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BY CLINESCALES & LANGSTON.

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The Men Who Buy.... OUR CLOTHING



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Tailor Made Clothes

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THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1901.

The event of the week has, of course, been the extraordinary decision of the Supreme Court—extraordinary not because it was decided contrary to the hopes of at least half the people of the United States, but extraordinary because of the wide divergence of opinion amongst the Justices. Broadly speaking, four of these held that the Constitution followed the flag in all cases of annexation, and four that Congress had full powers to control all territories of the United States, irrespective of the Constitution. One, Justice Brown, joined with the first four in regard to cases that arose before Congress took action in regard to Porto Rico, and with the last four in cases arising after that event. It is thought extremely doubtful whether such a decision so rendered, will command respect or will stand the test of time. Based, as it is, on a bare majority of one, protested against by all the rest of the Court as "overthrowing the basis of our constitutional law," can it, it is asked, be said to settle even the one special point it decides, to say nothing of the momentous issues it throws into dispute? In short, can it endure permanently and withstand the attacks that time and its own weakness are sure to bring? Meanwhile the Court has adjourned for four months, leaving the Philippines cases and the power of Congress to order the collection of duties on United States goods shipped to Porto Rico, hanging in the air. The Court, be it remembered, decided the "first Dooley case," concerning importations into Porto Rico from this country before the passage of the Porto Rican Act, adversely to the Government. It did not decide the "second Dooley case" which arose after that Act at all. The inference is that the Court is badly divided on this question. The stumbling block, of course, is whether such duties do not amount to an export tax on goods shipped from the United States. Four Justices of the Court have held that all of the revenue portion of the Foraker Act was unconstitutional. If, therefore, one more Justice who believed that the rest of the Foraker Act was unconstitutional should happen to take the notion that duties levied in Porto Rico were to all intents and purposes a burden or tax upon exports of the United States, then a decision against the Government would become necessary. Altogether the matter is left in such a state that it will take dozens of other decisions before any one can be sure just what the Court does hold.

The announcement by Senator Lodge that he will, if appointed to the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, introduce a resolution looking to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, has frightened the anglophobes in the Cabinet and the railway interests which have been using the treaty to cloak their opposition to any canal at all. Mr. Lodge can only become chairman by the decision of his two seniors, Frye and Cullom, to stay at the heads of the important committees over which they now preside. The chances are, however, that one of them will be induced to give up his present place in order to keep Lodge from his abrogating act. Senator Cullom has come out in an interview in which he opposes Mr. Lodge's plan and shows plainly that nothing will be done if he becomes Chairman. He says: "I am in favor of abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by agreement, as this is the only way in which it can be done properly. It must be remembered that a treaty is a solemn agreement between two nations, and merely because one party to it becomes dissatisfied with its provisions it has no right to break the agreement abruptly. To abrogate the treaty by legislative enactment is a forcible and improper manner of escaping the carrying out of an agreement which was entered into in good faith. The latter course may be a cause for war." This is the same old story we have been listening to for so long.

While it is most probable that neither Tillman nor McLaurin will venture to do so, still there is little doubt that if either of them chose to withdraw his resignation he would be sustained therein by the Senate, as a resignation dated ahead has been held not to be a resignation, but a mere notice of intention to resign. Hence, the so-called resignation is not legally such until September 15, when it becomes operative; until then, either man may withdraw from the signed paper by serving notice upon the Governor; any primaries which may be held between the present and that date may be invalid; and lastly any man or men who may be appointed before September 15 by the Governor of the State to fill the two vacancies sought to be created—if the Governor should decide to appoint successors—may not be entitled to recognition as a United States Senator.

For some reason or other Japan's imports of cotton in the last year have fallen off about 85 per cent. as compared with those of the preceding year. This fact appears from a report which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It shows a steady increase in the importations of Japan in 1900 over those of the preceding year, though in raw cotton there has been a marked decrease. Japan's importations of raw cotton in 1899 were large. Owing to the higher price in 1900 and the large stock of American cotton laid in during 1899, her imports of that article from the United States in the nine months ended with March, 1901, have been but \$1,729,580 in value, as against \$11,517,968 in the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1900. As a consequence, the total figures of American exports to Japan show a material decrease, chargeable almost exclusively to the single item of cotton.

McSweeney Turns Resignations Down.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 31.—The political kaleidoscope took another turn to-day on the arrival of Governor McSweeney from Memphis. He found at his office letters from all over the State protesting against a bitter personal political campaign this year and asked him to refuse to accept the nominations of the United States senators. Personally, he is opposed to a campaign and he has refused to accept their resignations in a letter to both senators, which follows:

"Gentlemen:—Your letters tendering your resignations as United States senators from South Carolina were received on the evening of my departure to Chickamauga to take part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the monument which South Carolina has just erected to her brave and heroic soldiers who lost their lives in defense of a principle on this historic battlefield, hence my delay in acknowledging it. I respectfully return your resignations that you may have more time for serious consideration of the effects upon the people of this State of this action on your part. The commission which you hold is the highest compliment and testimonial which the people of this State can pay to one of its citizens. It is possible that you have taken this step hastily, in the heat of debate, and without due reflection of the consequence to the people who have so signally honored you.

"It was only last year that our people had the excitement and turmoil incident to a campaign, and in another year we will be in the midst of further political strife. The people are entitled to one year of peace and freedom from political battles and bitterness. The indications are that a campaign, such as would be precipitated by vacancies in these two exalted positions, would be a very acrimonious one and personal rather than a discussion of issues and from such a canvass our people should be spared. In fact, it would be a calamity to the State to be torn assunder by a heated canvass in this 'off year' in politics. There can be no possible good to come of it. The people of the State are getting together and working for the advancement and up-building of the material prosperity of the commonwealth, and I should regret anything that would retard this progress. It is not my purpose in thus writing to prevent the fullest and freest discussion of all public questions and the education of the people along all political lines. On the contrary, I heartily favor that, and believe it can be best accomplished without the bitterness and the personalities which would be inseparable from a campaign during the coming summer. Under our party rules, a campaign will be necessary within a little more than a year, and ample time can be had for a full discussion of the issues now before the people.

"Holding these views, and looking to the interest of the people of this State (their peace, prosperity and happiness), I respectfully decline to accept your resignations and beg to return them herewith. I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,
M. B. McSWEENEY,
Governor."

The senators may insist on their resignations being accepted, in which case Governor McSweeney will ask them to send resignations to take effect at once so that their successors may be immediately appointed. Unless some unexpected developments occur, there will be no campaign this year. This will eliminate Tillman entirely in the campaign next year, for there can be no possible excuse for his active personal participation in it.

TILLMAN'S REPLY TO GOV. McSWEENEY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1.—Senator Tillman wants to fight it out with McLaurin. He has written a long protest to Gov. McSweeney, in which he in part says: "Your excellency has the right and it is entirely proper to return my resignation and advise a more serious consideration.

In declining to accept it, I am sure you have transcended your authority. It will take very little investigation and reflection to convince you of this. You cannot compel a member of the United States to hold his commission and exercise the functions of that office, if he chooses to surrender it by action. In tendering my resignation, while done hastily, it was not ill advised, and I am fully convinced of the wisdom of my course upon reflecting.

"Personally I had nothing to gain and all to lose, and I did not feel the need of further instructions or indication, because I had just been re-elected by the people, with practical unanimity. I offered to resign in order to bring about the resignation of my colleague, and that puts me on a level with equal rights to go before the people and ask an endorsement of our respective courses.

"I claim to represent the people and to voice their wishes. The result of the Gaffney meeting had brought Senator McLaurin within reach of his constituents and it was to obtain this answer at once that prompted my conduct at Gaffney. They could not get at him to administer merited rebuke and punishment except in the way which was offered by our resignations. "Your excellency's action gives him a loop hole of escape and the censure of blame must rest where it belongs.

"Nothing but a sense of duty forces me to the course I have pursued. Material prosperity and progress may be worth more than strict adherence to principle and loyalty to trust, but I cannot see it in that light. Holding this view I decline for the present to withdraw my resignation. It was tendered in order to secure the resignation of Senator McLaurin and will not be withdrawn until he shall have shown his unwillingness to let our people pass upon his conduct this year instead of next. He declares in his latest interview that he will speak on such invitations as he did at Gaffney, when possible, and will not consent to any "interference by Senator Tillman or anybody else." Whether or not McLaurin will be allowed to do his remains to be seen.

If the people have a right to hear him, the same people have a right to hear me, and others. He no longer seems to have anxiety about this health and if allowed to speak by himself rather enjoys the prospect.

BENJ. R. TILLMAN.

SENATOR McLAURIN'S REPLY.

Bennettsville, S. C., June 3, 1901.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 31st of May in which you decline to accept my resignation as United States Senator is received. The grounds upon which your declination is predicated are that "the people are entitled to one year of peace and freedom from political battles and bitterness," and that a campaign this year would be "a calamity to the State, to be torn assunder by heated canvass in the off year year in politics without any possible good to come of it."

As an additional reason you suggest that any disturbance of the harmony of the people in their work for the advancement of the material prosperity of the State might result in retarding this progress.

I appreciate fully the force of the reasons given by you and the effects upon the people of the State of a heated and strife-producing contest for United States senator this year, for the sake of "the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of this State." I am willing to hold on to my commission as United States Senator and to continue to serve the State as I have done in the past to the "best of my ability" but in retaining my seat in the Senate I will not consent to be handicapped or bossed by any one claiming a right to judge my motives and actions.

I propose to exercise my judgment on all national questions under the influence of a high sense of responsibility to the people and to work for the up-building of the political and material interests of my State. I recognize fully my accountability to the sovereign people and am always ready to give a strict account of my official acts to them.

Your suggestion that it is not your purpose by your official action "to prevent the fullest and freest discussion of all public questions and the education of the people along all political lines" is in accord with your patriotic course in reference to the resignations. The people are entitled to hear both sides of these questions and to form a judgment. Personalities and bitterness in a joint debate would interfere with a fair and full discussion of them and instead of educating would mislead and deceive them.

All that I have claimed is this right of the people and my right to enlighten them on these questions whenever called upon. In my effort to do this I was interfered with by the Senator, who affirmed that my doctrines were political heresies and hurtful to the people. My wish is that all public questions may be freely and fully discussed before the people and I will be content to abide their decision upon them.

In consenting to hold my commission I wish it understood that it is in response to your patriotic appeal that it is for the good of the State and not because I feared to go before the people and discuss with the Senior Senator or others the national issues of the day. I am a duty servant of the people and will in my public and pleasure always promote their interests in every way I can. I have the honor to be,

Yours very respectfully,
JNO. LOWMEDE McLAURIN.

STATE NEWS.

— A shotgun tournament is to be held in Columbia June 10 and 11.

— A negro at Latta has sold \$200 worth of strawberries from an acre of ground this spring.

— In Marlboro County at a recent term of court two violators of the dispensary law were fined \$1,200.

— Dr. E. H. Murfee, president of the Greenville Female College, has resigned for reasons not given to the public.

— Wm. Anderson, a Greenville jeweler, has made an assignment to his creditors. His liabilities are about \$6,000.

— Prof. R. Means Davis, of Columbia, who has been prominently mentioned for Senator, declines to enter the race.

— The estimate of loss to Spartanburg county for repairing and rebuilding bridges injured or destroyed by recent flood is \$15,000.

— The Clinton Cotton Mill, not content with making plain goods, is putting in new machinery for the manufacture of finer goods.

— Verner Holloway, a fourteen-year old negro, has been convicted in Greenville of trying to burn a boarding house and a female college.

— Five of the whiskey dispensaries in Charleston have been reopened. The beer places are still closed and a beer famine is said to prevail.

— A little son of Comptroller Gen. Derham has developed a case of small pox in Columbia. It is thought that he got it in Horry or on the train.

— Lieut. Gov. James H. Tillman has been invited to deliver the literary address at the commencement of the State University of Kentucky this year.

— Wallaha is to have an up-to-date system of waterworks. Plenty of capital is behind a scheme to have water brought to the town from Stumphouse mountain.

— A memorial tablet has been placed in Charleston at the old Heyward House, where George Washington stopped on his memorial visit to that city in May, 1791.

— A Bennettsville special to the News and Courier says that Senator McLaurin is receiving on an average of from 50 to 60 letters a day from persons who want federal offices.

— Prof. Albert Barnes, of Clemson College, has made a model gasoline engine weighing 200 pounds. It is 5-horse power, and is said to be a great improvement of any now in use.

— F. Fair Lee, foreman of the Union Hardwood Manufacturing company, was run over by a car. One of his legs was cut off at the knee, the other just above, and the right hand was ground into pulp.

— The appropriations of many States for the Charleston Exposition relieve the financial situation and puts more than a quarter of a million dollars into the great show. Cuba and Porto Rico will have rare exhibits there.

— At Lake City a few days ago Mrs. Emory Sauls put her six-months-old baby on the bed and went out into the field. When she returned the little one was out on the floor dead. It rolled off the bed and was killed by the fall to the floor.

— Several stores and a residence were burned in Marion Wednesday night. The further spread of the flames was stopped by the heroic action of J. Monroe Johnson, Jr., and Rich Williams, colored. The loss was about \$15,000.

— At Blacksburg D. J. Bridges and A. G. Mintz became involved in a personal difficulty in which pistols figured very prominently. Mintz was shot in the right hip, but not dangerously, while Bridges received two shots, one in the right shoulder and one in the stomach. His wounds will doubtless prove fatal.

— The United States government will within a short time take possession of the Lawton farm, Chicora park and other property near Charleston recently purchased for the establishment of a naval station, and it is expected that active work on the dry dock will be begun early in July.

— An interesting case is on hand between Richland and Kershaw counties. In 1899 Mrs. John Sturt of Columbia was killed by W. R. Crawford and other constables. The case was moved to Camden. The expenses were over \$1,000 and there is a dispute about which county stands the expense. The position of Richland county is that violation of law is a crime against the State, not against the county. The court is held in the several counties for convenience.

— Governor McSweeney has pardoned John R. Stuckey who was convicted of manslaughter in July, 1899, in Spartanburg county and sentenced to 10 years in the State prison. The case has been under careful consideration for some time. Stuckey killed his bookkeeper in his store at Spartanburg and there was much talk over the case at the time. Stuckey always claimed self-defense, and it was afterwards claimed that the result of the examination of the books, ruled out as evidence, would have nullified certain testimony which really caused the conviction. The result which was laid before the Governor and sustained the claim made. Judge Gary and the jury recommended the pardon in view of the above and Judge Gage made a strong plea for the pardon.

Portman Letter.

Well, we are beginning our article so late this week, we lose hope of a hearing and our pen says: "O, that's all right; you said enough last week for the country over so that you can take a rest. Folks 'll think you take up too much of their time anyway and too much room in the paper." Now that is how a pen talks—just like a person—when you take it into your confidence, let it know all your thoughts, and let it dip with you in the same bottle; but in like manner I answered back: "I take up no one's time but the one who reads, and he knows what time is ahead of him; when he starts in, and no one's 'room' but the Intelligencer's and they give this space to the people of Portman. And as for the 'country over' why," said I to my pen, "I want to see it get spunky. When it is disgusted with anything in a paper it will read it. That is why people don't read their Bible more—they are not disgusted with it." "Yes," said my pen again, "but folks will think they had no liberty to come to Portman till someone invited them." "O," I explained, "folks didn't know there was room for them in Portman. They thought Portman was all dam, and electric lights and river, and that the few who lived here sat on the house tops for accommodation. Now you see folks come and you will be kept busy taking names."

Immediately my pen ceased talking, fell on the floor out of sight, just like some people; they can talk a great deal but when you want them to do a little work, they can't be found.

Well, the right kind of people can always be found. Mrs. Joe Busby, Mrs. Frank Mayes, nee Earle, Mrs. D. L. Arthur, and the Portman scribe, took a ride out toward Centerville recently and called at that pretty place, the home of Mrs. Johnny Erwin. Mrs. Erwin was not "primped," for it was wash day around the grounds; but the most becoming adornment we ever saw in addition to her "calico" was a smile of welcome that shed pearls and rubies over her motherly head and handsome presence.

She did not keep us waiting half an hour while fixing her back comb or putting on her new shoes, and we were so much more blessed by having her with us a longer time. She did not attire in a "tea gown" before serving us tea that we knew was brewed by an expert, and if we praised the good things on her table, praise came from hearts that like more corporeal functions were also satisfied.

There is an art in despending welcome as there is in despending tea. We were compelled to feel ourselves at home though we knew miles lay between us and Portman. We forgot good manners we fear as sometimes is done at home, and discussed personalities. Mrs. Busby was quizzed on the expediency of the hotel remaining for ever on the hill top until her return, for even people who run by electricity cannot live by it. Mrs. Mayes was strongly predicated to be the latest mentor on marriage questions, but we spared her feelings on a subject so ancient. Mrs. Arthur was induced to speak to us on farming in Pennsylvania, the way in which the famous Pennsylvania Dutch grow rich in a few years over a few acres of land. If the lady sees this she is notified now that this is what the farmers of the South are suffering for; a patent invention by which over a whole Township of land, they can in a life time grow rich enough to own their own burial lot without a lien on their headstone. In fact, Mrs. Arthur might in some Portman letter invite us into the secret of how for a while and amusement's sake we can beat the Dutch.

The scribe was treated like the very ordinary person whom scribes are—when we know them. Indeed, no one seemed to know there was a scribe in their midst "taking notes." Some people are as wary of a reporter as the colored folk are of a constable; but there was absolutely no fear of such an imaginary or material being out at Mrs. Erwin's. Mrs. Erwin herself would indeed be the best subject for an essay on hospitality; and we might go on, etc., but her husband, Mr. Erwin, whom we met out among the shade trees on the lawn and who missed the good time inside, would be jealous. Men, however much they admire their wives, don't like all the honey that blooms in the hood put on their wife's Alice of bread. They want a little of the comb for themselves; and, too, they think their wives are easily spoiled—while the men, no! We left with the bush of evening around our ears and gladness in our hearts.

Mrs. Erwin is an old-time Christian and a true-time, up-to-date woman of progressive ideas.

R. H. L.

May 28.

Mrs. Joe Busby has returned from a few days' pleasant trip to the home of her sisters, Mrs. W. E. Stevenson and Mrs. G. W. Gaines, of Lavonia, Ga., where the children of Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Gaines were the ladies' chief attraction at the Lavonia commencement exercises.

Mrs. Busby, we are compelled to remark, is beginning to fit around pretty lively. We are glad it is not Spring poetry that overcomes the lady's system, as that is drowsy and hypochondriacal, but the daisy of "the flowers that bloom in the Spring." To this animated gait we are indebted for a generous variety of ripe, ripe fruit which Mrs. Busby, in a repeated pleasure trip, secured for us from the benevolence of her sister, Mrs. S. Elrod, of Denver. This was a fruit dumper of proportion and selection tendered by Mrs. Elrod on Sunday, 2nd inst., to a few appreciative friends, among whom, with Mr. and Mrs. Busby, were Messrs. Reuben Long and Sam. Jackson, Portman; Mrs. Lella and Mr. R. A. Buchanan, of Astatu. We understand the Intelligencer's scribe should have been there, but we were at the time enjoying a most excellent sermon at Zion Church from the ministry of Rev. J. W. Bailey, and really needed for nothing while so highly entertained. The fruit, we were assured, was just a trifle of recognition for our services to the Intelligencer, and a thoughtful sample they say. A gift which entered the office of the Intelligencer last year for the detection of the editors.

Guests of Mrs. Frank Mayes last week were Mrs. Mayes' mother, Mrs. Hattie Webb, and Mrs. E. W. Taylor, of Anderson.

R. H. L.

June 3.