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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1903.

If the facts which come from Florence, this State, be correct, a foul double murder has been committed and the blood of the victims is justly crying from the ground for vengeance. Because a dog had taken up its abode with the family of James Rogers, whose dwelling was a log cabin, but in which, the absence of wealth, there was kindness and peace and hospitality even for a homeless dog. William King deliberately shot James Rogers, wounding him mortally, shot to death his son, Samuel Rogers, and thrusting his smoking pistol into the face of the wife and mother, Mrs. Rogers, would have killed her had not every bullet of his pistol been buried in the bodies of the husband and son. The only remarks so far known to have been made by Rogers were that, the dog had come, he did not know whose dog it was, he cared for it and asked King to allow him something for the keep of the dog, as he was poor. To this King replied, "I will pay you in lead," and deliberately shot him down. The son shouted to King not to shoot his father, to which King replied with a shot that ended the boy's life, and, turning, fired three shots more into the prostrate body of the prostrate body of the father. All the parties are white. King has fled the State. The Rogers family were poor but honest. Does this not make your blood boil with indignation? What is to become of the State? Are we to be bathed in human blood? Homicides are increasing. The taking of human life for almost any provocation is growing upon the people. To thinking minds the responsibility is fixed upon the Courts and juries. It is almost, if not entirely, a trite saying that, if a man has money and friends of influence he can easily escape punishment. The truth of this saying encourages the murderous passions of men and makes them swift to shed blood. The time has come when the juries of this country must vindicate the law. Sympathy must be swept aside in the discharge of duty. The people demand it, the times demand it, the future peace, happiness and prosperity of the whole people of the State depend upon it.

PAVING THE STREETS.

The petition, looking to the submitting to a vote the question of issuing bonds in an amount sufficient to pave the Square and so much of the streets leading from the Square as may be considered necessary, is being circulated among the freeholders of the city, and it is filling up quite rapidly. There appears to be very little doubt as to the question being submitted, but it is also very evident that the question will meet with strong opposition. Those opposed to the measure, and there are some strong men among them, are of the opinion that with the coming of the Summer the Square and streets can be put in excellent condition by the use of the road machines, filling in the holes and giving a liberal top-dressing of suitable soil, any quantity of which can be easily obtained, the cost of which will be much less and the results as satisfactory. They take the position that people who know nothing of road building, and they are largely in the majority, are influenced by the present condition of the Square and streets to such an extent that they will agree to almost any proposition without once looking into causes—excavating, season of the year, continued rain—and the result, which will be keenly felt in an increase in taxes, the burden of which is already heavy enough. Those in favor of the measure are persuaded that permanent street improvements, such as proposed, though costing considerable at present, will eventually prove decidedly more economic than any other plan. The opposition point to the fact that for five or six years prior to the severance work the Square was in "passable" condition, even during the Winter and Spring seasons, and the streets compared favorably with most of the cities. Those in favor of paving are steadfast in their position that the amount of gravel and sand and work necessary to procure and distribute them, coupled with the constant repairs necessary year after year, will exceed the cost of paving several thousand dollars, and without permanency and satisfaction. Thus is the matter being discussed pro and con with men of strong influence on both sides. The position of The Intelligencer on this question is this: We are opposed to expending \$25,000 to pave the Public Square. If it were paved to-day how could the traveling public get to it? If the business of the city is suffering it is due to the condition of the streets leading to the Square. Our idea of permanent improvement in this matter is to pave Main street from the residence of Mrs. S. Bleekley to the top of University hill and the streets leading to the depots. To do this, the question to be voted upon should be the issuing of not less than \$50,000 of bonds.

...the bill upon an Act inconsistent therewith, and therefore, supplants the former Act which kept the Southeastern Traffic Association out of the State. The bill provides that no railway or other carrier shall be in excess of the rate on similar risks in other States; and that no insurance company shall be permitted to do business in this State, which shall be a member of an association whose purpose is to establish a rate of insurance or unreasonable rates or charges for insurance; provided, however, that it shall not be unlawful for such insurance companies to be a member of any association, the purpose and object of which is to secure the proper inspection of risks, the maintenance of uniform and reasonable rates, and the prevention of discrimination in charges between parties dealing with such insurance companies in this State. The bill also provides for the machinery of investigation of incendiary fires.

OUR COLUMBIA LETTER.

COLUMBIA, FEB. 9, 1903. A "child labor bill" has been passed at last. The termination of an agitation which has lasted for four years is a mild measure prohibiting the employment of children in factories and mines under certain restrictions. The issue has been fought stoutly on both sides all that time and while there was a feeling of bitterness in the house, this week the question was really settled in the campaign last year. When the Democratic convention declared, not a delegate protesting, that such a law should be enacted, the fight was won by the advocates of the reform. Whatever their personal convictions, legislators could not face a Democratic constituency and defend their votes against a plank in the party platform. The debate the last week was interesting, however, although it was well understood that the bill would pass. Several of the members, young men, took the opportunity to exhibit their oratorical powers, and two of them, Messrs. Bomar and Blackwood, from Spartanburg, made quite an impression by their speeches in opposition. The most effective speech made in favor of the bill, the one which touched upon the really vital points of the issue, was made by Col. E. H. Aull, of Newberry, who had also introduced a bill on this subject. The debate began on Wednesday, was resumed on Thursday night and again Friday night, when a vote was taken. The bill passed by a vote of 59 to 41.

The measure is that which was introduced in the Senate by Senator J. Quitman Marshall, of Columbia—who, by the way, was the first legislator to advocate this legislation. The bill passed the Senate without debate, and was taken up in the house in preference to the other bills pending. It is a mild measure, and several cotton presidents expressed their preference for it, if any legislation at all was to be had. The bill provides that from and after the first day of May, 1903, no child under the age of 10 years shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment of this State; and that from and after the first day of May, 1904, no child under the age of 11 shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment of this State; and that from and after the first day of May, 1905, no child under the age of 12 years shall be employed in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment of this State, except as hereinafter provided. That from and after May 1st, 1903, no child under the age of 12 years shall be permitted to work between the hours of 7 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock in the morning in any factory, mine or textile manufacturing establishment of this State. Children whose widowed mothers or invalid fathers are dependent upon them are exempted, as are those who attend school for four months in the year and can read and write. The penalty for violation of this law by parents, guardians or mill officials is a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or imprisonment not longer than 30 days.

THE VOTE. Mr. Cooper, of Laurens, precipitated a test vote with his motion to continue the bill. This was a hostile motion, and if carried, would have put the bill aside until next year. On the motion to continue, the vote stood as follows: Ayes—Bailey, Bass, Bates, Blackwood, Bomar, Brown, Colcock, Cooper, Davis, DeBard, Denton, Doran, Doyle, Edward, Hendrix, Hinton, James, Kirby, Lancaster, Leavert, Little, Lyles, Mace, Mahaffey, Mauldin, Middleton, Morgan, Moses, Pearman, Potts, Ratt, Rankin, Ready, Richardson, Russell, Sarratt, Stackhouse, Stuckey, Traylor, Tribble, Williams, Wingard, Wingo, Wright—Total 44. Those paired who would have voted aye were: Messrs. Fraser, Kibler and Coggeshall. Nays—Aull, Baker, Barron, Beauguard, Bennett, Black, Brooks, Callison, Carey, Clifton, Culler, Deschamps, DeVore, Doar, Dowling, Ford, Gaston, Gause, Glover, Gourdin, Halle, Harrell, Howell, L. G. Howell, Hill, Holman, Humphrey, Irby, Jarman, Kelley, King, Laney, Lessene, Lide, Lofton, Logan, McCain, Magill, Moss, Nichols, Parnell, Peurifoy, Pollock, Quick, Rainford, Rawlinson, Sinkler, Jeremiah Smith, W. C. Smith, Strong, Tatam, Thomas, Toole, Towill, Wall, Webb, Whaley and Wise. Those paired who would have voted nay were: Messrs. Mimms, Seabrook and J. C. Herbert. The following were not recorded as voting or as being paired: Speaker Smith and Messrs. Banks, Carville, Dennis, Ehir, Fox, Johnson, Lanham, McColl, McMaster, Patterson, Wade, Walker. A majority of these are known to have been in favor of the bill.

A DISPENSARY LAW.

Another bill which caused some debate in the house was one introduced and strongly advocated by Mr. Pollock to fix the profits of the dispensary and to distribute them among the common schools, also to require purchases from distilleries within the State to be made on equal terms with purchases from outside concerns. This bill gave rise to a lot of lobby talk about the dispensary management, but it was finally defeated by a vote of 73 to 31. INSURANCE MATTERS. The house has given a good deal of time to the perfecting of the insurance laws. After thorough discussion the house passed Mr. Libler's bill to create a department of insurance. The department is to be charged with the execution of all insurance laws, and the head of the department is to be known as the insurance commissioner. The latter shall be elected by the General Assembly and his term of office shall be four years at \$1,800 per annum. The salaries and other expenses are to be met by a fee of \$3 per annum for each agent employed in the State by the insurance companies. The house then took up and passed Mr. Mauldin's bill relating to fire in-

...the bill upon an Act inconsistent therewith, and therefore, supplants the former Act which kept the Southeastern Traffic Association out of the State. The bill provides that no railway or other carrier shall be in excess of the rate on similar risks in other States; and that no insurance company shall be permitted to do business in this State, which shall be a member of an association whose purpose is to establish a rate of insurance or unreasonable rates or charges for insurance; provided, however, that it shall not be unlawful for such insurance companies to be a member of any association, the purpose and object of which is to secure the proper inspection of risks, the maintenance of uniform and reasonable rates, and the prevention of discrimination in charges between parties dealing with such insurance companies in this State. The bill also provides for the machinery of investigation of incendiary fires.

ANOTHER NEW OFFICE. While the house has voted to establish one new office, the Senate has voted to create another—an inspector. Senator Goodwin's bill—a copy of the Georgia law—providing for the inspection of machinery, tools, devices, and dissection and then amended and accepted. After stipulating the method of inspection, that "for the purpose of enforcing this act the Governor shall appoint one inspector of mills for a term of two years at a salary of \$100 a month and his actual expenses while engaged officially, which shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon a warrant drawn by the Comptroller General, provided such inspector shall furnish monthly to the Comptroller General a statement of his expenses to the Comptroller General." With a prospect of these two new offices the house has voted to abolish the office of phosphate inspector, devolving the duties upon the State geologist. This bill has not been acted upon by the Senate. Gov. McSwaney vetoed a similar measure.

TRAFFIC IN SEED COTTON.

One of the matters which has consumed a great deal of the Senate's time is Senator Gaines' bill to regulate the traffic in seed cotton and unopened lint cotton—a measure of great interest to farmers, which seeks to prevent a too common stealage from their storehouses and gins. The consensus of opinion was that the law now on the statute books is unconstitutional under the recent decision of the supreme court in regard to special Acts. After many amendments, motions and almost innumerable votes the bill was agreed upon and passed without division.

The traffic in seed cotton or unopened lint cotton, by purchase, barter or exchange within the period beginning Aug. 15th and ending Dec. 1st of each year without license or between the hours of sunset and sunrise, is declared against the public welfare and prohibited. The clerks of the courts of common pleas are authorized and empowered to issue licenses to traffic in seed cotton or unopened lint cotton within the period beginning Aug. 15 and ending Dec. 1st, and within their respective counties, to such person or persons as shall file with said clerks, respectively, a written application therefore, the granting of which shall be recommended in writing by at least 10 persons residing within the township wherein said applicant intends to carry on such traffic. Such license shall specify the exact place whereat said traffic shall be carried on, and the period within which such traffic is permitted, and shall continue in force for the period of one year from the date of issue; and for such license, if granted, a fee of \$500 shall be paid by the applicant to the county treasurer for the use of the county.

All persons engaging in the traffic are required to keep legibly written in a book, which shall be open to public inspection, the name of the person or persons from whom they purchase or receive by way of barter, exchange or traffic of any sort, any seed cotton or unopened lint cotton, with the number of pounds and date of purchase. Any person who shall engage in the traffic without license, or between the hours of sunset and sunrise, or who shall fail to keep the book of record, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

WINDING UP.

It would be impossible in a reasonable space to summarize the many measures that have come before each house within a week's time. Many of these have been finally disposed of one way or the other, but there are still several hundred bills on the calendar of each house and the prospect is that a goodly number of them will go over until next session, for the ways and means committee has just presented the appropriation and supply bill, upon which it is necessary to allow for a good deal of time. They will come up Tuesday. The various items, such as appropriations to schools and pensions, always elicit no end of talk, while the numerous amendments offered from the floor also take up time.

NO LEADER.

A striking circumstance about the house is that its session has developed no leader. The house has really not found itself. It is a body of men of more than average ability, and most of them are young men who command an excellent reputation for leadership. Yet there are a few men who are at least prominent in the deliberations. Mr. Altamont Moses, of Sumter, has perhaps had the longest legislative experience; he is sound, conservative and keeps a close watch on the proceedings, making a most excellent member. EX-Lieut. Gov. W. L. Mauldin, of Greenville, has also had much experience in the legislature; he, too, is conservative and often makes a good speech. B. A. Morgan, of Greenville, now serving his second term, has perhaps made the best impression of the younger men. Mr. Morgan does not talk too much, yet he is always listened to attentively; he is direct and has considerable influence. His speech against the child labor bill was a worthy effort. Mr. Frager, of Sumter, a son of the late Judge Frager, is another able man who commands attention. John P. Thomas, Jr., of Columbia, has not taken a very active part in this session's proceedings, but he is one of the best equipped legislators in the house. W. C. Williams, of Lancaster, was defeated for speaker and a natural delicacy has doubtless kept him from taking a very prominent part in the work, but Mr. Williams is undoubtedly one of the strongest young men in the body—a dangerous antagonist in debate, a careful watcher of the calendar, a skilled parliamentarian. Speaker Smith has been sick for some days and Mr. Williams was elected speaker pro tem, and has presided well. Of the young lawyers, R. S. Whaley, of Charleston, chairman of the judiciary committee, who is serving his second term, and H. L. Bomar, of Spartanburg, are highly thought of in this being Mr. Bomar's first essay into politics. But the situation in the house is such that a man well equipped for leadership could make lasting fame for himself and establish a strong influence in the politics of the State. Is there a mute, inglorious Cromwell among the members? Jas. A. Hoyt, Jr.

New Arrivals. Hardly a day passes but what we land something New into our Store, and generally something that will attract the most economical buyers. BARGAINS IN SILKS. 18 1/2 inch Taffeta Silk, not the slazy kind, but a good heavy all silk Taffeta, in blue, pink and white. These Goods are cheap at 50c, but we name a price on them of 39c yard. 19 inch Corded Wash Silks in white, Nile green, blue and pink; just the thing for Early Spring Waists at 49c yard. JUST LISTEN! 2,500 yards very soft, yard-wide Bleached Domestic, and positively no starch in these goods—they come in lengths 8 to 30 yards, sewed together at ends, and are cheap at 72c, but we sell them on a close margin at 50c yard. Full size hemmed Pillow Cases at 10c each. Pepperell 11-4 Bleached Sheeting, two yards make a sheet, at 25c yard. Short length White Madras for Waists, 32 inches wide, worth 15c in bolt, but we sell it at 10c yard. Nice Blouse Linen at 10c yard. 27 inch Blouse Linen, nice quality, 15c yard. 36 inch Blouse Linen, cheap at 25c yard, our price 20c yard. Nice line of 36 inch Dark Percales, 10c kind, at 7 1/2c yard. 36 inch light Shirt Percales, 10c kind, at 5c yard. Nice quality all linen Table Damask at 25c yard. 64 inch mercerized and all linen Table Damask at 50c yard. 36 and 40 inch very fine Curtain Swiss, in dots, stripes, etc., at 12 1/2c yard. 2000 yards good Sheeting 2 1/2c yard. CLOTHING, SHOES, Etc. We carry a good line of Boys' well-made Clothing, and can suit you as to style and price. Men's Heavy Wool Suits, worth \$5, to close at \$2.98 Suit. Men's \$15 Tailor-made Suits, in Winter weight, to close at \$10 Suit. All Men's \$3.50 and \$4 Pants to close at \$3. Cheaper ones in proportion. Nice line of Men's Fine Shoes from 75c pair to \$4 kind at \$3.50. Ladies' Fine Shoes 75c to \$3.00 kind at \$2.50 pair. Big lot Hamilton Carhart Union-made Overalls at cut prices. Men's Seamless red, blue, tan and black Sox, worth 15c, at 5c pair. THE BEE HIVE. C. H. BAILES & CO.

ARE YOU GETTING THE WORTH OF— YOUR MONEY? THE people of Anderson County are, as a rule, a most practicable and sensible people. They consider it the part of wisdom to investigate well, not only the quantity but the quality, of the values they receive in exchange for their hard-earned money. They have learned that it is poor business policy to buy inferior Goods, even though the price is cheap. Their experience teaches them that so-called Cheap Goods are in the long run extravagantly expensive. This, in a measure, accounts for the gratifying growth of our business. They appreciate our efforts to give a hundred cents worth of value for every dollar, and we renew to them now our pledge that so long as they desire the best Goods at honest prices, we shall exert ourselves to the utmost to give them values commensurate with their money. Under this agreement we offer from our large and well-selected Stock of Plantation Supplies the best values we have ever shown in— Genuine New Orleans Molasses, Genuine Maine Bliss Irish Potatoes, New York State Rose and Peerless Potatoes, (No cheap grocery-house stock.) Flour of every grade, (And each Sack guaranteed not to be sticky.) Heavy and Fine Grades of Shoes, Hats, Pants, Overalls, Shirts and Dry Goods, Of every description. It is our honest desire to please, and if Good Goods and fair treatment are pleasing to the tastes of the people, our trade will continue to grow in the future as in the past. DEAN & RATLIFF, The Store of Quality and Dispensary of Value.

Julius H. Weil & Co. NEW SPRING GOODS. ARE you interested in New Spring Goods? We are safe in saying that never in the history of this Store was such a Spring Goods showing as this season. The reason? Simply that by past successes we have become emboldened and have literally doubled last Spring's selections. The truth is, we are after not only the biggest but the best trade, and show this season a range of weaves and colors that for variety, beauty and novelty will not be elsewhere excelled. White India Linens, White Lace Striped Lawns, White Corded Madras, White Lace Striped Dimities, White Mercerized Madras, White Lace Striped Batiste, White Figured Madras, White, Fancy and Plain Pique, Colored Figured Batiste, Colored Figured Dimities, Colored Figured Lawns, Colored, Striped and Fancy Madras, Colored, Striped and Fancy Percale, Colored Madras Gingham, New Embroidery Edging, New Embroidery Insertion, New Embroidery Gallow, New Embroidery Medallion, New Embroidery for Skirting, New Embroidery All Overs, New Covert Skirting, New Cheviot Skirting, New White Nainsooks, New Blouse Linen, New Leno Corino Lawn, New Fancy Black Lawn, New All Wool Albatros, New Fancy and Plain Handkerchiefs, New Table Linens, New Linen Towels, New American Lady Corsets, New Spring Clothing, New Negligee Shirts, New Men's Shoes, New Men's Neckwear, New Ladies' Shoes, New Children's Shoes, New Children's Clothing, New Ladies' Kid Gloves, New Ladies' Hosiery. Our Clearing Sale during the month of January has been very successful, still we have a few Heavy Goods left which we would like to close out, regardless of cost. To convince is the purpose of this advertisement, as well as all others issued by us. Our customers know of the absolute reliability of everything over which our name is signed. We do not parade Goods as bargains which are not good values. Advertisers of facts only. Respectfully, JULIUS H. WEIL & CO.

FARMING TOOLS! NOTHING is more gratifying to an up-to-date Farmer than to have a well-equipped outfit to begin his Spring work, and this he is sure to get when he does his trading with us. We can sell you— PLOWS, FLOW STOCKS, SINGLE TREES, HEEL BOLTS, CLEAVICES, HAMES, TRACERS, COLLARS, COLLAR PADS, BACK BANDS, FLOW LINES, BRIDLES. And everything necessary to begin plowing, except the Mule, and we can "sight" you to a Mule trade. We still have a few Syracuse Turn Plows that we are closing out at a very low price, and can furnish you with the Terracing Wing. Come in and let us show you our 7-foot Perfection Trace Chain at 50c pair. Nothing in the Trace line compares with this Chain. Don't you need a hog pasture? We have the Wire Fence for you. BRONK HARDWARE COMPANY. WHY USE LARB? PALMATINA THE VEGETABLE FAT SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND PURITY TO ALL OTHERS. LOOKS LIKE LARD PRODUCES PERFECT ASTRY. Address SAVANNAH, GA. SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO. THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA.