

# Anderson Intelligencer

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

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## STATE NEWS.

The President has reappointed J. E. Ensor postmaster at Columbia.

The negroes will hold a State Fair in Columbia November 18 to 22.

The State Fair in Columbia last week was a big success in every respect.

It is reported that Judge Benet will enter the race for United States Senator.

The 37-year-old son of Andrew Moore of Spartanburg county died from chewing Jimson weeds.

The South Carolina Annual Conference will be held this year in Columbia, convening on Nov. 23th.

The Graniteville Manufacturing Co. has completed the addition to its mill and now has 50,400 spindles and 1,656 looms.

The long continued drought in the lower counties of the State has dried up many of the ponds and retarded the growth of fall crops.

At a "bargain sale" in Charleston last week there was such a rush of buyers that policemen had to be sent to the store to prevent accidents.

Last Thursday morning the Methodist Church and parsonage at Seneca were destroyed by fire. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

The Blue Ridge Water company, of Walhalla, has been chartered. The capital stock is \$20,000, and the object is to furnish a water system for Walhalla.

L. B. Quin, of Spartanburg, has a violin 188 years old and it still produces the finest of music when in the hands of a person who knows how to handle the bow.

The stockmen of the State have at last determined to organize a State Live stock association, which is much needed, and a call for the purpose of effecting the organization has been issued.

President Roosevelt has agreed to open the Charleston exposition and to attend if possible on the occasion of Lincoln's birthday, which will be a holiday and will be observed at the exposition.

J. T. Fuller has entered suit for \$40,000 against the Bradley Fertilizer company of Charleston for damages suffered by the company's accusing him of embezzlement. He was tried upon the charge and acquitted.

In Marlboro county out in the country a one legged tramp riding a wheel, called at a house to stay all night. He was taken in by a Mr. Brown. The tramp said his name was Witherspoon. During the night he killed Brown and his wife, robbed the house and escaped.

Twenty-three business houses of the thriving town of Timmonsville were destroyed by fire last Thursday morning. A keg of powder in one of the stores exploded and the fire was thus started. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000.

The Baptist State convention will meet at Florence, S. C., on Monday, December 2nd, and will continue in session until the 7th. All who attend are requested to notify Dr. Brooks Rutledge, chairman of the committee on homes, at Florence, S. C.

A. M. Cooper sold, last week, to J. C. Cooksey perhaps the largest hog in Spartanburg county, if not in the State. This hog weighed nearly 1,000 pounds and brought \$200. It is Mr. Cooksey's intention to exhibit this mammoth hog at the Charleston Exposition.

Darlington never before had such cause for complete satisfaction in the tobacco business. With no drumming, no "breaks," no blowing and with a short crop of light weight leaf tobacco to handle, results in every respect have been entirely satisfactory to buyer and seller and warehouse man.

The latest news from Thomas M. Hill, the wounded depot agent at Greensboro, is that his chances for recovery are excellent and that he is improving rapidly. Nothing definite has been discovered as to who the murderous robber was. Three men are still held at Greenville on suspicion.

December 1st, the day for the opening of the Exposition at Charleston, being Sunday, it has been determined that a thanksgiving service be held at the Exposition Auditorium in the afternoon of that day, which will consist of songs, prayer and addresses by distinguished men of the gospel.

Loyd Smith, son of Dr. R. F. Smith, of Easley, met with a very painful accident a few days ago. He was playing and accidentally fell on a barbed wire fence, one of the prongs of the wire striking him in the left eye and ripping through the ball. The wound is exceedingly painful to the young man, but at last reports he was resting very well.

Deputy Collector E. H. Deas is hard at work "collecting evidence and dots" against the recent South Carolina appointments of President Roosevelt, which he considers an invasion of his domain. Deas is full of suppressed wrath and bubbling over with indignation, and is securing every available "dot" that he thinks will be of assistance in frustrating the appointments that are evidently most displeasing him.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Roosevelt is a good housekeeper and says she can dress well on \$300 a year.

Arrests for drunkenness in 129 cities in the United States are said to aggregate 312,000 during the last fiscal year.

In the year ending June 30, 1901, there was paid to railway employees in the United States \$577,264,541 in wages.

A dispatch from Manila says that, notwithstanding the ports of Samar are closed, supplies still reach the insurgents.

The government's grant of 34,000 square miles to the Union Pacific Railway Co., is the largest ever made to any railroad company.

It is said that Cuban merchants are starting a campaign and circulating petitions asking that Cuba be annexed to the United States.

Milton H. Mory, cashier of the National bank of Boyertown, Pa., has disappeared with a large amount of securities, and the institution has closed its doors.

The American Agriculturist estimates the commercial crop of apples this year at 23,000,000 barrels, against 48,000,000 last year and 70,000,000 in 1896.

Two female nurses in the insane asylum at Danning, Ill., have been charged with causing the death of two patients by withholding food from them.

Rev. B. A. Cherry, of Lebanon, Tenn., has been deposed from the ministry for setting fire to buildings in order to get insurance. Insanity is suspected.

President Roosevelt has decided to appoint a Democrat to fill the vacancy on the bench in North Carolina caused by the death of Judge Thomas Fuller.

Negroes are on the warpath about Selma, Ala. There were twenty homicides in that vicinity in two weeks, all being negroes that were engaged in the deadly work.

A bread war is on in Cincinnati and a 15 ounce loaf for a cent is near at hand. It is claimed that there is a profit for the large bakers at a cent and a half a loaf.

The postmaster general in his annual report makes some suggestions for a radical change in the matter of subletting mail contracts and many changes for the service.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States as shown in a recent statement of the treasury department was \$339,270,646 for the nine months ending September 30.

The United States naval board of construction has recommended the construction of forty naval vessels of all classes in addition to the four warships authorized by last congress.

A party of native soldiers under the British flag were sent to quell a riot in the back country of Africa and they were killed and roasted by the natives who ate them up with great relish.

Rev. John Spurgeon, the father of the famous Charles Spurgeon, now dead, recently celebrated his 91st birthday by laying the foundation stone of South Norwood church in England.

On the race course at Morris Park last Wednesday one jockey and three horses were killed. One horse fell and broke his neck the first race, and in the fifth race a jockey and two horses were killed.

A twelve-year old boy in Montana kidnapped a child and demands a ransom of \$1,600, threatening to run pieces of glass into the child's eyes and cut his hands off unless the demand is complied with.

The governor of Indiana continues to refuse to honor the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky for former Governor Taylor, who is charged with complicity in the assassination of Governor Goebel.

Caleb Powers has again been convicted of being accessory to the murder of Governor Goebel at Georgetown, Ky'. His sentence was fixed at life imprisonment. His attorneys gave notice of an appeal.

A tramp was arrested in New York city a few days ago who had \$2,000 in his pockets, all of which he said he made begging, and wasn't in right good luck either, for some years he made as much as \$7,000.

Ismail Hudjo, said to have been the oldest man in the world, died at Kbuti, Albania. It is said that he was 160 years old. His faculties were unimpaired, and he had all his teeth when he died. He leaves 200 descendants.

A bank officer and manager by negroes is in trouble. It is the Dime Savings Bank, of Kingston, N. C., which has suspended payment. The liabilities are stated to be about \$6,000 assets \$15,000. A run on the bank by negro depositors caused the trouble.

A negro was hung in Fayetteville on Saturday for a assault, but it seems that there was some question of his guilt. He protested his innocence on the gallows and the priest who accompanied declared him an innocent man as the trap fell. It was the most dramatic execution ever witnessed in North Carolina.

## FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1901.

The Schley case is ended except for the arguments of the opposing counsel and the decision of the Court. Whether the latter will acquit Schley on all counts or will criticize certain of his actions on the ground that they were errors of judgment cannot be told, these being questions on which only experts can pass. Whatever the Court may decide as to this, it is certain that the inquiry has shown conclusively that the battle of Santiago was won by the Brooklyn and the Oregon exclusively and not by the American fleet. For the past three years the officers of the ships which were not in the fight have held the center of the stage while those who were kept silent; the result has been an altogether false conception of the battle; whether the Navy Department has fostered this misconception for its own purposes does not matter. The actual facts obtained by cross examination and the boiling down process show that the Maria Teresa alone was destroyed by the fleet; the other three vessels escaped and started to run. This was the upshot of Sampson's plan. Then Schley's plan came into operation and under it, he and Oregon chased down and destroyed the other three vessels. This is now an established fact and no errors of judgment, if any be found by the Court, can obscure it.

President Roosevelt has explained his action in inviting Booker Washington to dinner to several personal friends, not as an explanation but merely casually, in conversation. He says that he had no idea of the storm of criticism that his action would provoke; in fact, the subject never occurred to him as one calling for a comment at all. This was by no means the first time on which he had eaten with a negro. On the plains, in the mountains, in his home and the Governor's mansion in New York, he had asked others to dine with him in a matter of course way, not caring as to the color of his guest's skin so long as others were invited equally. So on this occasion he wanted to talk to Professor Washington and invited him as the easiest way of bringing about a quiet talk. He had no idea of raising the negro as a race, or of making an issue before the country or anything of the kind. At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt is careful to state that if he had known all that the invitation would bring forth, he should nevertheless have invited Professor Washington. This is the explanation whether it condones or aggravates the original offense, is a question for the consideration of the South.

The failure of the last Republican Congress to reduce taxes to a safe degree and to go into the market and offer to buy United States bonds before they are due at a heavy premium. This will involve a gift to the bond holders of the country of many millions of dollars in aggregate, a sum which should never have been taken from the pocket

of the people and never would have been if the Republican party had not been so anxious to maintain the rates in order to protect the trusts and enable them to make an unearned profit. Secretary Gage has been forced to this by the accumulations in the Treasury; these have increased to \$25,000,000 since July 1, and \$9,000,000 of which accrued during the last month. The continued accumulation of these vast sums, would be certain, very shortly, to contract the currency of the country to an alarming degree and to cause business distress. All the favored banks having been supplied with free funds, as far as is consistent with safety, the only way of reducing the amount in the Treasury is by purchasing bonds. Congress can, of course, reduce taxation when it meets but there is no indication that it will do so. On the contrary, Republican members who have been interviewed on the question favor spending money broadcast instead of stopping the machinery that takes from its proper owners.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, has put down his foot and declares that no reciprocity treaty shall be adopted. As Mr. Aldrich is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which has control of all matters affecting revenue, what he says is pretty apt to rule. In fact, it must rule, unless his colleagues deliberately turn him down and overbear by weight of numbers all the machinery of delay of which he is such a master. It was due to him that the treaty which is now in the hands of the Congress, yet Mr. Aldrich has the nerve to allege that he favors reciprocity; he says that what he objects to are the special casts of reciprocity set forth in the dozen or so pending treaties. The next time that Mr. Aldrich may be in favor of the principle of reciprocity, he is bitterly opposed to its practice.

If Senator Gorman is chosen to the Senate by the Legislature which will be elected next Tuesday—and there is little doubt that he will be—he will, it is said, at once become the most prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1904. Mr. Bryan having stated positively that he is not a candidate. Already, prominent Democrats from widely separated States, such as Senator Bailey, of Texas, Representative Livingston, of Georgia, and others, are already out in his favor. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, favors the nomination of Bryan for the third time and Ex-Senator Butler, of North Carolina, favors the selection of Schley as standard bearer.

Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, chairman of the Census Committee in the last Congress, has on hand a nice little scheme to evade the civil service laws and put some 8,000 clerks under the protection of its rules to the detriment of those who are now on the eligible register provided by the Civil Service Commission. He proposes to make the Census Bureau permanent—which ought to be done—and to place all its employees under classified service rules, transferring them to other Departments as the need for their services at the Census shall cease. The other Departments can in time absorb all of them beyond a doubt without increasing their present force.

bit to do so, all appointments from the eligible lists of the registers of the Commission must cease for one year. It is evident that Mr. Hopkins' plan will wipe out all registers in existence and make the formation of others unnecessary for a year or two. In other words, the machinery of the Commission will lay idle for that time.

Studying Cotton Wilt.

Mr. W. A. Orton, assistant pathologist in the department of agriculture at Washington, was in Charleston recently, on his way to Washington, from a trip through Georgia and Alabama, where he has been arranging for field experiments with the cotton wilt disease, known also in South Carolina as "blight" and in other places as "black-heart."

Mr. Orton has studied this disease in the sea island cotton for three years. It was thought at one time that it would prove a serious menace to cotton culture, but he says that danger is now practically over. It has been found possible to secure a variety of cotton practically immune to the wilt disease by selecting seed from healthy plants that have grown in oady diseased fields. In every field attacked by this wilt there may be found some plants that have resisted it, though all the other plants around them have been killed. Seed from these plants will grow where any other cotton would die, and Mr. Orton believes that it is possible for the planters themselves to breed up a resistant cotton of any degree of fineness of staple desired. This has been well demonstrated during the past season by experiments carried on by the department in co-operation with the sea island planters.

Mr. E. L. Rivers, of James Island, who was the first planter to make this selection of an immune cotton, has been notably successful in his attempts, and the department is having seed grown by Mr. Rivers and others for general distribution, especially in the sea island cotton districts of Georgia and Florida, where the wilt disease causes much loss.

Mr. Orton says that the wilt is generally prevalent in the upland or short staple cotton in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, though it is generally confined to sandy soils and is not always recognized by the farmers.

The problem of its control is a very serious one and must be undertaken by the Government, as few farmers can give the attention necessary for the selection of a resistant variety in upland cotton, which is more susceptible to the disease than the sea island.

The department of agriculture has therefore begun experiments in several States, but especially in Alabama and South Carolina, with the aim of developing a variety of upland cotton and not subject to the wilt disease. If this can be done it will save the cotton planters hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The department will endeavor to improve the quality and productiveness of the cotton at the same time, while another branch of the work, which now promises great results, is the development of a long staple upland cotton. The experiments made at Columbia this year by Professor Webber have been full of interest and value.

Mr. Orton is engaged in the investigation of several other diseases of cotton now prevalent in the South and expressed a wish to hear of any such that may come to the attention of the readers of The News and Courier.

## Confederate Home Scheme.

Under date of October 29th the Columbia correspondent to the News and Courier says: "The committee on the Confederate Home, appointed at meeting of the South Carolina division of Confederate Veterans' Association in May last, met in Columbia Hotel tonight. A quorum was present composed of Gen. T. W. Carville, chairman; Gen. W. E. Jones, Col. T. B. Crews and Col. Iredell Jones. A great deal of information in the way of reports from officers of soldier's homes in other States was submitted and there was a discussion of many matters connected with the laws and general management of the homes in other States. The chairman of the committee was authorized to have prepared a bill to be submitted to a future meeting of the committee, to be finally introduced into the General Assembly. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the proposed Confederate Home should in no way interfere with the pension laws of the State. The additional charity of the State will be asked to be extended to those deserving Confederates only who have no place on earth to call home. The meeting was very harmonious and it is proposed to have the bill to be submitted very carefully prepared. The committee adjourned subject to the call of its chairman and they expressed the hope that every member of the committee would attend the next meeting."

Prompt Settlement.  
Piedmont, S. C., Oct. 30, 1901.  
Editor Intelligencer: Please allow me space to thank the Anderson Mutual Fire Insurance Company for their prompt and liberal settlement for my barn and contents that were burned on Oct. 21, 1901.  
W. D. SPEARMAN.



## Better Than Ever

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## Hart-Schaffner & Marx

have surpassed their own record; a better lot of suits and overcoats was never produced than we show from this famous house. We shall be glad to show them to you, whether you come to buy, or merely to look; they are worth seeing, as well as buying. You're welcome to try on as many as you please; you'd better see them before looking elsewhere.

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