

Anderson Intelligencer

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

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1/4 Off. **\$1.00 FOR 75c.** **1/4 Off.**

That is exactly what we are giving in merchandise to our customers during this Twenty-five Per Cent Discount Sale. If you will but stop to consider that our clothes at regular prices are always the lowest in price, you will readily see that this sale means more to you than a casual glance would indicate. If we were offering you old goods or clothing hastily put together for bargain purposes, then such a reduction would mean nothing to the economical buyer. But when you can purchase High Grade Standard Clothing at an actual saving of one-fourth, then you are really getting one dollar for seventy-five cents. This makes our—

- \$ 5.00 Suits and Overcoats, 25 per cent off, \$3.75.
- 7.50 Suits and Overcoats, 25 per cent off, 5.63.
- 10.00 Suits and Overcoats, 25 per cent off, 7.50.
- 12.50 Suits and Overcoats, 25 per cent off, 9.38.
- 15.00 Suits and Overcoats, 25 per cent off, 11.25.

Leave one-fourth of what you expected to pay at home, the balance will pay for the Goods. This Sale includes all of our Clothing on hand. Nothing reserved. We always do as we advertise, and our patrons know it. Better hurry.

B. O. Evans & Co.,

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.
WHITE FRONT.

DON'T RISK IT!



When you are buying a Vehicle that life depends on at times, buy a good one. If you don't know what maker to choose from, buy from a reliable dealer whose word is his reputation. I have a splendid assortment of light-speeding

WAGONS, FAMILY CARRIAGES, FANCY TRAPS,

And are made by the best manufacturers, at prices that will surprise you. Come to see me.

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.

SOME BARGAINS!

I HAVE A FEW PIANOS.

Of the very highest grade and latest styles, TO GO AT COST FOR A FEW DAYS.

This is an opportunity of a life-time.

I also have the latest Improved ball-bearing SEWING MACHINES for \$30. Vibrator Standard Machine only \$28.00.

ORGANS CHEAP.

M. L. WILLIS, South Main Street, Anderson, S. C.

FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1901.

Compelled thereto by the agents of the Asphalt Trust, the United States Government has sent war ships to Venezuela with the avowed object of interfering by force of arms to prevent the disarmament by the Venezuelan Government of the employees of the Trust, who are resisting the decree of the courts of the republic, in favor of a weaker rival, which is also an American corporation, but which has not the ear of the administration. It is somewhat difficult to ascertain the exact situation in the asphalt regions. This much, however, is known. Years ago the Asphalt Trust obtained a concession in the State of Bermudez. Later, in 1888, it acquired an additional concession, which contained asphalt deposits. A few years after this, a Venezuelan company acquired a tract adjoining that of the Trust, and promptly transferred its rights to an American company. Disputes soon arose as to the boundary between the two, the Trust claiming that it was the meandering line of a foot path through the dense woods, while the new company asserted that the line should have been straight. If so run it would throw Lake Venezuela, which is very valuable, into the grant of the new company and out of that of the older one. The case was arbitrated and decided against the Trust, and President Castro ordered the property to be turned over to the smaller and weaker corporation. At once the trust declared that the arbitrators had been bribed and refused to surrender the land in question. Obviously, the United States has no right to interfere. It is the right as well as the duty of the Venezuelan Government to maintain order in its territory and execute the law. A quarrel between rival American business associations in Venezuela over concessions of territory concerns the Venezuelan Government exclusively. If the case were reversed and rival syndicates composed of Venezuelans and holding mining concessions in the United States were to fall out and resort to force to settle their disputes, our government would not tolerate interference by Venezuelans in behalf of either of the claimants, but would compel the rivals to submit their claims to the courts.

The new method of combination by which the railways are dodging the anti-trust act and the act forbidding pooling are pointed out in the recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission has no official knowledge of the extent of recent railway combinations, but it has informed itself as well as possible from unofficial sources. Disregarding mere rumors, but taking account of well-authenticated statements, there were absorbed in various ways between July 1, 1899, and November 1, 1900, 25,811 miles of railroad. There are in the whole United States something less than 200,000 miles of railroad; so that more than one-eighth of this entire mileage was, within the above period, brought, in one way and another, under the control of other lines. When it is considered what has actually been done, what is undoubtedly in contemplation, the entire feasibility of these schemes, the very great advantage which would result to the owners of the properties involved, and the fact that a step once taken in that direction is seldom retraced, it becomes evident that in the immediate future the main transportation lines of this country will be thrown into groups, controlling their own territory, and not subject, with respect to most of their traffic, to serious competition. If this continues, it will soon be within the power of two or three men, or at most a small group of men, to say what tax shall be imposed upon the vast traffic moving between the East and West. The result is already manifest in the tremendous increase in freight rates during the past year.

It now seems that the cause of Senator Hanna's confidence in the passage of the subsidy bill lies in his intention to tack it as a rider on the River and Harbor bill. This sort of thing is admittedly vicious and is absolutely forbidden by the rules of the House. The Senate, however, can do what it pleases, and if it should adopt the plan mentioned, the House would have to consider its action. Meanwhile, desperate efforts are being made by Senator Hanna to create a sentiment throughout the country favorable to the bill. In this city a press bureau has been organized for the purpose of supplying newspaper correspondents with information bearing on its progress. Another has been mailing by the ton literature favoring it, and a third has been directly in correspondence with leading members of business, financial and commercial exchanges urging action in its support. Such bureaus cost enormously, and there is much curiosity to know what disinterested citizens are financing it.

The war-revenue reduction bill is being purposely held back in the Senate Committee on Finance by Senator Aldrich, the Chairman, who has personally requested the members of the Committee to refrain from discussing the measure in any way. He is particularly anxious that they say nothing about progress upon it, or any committee action. It is understood that it will, when reported, authorize a reduction of about \$40,000,000, although it has been the desire of the Senate leaders to keep the cut within the \$30,000,000 recommended by the President and Secretary Gage. It is probable that the taxes on a few articles will be repealed entirely, and that all the rest will be reduced by a horizontal cut of 25 per cent. By holding back the Revenue bill Senator Aldrich hopes to force the oleomargarine bill upon the calendar, where it will have a parliamentary status that will enable him to prevent what he believes is the purpose of its supporters—that is, to have it added as an amendment to the Revenue bill.

Information Wanted About a South Carolina Ex-Confederate. The Governor has received the following from far-off Alaska: Juneau, Alaska, Jan. 1, 1901. To the Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C. Sir: I have the honor to inquire of you concerning Richard S. Campbell, who was killed in Porcupine city, Alaska, June 24, 1900. Mr. Campbell belonged to the Hampton legion and was captain of his company at Appomattox. At his death he was 64 years old or thereabouts. If you have no personal knowledge of him you will confer a great favor by enclosing this communication to any Confederate Veteran society in South Carolina. I have been appointed administrator for his estate. He has some property in Porcupine district, Alaska, which may or may not be of some value, but in the event it proves of value, I would like to know who his relatives are and where they can be found. Col. Geary, afterwards Major Gen. Geary, was at the beginning of the war colonel of Mr. Campbell's regiment. Very respectfully, Roy Burnett. Address Haines Mission, Porcupine City, Alaska. "Col. Geary" is evidently intended for Gary.

His Brother Found. By the publication in the State of Sunday of a letter received from far-away Alaska by Gov. McSweeney, a brother of the man concerning whom inquiries were being made, has been found. It proves to be the pastor of the St. John's Methodist Church of Anderson, as the following letter shows: To the Editor of the State: The letter from Mr. Roy Burnett of Alaska to Gov. McSweeney, inquiring concerning the relatives of Richard S. Campbell, refers to my brother. He connected himself with the Manning Guards, Clarendon county, (Brown Manning captain), and his company, with others, formed the old Hampton Legion. He was among the first to enter the Guards, and fought to the end of the war, closing up under Gen. Mart Gary in a mounted regiment. He was a brave and cheerful defender of his country, having been in almost a score of battles and skirmishes and only once wounded. I have written Mr. Burnett giving the facts. Very truly, J. B. CAMPBELL. Anderson, S. C., Jan. 21, 1901.

He Was up to the Limit. A young society lady in this city is telling a story of a very little newboy who so appreciated her kindness to him that the newboy's Thanksgiving dinner that he went to the extent of great suffering for her sake. At least she thinks it was appreciation, but others have doubts. At all events, the young woman, who, with a number of others, was engaged in serving the boys, noticed this little boy way off at one end of the table. Many of the larger fellows were already hard at work on the various good things, but this little fellow had evidently been neglected. Clearly here was a case of urgent charity, so the amateur waitress flew to his side, and for an hour she saw to it that he did not lack for anything. Plate after plate of turkey was literally showered upon him. Finally, as she set another piece of plum pudding in front of him, he rolled his eyes meekly toward her and said, in muffled tones: "Well, miss, I kin chew, but I can't swallow no more."—New York Sun.

Oriental Laborers to Colonize Mexico. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The Call says: Back of a steamship company recently organized in this city with a capital of \$12,500,000, is a plan to colonize Mexico with Oriental laborers. The promoters of the scheme, it is asserted, have obtained from the government of Mexico a vast concession of fishing privileges and lands adjacent to the fishing grounds. They propose to bring the Chinese to Mexico in the canneries and warehouses along the Mexican coast. A circular has been issued in the Chinese language stating that "the Pacific charter company proposes to encourage Chinese as well as Europeans to come to Mexico where they will have special privilege." The circular adds: There is plenty of room for a million fishermen and invites the Chinese merchants to subscribe to the capital stock of the company which it says will make a contract with Mexico and China to admit free of duty all Chinese necessities, such as tea, rice, etc.

STATE NEWS.

Smallpox is raging at Beaufort. A negro was lynched for the usual crime in Barnwell county the other day. The mayor of Union recently sent a chicken-thief to the chaingang 120 days. Spartanburg county had but four Clerks of Court during the whole of the 19th century. The annual spring meeting of the State Agricultural and Mechanical society will be held on February 6, in Columbia. The new prison building in the penitentiary is said to be one of the best in the South. It is built of granite and has 380 cells. Two girls, Leonora and Flora Daniels, of Columbia, were hit by a shifting engine. Miss Leonora was killed, being 1 a over by the engine. Eliphas Dawkins, a negro prominent in the religious and social circles of his race, is in jail at Gaffney for murder. He threw kerosene oil on his wife and set her afire. Sumter is to have a training school for nurses. A charter has been applied for and the leading physicians of Sumter will lecture to the students. The institution will start about February 1. The Edgefield papers are fixing things for 1902. They have agreed that Hon. W. J. Talbert shall be elected Governor, and that Solicitor J. William Thurmond shall succeed him in Congress.

The town of Little Mountain is partly in Newberry and partly in Lexington county. An election has been ordered for the 31st inst. to determine whether the Lexington part shall be annexed to Newberry county. Deputy Sheriff Coleman, of Saluda, was sent to Savannah last Wednesday to get a murderer under arrest there. He got helplessly drunk and was robbed of \$40, and his handcuffs. He did not know where he had been or what he had seen. The laws of the State are stringent against prize fighting. Some sports in Cincinnati recently sent Governor McSweeney this message: "Please wire us whether you will allow Jeffries and Ruhlín to fight a limited number of rounds in your State in case the fight is prevented here." The response was: "Under no circumstances would Jeffries and Ruhlín be allowed to fight in this State."

At Spartanburg last Friday morning at 2 o'clock Wofford Fitting School was destroyed by fire. There were 40 students in the building all escaping uninjured. The building and contents were valued at \$15,000; insured for \$5,000. The fire was caused by coals from the grate falling on the floor. The structure will be rebuilt immediately. No suspension of work will be necessitated. The one hundredth anniversary of the appointment of John Marshall to the Chief Justiceship of the United States, will be celebrated by the lawyers of South Carolina in Columbia on February 4, 1901. Judge Charles H. Simonton will deliver the address and an elaborate banquet will be served. An executive committee has been appointed, consisting of prominent lawyers from all over the State to have charge of the arrangements.

Several members of the South Carolina delegation in Congress had a hearing the other day before the House committee on war claims for a settlement of the account between the United States and South Carolina, growing out of war of 1812, and the Florida wars. It is said that no action was taken by the committee. The amount involved in the claim is \$396,692. The delegation are working, and hope to get a settlement of the matter during this session. It is thought to be doubtful, however, if the measure will be gotten through the House owing to the limited time of the session remaining. The Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane gives the following figures in his reports: There were remaining in the hospital Dec. 31, 1899, 1,002 patients—white 595, colored 407 and 448—white 242, colored 308—were admitted during the year. The total number under treatment was 1,461, while the average daily population during the year 418 patients, and the number remaining Dec. 31, 1900, was 1,023. The annual cost per capita is for this year \$102.67. Compared with other States the expenses are among the lowest of any institution for the insane.

E. P. Wyatt, a well to do citizen of Greer, killed himself last Thursday. Three years ago Mr. Wyatt was paralyzed. Since then he has suffered greatly, although able to walk about. Recently he has been in low spirits, but no suspicion was entertained that he would take his life. He was fifty years old, unmarried, and lived with his mother. At noon Thursday he took his shotgun and went to his stable, a short distance from the residence. He entered the building, shut the door and in a few seconds his mother, who was standing on the piazza watching him, heard the report of a gun. She ran to the stable and found him in the last agonies of death. He had evidently placed the muzzle of the gun just under his right ear, as all the upper and back part of his head was torn off, leaving only a part in front of his ears. His brains were splashed around on the walls and floor of the stable and death must have been almost instantaneous.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A negro rapist was burned at the stake in Leavenworth, Kansas, last week. It will be necessary to recruit about 30,000 new troops for the Philippines before July 1st. It is now estimated that the indemnities that will be asked of China will amount to \$600,000,000. The \$10,000,000 cigar trust, a kid of the tobacco trust, will probably increase the number of pipe smokers. Galveston has expended two and a quarter millions of dollars in new buildings since the storm in September. A negro has been lynched in Ocala, Fla., for wrecking the Plant System fast train near Dunnell. The mob took the negro from the officers. In Atlanta recently a man offered for a building as much money as would be represented by silver dollars set on edge to cover the roof but the price was refused. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., son of the Standard Oil magnate, has subscribed \$350,000 for the founding of a New York institution of learning for poor boys and girls. Including the national capital there are 45 towns and cities bearing the name of Washington, and Washington, Ga., has the distinction of being the first of them all. Southeastern Texas is excited over the opening, near Beaumont, of an oil well spouting 100 feet high and producing 16,000 barrels of petroleum in twenty-four hours. J. Ogden Armour, who is now head of the Armour business interests, will be only 37 years old next month, but he was connected with the late P. D. Armour for 11 years. The "first baby of the century," so far reported, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, at 12.01 January 1. It was a boy, and they have called the poor little fellow John Century Thomson.

Charles Steinbrink, who was convicted at St. John, Kan., on forty-nine counts of selling whiskey in violation of the prohibitory law, was fined \$4,900 and sentenced to forty-nine months in jail. Capt. S. S. Brown, of Pittsburg, a civil war veteran, has given \$500 to the fund being raised for the entertainment of the Confederate veterans at the coming reunion in Memphis, Tenn. J. E. Thompson, a prominent merchant of Fairburn, Ga., has been arrested on a charge of arson—setting fire to his own store and burning it together with three other on the night of December 31st. In a voluntary and amicable agreement of separation between Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Merritt, of Arthur, Ill., the 5-year-old baby was turned over to the husband in exchange for a Shetland pony and a Jersey cow. Both Arkansas and Mississippi, which are to have new State Houses, to cost about \$1,000,000 each, have, by a singular coincidence, selected as the sites for the buildings those formerly occupied by penitentiaries. An enthusiastic Woman's Christian Temperance Union in one of the smaller towns of Georgia, finding a few moments in which to think of other subjects than that of liquor, passed resolutions denunciatory of kissing.

Grover Allen, known as the boy giant and probably the largest boy of his age in the country, died in Anderson, Ind., the other day. He was eight years and one month old, stood 4 feet 10 inches high and weighed 251 pounds. A suit for \$50 damages, which had been in court at Portage, Wis., for more than two years, and the costs for which had run into the thousands, was decided the other day by the award of \$20. The participants had nearly bankrupted themselves. Felix N. Cobb, a politician and lawyer of Carrollton, Ga., committed suicide in Atlanta Wednesday night. He left a letter to his parents saying domestic troubles was the cause of his act. Cobb was the candidate of the Populists for attorney general of Georgia in the last election. The Atlanta News recommends that everyone drink more water. That may be very good advice for Atlanta but it won't go in South Carolina. The cry here is to drink more dispensary whiskey so that the school children can be better educated from the profits. Aiken Journal and Review.

Considering the fact that the average man only has use for five or six hundred words, there seems to be already an over-supply. But there is great activity in the dictionary-making industry. The new Webster will contain 25,000 words not found in the most recent editions of that work, and an even greater number of verbal novelties will see the light of print in the massive Oxford Dictionary, which has long been under way. To-day the stars visible from the first to the thirteenth magnitude aggregate to about 43,000,000 of which nearly \$10,000,000 have been photographed. In the most powerful telescopes even the fifteenth magnitude, perhaps 100,000,000 stars are suspected, but knowledge concerning them is uncertain. In the Milky Way alone there are some 10,000 stars, separated by vast distances. To the eye at the telescope the sky seems no longer dotted with constellations, but powdered with gold dust.

Portman News.

It is said that in large cities where the reporter is required to provide his daily melange of news, that when from some circumstance he is unable to do so, his chief says: "then makit." The reporter, to secure the continuance of his position, seeing perhaps two bootblacks in a friendly spar, writes up the: "Severe Scuffle of Two Street Gamins.—Work for Home Mission Along the Degraded Streets." The report is highly colored. Tufts of hair, broken teeth, and too nails scatter through the narrative; an excited crowd watch the scandalous affray and block the street. A policeman arrests one of the gamins and is himself trampled by the mob! Next day the people say: where was the fight? where was the crowd? we did not see it. The inference is, they were behind their counters or back in their offices; and they don't bother about it, they simply missed seeing what others saw; but the infallibility of the report is never doubted. Such reports are numerous. The scenes are continually being enacted, every hour has its affray. There are ten thousand to ten who never saw one of them; the ten saw the friendly spar of the boys; but a city has no time to look at such nonsense; it pushes its heavy human machinery along, and the ten, if they give the affair a thought, say: that must have happened after we saw it. There is no doubt cast upon the emissary of the news. The columns of metropolitan papers are pretty well filled with this exciting education every day. No one takes time to investigate; and vice—from the report of the sensational reporter—is so common that people ignore it as news, but expect it in their paper as evidence of the strenuous trend of the metropolis. On the contrary, when news reaches the County newspaper from a correspondent in the country, the report may be regarded as true. In a section where there are no saloons, no distilleries, and whiskey is as scarce as hen's teeth, the author of the report reflects before he sends in news of the vicious transaction lest the readers of his County should regard the account as over-drawn; and so careful is he of veracity that if anecdote is no point to him will not and never from his County editor is required to "make news." The word, news, it is supposed had its derivation from the initial letters of North, East, West, South, such letters being captions for English papers expressing reports coming from those parts of the compass. Finally the N. E. W. S. became a word denoting what we understand it to be to-day.

The writer remembers when in a large city in the North there was a block of ten light street cars, the crowd being so dense that they were to and in the sections of streets where a phantom buggy had been passing for days. The crowd poured in from hundreds of surrounding miles. The phantom buggy passed on a certain place at a certain hour every day, passed, repassed, and disappeared in the sight of the bewildered crowd. Dashing buggies and carriages, the eyes of whose horses or drivers were closed—as all were not permitted to see the spectacle—would plunge into the phantom, not knowing what was there; women and men would scream and try to separate the colliding vehicles when, lo! one of the buggies was the phantom and the others ran through it as through thin air, the crowd falling back fainting and horror-stricken. For a week this was going on; the papers were full of it column after column; the writer lived in the suburbs, and was distressed at not yet having seen the apparition. A gentleman relative in the house was requested to act as guide. He, however, kindly refused, saying the crowds would simply trample his protégé to death. After a week the sensation died down, the buggy ceased passing. The gentleman in the house—who was a newspaper man connected with one of the big dailies—blew the buggy to atoms by explaining that it was a hoax originated by the merchants and newspapers to draw a crowd which should advance the commercial interests of the city. Such is a specimen of journalistic enterprise in a large city.

News from Portman, that is said as it is true, is that Mr. George Busby, who, in last week's issue of the INTELLIGENCER was mentioned as so humanely interfering in the Clark-Davis affray at Asbury, has himself, on the evening of the 19th inst., at the power house at Portman, been so severely injured that a few hours later his foot from above the ankle had been amputated. Mr. Busby was assisting in conveying heavy machinery for the new generator into the power house, when by some oversight, a bed plate on the top of the draft fell, and imprisoned his foot beneath a weight of between 6,000 and 7,000 pounds. Under the impulse of a miraculous feat he endeavored to extricate his foot from beneath the weight when he tore the flesh down to the instep, and broke into splinters the bone and joint. Dr. Heller, of the Fork, attended temporarily. Dr. Orr from a telephone message sent at once to Doctors Gray and Henry from Anderson to attend to the sufferer. About 11 o'clock that night amputation was found necessary. The man's wife and a large family are in great pecuniary need. Miss Annie Barton is visiting Mrs. DeWitt Painter in Anderson. Miss Estote Milford is engaged in Mr. D. P. Sloan's Manufactory, Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Eubanks, of Illinois, have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Milford of Portman. Miss Celestine Patterson, of Pendleton, visited friends in Portman Sunday.

Miss Letia Buchanan and brother, Mr. R. A. Buchanan, from Autan, and Mr. Sylvester Eiral, of Denver, were guests of the Hotel Sunday. Mr. William Miller, of Anderson, a few days ago visited Mr. and Mrs. Busby. The children said he "played tricks on Wm. F. Lee's violin," which means, according to report, that Mr. Miller is a musician, and would be gladly heard in his favorite art. The Rev. Mr. Bailey promises to give great satisfaction to his new congregation at Asbury. R. R. L.