

Anderson Intelligence

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1902.

VOLUME XXXVII--NO. 48.

YOUR MONEY BACK

IF YOU

WANT IT!!

At some Stores this means absolutely nothing at all. They will tell you when you ask for your money that it is simply advertising, and they could not give money back, as it would ruin them.

At other Stores it means that if you ask for your money you are shown something else, and if you still insist it is given you, but only after a long argument, and then with a frown that makes you feel mighty bad.

Here, it means just your money back, and without a word. No frowns, no bad feelings. It is handed you with as much pleasure as when you exchanged it for the Goods.

It might, as some Clothiers say, ruin us if every customer came back for his money.

BUT THEY DO NOT COME BACK

And ask for it—at least not many.

Somehow our Clothes and the moderate Prices we ask for them please the trade so well that they do not want their money—they prefer the Goods.

This is the way it should be at every Store, but you know there's as much difference in Stores as there is in men. If you have not already found this out you will—pretty soon.

If you want to buy—

Reliable Clothes!

Clothes that if not found as represented you can get your money back, this is the Store for you.

This is a Cash Clothing Store,

Where you can get more for your money than you can find at any Credit Store in this or any other town. The—

Clothes, Shoes, Hats, Furnishings

We sell are the best to be had for the prices asked.

It will pay you to get acquainted with us, and it may pay us to get "on showing terms" with you.

B. O. Evans & Co.

ANDERSON, S. C.

The Spot Cash Clothiers

STATE NEWS.

—The Clemson College baseball team has won nine out of twelve games played.

—Mrs. D. J. Brook, of Effingham, Florence county, was thrown from her buggy and killed.

—The Laurens dispensary has been closed, pending an investigation of an apparent shortage of \$1,800.

—The president has appointed Charles E. Carman postmaster at Aiken in place of W. G. Chaffee removed.

—The corner stone of the new Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church was laid in Columbia Wednesday afternoon.

—Henry Halloman was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, H. H. Brown, in a drunken quarrel near Greenville.

—A line of steamers is soon to be established on the Congaree and Santee rivers connecting Columbia and Georgetown.

—Rev. Waddy H. Hudson, a Presbyterian missionary to China, is visiting his father, W. A. Hudson, in Greenville after an absence of eight years.

—Jasper Sharpe, a young man of Lexington County, attempted to commit suicide at the Grant House in Columbia, but the doctors managed to save his life.

—A Confederate monument, to cost \$20,000, is to be erected during this year on the public square in Marion. The money for the purpose has practically all been raised.

—Governor McSweeney has received for the first time an application for a pardon from a municipal court. He has referred the matter to the attorney general for his opinion.

—Lancaster county pays into the State treasury for taxes about \$10,000, and receives \$6,300 pension money and \$6,000 dispensary money, thus coming out ahead of the game.

—J. H. McMillan of Fingerville, Spartanburg county, had his hand and arm lacerated in a gin on Tuesday afternoon and died from the effects on Wednesday. He was 55 and a wealthy farmer.

—Drs. R. L. Branyon, and H. L. Todd, of Charleston, and Dr. Luxemburger, of Greenville, have been dropped by the State Dental association for unethical conduct in advertising the business.

—A son of John P. Harvey, of Monck's Corner, rode out with gun and rod for a little sport. In dismounting and hitching his mule his gun was discharged and the top of his head blown off.

—The friends of Chief Justice Meier everywhere will be glad to learn that there has been no change for the worse in his condition since his return from Baltimore some weeks ago.

—Miss Annie Carroll, who was injured by falling off the Charleston and Seashore railroad company's wharf at Mt. Pleasant, has been given a verdict for \$9,000 in a suit for damages brought in Orangeburg county.

—The city council of Charleston has closed a contract for a new system of waterworks, subject to the ratification by the citizens at an election to be held in 50 days. The cost of the new plant is to be \$1,250,000.

—A swindler, claiming to be a member of a large firm in Philadelphia, has swindled several farmers near Lake City out of their strawberry crop, giving them in exchange bogus checks on a New Jersey bank.

—Representative Lever has been assured that the house committee will favorably report his bill for \$25,000 for a monument to Gen. Thomas Sumter, the revolutionary hero. It will be erected in the city of Sumter.

—George Washington, an old fashioned "white folks" negro convicted of rape in 1876, has been pardoned by the governor who discovered a case of blackmail on the part of the negro woman who secured Washington's arrest.

—Interest seems to be growing in the annual State summer school at Rock Hill and the attendance will probably be larger than it has been. State Superintendent of Education McMahan has made further announcement in regard to some special features.

—Proceedings have been brought before the State Supreme Court to disbar John T. Duncan, of Columbia, from practicing in the State Courts. The charge seems to be that Mr. Duncan borrowed money for a client on a title that was worthless, the act being considered entirely unprofessional.

—A party of revenue officers consisting of Revenue Collector E. A. Aiken, of Greenville, and Deputy Marshals Corbin and McKinney, of Pickens, recently made a big haul in Oconee County, destroying three distillery outfits with the necessary accompaniments and arresting two distillery operators.

—By an act of the last Legislature, approved February 26, the county boards of control hold their meetings monthly, and the dispensers are required to report their profits monthly, instead of quarterly as heretofore. The profits are then equally divided between the city and county, and are turned over on the fourth Monday in the month following.

—Some of the citizens of Barnwell and Hampton counties desire to establish a new county, to be known as Allendale, with the county seat at the town of Allendale. The petition has been filed with the governor and as soon as he looks over it, an election will be ordered, provided the petition is presented under the constitutional requirements.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Lewis Nixon, the new leader of Tammany Hall, New York, has resigned and quit politics.

—The New England Union will give further assistance to the strikers and looked out operators of Augusta.

—An inch of snow fell at Milwaukee, Wis., on Saturday, 10th inst., and the thermometer was below freezing point.

—Distributing Clerk Barrows in the U. S. census office has been found short \$7,500 which he lost in speculations.

—The smallpox continues to be troublesome at Charlotte. There are 65 people in the pest house and house of detention.

—The estimated decrease in the population of the South this year is four and a half per cent., compared with last year.

—18,000 subscribers from Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee have presented Admiral Schley with a handsome silver service.

—Commissioner of Agriculture O. B. Stevens says Georgia's peach crop will be less than one-half as large as it was last year. The fruit is falling off.

—An engine and 12 cars ran away down a mountain near Saginaw, western North Carolina, and William Burton, engineer in charge, was instantly killed.

—A dispatch from Naples says Mount Vesuvius shows signs of activity. Lava is flowing from the crater on the Pompeii side, while hot cinders are thrown up from time to time.

—Twenty-nine persons were killed outright and 300 others injured—some of whom will die—by the explosion of a naphtha car in the railroad yards at Sheraden, near Pittsburg, Pa.

—There are three States which have no debt, Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois. There are three others which have almost no debt, California, Montana and Nevada. All six are in the west.

—Sarah Ann Crandall Jied recently at her home in Green, N. Y., having lived a complete recluse in her house for 40 years. None of her neighbors had seen her face in that period.

—A negro in jail at Decatur, Tenn., boasted that he had killed two white men and declared that he intended to kill two more. A mob took him from the jail and administered a drastic preventive.

—In a difficulty between whites and blacks from Beaumont, Texas, on May 11th, one negro was killed, several whites and blacks wounded and a number of others who jumped from the train are believed to have been injured.

—The Atlantic Coast Line files in the six States through which it runs the merger agreement with the Plant system. With its leased lines this system now controls 5,000 miles of railway. It will issue \$80,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds.

—Barnum and Bailey's Circus was the cause of a serious riot in Bexlers, France, on May 11th. The crowd could not be accommodated in the tent and those who were unable to enter began to stone the circus employees, five of whom were injured.

—On Monday, 12th inst., there was a very heavy hailstorm in Madison county, Ga., about 7 miles from Athens, extending from Bethaven church about three miles. Hail fell as large as guinea eggs and covered the ground to the depth of a foot, completely destroying all crops and the fruit.

—President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central railroad, has bought 10,000 acres of land near Jackson, Miss., and will establish there a model farm on which he expects white farmers to settle. The land will be cleared in 80-acre tracts and turned over to men who are known to be true to the interests of the company.

—In the oil fields near Austin, Texas, the drill in the No 6 well at a depth of 142 feet dropped into a lake of liquid asphalt, which is so thick and heavy that further drilling is almost impossible. The heavy black matter oozed up into the well for quite a distance. An expert pronounced it the finest kind of liquid asphalt. There is but one other place that it is found, and that is in Trinidad.

—Congress established a precedent by appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers at Martinique. For the first time in American history a direct appropriation has been made to a foreign people. Congress on several other occasions, such as the Irish famines in 1847 and 1850 and the famine in India in 1839, has taken steps to relieve distress in other countries, such as authorizing the navy department to lend vessels to carry food and clothing, but never before by appropriating money for the purchase of supplies.

—To reach the new gold fields of Thunder Mountain, in Idaho, it has been necessary to cover sixty miles of the 140-mile journey by night, when the snow is frozen, or snow shoes. Even in the closing weeks of winter, when the snow was fourteen feet deep, the arrivals at the main camp numbered fifty a day. Hereafter, unless there shall be a heavy snowfall, the trail will be kept open for pack horses, and the 2,000 to 3,000 persons who are there will be able to buy necessities at lower prices. Recently flour, sugar and salt sold for \$3 a pound, while the wages at the mills were only \$4 a day. Fresh deer meat, however, brought only eighteen cents a pound.

FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1902.

One of the strongest proofs of the genuineness of the belief of the Democrats that the next House will be Democratic is the earnestness with which Democratic members of the present House are discussing the question of who shall be elected Speaker and talking up the claims of a number of gentlemen for that honor. Representative Richardson, of Tenn., the Democratic leader in the House, naturally has the first call, but that does not mean that it is considered certain he will be nominated, as shown by the discussion of several other names. It is, of course, nothing like a contest at this stage of the game—merely a discussion of fitness and availability. But these discussions would not be going on if the Democrats were not confident of winning in this year's Congressional election. Another thing that adds to this confidence is the large number of Republicans who admit privately that they regard Democratic control of the next House probable. The general dissatisfaction over trusts and the tariff—closely related questions—and over the Philippine policy of the Republicans seem to justify Democratic confidence.

Senatorial pull landed a juicy plum when Clarence Hale, brother of Senator Hale, was nominated by Mr. Roosevelt to be U. S. District Judge for the District of Maine. When other men in Maine who would have liked this position heard that Senator Hale's brother was after it they kept quiet, as they knew the Senator could control the support of the entire State delegation, and he did.

George G. Boardman, late private in the Twentieth Infantry, was an interesting witness before the Senate Philippine Committee this week. He said our soldiers were much disgraced on account of the kind of food issued to them, and that officers did not object to the men going into the houses of natives and taking food when they were hungry, and while on the same subject he said: "The whole tendency of the army was to make the men anything but pleasant toward the natives. They used the gun to shoot with rather than to preach the gospel with."

Senator Hanna got what he asked for in the case of his friend Rathbone, who was convicted of complicity in the Cuban postal frauds, although to give it to him Mr. Roosevelt had to do his chum, Gen. Leonard Wood, to do what he knew would not be agreeable to him. This case is remarkable in more than one respect. Mr. Roosevelt knew that he was necessarily make a lot of talk for him to order Gen. Wood to amend a Cuban law less than a week before the surrender of American authority on the island, and nothing but pressure of the strongest kind would have caused him to do so. The amended law was sent to the Cuban Court of Appeals authority to give Rathbone a new hearing and an opportunity to introduce new testimony. It is expected that testimony will be produced that would not have been considered safe during American occupation and that Rathbone's lawyers will be able to "convince" the court to give him an acquittal. There is a political aspect to the case, too. It has given Mr. Roosevelt a more comprehensive idea of the strength that Hanna has behind him, and it has made him love Hanna more. It has not added to his fear of him as a rival for the Republican Presidential nomination.

There is a reason other than pensions that may cause Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, who took charge of the Pension Bureau this week, to wish he had not become Commissioner of Pensions. Some years ago, when he published his first book of poems, under the pseudonym of "Ironquill," Mr. Ware contracted with a clipping bureau to furnish him everything that appeared in the newspapers concerning that name and the book. He got a lot of clippings for a time and then they ceased. When he was appointed Commissioner of Pensions they began to come in again by thousands. He protested that he didn't want them, but the clipping bureau produced a perpetual contract and he could not get away from it. Now his weekly bills for clippings are more than his salary as Commissioner of Pensions, and his only hope is that the newspapers will stop printing things about "Ironquill" and his poem.

Representative Cushman's vigorous attack on the House rules is being strongly endorsed on the Pacific Coast. He has received hundreds of letters from his constituents in the State of Washington, commending the attack and telling him to keep it up, and Representative Woods, of California, said of it this week: "I have a resolution in the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco, commending Mr. Cushman for speaking and enlightening the people of this country. The resolution further requests the California delegation to endeavor to bring about a revision of the rules. Revision is really being given an issue out on the Pacific Coast." The House Democrats are in a fair way to learn that Democrats are not the only kickers against their tyranny under the present rules. Opposition to those rules should be one of the issues of this year's Congressional campaign.

Senator Hoar cannot refrain from having a little fun with his Republican colleagues occasionally. While the Senate was discussing the legislation authorizing the sending of a minister to the Republic of Cuba, he asked innocently, as though he was hearing about it for the first time: "Is the American flag to be hauled down in Cuba?" "Oh, yes," replied Senator Callom, "it will come down on the 20th of this month." "Indeed," sarcastically remarked Mr. Hoar; "I thought that the flag never came down where it was once hauled up."

Although there has been much talk this week about the probability of the Philippine bill being voted upon next week, it was based upon nothing solid. No agreement has been reached, and it will surprise nobody if the debate continues the rest of this month, or even longer.

Visit of a Former Pastor.

Belton, S. C., May 20. Dr. Chas. Manly, who was for seventeen years pastor of the First Baptist Church at this place, but who has been pastor of the First Church in Lexington, Mo., for the past three years, visited here on Saturday and Sunday, accompanied by Mrs. Manly and two daughters, and it is useless to say their visit was a source of much pleasure to this whole community. Dr. Manly occupied the pulpit of the First Church Sunday morning, preaching one of those able, eloquent and persuasive sermons that is so characteristic of him. His text was the 12th verse of the 90th Psalm: "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom," and by his remarks proved conclusively the wisdom of living such a life, urging the wisdom to accept the Savior at once, and pleading with them not to serve the world, sin flesh and the devil until old age had feebly tottered upon them and then bring having, to the feet of Jesus, but serve Him in the vigor and prime of life, when that service could be so much more effectively rendered.

Dr. Manly referred very touchingly to some of his former members, who have died since he left us, and who were the very pillars of the old First Church. The scene around the altar, after the services, was very touching, indeed, as nearly every one in the house (which was almost "choke full") came forward with tears in their eyes to once more grasp the hand of this venerable man of God and receive from him some word of solid comfort and advice, such, it seems, as our own Dr. Manly could utter. The day was one long to be remembered, and we humbly pray the pleasure of being spared the privilege of many more such days with Dr. Manly with us, and our prayers go with him and his family to their far home, and his useful life may be lengthened that the name of our Heavenly Father may thereby be the more glorified.

The Baptist Convention.

The Southern Baptist Convention in Asheville was attended by a larger number of delegates and visitors than any meeting in the past. The corrected list of the secretary showed 1,098 delegates present. Besides these there were at least 1,000 women present to attend the meetings of the Woman's Auxiliary Societies.

The reports from the various denominational boards show that more work has been done since May, 1901, than in any previous year's history of the denomination. By an enthusiastic vote it was decided to undertake a larger work this year than ever before. The American Baptist Education Society had paid for endowment of schools and colleges \$67,955; the colleges thus helped had themselves raised \$213,942, making a total increase in endowment of \$281,897 in one year.

The home mission board whose work is confined to the Southern States, South Carolina not included, reported the receipt of \$98,950 for the year's work, which is an increase of \$12,000 over last year. The board employs 674 missionaries; the baptisms for the year were 8,160. The year was closed with \$9,000 in the treasury.

The foreign mission board brought in the best report in its history. In spite of foreign wars the work has been unusually prosperous. Twenty new missionaries have been sent out and several others are ready to go. During the year there have been 1,439 conversions and baptisms, the largest number ever reported. The receipts for the year were \$173,438—as against \$159,083 last year, a net gain of \$17,356. This board also was able to report all debts paid and a balance of \$5,000 in the treasury. It was by a very hearty vote that the Convention decided to raise \$200,000 another year for foreign missions. Equally gratifying reports come from the Theological Seminary and the Sunday School Board.

Dr. J. D. Chapman, of Anderson, was elected seminary trustee for South Carolina, and Rev. Lewis M. Roper vice president of the foreign mission board from South Carolina. It is acknowledged generally that the best convention reporter is Rev. V. I. Masters, of Beech Island. He has written a nine page report for the Baptist Courier which appeared in last week's issue. It is accurate, comprehensive, and sparkling with interesting touches from first to last.

"Who Burned Columbia?"

Col. J. G. Gibbs has published a complete history of the Burning of Columbia, by the army of General Sherman. He has given not only an account of what he witnessed, in person, but has given a synopsis of the investigation by Committee appointed by the City Council of Columbia, also the report of Gilmore Sims, Dr. Trzevant, Hon. Alfred Huger, Ex-Mayor Stanley M. H. Berry, O. Z. Bates, Capt. Brooks and many other prominent citizens of the place. It has also given the testimony of Generals Sherman, Dr. Trzevant, Hon. Alfred Huger, Commissioner, in a case where English parties claimed damages for property destroyed, also that of General Howard and other prominent United States officers, with an account of Historian Nichols, a staff officer of General Sherman, with statement of General Hazen. Besides he gives the letters and statements of one whom we all loved, honored and believed in—Wade Hampton.

The author, having kindly given the profits of this interesting publication to the "Daughters of the Confederacy," they appeal to their friends to aid them by subscriptions. Price 50 and 75 cents. Order of E. H. Aull, Publisher, Newberry, S. C., or J. G. Gibbs, Columbia, S. C.

Low Rates to Charleston.

On each Tuesday and Thursday during the month of May, the Free Riggs Railway Co. will sell tickets from Anderson to Charleston and return at rate of \$3.70 for the round trip. Tickets limited three days from date of sale. For further information call on or write to R. T. Thornton, ticket agent, Anderson.

Tornado Wipes Out a Town in Texas.

Houston, Tex., May 19.—The latest reports from Galveston state that 98 persons were killed and 108 injured by the tornado which passed over that city yesterday afternoon. The property loss in the city and surrounding country will probably reach \$300,000. The storm swept the city from end to end and demolished 150 stores and residences, many of which cannot be repaired.

There is only one telephone wire working in Galveston and owing to the crush of official business it is impossible to obtain a list of the dead and injured.

The tornado was preceded by a terrific downpour of hail lasting only a few minutes. The hailstorm drove the people into their houses where they were caught like rats in a trap and the death-dealing wind came upon them in terrific force, leveling everything in its path. The tornado swept an area of 350 yards wide for a distance of a mile and a half. Houses collapsed as if built of cardboard, covering the dead and injured with debris, which necessarily means the work of rescue slow.

Riot in a Suburb of Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., May 17.—Four white men and three negroes are dead and five white men wounded and an entire block of buildings burned, as a result of a riot here this morning between the police and some blacks. Will Richardson, who is believed to have been half Indian and half negro, the owner of a store in a suburb, brought on the trouble by resisting arrest and defying the officers of Fulton County and Atlanta.

The fight between the officers and negroes occurred in the suburb of Decatur, a negro settlement directly south of the city, on McDaniel street, which is thickly settled with small negro houses. As soon as information of the fight between the negroes and the officers reached the city, wagon loads of policemen with Winchester rifles hurried to the scene of action and Gov. Canfield ordered out a detachment of State militia.

The shooting ended with five hundred or more shots that were poured into the body of Milton Ribby, a negro who sought freedom by way of a large sewer running through the neighborhood. The efforts of the officers thereafter was directed towards controlling the riot. The white men who were walking the streets of the suburb with guns upon their shoulders and pistols in their hands.

Late yesterday former Policeman Kerlin was waylaid on the Milledgeville road by five negroes. At midnight the Police Commissioner Golden heard that Kerlin's five assailants were located in a house on McDaniel street. He secured a warrant for their arrest, accompanied by two officers and a number of Kerlin's neighbors, including Owen Heard, started for the hiding place of the negroes. As the officers approached the inmates opened fire and the officers fell to the ground. The house was at once surrounded by a posse and daylight was awaited before making another advance.

Early this morning the posse demanded the surrender of the negroes, but were met instead by a volley of shots. One of the shots killed Officer Battle. The attacking party retreated, some distance and from behind trees and poles commenced firing into the house. In a few moments King, a negro, ran out and gave himself up to the officers.

Inside the house Richardson had an unobstructed view in three directions. One block away, Policeman Tom Grant, of the Atlanta Police force, who was among those summoned to the scene, stepped from his shelter to fire into the house. A shot rang out from the besieged house and Grant fell to the ground dead.

The officers to whom King delivered himself, at the point of a Winchester, forced him to go to the rear of the house and fire it. As soon as the flames were discovered, the officers stepped out from their shelters. A shot from the house instantly killed Officer Edward Crabtree. An instant later there was a third shot and County Policeman Osburn fell dead.

The shooting had by this time attracted hundreds of people and nearly every man who came to the scene carried a rifle. Shooting into the house became general, citizens and officers firing together. Desperado Richardson had been lost sight of. The house burned rapidly and a number of the inmates were seen to run into a nearby store, to a woodshed and to a barn in the next lot.

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The fire, which had been started by the attacking party, spread rapidly and soon the entire block of buildings, composed entirely of negro houses, was destroyed. The police were busy arresting the few negroes to be found in the vicinity. The police had great difficulty in getting out of the crowd of enraged people with the colored men. A mob of 1,000 surged around the patrol wagon and arrested the life of the men under arrest. The officers, throwing their men into the bottom of the wagon, drew their revolvers and, giving the driver orders to drive as fast as he could, forced their way through the crowd and twenty minutes later lodged their prisoners in safety in the Fulton county jail.

In a burned woodshed in the rear of Richardson's store was found a skull and near it the steel barrel of a rifle. It is believed that the skull represented all that was left of the negro who did the shooting.

A Card of Thanks.

Mr. Editor: I desire, through the columns of your paper, to thank the people of the Orr Mills for the kindness shown my wife during her sickness and death. I cannot find words to express my heartfelt thanks for the kindness shown me and my family. It has been truly said that the best people on earth live at the Orr Mills. May God bless and reward each and every one of them. James L. Kay.