, and the revolution has given them self-assurance and self-reliance. Their impulses are generally in the right direction, but, of course, both in the theory and practice of self-government they are wholly without experience. There is among certain Cubans a deep seated prejudice against some men who, the Cubans think, oppressed Cubans under Spanish rule, and if given a free rein the Cubans would make short work of them. The United States Government is pledged to grant independence to Cuba after the island has been pacified, and I believe that promise should be fulfilled just as swiftly as we can in reason and justice.

"The industrial situation is improving and money is gradually going into Cuba, but nothing like as fast as it would if investors were sure that property would remain safe for years to come and be protected by a Government strong enough to enforce law and order."

Gen. Lee declined to discuss political affairs in Cuba, whether or not the Cubans desired independence or annexation.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. We, the undersigned, have known F. C. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

W. & T. TRUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. LINDSAY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York on night of October 24th, on the Ward liner Havana, were General Fitzhugh Lee and Colonel E. G. Rathbone, in charge of the postal service in Cuba.

STATE NEWS.

—The Spartanburg poultry association will hold its show this year from December 29 to 30th inclusive.

—The annual report of the city treasurer shows that the expenses of the city of Spartanburg for the past year were \$88,540.

—The State Pharmaceutical Board meets in Columbia next Tuesday and Wednesday for the examination of applicants for licenses.

—At the baptism of John Bell, a child whose parents lived at Fort Mill, five grandmothers and great-grandmothers were present.

—The tax assessments for 1899 in South Carolina show an increase of \$2,600,000 over last year. Over \$2,000,000 of the increase is in personal property.

—Miss Lily Lander, of Clifton, was accidentally shot by her brother when he was carelessly handling a pistol. The ball entered the cheek. The wound is not considered dangerous.

—A young man lost his life the other day near Mountville. While attempting to repair a water pump on the machinery and suffered internal injuries, from which he died.

—Five hundred thousand pounds of tobacco have already been sold in Darlington county from this year's crop. The prediction is that the sum total will reach four million pounds.

—J. C. Wilkinson, of Barnwell county, grew this year 75 pumpkins on one vine, weighing from 20 to 50 pounds apiece. The largest one weighed 40 pounds and must be "some pumpkins" of a farmer.

—It is announced that a York county man has a bonanza in supplying game cocks for Mexico, one rooster of that county having whipped about forty battles and won ten thousand dollars for his owner.

—It has transpired that under the war revenue bill Congress will have to pay 10 per cent of the legacy left to it by Mr. Converse, toward paying for the war against the Filipinos, a clear loss of \$10,000.

—Thieves broke into the store of Simmons Bros. at Hodges, and then set fire to the building to conceal the crime. One negro was tracked to his home by bloodhounds and is now in jail at Greenwood.

—The people of Marion have presented Lieut. Victor Blue with a silver loving cup. Lieut. Blue is at his mother's home in Marion enjoying his honeymoon, as he was married a few days ago to a young lady in New Jersey.

—The State Board of Control has decided not to interfere with the beer dispensing until their terms of office expire. These terms vary in different cities, but by June next all will be up and the privileges will then cease.

—Joe Alexander, a colored convict who escaped twenty-one years ago, came to Columbia last Saturday and was recognized and arrested by Sergeant Swearing. He will have to serve out his term after his long taste of liberty.

—Spartanburg and Greenville counties have long been wrangling over the boundary line between the two counties. The dispute has at last been settled by the courts and Spartanburg wins.

—Mr. Alfred Taylor, of Taylors station in Greenville county, had 25 or 30 bushels corn on the Emcee bottom this year and the average yield was about 7 1/2 bushels per acre. On one plot the yield was at the rate of 150 bushels per acre.

—One day last week a negro working at the factory had a toe run over by a truck and the end mashed off. The poor fellow picked up the piece of flesh and skin and ate it saying, "I ain't goin' to nobody have my meat." It is needless to say that he enjoyed his diet.—Clinton News.

—The reported shortage in the office of County Superintendent of Education Rembert of Sumter county turns out to be a mistake, and was caused by a clerical error in his books, which has been discovered since the report was made by the grand jury, much to the gratification of the officer and his friends.

—T. E. Younger, a salesman in a store in Spartanburg, has been lodged in the Spartanburg jail charged with forgery. It is claimed he forged the name of W. H. Swan to a \$400 check on the Central National Bank and sent a negro with a note to collect the same. The bank refused to pay the check and by this Younger was entrapped.

—The next meeting of the Baptist State Convention will be held at Gaffney, S. C., beginning Wednesday night, November 29. The Baptist Ministers' Conference will meet Tuesday night, November 28. The Convention sermon will be preached by Rev. H. B. Buchholz, of Chester or by Rev. W. T. Tate, of Williston, his alternate.

—Blind tigers are made out of a variety of material, but it is seldom that a dispensary constable develops into one. Yet ex-Constable Harvey C. Hill was both a constable and a tiger. He was arrested by the constable of Greenville accused of selling whiskey. He owned up frankly, pleaded guilty, and failing to pay his \$100 fine, went to the gang for thirty days.

—Mr. F. M. Cudd, of Santuc, near Worthy's ferry, brings us a specimen of the Koon cabbage that just takes the rag and the bush in the cabbage line. It is as large as a cotton basket, about three feet in diameter and weighs nine pounds. Mr. Cudd says it heads in the winter and is a fine variety. He says he has a garden full of them.—Union Times.

—The members of the Oconee Horse Swappers Convention are expecting a large crowd at Walhalla on next Tuesday and Wednesday. The object is to encourage the raising of better stock, to get the people together to trade their superfluous stock; to exchange their ideas upon the different subjects of raising stock, growing various crops, and permit everybody to have a jolly good time.

—N. T. Pittman, a wealthy merchant of Gouddin's, S. C., was shot and killed by his brother, A. J. Pittman, in the Calhoun hotel, Charleston, on Wednesday. The dead man was 65 years old, his brother 50. They were formerly in business together in Charleston under the name of Pittman Bros., but had failed. They met at the hotel by appointment. The survivor refuses to tell the cause of the trouble, but it is supposed to be financial.

—Yellow fever continues to thrive at New Orleans, Miami and Key West, Florida, and other points.

General News Items.

—Forest fires are raging in West Virginia and millions of feet of lumber have been destroyed.

—Smallpox is prevailing in many sections of Georgia, but the disease is very mild and generally no scars are left.

—A terrible epidemic of dysentery is sweeping over Japan; of 50,000 persons attacked up to September 14, nearly 12,000 have died.

—The Virginia Military Institute of Lexington, Va., has been closed 30 days and the 250 cadets furloughed, because of the prevalence of typhoid fever.

—A market gardener living near a western town says the most profitable crop he raised was lettuce, his sales of this vegetable grown under glass and marketed during the winter season bringing him in nearly \$1,000 each year.

—Rear Admiral Schley has positively announced that he is not only not a candidate for the presidential nomination, but that he would decline the nomination if tendered. He says he is but a plain sailor in the service of his country.

—A New York business man, now under arrest, is said to have made more than \$100,000 by removing cancellation marks from war revenue stamps and selling the stamps to employees of big establishments. He was, of course, in favor of the indefinite retention of the war taxes.

—The greatest sale of wool ever made in Indiana was closed at Crawfordsville, Indiana, on October 24th, when McClure, Graham & Roundtree sold to the Manchester Mill Company, of Manchester, N. H., over 500,000 pounds of fine wool. The clip was bought at from 18 to 22 cents.

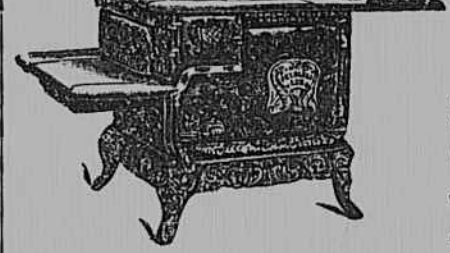
—The Vanderbilt millions have been divided as follows, according to the will of the late head of that family: Cornelius, Jr., only one and one-half millions, Alfred fifty millions, the other sons and daughters seven and one-half millions each. Cornelius was cut on account of his marriage, but Alfred will give him six millions to make his share equal to that of the others.

—Artist Elliott of Washington, D. C., who is making the statue of Senator Z. B. Vance, informs the committee that it will be completed by March or April. The unveiling will occur May 20th, North Carolina's State holiday. It is proposed that all the national guard of the State shall parade and that there shall be a large body of Maryland and Virginia troops and of Confederate veterans in attendance.

—A peculiar theft is reported from five miles down the Augusta road. Mr. Bud Ward had about 800 pounds of seed cotton lying in a pile in the field, and Monday morning about daylight some one drove a two horse wagon into the field and took the entire pile. The wagon went into the Fork Shoals road, but no further trace of it has been found.—Greenville Mountaineer.

—When a child is lazy his mother discovers that all his ancestors on his father's side were that way, too.

THE REASONS WHY



You will buy your STOVES OF JOHN T. BURRISS.

1st. Because I give you honest Goods at the lowest possible prices, and I make true representations of the Goods.

2nd. It is a foregone fact that I am the leading Stove dealer in this section.

3rd. Don't blow, but our prices do the work. Don't fail to see our Coon in Show Window, and what he has to offer.

OUR CROKERY, TIN and LAMP DEPARTMENT

is now complete, and at the right prices. Our Stock is too numerous to itemize, like some do, but for example a nice Decorated Chamber Set, nine pieces, for \$2.25 per set; four-piece Glass Set and six large Tumblers all for 25c. No Coupon required. Call and see for yourselves. Your trade solicited.

JOHN T. BURRISS.

N. B.—All parties owing me by Note or Account will please call in and settle at once, and save the expense of sending to see you.

J. T. B.

A COUGH

Is a Little Thing when it Begins!

THE longer you put it off the harder it is to cure. The longer it lasts the more serious it becomes. Let it run on and there's no telling what the end will be. The worst case of Consumption was a little Cold once.

TAR MINT

Will stop any Cough when it first begins. It will stop most Coughs after they get bad. But the best way is to take it at the first sign of a Cold. It ought to be right at your elbow all the time.

Tar Mint

Is the BEST REMEDY for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Don't buy any other kind.

50c.

HILL-ORR DRUG CO.

THE HOUSE-KEEPER'S TROUBLES!

DURING the Fall and Winter months the House-keeper has no little trouble in supplying the table with something to eat. We can help them if they will only give us a call. We have a choice and select Stock of—

Family and Fancy Groceries. Our Stock of CANNED GOODS can't be excelled, and if you need any CONFECTIONERIES, FRUITS, NUTS, etc., we can supply you. TOBACCO and CIGARS a specialty. If you will honor us with a visit we will appreciate it, and make it mighty interesting for you. Free City Delivery. G. F. BIGBY.