

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1901.

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"Honest Injun Cross my Heart!"

That's what the little boys say when they want to impress you with the fact they are telling the truth. When we talk to you about this Store—its methods of buying and selling, the saving of money for you on good clothing—we feel that we want to impress upon you the fact more strongly, and like the little boys we feel like saying, "Honest Injun Cross my Heart!" We sell the kind of—

Clothing,
Hats,
Shoes and
Furnishings,

That give satisfaction every time.

When the Goods are not found as represented we cheerfully refund your money.

B. O. Evans & Co.,

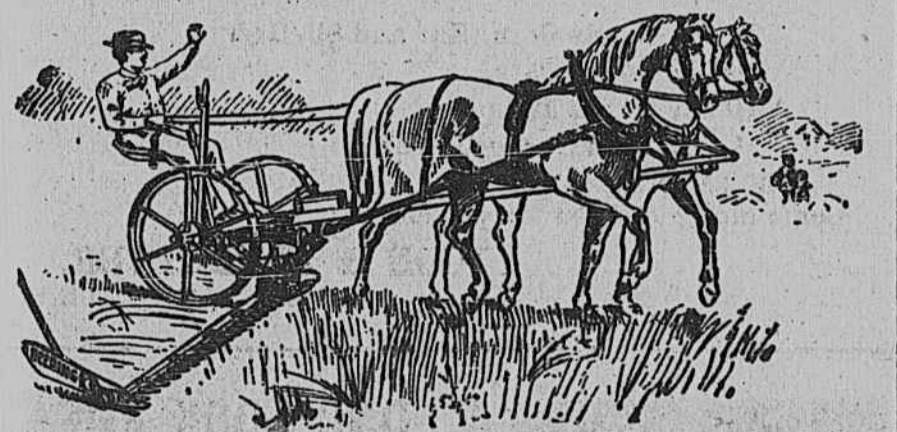
ANDERSON, S. C.,
The Spot Cash Clothiers

Why not Enjoy Riding When You Go?

You cannot do it in an old, rattling, rugh-riding Buggy, but you can enjoy it when you ride on the wings of the celebrated GOODYEAR TIRE. You have no noise, no rough roads when you have—

RUBBER TIRES.

Why not join the many who now enjoy the pleasure given them by using the Rubber Tires. Call on us and let us show you the advantage of using them
Church Street, Opposite Jail. FRANK JOHNSON & CO.



Deering Light Draft Ideal Mowers.

THE ONLY MOWER made with only two-piece pitman. Has adjustable drag bar and light draft. We have the genuine thick centre Ter-ll Heel Sweep that has just the right set. Also, all sizes of the Victor Sweep Wings. If you will come to see us will make it interesting to you and will save you some money.

BROCK HARDWARE CO.

Anderson, S. C.

E. G. EVANS, JR., & CO.,

PENDLETON, S. C.

FULL LINE OF—
Bust's Garden Seeds,
Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Gasoline,
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Sponges, etc.
A supply of Peruna, Manalin and Lacupia on hand.
Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded.

FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1901.
The Pension Commission scandal is the event of the week in Washington. On all sides, denunciations, vigorous or mild, are heard of General Sikes' course in the matter, some of the most severe being uttered by his comrades of the G. A. R., who seem to be moved rather by the painful amateness of General Sikes in giving them away, than by any regret or disapproval of the bargain and sale methods which he and the G. A. R. generally—according to the General—adopted. One thing is certain as a result of the scandal: That whether the President did agree to remove Commissioner Evans in return for G. A. R. support; or whether Senator Scott, of West Virginia, made a promise that he would do so without authority from the President; or whether General Sikes does not tell the truth about Senator Scott's assertion (as the latter declares); in any case, President McKinley will not dare to remove Mr. Evans for months or years to come, whatever he may have intended to do before General Sikes sprang into the arena. As General Sikes was once a warm supporter of Commissioner Evans, some curiosity as to the quarrel between them, has been raised. It seems that this resulted over the meaning of a law on which Mr. Evans and General Sikes were unable to agree and which was referred to Attorney-General Griggs for construction. Mr. Griggs decided in favor of Mr. Evans' contention; hence, the quarrel.

A letter has been received from Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, who is now in Austria, setting forth his position in the tariff question. He says: "Many papers have misrepresented me, and without ground or reason. I have started my idea through the press, and it is this: Where articles can be made cheaper in this country than in any other, and where they have in fact become articles of export, they should go on the free list if we are to be consistent with our Republican ideas of protection. It makes no difference whether they be made by an individual or a trust. If our tariff is used solely to make prices higher at home than abroad, then there is all the more reason why the tariff should come off. Can anyone deny this proposition? In order to say something, some of the papers try to make me out a free trader, and claim that I endorse the Democratic idea that trust-made goods should go on the free list. This is simply rot, and I write this that you may know just what my views are." Mr. Babcock would have done better had he explained just why this is "rot" and in what way his ideas differ from those that have been urged by the Democrats in the last two Congresses. Even if the Pan-American Congress is partly a failure, owing to the dispute over arbitration, it is thought probable that the meeting will result in the formation of a permanent court, something like that of the Hague, for the settlement of such international disputes as may be submitted to it with the consent of both parties. Each nation, it is proposed, shall be given the right to nominate a certain number of delegates, who are to be of high standing. From the list of all delegates the two nations having claims which they desire disposed of will select a court of three or five members. This court will receive the arguments of the two countries and give each an opportunity to make answer to the contention of the other. Its decision will be binding. In order to remove any other objection that might exist to the organization of such a court it will be expressly announced at the time the plan is proposed that its acceptance will not compel nations to refer all claims to arbitration. Officials here believe the organization of such a court would be of great Pan-American advantage. The United States does not care to force in the matter countries to pay claims, as such action is apt to cause enmity and in the end be embarrassing to the North American Republic, yet it is often necessary for it to take strong measures to obtain reparations for wrongs suffered by American citizens because of their nationality.

South Carolina purposes to test the constitutionality of the exactions of the law requiring the State to take out special licenses from a wholesale and retail liquor dealers on account of its dispensary system. Briefs have been filed by the Governor and Attorney-General of the State with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, asking a refund of taxes previously paid and the remission of all others in the future. It is contended that the property of a State and the means and instrumentalities employed by it to carry its laws into operation cannot be an opinion of the Federal Government, and that the late Judge Cooley, on this question is quoted. If the claim is rejected, as it probably will be, the matter will be appealed to the courts. Secretary Long has been interviewed at his home in Boston and has asserted that Secretary Hay is not opposed to Senator Lodge in his candidacy for Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, despite the fact that Mr. Lodge has publicly announced that he is opposed to Mr. Hay's handling of the canal matter, and that he will, if selected, take immediate steps to bring about the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which Mr. Hay so warmly supports and generally undo all that Mr. Hay is seeking to do in the matter. Mr. Long says: "I should say that Secretary Hay would be one of the last men to interfere in such a matter. I do not believe there is any truth in the report whatever. Secretary Hay is a man who minds his own business on all occasions. He and Senator Lodge may not agree on all public questions. They may not have agreed about the terms of the Hay-Panucofofo Treaty, but I do not think for a moment that Mr. Hay would try and prevent Mr. Lodge from getting this piece of Mr. Lodge really wants it. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, Senator Vest used to say, there is little doubt here that the Administration and particularly Secretary Hay, will move heaven and earth to keep Mr. Lodge from attaining his ambition, by inducing either Senator Cannon or Senator Frye, who have the first call in the matter, to insist on receiving the post.

Mrs. Harris Has Another Woman's Boy.

Mrs. L. W. Harris, of Fairdeal, Anderson County, had a peculiar experience aboard the south bound fast mail Sunday morning.

Shortly after the train left Charlotte, a strange woman asked her to care for her baby a few minutes. The woman never returned.

Mrs. Harris had been on a visit to relatives in Rock Hill and was on her return home in Anderson county. She said to a News reporter that after leaving Charlotte about 11 o'clock Saturday night she was rather tired and sleepy and paid little attention to who was on the train. She noticed, however, as she first took her seat a handsome young woman with a small baby in her arms occupying a seat just in the rear of her.

Before the train had gone very far, Mrs. Harris said that this woman came to her and asked her to watch her baby for a few minutes until she returned. This, Mrs. Harris very kindly consented to do, thinking, of course, the woman would return for the child in a short time.

The baby was then asleep and was noticed until it awoke about a half hour afterwards and began crying. Mrs. Harris quieted the child and waited patiently for the return of the woman who had left the baby in her charge.

Upon reaching Greenville Mrs. Harris says that the woman had not yet put in her appearance. She took the baby in her arms together with a grip that had been left on the seat and got off the train to spend the remainder of the night here, before leaving for her home on the 9:40 C. & G. train. She was met at the depot by her husband who had come over from Anderson the afternoon before.

Mr. Harris notified the policemen of the lost baby. He said Sunday morning just before leaving the city that he had a number of applicants for the child but that he didn't care to give him up.

The little boy was about a year old, with brown eyes, dimples in his cheeks and apparently possessed a very sweet disposition. The valise which Mrs. Harris brought from the train with her was found to contain a number of fine baby dresses, a milk bottle and everything necessary for a baby's toilet.—*Greenville News, 9th inst.*

Friendship News.

Well, Mr. Editor, as we have not seen anything from our thriving little burg lately we will attempt to give you a few dots to let you know that we are alive and fighting "General Green" with all our might, and think we will conquer him yet if we can get two or three weeks more of fair weather.

Quite a number of our people attended the Union Meeting at Mt. Pisgah last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gaillard visited the latter's sister, Mrs. J. F. Mauldin, recently.

Mr. Jay Wilson and sister, Miss Matilda, and cousin, Miss Lucinda Martin, visited the family of Mr. A. W. Pickens fourth Sunday. They report a very nice time.

STATE NEWS.

The supreme court has rendered a decision authorizing a dispensary to be established at Prosperity.

Cotton mills, banks and other corporations in Spartanburg county paid \$238,438 in semi-annual dividends the 1st.

The first prize for South Carolina for embroidery work at the Pan-American Exposition was awarded to Mrs. C. F. Pechman of Johnston.

Congressman J. Wm. Stokes died at his home near Orangeburg last Saturday morning, after a brief illness, aged 48 years.

Arthur J. Knight of Bennettsville has been appointed postoffice inspector for rural mail routes with a salary of \$1,200 and \$2 a day for expenses.

Jones Fuller, of Ninety-Six, a graduate of Wofford and Vanderbilt, has been elected professor of English and French in Hendrix college, Conway, Arkansas.

Tillman and McLaurin will be invited to speak at Saluda on July 28th, at the fifth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the Court House.

It is reported that the Hon. W. F. Stevenson, of Cheraw, the present speaker of the House of Representatives, will be a candidate for attorney general.

Revenue officers destroyed five illicit distilleries and thousands of gallons of beer in the dark corner of Greenville county last week.

H. P. Galpin, of Ninety-Six, made 920 bushels of wheat on 30 acres. His tenants made 600 bushels. His oat crop will turn out 1200 to 1500 bushels.

The report of the State dispensary shows that for the months of March, April and May there was \$400,000 worth of liquor sold to the citizens by the State.

Six railroads controlled by the Plant system were consolidated at Charleston on July 1 into one road, to be known as the Savannah, Florida & Western.

Rev. J. W. Tarbox, missionary to Brazil, who is on a visit to his old home in Georgetown, will preach the sermon for the Women's Missionary convention of the Methodist church in Net berry the 17th.

Dr. C. S. Gardner, pastor of the First Baptist church of Greenville, has received a call from Grace church, Richmond, Va., which he will probably accept. His leaving Greenville would be a big loss to that city.

Florence, Darlington and Chesterfield counties have decided to bring suit against the Atlantic Coast Line railroad for back taxes on the Cheraw and Darlington road from 1888 to 1898. The Coast Line claims the road was exempt.

GENERAL NEWS.

Baltimore celebrated the Fourth with a \$600,000 fire.

Another gusher has burst forth in Texas, making 13 in all.

A bolt of lightning killed twelve men and a boy in Chicago.

The apple crop in the North and West promises to be only moderately large.

A \$10,000,000 oil cloth combine is being arranged at Youngstown, Ohio.

It is said that the wheat crop of the Northwest will break the record this year.

President and Mrs. McKinley have left Washington for their home in Canton.

In Montana three robbers held up a train and secured \$83,000 from the express car.

Civil government in the Philippines was auspiciously inaugurated on the 4th inst.

A kangaroo ranch is being planned in Arkansas—to raise the animals for their hides.

An 88 year old wife in Paterson, N. J., wants a divorce from her husband for desertion.

A young school boy of Albany, N. Y., got in a temper and shot a companion, then hung himself.

A negro named Jim Bailey was lynched near Smithfield, N. C., for assaulting a 14-year-old white girl.

The white and negro miners in Campbell county, Tenn., have been rioting and many fatalities are reported.

Bags of gold, aggregating \$30,000, are missing from the mint in San Francisco. The robbery is being investigated.

Comptroller of the Currency Chas. D. Dawes has resigned. He will make the canvass for United States senator in Illinois.

Another Story of an Old Greenville Tragedy.

EDITORS INTELLIGENCER: The story of the Yancey-Earle tragedy in Greenville many years ago, which appeared in the Birmingham Age Herald recently and which THE INTELLIGENCER copied last week, does not tally with the account contained in DuBose's "Life and Times of William L. Yancey" in several very important particulars. DuBose got his facts relating to the homicide and the trial of Yancey from the files of the Greenville Mountain. Benjamin F. Perry was in charge of the paper at the time, and he doubtless wrote the accounts from which DuBose drew. The record as it appears in the "The Life and Times of William L. Yancey," a highly valuable contribution to the history of the country, by the way, may, therefore, be accepted as authentic.

Yancey was scholarly, talented, one of the finest orators our country has produced, prolific as she has been of these, and I believe he was thoroughly patriotic. It has been much misrepresented and consequently much misunderstood. It has been bruited all the year, the current set in motion by unfriendly tongues, that Yancey ran off to Alabama immediately after the tragedy, as if to escape the frowns of an outraged public, but the facts are that he had been a resident of Alabama for full two years prior to the unfortunate affair.

Below is what Mr. DuBose says, and the reader is asked to compare it with the version which appeared last week.

W. A. DICKSON.
Broyles, S. C., July 8, 1901.

"Mr. Yancey removed his family and his slaves to Alabama the year after his marriage, spent the winters there in the oversight of his cotton plantation and returned with his family to spend the summers near Greenville for the sake of health.

"It would be unnecessary to relate here with particularity a deplorable accident which befell him, save that, in the heat of political conflict in after years, bitter speech was made and much error was written of it. Early in September, 1838, he rode to the muster of a militia company twelve miles from Greenville, where, after the military exercises, it was expected a debate would be held between General Waddy Thompson and Judge Joseph N. Whitner, candidates for the lower House of Congress. After the debate ended gentlemen, in coteries, standing on the ground discussed the prospects of the candidates, Yancey's remarks so displeased a youth of seventeen, a nephew of General Thompson, and a cousin of Mrs. Yancey, Elias Earle, that he replaid in a rude speech, for which offence Yancey boxed his face. Elias returned the single blow with one or more strokes of his riding whip. Bystanders at once stopped the difficulty. Elias became pacified and Yancey then spoke to him kindly, advising him to tell his uncle what had been said, adding: 'I did not intend to fight you, Elias, but only to chastise your impudence; I would rather give you Salvador (a favorite saddle horse) than to have a personal difficulty with you.' Dr. Robinson M. Earle, father of Elias, and uncle of Mrs. Yancey, several days after the occurrence, and after he had assured Yancey that if his son had acted with spirit in the affair he was content, attacked Yancey on the porch of a store at Greenville with a section of the handle of a grain cradle as a weapon. Yancey, at the outset, began to retreat, step by step, still facing his antagonist and warning him repeatedly, as if reluctant to defend himself by the use of the weapon he carried. His hat had been knocked off, his shirt bosom torn open and he had been forced to the extreme edge of the porch, some two or three feet above the ground. He then fired and mortally wounded his antagonist in the left side. Dr. Earle was six feet high and weighed two hundred pounds, and declared on the spot, 'Had Yancey not fired I would have easily whipped him.'

"The case was put on trial at the term of the Circuit Court at Greenville. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. During the seventeen consecutive hours in which the trial progressed the prisoner retained perfect repose, notwithstanding that the evidence was in his favor nor cast down when it appeared that he was uniformly polite and quiet; that he had a very high sense of personal honor; that he had not provoked the trouble with Dr. Earle; that the knife and bludgeon that Earle carried when the attack was made were in the hands of the deceased threateningly presented when the shot was fired from Yancey's pistol.

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"There is no yellow fever in Havana this year. Science has found that the female mosquito transmits this disease, and by sprinkling all drains, sewers &c., with kerosene a plague of mosquitoes has been prevented, and, consequently, yellow fever was stamped out.

At Eau Claire, Wisconsin, lightning struck the menagerie tent at Wallace Brothers' circus. One elephant was killed and two others severely shocked. The surviving elephants endeavored to bring the dead one round by striking her with their trunks and putting hay in her mouth.

At Lynn, Mass., two weddings were in progress in the same church. The building was crowded. While the two priests were performing the ceremony the building was struck by lightning and stones and timber were hurled around in a general way. A panic followed and the marriages were interrupted.