

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1905.

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-- JANUARY -- CLEARANCE SALE!

Beginning Wednesday morning, January 4th, we will offer our entire Stock of Men's and Boys' CLOTHING, OVERCOATS and ODD TROUSERS at a discount of 25 per cent. This Sale includes our entire Stock of Clothing—nothing reserved.

Every January we have these Sales, and if you have attended one in the past you know what it means; if not, you had best come and share in these GENUINE BARGAINS we offer.



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Men's and Boys' Overcoats — AT A — Reduction of 25 per Cent.

This Sale comes just in mid-winter, when you need an Overcoat most, for you know how cold and disagreeable January usually is.

\$5.00 Overcoats, 25 per cent off, now	\$3.75
7.50 Overcoats, 25 per cent off, now	5.65
10.00 Overcoats, 25 per cent off, now	7.50
12.50 Overcoats, 25 per cent off, now	9.40
15.00 Overcoats, 25 per cent off, now	11.25
20.00 Overcoats, 25 per cent off, now	15.00

Men's and Youths' Suits

At a discount of 25 per cent.

HERE'S A CHANCE

To get a new Suit that doesn't come your way often. Up-to-date Suits, made as only our Clothes can be, and fully worth our regular prices to any one, but it's not our way of doing business to carry goods from one season to another. Hence this January Clearance Sale:

\$5.00 Men's and Youths' Suits now	\$3.75
7.50 Men's and Youths' Suits now	5.65
10.00 Men's and Youths' Suits now	7.50
12.50 Men's and Youths' Suits now	9.40
15.00 Men's and Youths' Suits now	11.25
20.00 Men's and Youths' Suits now	15.00



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Parents will be Interested in This!

Interested because it offers to them an opportunity to provide for their boys smooth, stylish, well-tailored Suits at exceptionally little prices. This is really an important sale coming just at this season, when many boys are in need of a new Suit:

\$2.00 Boys' Knee Pants Suits now	\$1.50
2.50 Boys' Knee Pants Suits now	1.90
3.00 Boys' Knee Pants Suits now	2.25
4.00 Boys' Knee Pants Suits now	3.00
5.00 Boys' Knee Pants Suits now	3.75
6.00 Boys' Knee Pants Suits now	4.50

The cuts on the above named Suits and Overcoats are deep, but they are

Genuine Reductions.

So you can come here knowing beforehand that what you see in this advertisement will be more than substantiated when you see the Clothes.

The best things always go first, so you had best come early and get your share of these excellent bargains.

B. O. EVANS & CO.

The Spot Cash Clothiers.

STATE NEWS.

— Camden is to have a new court house costing \$32,000.

— Rev. Thornwell Jacobs has resigned his place in the Presbyterian Orphanage at Clinton and will go to Nashville.

— A man at Granby Mill at Columbia refused to be vaccinated, took smallpox and died. His last request was that his wife and children be vaccinated.

— The Richland delegation will recommend to the Legislature a measure to have the salaries of all constables and magistrates in that county raised.

— A negro was sent to jail in Charleston recently for passing a forged check—this being the third negro caught at this offense within the past two weeks.

— Mrs. Hannah Levi died at Manning from fright due to seeing a burglar in the house. The thief got \$75 besides valuable goods. Mrs. Levi was 75 years old.

— Another big cotton mill, operating thousands of spindles and employing hundreds of hands is to be completed and in operation by next fall, at the Lockhardt Shoals, on Broad River, in Union County.

— A Salisbury, N. C., liquor drummer was run in by the police in Gaffney for soliciting orders for liquor, without a license, and put up \$25 for his appearance—but he did not appear for trial, and the money was forfeited.

— The civil service commission has announced that an examination will be held at Charleston February 4, for the purpose of securing young men and ladies for postoffice clerks and also letter carriers.

— Representative Legare, of Charleston, has introduced a bill in Congress to pay Raphael L. David, of that city, \$52,350 for stores and supplies taken by Sherman's army during the Civil war, forty years ago.

— W. J. Poeser, railroad and express agent at Perry, on the Southern road, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling \$300 belonging to the Southern and \$471 belonging to the Southern Express company. He is just 21, and has been agent less than a year.

— A passenger train No. 33 from Columbia had nearly reached the depot at Springfield, the engine struck a negro named Dick Jones and tossed him into the air like a ball. He threw him clear off the rail. His right leg and right arm were both broken, but the physician in charge thinks the man has a chance for recovery.

— Postmaster Charles J. Mulky, at Westminster, has gotten into trouble with the authorities at Washington by making and soliciting contributions for paying the expenses of negro and other delegates to State and county conventions. Mulky, it is stated, will lose his position, which he has held only since April 19, 1904.

— An investigation into the financial affairs of Greenville County reveals the astounding fact that the county is in debt about \$350,000. Her bonded debt is \$184,500; outstanding notes countersigned by the treasurer \$97,712 34; notes for money borrowed, \$38,800; outstanding claims, \$25,000—and other items.

— James E. Vaughan, Jr., a well known young man of Camden, met with a serious accident at Belmont, a few miles below Camden. As he was getting out of a buggy he took hold of the muzzle of his gun, and it was discharged, striking him on the hand, and inflicting such a wound that amputation of the right hand was necessary.

— Recently at Cheraw Mr. W. C. Traywick was shot and killed while down near the river inspecting lumber. The cause of his death was a mystery for several days, but it finally developed that he was accidentally shot by a party of young white men while target shooting. The dead man was a member of Kershaw Camp Woodmen of the World, which appointed a committee to go to Cheraw and investigate the shooting. As a result of their work, a warrant was sworn out for a Mr. McIntosh, charging him with criminal carelessness.

— A peculiar accident occurred in Newberry last Thursday night, which resulted in the death of a young man. While Mr. Joe Hargrove, of the Whitmore section of Newberry County, and a Mr. Ferguson were rolling ten-pins in the bowling alley on Caldwell street, Mr. Ferguson's coat fell off the nail on the wall, and a pistol in one of the pockets was discharged, the ball striking Mr. Hargrove in the heart and killing him instantly. Mr. Henderson, the owner of the alley, saw Hargrove staggering, but the man was dead by the time he assisted him to a chair.

— The phosphate royalty has dwindled from \$223,000 in 1902 to \$9,732.01 in 1904, and the royalty has been reduced to encourage this languishing industry from \$1.03 per ton to 25 cents per ton, the money now being diverted to the sinking fund, and there are petitions before the phosphate board for an abolition of the whole tax. The figures from Comptroller General Jones report are most interesting. There are but two companies now doing business in the State, the Central and Stone Companies, and they together mine 29,664 tons. The report shows that there was some stone left over from last year, the total amount shipped being 38,323 tons, a decrease from last year of 29,818 tons. On the shipments this year there was a royalty paid the State of \$10,784, of which the two companies now in business paid \$9,732.01. The royalty last year amounted to \$16,789.47.

The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America.

CONDUCTED BY J. C. STRIBLING.

Communications intended for this department should be addressed to J. C. Stribling, Pea-Deaton, S. C.

Use cotton seed instead of commercial manures. There is at least seven or eight dollars difference in price in favor of cotton seed, and besides you know that cotton seed is pure and honest goods. When our experiment stations make up their tables of comparative commercial or money values of cotton seed in comparison with commercial fertilizer, there is usually no mention made of the very important fact that every cotton seed acts as a small reservoir to hold moisture and air during drought, which may exert an influence toward feeding the plant over the concentrated manures that might count for one-third of a crop in extreme cases. The mechanical action of cotton seed in keeping the soil open and loose to preserve moisture and admit air is another advantage. Our cotton oil mills and chemists tell us that the oil in seed is of no value as a fertilizer, and that it is a loss to put it on land, but it is cheaper for the farmer to lose the oil at home than it is to haul it off to the mills and give it away.

Hold Cotton is Consul's Advice.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The following report from United States Consul Smythe at Tunstall, England, was given out today by the Department of Commerce and Labor, dated December 16, 1904:

"It was my intention to cable you today in reference to reports that appeared in last night's papers concerning the condition of the Egyptian cotton crop, with relation to the position of our cotton planters of the South, but I concluded a mail dispatch would accomplish my purpose just as well. These reports are very discouraging, inasmuch as they foreshadow a short-crop in next year's crop of the South, a staple that comes into competition with American cotton. For this reason I do not hesitate to say it would be advisable to warn the Southern planters against any move on the part of Lancashire manufacturers to force the scale of cotton at low prices in order to meet the requirements of such a deficiency.

"The general opinion in Lancashire is that a plentiful supply of American cotton can be had on a 10-cent basis. Combinations are being formed to hold the price at this notch, if possible, and these combinations intend to operate through agents sent specially to Louisiana and all the cotton producing centers of the South. The troubles among the cotton manufacturers of the East are expected to aid in the development of this scheme as they are calculated to have a depressing effect on the home market in their relation to supply and demand.

"My candid opinion is that an enormous amount of money can be saved to our planters by taking this matter up in time, and invoking the assistance of the banks or the national treasury, if such an arrangement can be made, to enable the planters to warehouse their cotton until the present stocks are worked up on this side, and the necessities of the manufacturers compel them to break, or make liberal terms with the growers.

TERRIBLE RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

Strikers Rise in Revolt Against the Government, and They, Their Wives and Children are Shot Down Like Dogs.

St. Petersburg, January 22.—This has been a day of unspeakable terror in St. Petersburg. The strikers of yesterday, goaded to desperation by a day of violence, fury and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the government. A condition almost bordering on civil war exists in the terror-stricken Russian capital. The city is under martial law, with Prince Vasilobikoff as commander of over 50,000 of the Emperor's crack guards. Troops are bivouacking in the streets tonight at various places on the Nevsky Prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city. On the Island of Vassili Ostrov and in the industrial sections infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding. The Empress Dowager has hastily sought safety at Tsarskoe Selo, where Emperor Nicholas II is living.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Nirsky presented to his Majesty last night the invitation of the workmen to appear at their winter palace this afternoon and receive their petition, but the Emperor's advisors had already taken a decision to show a firm and resolute front, and the Emperor's answer to 100,000 workmen trying to make their way to the Palace today was a solid array of troops who met them with rifle, bayonet and sabre. The priest, Gopon, the leader and ideal of the men, in his golden vestments, holding aloft the cross and marching at the head of thousands of workmen through the Narva Gate, miraculously escaped a volley which laid low half a hundred persons.

The figures of the total killed or wounded at the Moscow Gate, at various bridges and islands and at the Winter Palace vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as 5,000. Many men were ac-

companied by their wives and children, and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men. The troops, with the exception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders. But the blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women as well as men into infuriated populace is for vengeance. The sympathy of the middle classes is with the workmen.

If Father Gopon, the master mind of the movement, aimed at open revolution, he managed the affair like a genius to break the faith of the people in "The Little Father," who they were convinced, and whom Father Gopon had taught them would right the wrongs and redress their grievances. Gorky, the Russian novelist, expressed the opinion that today's work will break his faith of the people in the Emperor. He said this evening to the Associated Press:

"Today inaugurated revolution in Russia. The Emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered by the shedding of innocent blood. He has alienated himself forever from his people. Gopon taught the workmen to believe that an appeal direct to the 'Little Father' would be headed. They have been deceived. Gopon is now convinced that peace will be forced. The first blood has been shed, but more will follow. It is now the people against the oppressors, and the battle will be fought to the bitter end."

The military authorities had a firm grasp on every artery in the city. At daybreak guards, regiments, cavalry and infantry, held every bridge across the frozen Geva, the network of canals which interlaces the city and the gates leading from the industrial section, while in the Palace square, at the storm centre, were massed dragons, infantry and Cossacks of the guards. Bared from the bridges and gates, men, women and children crossed the frozen river and canals on the ice by twos and threes, hurrying to the Palace square, where they were sure the Emperor would be to hear them. The street approaches to the square were cleared by volleys and Cossack charges. Men and women, infuriated to frenzy by the loss of loved ones, cursed the soldiers while they retreated. Men harangued the crowds, telling them that the Emperor had failed them and that the time had come to act. Men began to build barricades in the Nevsky Prospect and at other points, using any material that came to hand, and even chopping down telegraph poles.

Fighting meantime continued at various places, soldiers volleying and charging the mob. The whole city was in a state of panic. Women are running through the streets seeking lost members of their families. Sev-

eral barricades were carried by the troops.

Towards 9 o'clock in the evening the crowds, exhausted, began to disperse, leaving the military in possession. As they retreated up the Nevsky Prospect the workmen put out all the lights.

The little chapel at the Narva Gate was wrecked.

On the Kaminstov Island all the lights were extinguished.

Every officer wearing the uniform of the Emperor, who was found alone, was mobbed. A general was killed on the Nicholas Bridge and a dozen officers were seized, stripped of their epaulettes and deprived of their swords.

It is rumored tonight that M. White will be appointed dictator tomorrow, but the report is not confirmed. The authorities, while they seem to realize the magnitude of the crisis with which the dynasty and the autocracy are confronted on account of today's events, are apparently paralyzed or the moment.

An official statement was promised at midnight, at which hour it was announced that it had been postponed until tomorrow.

Intense indignation is bound to be aroused all over Russia. The workmen and revolutionists expect news from Moscow and other big centres, where the troops are not of the same class as the guards regiments of St. Petersburg.

A member of the Emperor's household is quoted as saying today that this conflict will end the war with Japan, and that Russia will have a Constitution or Emperor Nicholas will lose his head.

The Warsaw and Baltic Railroad is reported to have been torn up for a mile and a half, but the damage is said to have been repaired.

There are rumors of trouble in Finland and disaffection of the troops. With darkness it was feared the mob might try to loot and pillage and even burn, but beyond the breaking of a few windows in the Nevsky Prospect and the pillaging of fruit shops little disorder was reported. Most of the theatres were closed, but at the People's Palace, which was open, liberals attempted to harangue the audience, proposing at the close that the audience testify to their sympathy with their fallen brothers. The orators were promptly arrested, but the audience walked out.

By midnight the sound of firing had ceased, except on Vassili Ostrov Island, where the troops met a renewed demonstration with several volleys. In the meantime, the strike leaders assembled and decided to continue the struggle with arms. No day was fixed for the next demonstration. The strikers are so excited, however, that trouble is expected tomorrow.

— Don't think that because men ask you for advice they really want it.

To See the Prettiest and Most Complete Line of—

DRESS GOODS

Ever shown in Anderson, at Prices that DEFY COMPETITION, come to

The Racket Store.

Our Buyer has just returned from the Northern markets, and values in Goods are arriving daily that prove to the most fastidious dressers the result of careful selections.

See our Stock of the Celebrated—

Strouse & Bros. High Art FALL AND WINTER—

CLOTHING,

Which will interest those who wish to dress well and SAVE MONEY.

A new and complete line of—

OXFORDS,

Men's, Women's and Children's, at prices unequalled elsewhere.

We extend to all a cordial invitation to visit our Stores, inspect our Goods, and be convinced that what we say is true.

MORROW-BASS CO.,

Successor to Horn-Bass Co., 110, 116, 120, East Benson St., Anderson, S. C.