

# Anderson Intelligencer

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1901.

VOLUME XXXVI--NO. 28.

## OVERCOATS

AT.... \$5.00,  
7.50,  
10.00,  
12.50,  
15.00.

You can get the same prices at Credit Stores. They can copy our prices but not our Goods. We price you an Overcoat at \$10.00, and it's worth every cent. Elsewhere you may find an Overcoat priced at \$10.00, and possibly it's not worth a cent. There's lots of difference in Overcoats, and we believe that you'll find the difference in our favor. Don't take our word for it. Look at \$10.00 Overcoats elsewhere—then look at ours.

### WE COURT COMPARISON.

## B. O. Evans & Co.,

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

WHITE FRONT.

### A ROYAL GIFT



### For Christmas

And one that will be held in grateful remembrance for many a succeeding Christmas, is an elegant—**Stanhope or Phaeton,** sumptuously upholstered, ball-bearing axles, pneumatic or hard rubber tires, and springs which make riding a delight. They can be seen here in several styles and are well worth your consideration. Come to see me and be convinced.

JOS. J. FRETWELL.

## DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE HOLIDAY GOODS

Now being shown by the Evans' Pharmacy. All kinds, all prices.

## Huyler's Candies—Fresh.

Get the first look and you will find what you want.

EVANS' PHARMACY.

E. G. EVANS, Jr., & CO., Dealers in Drugs and Medicines, Pendleton, S. C.

THE PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT  
It is of almost importance to every drug store. It should be presided over by a thoroughly competent man, and only the best and freshest goods dispensed. Quality and ability in the Prescription Department are of the greatest importance. They instill confidence in the patient and excite the admiration of your Physicians. DR. R. B. DAY is not only an experienced Prescription man, but also an up-to-date Physician, and is doubly safe in case of an error. He has full charge of our Prescription Department. Send your Prescriptions to us.

E. G. EVANS, Jr., & CO., Masonic Building, Pendleton, S. C.

### FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1900.

There is no longer any reasonable doubt that the ship subsidy bill is dead for this session at least. The chances are that it will be laid aside when Congress meets and that the army reorganization bill be taken up in its place. After that is out of the way, the war tax reduction bill will be considered and a merry fight is promised over its provisions. As is well known, it reduces taxation by about \$40,000,000 an amount which Secretary Gage (with an \$80,000,000 surplus for last year and a promised \$90,000,000 for this year), declares is too great. The brewers are even yet not satisfied with the reduction they were given by the House, despite the fact that their production increased by two million barrels last year and that they were able to pay \$1,000,000 in dividends to their English owners alone, to say nothing of their American ones. If, as Secretary Gage urges, the Senate puts the reduction back to \$80,000,000 instead of \$40,000,000 as at present proposed, the question will be whether beer or something else will have to pay the additional \$10,000,000. The question now seems to be between beer and bank checks, the stamp tax on which is so vexatious to people living away from the vicinity of banks. In view of the necessity of disappointing some one, it is beginning to be rumored that the administration would not regret it if the bill should fail of passage altogether.

The River and Harbor bill recently reported to the House is without doubt the most extravagant in the history of the country. Even the members of the committee realized that they had exceeded all bounds and made an effort to cut down the total, largely, it is said, in consequence of a rumor that the President had been notified of the proposed reckless expenditures and has declared that he should veto any bill above \$40,000,000 or thereabouts. Therefore the committee eliminated from the bill provisionally agreed upon some items, that had swelled the total beyond all reason. When the bill was reported, and it was possible for its provisions to be examined, it was found that these reductions were practically fraudulent. That is to say, they were attained by cutting out the provisions for works already begun with the idea that these could be provided for in the Sundry Civil bill which will be reported later. Thus there was no real reduction at all, but merely a change in the form of appropriation. However, the change offers a chance to Mr. McKinley to improve the bill without receding from his famous exhortation to Congress to be economical.

Private advices from Great Britain show that little interest is taken in the question of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty outside of the newspaper offices and that even these would probably not have paid much attention to it had it not been for Secretary Hay's marked opposition to its amendment, his assertion that any effort to deviate from its lines would be an insult to Great Britain and the telegrams of the American correspondents of British papers, inspired by Mr. Hay, declaring that the people of the United States were hotly resentful to the acts of the "gingo" Senate in offering such a gross insult to Her Majesty, the Queen. If it had not been for these things, and particularly for Secretary Hay's extraordinary actions, it is reliably said to be practically certain that Lord Salisbury would have accepted the treaty without delay. As it is, the result is doubtful. What the United States will do in case of rejection is even more doubtful. Notwithstanding the position taken by Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Blaine antagonistic to the treaty, the fact that it has since been considered as of full force and effect and that it has never been formally abrogated, will compel this government to take official action in that direction. Just what the method for doing this shall be, remains to be decided. Probably the treaty will be abrogated on the ground that the state of things which was the basis of the treaty and one of its tacit conditions no longer exists, which is laid down by Wharton's International Law as a good cause for abrogation.

The official admission that "no less than 30,000" cases of leprosy are on record in the Philippine Islands will be a startling piece of information to the people of the United States. It is doubtless the most pitiable and loathsome affliction that is visited upon the human race, and still worse is the fact that to date medical science has discovered no remedy either to alleviate materially its accompanying distress or to actually prevent its spread. The situation, therefore, is much graver than that which the Americans were forced to face in Cuba when yellow fever made its appearance in the ranks of the army. Dread as is this scourge, it is still subject to cure and ultimate control. But the curse of leprosy remains an unrestrained agency of death, by slow but sure stages. The admission that "at least" 30,000 cases are on record is accompanied by the statement that many of the victims have isolated themselves, so that it is impossible to secure an absolutely accurate census of the cases in the archipel-

ago. How small a part of the actual number of lepers has been discovered can be but conjectured, but it is probable that a systematic search will reveal a condition of affairs far more serious than has been reported. The establishment of an island colony for the afflicted is the most natural, and, indeed, the only course open. But that will not be the simple expedient that it seems. A colony of 30,000 victims in varying stages of disintegration will present a tremendous problem. The care of these people will call for nurses who practically surrender their lives when they devote themselves to this work. A corps of physicians will be necessary also, and altogether such a settlement would mean actually the establishment of some special mode of government for the infected islands. The question is one which will tax the ingenuity of the medical bureau of the government, and no one can now attempt to predict the result. Many cases of the disease will doubtless be brought to this country by returning soldiers, who have benevolently but unconsciously assimilated it, and who will undoubtedly communicate it to others.

Major William H. Mauldin.

HAMPTON, Dec. 28.—After 7 o'clock last night the condition of Major Mauldin grew worse. Dr. Eugene Foster of Augusta, was summoned for consultation. Shortly after noon Major Mauldin unconsciously passed away.

He was nearly 62 years of age, having been born on January 15, 1839. He leaves a widow, two grown sons, three daughters and eleven grandchildren. The interment will take place tomorrow at 3 p. m., at the Hampton cemetery, where he will be laid to rest beside a son.

The deepest sorrow fills the hearts of the family, relatives, friends and the entire community, who realize that they have been bereft of the noblest of men and truest of friends. This sorrow is shared by many warm friends throughout the county and State.

Senator William H. Mauldin was descended from a line of ancestry who were amongst the first settlers and leading merchants of the Piedmont section of this State. His grandfather on his mother's side, Major Andrew Hamilton, a man of wealth and influence in his day, was a captain in Jackson's "Creek Indian" war. He was born in Pickens County in 1839, his father, B. F. Mauldin, being at the time a merchant in Greenville, but moved the same year to Anderson, and was one of the first settlers of that place, which was then a new town. He was educated at Calhoun Academy and Furman University. He entered into business with his father in 1857, as B. F. Mauldin & Son. The large and successful business conducted by them was closed up in 1861 by his going into the Hampton Legion as lieutenant in Company D, (infantry), it being largely through his efforts that this company was armed and equipped and received into the Legion.

He was in the battles of Manassas, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Frasier's Farm, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill and all engagements of the seven days' fighting around Richmond, after which he was promoted to captain and assigned to quartermaster's duty with the Hampton Legion. Later he was promoted major, serving as chief quartermaster of Hood's division during Longstreet's East Tennessee campaign. Afterwards he was with Gary's division of cavalry, surrendering at Appomattox the best organized and equipped field quartermaster's outfit that was surrendered. He was selected by Gen. Lee's chief quartermaster to make his transfer of the property of the cavalry to Gen. Grant's property quartermaster, Capt. T. J. Aberger. He was known in the army as "a fighting quartermaster." On his return home from the war he removed to lower South Carolina, engaging in the lumber business, and was at the head of a large and growing enterprise, being president and owner with his son, (Mr. W. C. Mauldin,) of the Hampton and Branchville Railroad and Lumber Company.

Major Mauldin was a large land owner and a strong believer in self-help in the development of the resources of the State. He was a trustee of Clemson College, and in full accord with the educational policy of a liberal support of the common schools and higher institutions of learning in the State. He was always noted for his public spirit and was always found one of the foremost citizens in advocating measures for the advancement of Hampton County, or for the good and welfare of his fellow citizens throughout the State. And in every question of public interest he was always found working for the public good with that energy of character and patriotism of purpose which those who knew him readily recognized as being a part of his nature.

In 1892 Major Mauldin was honored by the Democracy of Hampton County with a seat in the House of Representatives. In 1894 he was elected Senator and re-elected for four years more in the primary on October 30, 1893. In both branches he was esteemed for his high character and ability, and no man ever exerted more influence for good in the Legislature. He was frequently referred to as a working member and not a talker.

Major Mauldin's record is one to be proud of and as a soldier, business man, Representative, Senator and citizen Hampton County has always regarded him with pride and the highest esteem.

—W. H. McKee, in News and Courier.

### STATE NEWS.

—Two cases of scarlet fever have developed in Wallhalla.

—The residence of Capt. W. C. Humphreys, Greenville, was burned Thursday.

—The Newberry cotton mills has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent.

—English capitalists have been buying up mineral lands in Cherokee county on Broad River.

—Secretary of State Cooper advises the abolition of fees for commission of public officers.

—The Williamsburg county liquor dispensary, at Kingstree, is reported to have been robbed of \$1,800 in cash Wednesday night.

—R. X. Cleland, of Newberry County, has an orange tree which has put forth this season thirty-one oranges, all of which ripened.

—In Union a negro had his hand so badly torn up by a large cannon cracker exploding in it, that he had to have it amputated above the wrist.

—Contracts for buildings and fences for the Charleston exposition are being let very rapidly now. The exposition star continues to grow brighter every day.

—J. W. Cortland has sold his Keeley Institute in Columbia to a strong company with capital enough to make it the leading hospital of the kind in the South.

—An old negro woman living in Darlington County, while hitching a bull to a cart, was attacked by the animal and gored to death. She was almost disemboweled.

—Governor McSwenney has received a report from a responsible gentleman from Laurens county saying that there are 100 cases of smallpox in Young's township that county.

—It has been just 100 years since the death of Capt. James Kincaid, who built the first gin run by water in this State, and was the first cotton buyer of the up country.

—A big devil fish, a real octopus, was captured in Beaufort harbor a few days ago. Some people thought that the octopus was the phosphate trust at first, but they learned better.

—J. I. Broswell, a wealthy lumber merchant of Florida who had been in the city hospital of Charleston for quite a while under treatment for alcoholism, committed suicide last week.

—Laurens Choice, a "bad nigger" of Greenville, on Christmas afternoon, shot apparently without provocation, two other negroes, one of whom is dead. Alonzo Shields and John Coleman were the victims.

—A fire was caused early Wednesday morning in Marion by the careless use of firecrackers by late revelers. Four stores in the business portion of town were destroyed, all proprietors except one losing books and papers. Marion has no regularly organized fire department.

—In Greenville last Thursday because of his attentions to his wife, Sam Coleman, negro, attacked Alonzo Choice, another negro, who drew his pistol and fired at him twice. The second shot took effect in Coleman's stomach, the bullet passing through the intestines, producing instant death.

—One night last week at Wallhalla W. C. Tatham was rather mysteriously shot with a pistol. Reports are conflicting. Some say he was shot from a house; others say from the outside. The wound is serious, but not necessarily fatal. Mary Taylor, a young white girl, has been arrested charged with the shooting and is now in jail.

—Miss Lalla Jordan, niece of President Parker Jordan of Greenwood cotton mill, and David Jennings Porter, nephew of United States Judge William H. Brawley, were married in Greenville last Thursday night at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John M. Jordan. Mrs. Jordan was talking to her daughter immediately after the ceremony, when she dropped dead from heart disease.

—On the 11th of December, Whit Gary, a colored man of 70 years, six miles South of Clinton, was shot by a young white man, Martin Milan. He died from the wounds on the 17th inst. The trouble occurred on a path in a plantation, the only witnesses being negroes. Milan has not been arrested, but it is said that he will surrender at Court and stand his trial.

—Magistrate Strohecker, of Red Top, a notorious negro settlement near Charleston, recently gave orders that all negroes living there would have to marry. Since the notice was made several days ago that such orders would be issued by the magistrate, seventy-five couples, it is said, have been married. Magistrate Strohecker maintains that a man will fight quicker for his paramour than for his wife, and to stop the run of crime in that locality he has directed the negroes to become legally man and wife.

—The Twentieth Century Reform Club is an organization recently formed in Charleston, and already a number of young men have joined. All young men who have a thirst for strong drink, who smoke, chew, swear, and gamble, are entitled to become members, provided they agree not to take a drink, smoke, chew, play cards or use profane language for the next twelve months. No initiation is charged, but members who violate the rules are assessed \$2 for the first offense, and those who sin three times will be expelled from the club.

### GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—Reports of "skirmishes" continue to come from the Philippines.

—Kidnapping bids fair to rival train robbing as a leading western industry.

—Recurrences of anti-foreign outbursts in China are expected almost any day.

—There are a dozen candidates for the two vacant places in the senate from Nebraska.

—What effect will 1,000,000 tons of Cuban sugar have on the market? That is the product for the season.

—New York school children have done pretty well in sending \$20,000 to the relief of the school children in Galveston.

—There has been a third lynching in Southern Indiana on account of the recent murder of a white man by a couple of negroes.

—F. H. Morris, auditor of one of the departments in Washington, was shot and killed by an employee whom he had discharged.

—The volunteer soldiers now in the Philippines will be mustered out and returned to this country so as to be discharged by June 30th next.

—A Missouri weather prophet who reads the future in the leaves of trees says this will be one of the mildest winters ever known on the continent.

—Mississippi evidently does not intend to be outdone by Indiana or any other northern State. She has varied the monotony a little by lynching the wrong man.

—Senator Proctor's marble trust, not satisfied with controlling the American output has reached over to Italy and gobbled up the famous Carrara quarries.

—The Tennessee woman who killed her son because he smoked cigarettes may lay claim to inventing the only absolutely sure cure for the cigarette habit ever discovered.

—Lynching Bees are getting to be as numerous up North as turkey shooting matches in the South. The brother in black is generally the game roped in over Mason Dixon's line.

—A million dollar bequest is a pretty big Christmas gift for one man to get, but what is what the Atlanta Journal says has come to T. J. Felder, a former Atlantian, who now lives in Nashville.

—In celebrating its jubilee, \$150,000 in gold was distributed in Christmas gifts by the American express company among its employees in the United States and Canada. Each of the 30,000 employees received a brand new \$5 gold piece.

—A scheme is on foot to place 100,000 square miles of the territory of Brazil under French protection and as this matter will involve the Monroe Doctrine it has attracted a great deal of attention and may lead to serious trouble.

—A Georgia man prayed to God to kill his wife the other night, not because he wanted her to enter eternal bliss, but because he wanted to sleep and she had asked him to open the door. As he rose to open it he was struck with paralysis and died.

—The New York World is authority for the statement that over \$175,000,000 will be paid out during January by the great corporations of the United States together with the United States government and the financial institutions which exist under its charter.

—By a recent ruling of the postoffice department, money orders will be paid upon presentation notwithstanding that the duplicate has not arrived. Up to November 1st, the holder was compelled to wait several days before the order could be cashed on account of duplicate being delayed.

—Patrick McCabe, an old man, was taken to a New York hospital in what appeared to be a destitute condition. His wretched rags were exchanged for comfortable clothing, and then the astonished attendants found that he had a chest protector made of \$50 bills, the total amount sewed inside of his old shirt being \$950.

—Mrs. Carrie Nation, president of the Barbor county, Kan., W. C. T. U., is a somewhat violent reformer. She entered a magnificent barroom at Wichita on Thursday and deliberately smashed a mirror valued at \$300. She claims that there is no law by which she can be punished; but she was committed to jail on the charge of malicious destruction of property.

—While carefully handling a bag of mail in the Milwaukee postoffice, a clerk suddenly became conscious of an overpowering offensive odor. He dropped the pouch and the odor increased in power. Eventually it was discovered that the tremendously emphatic effluvia arose from the breakage of a two-ounce bottle of oil extracted from that sleek, but exceedingly odoriferous animal, the skunk. Who sent the stuff through the mails is not known, but before night many a Milwaukee man knew through the medium of the rank-smelling letters that it had been sent.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.  
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.  
Notary Public.  
A. W. GLEASON.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.  
Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### Portman Shoals.

Christmas holidays are over, their pleasures a "banquet hall deserted." Once more the inhabitants of Portman resume their routine of labor.

In Portman, as in other small sections of the globe, daily labor means daily bread, and the sequence is inevitable. The poor man in Portman was happy during the holidays; the larger his poverty, the greater his heritage of little mouths to eat of the blessings God had given them; the more numerous the little pairs of hands to stroke his visage, and the more caressing the little warm bodies to comfort him when rich mantles and brodered coverlets were scarce; all he asks now is work. This he will receive if the construction of the dam is continued.

The dam, owned by the Anderson Water, Light and Power Company must be continued, or the happy laborer, and the care-worn millionaire will be rendered uncomfortable. There are snags in a river that strike large, as well as small bargues, and the non completion of the dam would injure the rich man to thousands of dollars, where it would inconvenience the poor man to the property of a penny.

Rumors are afloat that the president and contractor may encroach upon each other in unpleasant juxtaposition, owing to the latter's inability to fulfill a specific contract by January 1st, 1901. The machinery, however, is here, the river is here, full to overflowing with inspirations of future prosperity, the engineer is here, the superintendent and his overseers are here, the desire for work, the waiting workmen—all are here. Surely the masterly construction will go on. At this writing there is no cessation of labor. Every man is in his place, and every wheel in its orbit. Premortification, if permitted, will trace itself to rumor, and there remain as useless.

The large water wheel, preparatory to the immense generator, has arrived at the power house. To imbue this inanimate metal with energy, a proportion of the Seneca River toward the manufacturing of 2,000 horse power must in a mollifying stream escape its banks, and course its soothing way somewhere between the extended arms of president and contractor. The awaiting County of Anderson demands this; its cry is not more rest, but more industry.

This noble work has been more than wage-earning labor, it has been an institution of morals. No man's dexterity saved him while his morals condemned him. Sometime the old Adam would arise in an individual, but promptly the Adam, the man and his knife or pistol would be ejected, and example restored. Blacks occupy the menial positions—if such there could be in a department of labor requiring, throughout, so much skill. The white men occupy the superior positions.

Occasionally an isolated combination of the Caucasian and Ethiopian would manifest such splendid traits of the "massa" that the mentality, deportment and physique of the brown man cast into reproach the assumptions of his less gifted, but white half brother.

Mr. Rufus Earle, residing with Mrs. N. O. Farmer for the past year, has secured the position of guard over the County convicts.

Miss Jessie Norris accompanied her guest, Mrs. White, to that lady's home in Lavonia, Ga., with which family Miss Norris will reside while she engages in teaching school.

Mr. M. B. Horton, for more than a month has been seriously ill with bronchitis. His brothers, Messrs. O. E. and W. C. Watkins, of that legal firm in Atlanta, Ga., visited Mr. Horton, and from the encouragement of Dr. W. W. Watkins, of Pendleton, attending physician, returned to their home more hopeful. Mrs. Horton, through the INTER-STATE, wishes to thank Mrs. W. W. Watkins for gifts received for her children. On Dec. 31st a healthy girl baby was born to Mrs. Horton.

Misses Grace and Maggie Thompson, home from Chicora College, Greenville, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. N. O. Farmer. On Monday the ladies called on Mrs. W. F. Lee and were shown over the works by Mr. Lee, the engineer.

Mr. D. F. Arthur, general superintendent for Mr. Tenney, contractor, returned from his home visit to Philadelphia; he is welcomed to Portman by many friends.

A happy and extensive family reunion was extended Christmas day by Mrs. William Bolt, who is known through Portman and miles surrounding as a queen hostess. Invitations were sent and accepted by over 40 relatives and friends. Present were: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Buchanan and family, Autum; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Elrod and family, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Busby and family, Portman; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Farmer, Autum; Mr. Willie Bolt and family, Portman; Mr. W. G. Gaines, Mrs. W. E. Stevenson, their families and Miss Etta Harrison, Lavonia, Ga.; Dr. Pepper and bride, Portman; Mr. Leonard Jackson and family, Centerville; Mr. R. T. Long, Mr. W. D. George, Portman; Mr. Paul Norris, Mr. Ernest Bolt, Beck Hill; Mr. Arthur Erwin, Piedmont; Mr. Willie Erwin, Honca Path; sons of Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Erwin, Centerville. Mrs. Erwin declined in order to attend the marriage of her niece, Miss Jennie Erwin to Mr. Brock, both of Honca Path. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have returned to Portman.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Copeland, of North Carolina, are staying at Portman Hotel. Mr. Copeland is engaged at the works. Numerous friends have visited Mr. and Mrs. Busby during the holidays—the hotel door being still wide open, and hospitality flourishing.

R. R. L.