

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Peace and Unity Were the Leading Features.

CANDIDATES FOR U. S. SENATE AND HOUSE MUST SUPPORT THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Labor Questions Only Created Discussion—McLaurin Was Condemned Unanimously.

The State Democratic convention was conspicuous for harmoniousness. Everything passed off smoothly and quietly, much wire-pulling was done by candidates in and around the convention in a quiet way, and those issues supposed to be most productive of discussion created none whatever. Senator Tillman introduced appropriate resolutions as to the memory of the late Gen. Wade Hampton, and suitable resolutions as to the illness of Chief Justice Melver were presented and adopted.

Absolutely the only subjects brought up in the convention, productive of discussion, were matters relating to the troubles of labor and capital, and the convention expressed itself in no mild way both in regard to the lockout of the operatives of the cotton mills in the Horse Creek valley and as to child labor in cotton mills. There were debates over both these matters, but those wishing to condemn the mill management for the lockout and those trying to abolish child labor won by decisive votes.

Senator Tillman presented the reports as the pledge matter and as to the arrangement of the campaign meetings. Both reports went through without a word of debate, and then came the final adjournment with the suddenness of a thunder clap from a clear sky.

The only change in the pledge is that candidates for the United States Senate and the United-States House of Representatives will have to pledge themselves to support the party platform.

The two-ring campaign circus plan was adopted, the executive committee being instructed to arrange for a double series of campaign meetings in each county.

The convention unanimously and without debate adopted a simple resolution condemning Senator McLaurin's course. No one seemed to take any interest whatever in this matter.

After the convention had adjourned Senator Tillman was called for and he responded with a vigorous speech, in which he displayed much of his old-time fire and energy, dealing with matters of national party policy, and with the course of events in Congress. He was most vigorously applauded.

Resolved, That we reaffirm and endorse the platform of principles enunciated by the State Democratic Convention of 1900, with especial stress upon the following sections:

"That we view with alarm the power which the trusts through the Republican party are exercising over legislation and national politics and their ability to control the prices of the necessities of life without regard to the law of supply and demand. We condemn the hypocritical attitude of the Republican leaders who abuse trusts and combines, while they use the money obtained from them and extorted from the people to debauch the ignorant voters of the country.

"That we denounce the imperialistic policy of the Republican administration as contrary to the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States, and as dangerous to the liberty and freedom not only of the people of the Spanish islands, but of the citizens of this country as well. 'The benevolent assimilation' of the Filipinos has proven to be the benevolence of murder and the assimilation of robbery. We denounce it as an outrage upon the consciences of liberty-loving Americans. Our free institutions cannot long survive the destruction of those principles upon which they rest, and the spectacle of subject peoples being held down by the bayonet and robbed by the carpet baggers but foreshadows the fate of our country, unless the people are aroused and the war of the unjust and cruel war of the Philippines now being carried on in the Philippines should be ended at once, with definite and specific declarations to the natives as to the intentions of this country to aid them in the establishment of a free government of their own choice under a protectorate by the United States."

"That we reaffirm and endorse the correlated sections of the Kansas City platform upon the subject of trusts and imperialism as follows:

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the prices of material and of the finished products, thus robbing both the producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means devised for appropriating the fruits of industry for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the Republic destroyed. The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the Republican party in State and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charges that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican politics; that they are fostered by Republican laws, and that they are protected by Republican administrations in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

"We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted, providing for publicity as to affairs of corporations engaged in inter-state commerce, and requiring all corporations to show before doing business outside of the State of their origin that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted, and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of Congress over inter-state commerce, the mails and all modes of inter-state commerce shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the product of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection."

Resolved, That we hereby desire to express the debt of gratitude of the people of this State to the distinguished chief justice and to assure him of his warm affection and sincerest sympathy in his affliction, and to express the hope that he may long be spared to counsel and guide the great court of which he is the ornate head; and an example of industry, learning, probity and patriotism which should be both an example and an inspiration to the men who are to assume from time to time the burdens and responsibilities of political and professional life in this State.

These resolutions were presented by Col. Talbert with appropriate remarks. Mr. Bacon, of Charleston, seconded the resolutions earnestly and hoped that the vote would be a rising one. Mr. Stevenson spoke earnestly for Chesterfield County.

Gov. McSweney also warmly seconded the resolutions, and then they were adopted by a rising vote.

Col. James A. Hoyt then presented the report of the committee on platform and resolutions as follows:

We, the committee on platform and resolutions, beg leave to report that we have passed upon all matters submitted to us and recommend:

First. The adoption of the accompanying platform, marked (A.)

Second. That resolution No. 4, introduced by Mr. Blease, be adopted.

Third. That the resolution introduced by Mr. Croft, No. 6, be adopted with the following amendment: Strike out the word "tender" and insert the words "under 12 years of age."

Fourth. That the resolution introduced by Mr. Rogers, No. 9, be adopted.

Fifth. That the resolution, No. 1, introduced by Mr. Blease, be adopted.

Sixth. That all accompanying papers be laid upon the table for the reason that the subject matter is embraced in the foregoing report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. A. HOYT, Chairman.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson the

platform as read was adopted, and is as follows:

Resolved by the Democracy of South Carolina in convention assembled:

I. That we reaffirm and endorse the platform of principles enunciated by the State Democratic Convention of 1900, with especial stress upon the following sections:

"That we view with alarm the power which the trusts through the Republican party are exercising over legislation and national politics and their ability to control the prices of the necessities of life without regard to the law of supply and demand. We condemn the hypocritical attitude of the Republican leaders who abuse trusts and combines, while they use the money obtained from them and extorted from the people to debauch the ignorant voters of the country.

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"We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted, providing for publicity as to affairs of corporations engaged in inter-state commerce, and requiring all corporations to show before doing business outside of the State of their origin that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted, and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of Congress over inter-state commerce, the mails and all modes of inter-state commerce shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the product of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection."

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JAS. A. HOYT, Chairman.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson the

revenue only, and that taxation should be so regulated as to meet the needs of an honest and economical government. We condemn all class legislation such as the Ship Subsidy bill, which we believe to be a rich man's rind on the public coffers, and we also condemn all sectional legislation, such as the Crumpler bill, which we believe was intended to arouse sectional animosities.

We hold with the United States Supreme Court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and letter.

We declare again that all government instituted among men derive their powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny, and that to impose upon any people the government of force is to substitute a method of imperialism for those of a Republic.

We hold that the constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an executive of Congress desire their existence and their powers from the constitution, but of no law authority beyond it or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half Republic and half Empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the Republic in unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of our noblest sons, and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization to convert the Republic into an Empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Filipinos—first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into States in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means, but we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the constitution, whose people can never become citizens. We are in favor of extending the Republic's influence among the nations, but we believe that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

The burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the coming campaign.

THE HORSE CREEK TROUBLE.

The Blease resolution relating to the Horse Creek trouble was taken up, with the favorable report, and Senator Gruber asked for the minority report. The minority report was read as follows:

We, the undersigned members on the committee on platform and resolutions, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Cole I. Blease with reference to the lockout of cotton mill operatives in Aiken County, beg to submit this as a minority report: That we cannot concur with the views of the majority report, as we have no sufficient information to form a correct opinion and because we believe Mr. Blease's resolution to be extreme.

GEORGE H. REMBERT, JAMES NORTON, ALTON MOSES, D. R. COOPER, J. H. LEBLANC, CHAS. H. HENRY, J. L. TRIBBLE.

There were 21 members of the committee. Mr. Rembert, who had favored the minority report, Mr. Rembert told why the minority had acted as it did. The minority had no political thunder to turn loose, and they did not wish to adopt haphazard resolutions affecting any citizen, no matter whether that citizen be interested in corporate enterprises or not. Haphazard resolutions could never be avoided until politicians seeking cheap thunder were no more. He appealed to calm judgment and asked if it was right to condemn without hearing. Mr. Rembert dealt with the interests on both sides, and referred to the votes to be gotten.

Col. Talbert as a member of the majority of the committee said he hoped the minority report would be consigned to oblivion. If there was any law it was in advantage to be given, it should be given the poor and

the weak. Where was the lack of information? Have the majority not read the newspapers in the last few weeks? These people, good people, had been locked out arbitrarily. There should be no conflict between labor and capital. The rich men had acted arbitrarily. It was a question of common sense, of humanity. The Democratic party should act in such a matter and not be so tender-footed about it. (Applause.) He referred to the allusions to the candidates. He was a candidate and was not afraid to advocate what he thought was right and take sides. He was not of the kind who wore a standing collar high enough to look like a whitewashed fence about a lunatic asylum. His young friend would soon be a candidate and would even now budding. He would stand by these good people of Horse Creek. It was a question of corporation rule vs. the people.

Mr. R. T. Jaynes of Oconee said the Democracy of South Carolina was on trial. Great issues should not be swept aside by jests. Equity and justice should be done all—mill men or workmen. He told of Mr. Courtenay's coming to Oconee and building a cotton mill there. This mill was not planted there by foreign capital. It has been stated that the capital in the mills here came from the north. Most of it comes from our own people. There was nothing but wild newspaper reports. Only this morning the chairman of this committee was announced as a candidate for the United States Senate. As soon as he read it he said there's "nothing in that." We cannot rely on irresponsible newspaper reports. No such action should be taken in the absence of definite information.

Prof. W. N. Marchant said the words of the resolution were mild words. If he could have written the resolutions they would have been much stronger. He knew all about cotton mills; he worked in the Graniteville factory years ago. He knew the best people that ever lived on the face of this earth. They had been denied the privilege of earning their daily bread. This had stirred him as nothing had done in 50 years. He was not a candidate either.

Voice—Cut it short. (Laughter.) Prof. Marchant—I will not cut it short. (More laughter.) Prof. Marchant took a glass of water and spoke earnestly of the lack of inquiry into the condition of the people of our mills. Do you suppose anybody would take me for an ignorant fool? (Laughter.) He would change the zephyr like words of the resolution into a destructive cyclone. He had seen deeds of heroism in Graniteville that would excel Hobson when he sank the Merrimac.

Mr. Croft asked Prof. Marchant to yield to him for a few moments to make a motion. Prof. Marchant yielded. Mr. Croft explained the question. It was this: 6,000 industrial people in Aiken county who had not struck had been turned out because of trouble in the State. It has brought disaster and suffering. This is the worst kind of a law—one that will not give honest labor employment. He referred to it as a "conspiracy." He moved to table the minority report, but withdrew the motion.

Prof. Marchant yielded for five minutes to Senator Henderson, who said the Aiken county convention had adopted such a resolution. He offered to take home any subscriptions to help the sufferers. Sympathy was as little as they should give.

There was a general demand for a vote and considerable disorder, Prof. Marchant claiming the floor and getting it for three minutes. Mr. Rembert finally got the floor, the audience declining practically to hear further from Prof. Marchant.

Mr. Rembert said the minority were ready and willing to extend sympathy to anyone, but this resolution was too extreme for people of good judgment to adopt. He proposed to stand for what he considered right and just to any man, rich or poor. He replied to Congressman Talbert with a joke.

Mr. R. B. A. Robinson, of Anderson, thought this step unwise. He was opposed to grinding down the mill president.

The vote was then taken and the chair declared the "ayes" had it. There were calls for a division and for a roll call vote. Then Mr. Ashley asked for the reading of the resolution. Mr. J. W. Dour asked that his name be put to the minority report. Mr. R. B. Caldwell made the same request. The vote was 162 to 72.

Mr. T. L. Rogers offered this as a substitute:

Resolved, That we sympathize with all men in misfortune.

The minority report of the committee—the Blease resolution—was then adopted.

The resolution in regard to child labor in the cotton mills was taken up. Mr. Dorroh, of Greenville, moved to strike out the resolving words. He said the convention was exceeding its authority, as the Legislature which was composed of Democrats should settle this issue.

Mr. Thurmond, of Edgefield, favored the resolutions and insisted that child labor should be protected. He took up the lockout question and urged that the little mill operatives did not have an equal chance with little negroes, because the latter had plenty of fresh air and outdoor exercise and could go to school whenever they wanted, and it was not so with the child bound in mills. He was surprised that there should be opposition.

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For all forms of fever take JOHNSON'S CHILL and FEVER TONIC. It is 100 times better than quinine and does in a single day what slow quinine cannot do in 10 days. Its splendid cures are in striking contrast to the feeble cures made by quinine.

COSTS 50 CENTS IF IT CURES.

Mr. R. B. A. Robinson, of Anderson, was utterly opposed to such matters in the convention. The people will decide these matters for themselves; let it alone.

Mr. Harrison, of Fairfield, favored the resolution and wanted children protected when young.

Mr. Thomas M. Rayson, of Orangeburg, did not think the resolution a part of the work of the convention. The matter should be discussed in legislative bodies and not here, and he moved to indefinitely postpone the matter.

The resolution to indefinitely postpone was lost by a vote of 81 for to 145 against. The resolution as amended was adopted.

Resolved, by the Democratic party of South Carolina, in convention assembled, that the sense of this convention that the General Assembly of this State should and ought to pass an appropriate law prohibiting the employment of children under twelve years of age in the manufacturing establishments of this State.

McLaurin was condemned.

Then came the resolution condemning Senator McLaurin. Col. Hoyt read Mr. Rogers' resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the Democratic convention of South Carolina, that the course of J. L. McLaurin as Senator from this State in the United States is hereby condemned.

No one said anything. No one wanted to talk. Col. Jones waited and then put the question, and it was adopted without a word of discussion and then there was a bit of applause.

CONGRATULATING CUBA.

The following resolution of Col. Hoyt's was unanimously adopted:

The Democratic party of South Carolina, in convention assembled, felicitates the patriots of Cuba upon the happy conclusion of their long and heroic struggle for independence and greeting the Republic with hearty wishes for its prosperity, declares the gratification with which this State would welcome Cuba should she hereafter of her own free will seek membership in the American Union. Until that time shall come, we hold that the Government of the United States, moved by considerations of duty, honor and expediency, should maintain with the Republic of Cuba a policy of liberal commercial reciprocity.

TILLMAN'S TRIBUTE TO HAMPTON.

Senator Tillman then came to the front and said:

Mr. President: This convention has paid fitting tribute tonight to a living South Carolinian. I think that we should express ourselves in regard to one who has crossed over the river. I therefore ask to offer the following resolution.

Whereas, it has pleased God, in His wise Providence, to call to his eternal rest our illustrious fellow citizen, Wade Hampton, and whereas, we, the representatives of South Carolina, in convention assembled, recalling his glorious example in war and in peace, and especially mindful of his incalculable service to the State as her great leader and counselor in 1876, would put on record our sense of his noble career and our appreciation of his loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Gen. Wade Hampton, South Carolina laments the loss of one of her greatest citizens and most distinguished soldiers and a leader and counselor in her direct necessity, to whom she owes a debt of lasting veneration and love. His name and fame are a heritage of which any people might be proud.

Mr. Croft seconded the resolutions. Col. George Johnston spoke feelingly of the deceased statesman and recited incidents in his career. His tribute was eloquent and beautiful. From his retirement Gen. Hampton had come forth in 1876 and we owe his memory our gratitude.

Senator Mayfield offered the following amendment: "And we further recommend that a suitable statute be erected by the State and placed in the State capital." This was adopted.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Daughters of the Confederacy had a request for action on the Hampton memorial, which was read and the secretary was instructed to inform them of the action taken.

Senator Tillman then presented the following report of the committee on constitution and rules which was adopted by acclamation, without discussion or opposition.

The committee on constitution and rules beg leave to report as follows:

First: On resolution offered by Mr. McKown proposing a change in the constitution in regard to qualification of voters in the primary, we report in

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonials received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

PICKENS RAILROAD

J. E. BOGGS, President.

TIME TABLE No. 2.

See Supplement to Time Table No. 1. Effective 12:01 A. M., Feb. 11, 1901.

Read Up.	STATIONS.	Read Up.
No. 10.	No. 9.	Mixed.
No. 11.	Mixed.	No. 10.
10:40 a. m.	Lv. Pickens Ar.	2:55 p. m.
10:45 a. m.	"Ferguson's.....	2:45 p. m.
10:55 a. m.	"Parson's.....	2:30 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	"Ariall's.....	2:25 p. m.
11:05 a. m.	"Mauldin's.....	2:20 p. m.
11:15 a. m.	Ar. Easley Lv.	2:15 p. m.
No. 12.	STATIONS.	No. 11.
Mixed.	Mixed.	Mixed.
4:00 p. m.	Lv. Pickens Ar.	6:10 p. m.
4:05 p. m.	"Ferguson's.....	6:30 p. m.
4:15 p. m.	"Parson's.....	6:15 p. m.
4:25 p. m.	"Mauldin's.....	6:10 p. m.
4:40 p. m.	Ar. Easley Lv.	6:00 p. m.

"Plug Stations."
All trains daily except Sunday.
No. 10 Connects with Southern Railway No. 35.
No. 9 Connects with Southern Railway No. 12.
No. 12 Connects with Southern Railway No. 11.
No. 11 Connects with Southern Railway No. 34.

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The McMillan Piano or Kindergarten Organ direct to the buyer from factory. Write me if you wish to buy an Organ or Piano for 1 can save you money. I travel South Carolina, and would be pleased to call and show you my Pianos and Organs. A postal card will bring me to you.

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Mention this paper.

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For all forms of Malarial poisoning take Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic. A faint of Malarial poisoning is in your blood, no matter how deep and culture. Blood medicine cures Malarial poisoning. JOHNSON'S TONIC. Get a bottle to-day.

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