

# Anderson Intelligence

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

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## FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1900.

The President's message submitted to Congress on the opening day has all the characteristic brilliancy of a market report. It is a rehash of what has been published again and again in the newspapers and nowhere rises above the level of hack work. Moreover, having been written by the President himself and sent to Congress in manuscript, it did not have the benefit of revision after being in print and in consequence is in many respects turgid and its meaning obscure. Most of the message is devoted to China, but nothing new is stated. On Finance the President says the surplus last year was over \$79,000,000 and he therefore recommends that taxation be reduced by \$30,000,000, with the evident expectation—which is sure to be justified by facts—that Congress will contrive to spend the balance. His recommendation to suppress bad trusts but suggests that there are others not so bad. He urges the passage of a bill to encourage shipping, but even he cannot endorse the Hanna-Payne monstrosity now pending in Congress, and therefore he avoids any specifications as to the sort of bill that he favors. He urges the adoption of the Hay-Pauncefote surrender, which, if not amended, will pledge the word of the United States to permit free passage of the canal to its enemies in time of war. He concludes with an apostrophe to peace, which reads most strangely, considering the condition of affairs in the Philippines.

The army bill has passed the House, giving the President an army of 50,000, which, in his discretion, he may increase to 100,000. The Democrats made no attempt to prevent its passage, knowing it to be useless. By a parliamentary trick, the bill was sent to the Senate as a substitute for the artillery bill passed by the upper House last May, and thus would not ordinarily come up for general debate in that body. By this means, it was hoped to prevent a full discussion of its clauses, and to force the Senate to vote outright on its acceptance or rejection. It goes without saying that this was a very doubtful subterfuge, as the bill as passed bore absolutely no resemblance to the original one that passed the Senate, and it was very properly set down upon in the upper body, where, it is announced, it will be fully debated. The Senate, it is hoped, will insist on restoring the staff provisions recommended by Secretary Root and stricken out in the House Committee on Military Affairs by the influence of the bureau chiefs. In the

Senate are two Ex-Secretaries of War, Senators Proctor and Elgins, both of whom declare positively that the bill shall either pass with the staff provisions or not at all. Although they may not exactly mean this, their influence makes it probable that the provisions will be incorporated in the bill as signed by the President.

The discussion of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in executive session in the Senate has shed new light on the subject, and has shown more plainly than before how absolute is the surrender of Secretary Hay to the wishes of Great Britain. It is now admitted that if the treaty be ratified as submitted and without amendment, it will permit free passage of the canal to an enemy of the United States which can get within the three miles limit and will preserve that enemy from all attack until it gets three miles beyond the other terminus. To this honor of the United States will be pledged. Even the Davis amendment will not permit fortifications, as most people believe, but it will allow the United States to send its fleets to hover off the mouths of the canal and engage any enemy that tries to enter. As the treaty stands, this is prohibited.

What is probably the most outrageous bill of its kind ever proposed was reported favorably by the House Civil Service Committee by snap action some time ago and will soon come up for consideration in the House. The bill is simple enough on its face and until its provisions are explained, would seem reasonable enough. It provides that all veterans, for whatever cause they left the service, shall have priority of appointment and promotion in all grades of the Civil Service, no matter how much more useful and able others may be. The viciousness of the bill lies in its disregard of the State apportionments in making appointments and proportions. At present, government clerkships are apportioned among the States according to their population. That is to say each State has what is called its quota of appointments. When vacancies occur in a State's quota they are filled by examinations in that State. This new bill disregards this plan of apportionment. For instance, if there is a vacancy for apportionment or promotion in Louisiana's quota, and a Union veteran from Maine who served for three months in the war wants it, he will get it without regard to fitness. The bill should be entitled an act to give all the offices to the G. A. R. and to the North.

President McKinley and Secretary Gage are letting it be known that they are very much opposed to the proposition adopted by the House Committee on Ways and Means to cut down the war taxes by \$40,000,000 per year.

A reduction of \$30,000,000 was recommended by the President and this would have been easily arranged had it not been for the brewers. But the cut of nearly \$10,000,000 in the tax on their product in the rub. However, this will stand, whatever else has to be taxed to make up the difference. The strength of the movement for the reduction of this tax may be understood from the fact that the sudden conversion of the Ways and Means Committee is generally credited to Speaker Henderson himself, and it is significant that the change was not made until after the Speaker's most recent appointee, Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, came into the committee. Mr. Babcock, it will be remembered, was chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee and no doubt "touched" the brewers for their subscriptions. Now he is repaying the debt. The brewers lobby has all along declared that it owned the Senate, so there is little doubt that the grant will go through, whatever else may fall.

## Cotton Crop Estimated at Ten Million Bales.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The statistician of the agricultural department reports 10,100,000 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States for 1900-1901. In the making of this estimate the same methods and agencies have been used that were employed last year. Many thousands of ginners have, however, made reports for the first time.

The estimated yield, in pounds of lint cotton per acre, is as follows: Virginia 180, North Carolina 199, South Carolina 167, Georgia 173, Florida 133, Alabama 151, Mississippi 159, Louisiana 234, Texas 226, Arkansas 223, Tennessee 177, Missouri 275, Oklahoma 318, Indian Territory 289. The acreage, after eliminating all land from which no crop whatever will be gathered, is estimated at 25,034,734.

## Holiday Excursion Rates for Xmas, 1900.

The Charleston and Western Carolina Railway beg to announce that on account of the Xmas holidays, they will sell round trip tickets to any point in Southern Territory at one and one-third fares.

Tickets will be on sale Dec. 22nd to 25th, inclusive, also Dec. 30th, 31st, and Jan. 1st, 1901, with final return limit Jan. 4th, 1901.

To students of schools and colleges on presentation of certificate, holiday tickets will be sold Dec. 15th to 21st, with final limit Jan. 6th, 1901. For further information apply to Agents or W. J. CRAIG, General Passenger Agent, Augusta, Ga.

## The Golden Egg.

GREENVILLE, Dec. 8.—The business of poultry raising must necessarily increase in this section of the country. The demand for chickens and eggs was never so great, and the prices are much higher than ever known in the past. Frying size chickens bring 20 cents and upwards when sold to the consumer in this market, while hens are bought readily at 30 and 35 cents without question by the housekeepers. The families of this city are consuming less poultry and eggs than usual on account of their scarcity, and there is no doubt that double the quantity would find ready sale. The time has been when the farmers of Greenville county not only supplied the wants of the city and surrounding towns, but shipments of butter, eggs and chickens were made to distant points by the local dealers.

Unless the poultry and dairy business increases largely in the next few years, there must be constant shipments from abroad to meet the wants of our local trade, and it is time the farmers in this section were realizing their opportunities along this line. The growth of our city and its suburbs will create such a demand that this place will again become famous for its supplies of chickens, eggs and butter, and there will never be any danger of a glutted market, because merchants and dealers will be ready to buy any quantity for shipment to other points. Thousands of dollars are going out of the country at this time for country produce, and it is time the farmers were aroused to the fact that they are losing this money by not raising such things in abundance. Poultry and dairy farms will become more common every year, but there is not a farmer in the county who cannot add considerably to his income by giving proper attention to the cows and chickens on his place. It has been customary to leave this feature to the women, but the men can do much to help the women, and especially providing proper shelter for the cattle and poultry, a point which is often neglected.

A large part of our white population is now employed in the cotton mills, and many of them were formerly engaged in producing market supplies, whereas now they are consumers. This fact alone creates a scarcity of country produce, and with the increase of the mill population will come still greater demand for these things. Farmers who are wise in their day and generation will shape their future operations so as to include poultry raising in their farm economy, and they cannot afford to raise the common chickens when there is so much more profit in the pure breeds, which mature quicker grow larger and sell for more money.—The State.

## STATE NEWS.

— Union has another smallpox scare. — W. E. Cobb has been arrested in Union for forgery. He raised a check from \$40 to \$140.

— Dr. P. D. Griffin of Columbia has been elected medical adviser to the State pension board.

— All of the independent telephone lines of the Pee Dee section have entered into a combination.

— Eleven fine deer were killed by sportsmen on Hilton Head Island, fifteen miles from Beaufort.

— An industrial insurance company has been organized in Columbia with a capital stock of \$100,000.

— William Blount, of Appleton, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting.

— "Good Roads," and the sale of the Penitentiary farms will be live questions before the coming Legislature.

— The Government will shortly erect a new light house supply station on Castle Pinckney, in Charleston Harbor.

— Ex-Senator John L. M. Iby died at his home in Laurens last Sunday morning of Bright's disease, aged 46 years.

— There is great scarcity of water about Lynchburg, Sumter county. Wells and streams have frequently dried up.

— An attempt was made to assassinate Senator D. S. Henderson of Aiken, at White Pond. He was not hurt, however.

— The people of Darlington County have formed a good roads association and are doing voluntary work in connection with the county officers.

— Up in Flat Woods in Spartanburg county the other day J. L. Wooten, aged 21, was married to Mrs. Nally, aged 55. Mrs. Nally is a grandmother.

— A number of pension sharks, who have been defrauding negroes around Charleston, have been prosecuted and will be tried in the Federal District Court.

— Thirty-seven prisoners were sent up to the Penitentiary from Charleston, the harvest of one term in Court. That accounts for the city's census shortage.

— Three citizens of Beaufort, S. C., who left Beaufort, N. C., in a yacht just before the last big gale are thought to have been lost at sea as nothing has been heard of them.

— The governor has received a letter from John Thompson, son of ex-Governor Hugh S. Thompson, asking for large areas of land for the purpose of settling colonists who want to try this State.

— State Treasurer Timmerman reports that owing to unusually heavy appropriations and the slowness of tax returns, the actual cash on hand in the State treasury is considerably less than at the same period last year.

— The United States Senate has passed a bill to encourage the Interstate and West Indian Exposition which is to be held in 1901 at Charleston. The appropriation made by this bill is \$250,000 and all exhibits will be admitted free of charge.

— Elias Atkins, of Spartanburg, left Spartanburg bound for Blacksburg, having \$20 in his pocket. When next heard of his dead body was found on the railroad track, his skull crushed and his right hand bruised, indicating that he was foully dealt with.

— Attorney General Bellinger has requested the several solicitors to report not only the offenses charged but also the name of the person, color, sex, age, the crime charged and the result of the trial. This will be a step toward securing criminal statistics in South Carolina.

— The Culbreth mining company of Newberry, has applied for a charter. The capital is to be \$100,000 and the business is to mine for gold principally. The mine is in Saluda county and it is asserted that experts have declared that the precious metal can be gotten out in paying quantities.

— The new Southern Railway link between Allendale and Hardeeville has been completed. This link shortens the distance from Columbia to Savannah 14 miles and with other short cuts, is said to give the Southern the shortest route "from snowhills to oranges," being intended for the Northern travel.

— The other night near Travelers' Rest, Greenville county, John McKinney and Holland Howard were fired on from ambush by unknown parties. Neither was hurt. McKinney and Howard are principal witnesses against James Suddeth, accused of killing Ed Hayes. Suddeth is out on bond and will be tried at the January term of court.

— A peculiarly sad accident occurred last Thursday night in Spartanburg. W. R. Matthews, of Haywood, N. C., seventy years old, accompanied by six members of his family, wife and daughters, was coming to the town to pay a visit. Thinking the train had reached the depot, he stepped off a hundred yards from the stopping place, slipped and fell. His left leg was cut off.

— While stealing cotton seed from the premises of Mr. Mott Parker, near Edgefield last Thursday night, the backs of Reuben Jones and John Jones, colored, were loaded with bird shot. Reuben is in jail, but John made his escape. The negroes were caught in the act of stealing the seed and ran. They refused to stop when ordered to do so, and they were fired on with the result given above.

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

— The expenses of the government are estimated at \$600,000,000 a year.

— A piece of property on Whitehall street Atlanta was sold a few days ago at public outcry for \$2,571.42 per front foot.

— Eight hundred boys from all parts of the United States met in Washington on December 1st to form the National Anti-Cigarette League.

— In Evansville, Indiana, there is one chapter of the U. D. C. and the members have contributed \$150 to the Jefferson Davis monument fund.

— The post office department shows a deficit of only \$5,385,188, and despite the constantly developing and increasing service, is well-nigh self-sustaining.

— President McKinley has declared his opposition to the Cumpaker Bill which seeks to cut down the representation of the Southern States in Congress.

— Brooklyn, N. Y., is going to have the biggest hotel in the world—a twenty-three story shack with 1,500 rooms and apartments to accommodate 200 families.

— There is talk of burning John Gibson at the stake at Ashland, Ky. He has been caught. Gibson is the man who killed his daughter by running a red hot poker down her throat.

— Maj. Page, of Binghamton, N. Y., whose age is 31, height 34 inches, weight 40 pounds, was recently married to Miss Mary Nickel, whose age is 23, height 6 feet and weight 168 pounds.

— Surgeon General Sternberg reports that from May until September, 1898, 10,000 cases of typhoid fever appeared among the troops encamped within the United States. It takes a long time to know the truth.

— Nathaniel Wells, a celebrated chemist, died in Washington D. C., at the age of 107 years. He had been around the world 24 times. His rules for long life were: "Say your prayers; keep cheerful; eat heartily, and take a bath daily."

— A lunatic who escaped from the Wisconsin asylum during his freedom stood the civil service examination and passed at the head of the list for an early appointment when his identity was discovered, and he was returned to the asylum.

— A father and a stepmother have been sent to the penitentiary in North Carolina, the father for twelve years and the stepmother for six years, for putting four of the brutal father's children by his first wife into an outhouse to die of neglect and disease.

— A Chicago dispatch to the Philadelphia Record says: Mrs. Rowe, of Atlanta, has notified the Chicago Woman's Club that if the Northern clubs persist in recognizing colored women in club work it will cause the break up of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, as the Southern women will not recognize the colored race.

—"But, of course, a rich man can take nothing with him when he leaves the earth," said the tall passenger. "Well, I don't know about that," remarked the little man at the end of the seat. "A Columbus capitalist who died suddenly last week left his safe locked and they had to get a convict from the penitentiary to open it. It looks very much as if the dead man took the combination with him."

— Senator Tillman came to the senate last Monday with most beautiful long hair. It curled down upon his ears and made him look like a second-rate actor. Yesterday his hair had been cut to normal length. The trouble was that his superabundance of hairiness created so much talk that he could not stand the pressure. "And besides," says Senator Tillman, "when your hair is short you don't have to brush it so often."—Washington Post.

— The Oskaloosa (Kan.) Independent recently reported a former citizen, Dr. W. H. Ridgeway, as dead at Topelka, whereupon the man wrote and said: "I went home and told my wife I was dead, and produced a copy of your paper in proof. While she is a good woman and all that, she thinks your paper lied. And she showed the courage of her convictions by making me carry in a lot of coal and water. So, Mr. Editor, I may say that I am not dead, but I am mad."

— A veteran railroad engineer says: "It may sound strange to you, but I am a heap more nervous when I'm travelling as a passenger than when I'm at the throttle. I don't know what's going on in the cab and I want to. Every time I hear a whistle my impulse is to go out there and run the engine myself. In fact the only time I ever am anxious is when I am in a passenger coach. I suppose I feel about the same way a man does who has driven a lively horse for years and once in awhile lets some other fellow hold the reins."

— Many exchanges have printed a paragraph announcing that the daily population of the Equitable building, in New York is 3,100, and that the mail averages about 18,000 pieces a day. This record is outstripped by several buildings in Chicago notably the Monadnock block, which at present has a daily population of close to if not quite 5,000. So vast is the postal business of this human hive that it was found necessary to establish on the main floor a branch postoffice with four mail carriers. The Monadnock block is 400 feet long, 70 feet wide, 16 stories high at one end and 17 at the other, and has in all 1,200 offices. In one day over 20,000 persons passed through the Jackson boulevard entrance alone.

## State Pensions.

COLUMBIA, December 6.—The pension board at its meeting yesterday undertook to adopt rules and regulations which it hopes will have the effect of confining the pensions to those legitimately entitled to them. Strange as it may seem it is the hardest thing in the world to keep fraud out of even so small a thing as the State pensions. Although the State is not able to pay over ten or fifteen dollars a year to the major class of its pensioners, yet there are some who do not hesitate to commit fraud and deception, and by taking pensions and thus compelling others who are entitled to them to take less than they ought to get. Men have even been found who have been getting pensions from the Federal Government and then applying for pensions from the State for service in the Confederate army.

The following is the form adopted for the most general class of applicants:

To the County Pension Board: The undersigned applies for a pension under Act of the General Assembly, approved 10th day of February, 1900. I was a member of Company —, regiment —, I have reached the age of — years. My wife's income and mine from all sources is not in excess of \$75. I reside at —, in — County, South Carolina, and have resided there since 18—.

I enlisted in Company —, regiment —, in 18—, captain —, and served until 18—. I was discharged in —. (Give reasons for being discharged) —. I have been on the pension roll of South Carolina since 18—. I am not on the pension roll or an applicant for pension in any other State, nor am I on the pension roll, nor an applicant for pension from the United States Government.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, 1900.

State of South Carolina, county of —, Personally appeared before me, —, who, being duly sworn, each of them deposes and says that they know —, who is an applicant for a pension and they read the said application. That they know of their own knowledge that he was a soldier in Company —, regiment —, and that he rendered service as therein stated. That he has resided in this State for — years. That they are not on the pension roll nor applicants for pension.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this — day of —, 1900.

State of South Carolina, county of —, I, —, auditor of — County aforesaid, hereby certify that Mr. — returns for taxation real estate at —, personal property at —; total at —. His wife, Mrs. —, returns for taxation real estate at —, personal property at —; total —. That in my opinion the income derived from this property, including their income from all other sources, does not exceed \$75.

Witness my hand and seal this — day of —, 1900.

Auditor — County.

State of South Carolina, county of —, We, the undersigned county pension board of — County, do hereby certify that we have made a careful examination of the application of —. We are of the opinion that the said applicant is — entitled to a pension thereunder for the following reasons: That he was — a bona fide soldier — in the late war between States as alleged in his petition. That he is — years of age, and that neither he nor his wife have an income exceeding \$75, from wages, salary, or from any other or all sources combined. (Here state any other reasons which influenced the board in granting or rejecting this petition.)

County — Pension Board

The purpose, as will be seen, is to throw every possible restriction about the granting of the application and positive identification of the applicant.

Every pensioner in the State, of all classes, will have to make a new application and have the proper certificates signed as shown in the general form adopted.

Blanks will be supplied to all parties. They are now being printed and will be distributed just as soon as possible.

—The State.

Alabama Brigham Young.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—A special to the Journal from New Decatur, Ala., says:

The residence of A. J. Thomas, near Cluttsville, in this county, was wrecked last night by dynamite. The crime is believed to have been the work of white caps. Thomas, who is a single man of about 40, it is alleged, had as occupants of his house, seven women. He had been repeatedly asked to send the inmates of his house away, and had recently received warnings from a so-called white cap committee. One of the women was badly injured in the explosion.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## THE MEN WHO BUY OUR CLOTHING

Get New, Nobby Clothing—up to the minute in style and priced fairly. Ours is not an old, out-of-date, job lot of Clothing, made up and bought for a sale. We won't handle that kind of Clothing. Won't let it into our house—not even at the back door. If you want Clothing that's new, nobby, up-to-date, made by merchant tailors, Clothing that fits, Clothing that has the right set, and Clothing that carries a guarantee of satisfaction or your money back. We've got the kind of Clothes you want. Come in and see the sort of Clothing we sell. It's not usual that you'll find such a big stock to select from. You'll be pleased with the make, the fit, and the price will be less than you expected.

## Evans' \$3.50 Shoes for Men.

No Firm attempts nowadays to sell a better Shoe than we do for \$3.50. Our competitors will tell you they have as good a Shoe as ours, and will try to make you take theirs as a substitute. Don't let them induce you to take something just as good, when you can get the best \$3.50 Shoe in town from us.

Evans' \$3.50 Shoes are made in the following leathers: Box Calf, Willow Calf, Enamel Calf, Patent Calf, Patent Vici and Vici Kid. All sizes, all styles. One price, and that is \$3.50.

Give Evans' \$3.50 Shoe a Trial!

## B. O. EVANS & CO.,

The Spot Cash Clothiers.

White Front.