

WHAT an epidemic of railroad accidents! Hardly a day passes without the occurrence of some terrible accident on some railroad.

The respective friends of Hill and Cleveland are wrangling a great deal in New York—especially in the rural districts. It is time for good Democrats to quit quarrelling. The party need all the strength that it can control to put Cleveland in the White House.

This special reporter, who saw Mr. Blaine at Bar Harbor a few days ago and who got a bad kick in the right eye, says that after carrying in a good supply of stove wood for Mrs. Blaine, Mr. Blaine attended a reception on board the Chicago. His health is good, and the Blaines are still lively.

If those scientists in Texas are still making experiments to see how much rain they can make, and if the heavy rain of Thursday night and Friday is the result of their experiments, it would be a good idea to lock them up in jail for a week or so. Perhaps, they can discover a way to stop rains as well as produce it.

THOMAS R. MALTHEUS, some time about 1798, announced a doctrine which has been generally accepted. It is not a very comforting theory, and it will be pleasant news to know that the Malthusian doctrine was pronounced false by the American Social Science Association which met at Saratoga a few days ago. Malthus held that wars, pestilences, famines and all disasters which tend to check the growth of population are frequently blessings, because population increases in a geometrical ratio and subsistence in an arithmetical. If the Malthusian theory was correct, then the time will come when a great part of the people in the world must starve. We hope that the scientists at Saratoga are correct, and we shall hear no more of these pessimistic theories.

The Teachers' Institute.

The County Teachers' Institute will meet in Winsboro next week, and it is hoped that it will be largely attended. It will be under the charge of Prof. R. Means Davis as principal and Miss Annie E. Bonham as assistant. Mr. Davis is well known in Fairfield as a teacher of the highest ability, and he has gained a very high reputation on account of his didactic powers. He was for many years at the head of Mount Zion Institute, and was the first to introduce the graded school system. He has conducted a number of these Institutes, and at everyone of them his work has given the highest satisfaction.

Some men have the best sort of an education, but they have no ability to teach. Fortunately Prof. Davis has both, and will make valuable suggestions. He publishes to-day a communication calling upon teachers, trustees, the board of examiners, and citizens to attend. We commend his article to all of our readers. The Assistant, Miss Bonham, is a very superior teacher, especially with small children. Her talks or lectures are always exceedingly interesting and profitable. It is hoped that the Institute will be largely attended.

Bordeaux Mixture.

For the information of the tomato raisers of the two canneries, White Oak and Clifton, we republish the formula for preparing a mixture used in Bordeaux, France, with such good results in preventing rot and fungous diseases of grapes and which has been used with even greater success with tomatoes. The ingredients are cheap and easily obtained. The mixture may be sprinkled, in any way most convenient, over the vines. One of these small tin pumps being offered for sale in town would do the work well with its spraying nozzle, or an old turkey tail or straw brush may be used.

Mr. Howell, of Greenville, who is authority on grape culture and treatment of plant diseases states that by the use of this mixture the percentage of rot in tomatoes was reduced from 60 to 4 at the turn of the first application the tomatoes were about three fourths of an inch in diameter, and already some of them had begun to rot. Cut the formula out and if you have either grape vines or tomatoes give it a trial.

What say you?

We print today a very interesting letter from Mr. L. T. Wilds, of Longtown, descriptive of what he saw on his journey to his native county, Darlington, in which he speaks of the success attained in the Pee Dee country by farmers who have tried tobacco culture. Mr. Wilds is a young man who, by progressive ways and push and industry has contributed much by example to bring about the improved methods of farming in his section, and what he has to tell his brother farmers about the new industry of tobacco raising should be read by them. He kindly promises to supplement his letter with others, and calls on other sections of Fairfield to join him in an experiment with tobacco. The sample which he sent may be found at the Winesboro Drug Store under Mr. J. M. Stewart's charge who has himself raised several hundred pounds this year. There are already several organizations whose attention we would call to Mr. Wilds' suggestions. We refer to the Prize Clubs. The White Oak, Wateree and Gladden's Grove Clubs are near enough together to join in getting an experienced tobacco crier and raiser, thus dividing the expense so that it will fall lightly all around. It is said that fortunes have been rapidly made in tobacco raising in Florence and Darlington and there may be lands in Fairfield just as suitable. The fine quality of leaves is what makes the crop so valuable, only certain kinds of soil producing them. As Mr. Wilds says "what say you" farmers of Fairfield?

A Bad Tenacity.

It is now a very noticeable fact that writers and speakers in South Carolina are falling into the deplorable habit of making odious and frequently insulting remarks about their opponents. One man will write another down as a thief, or a scoundrel, or a liar, or a coward, or some very bad name. This is done while attempting to discuss issues of the greatest importance, and those who are essaying to throw light on these great questions detract from the merits of their side just as soon as they descend to the low level of personal abuse. The discussion will benefit no one, but, on the contrary, does a great deal of harm. It creates bitter feelings, and in this way makes those quick to cherish bitterness and prejudice close their minds against argument. The advocates and supporters of the respective sides get so that nothing attracts their attention unless it is loaded with heavy guns of abuse and vituperation. An article, written calmly and dispassionately, strictly confined to the subject matter, is passed over, and fails to receive the attention that one with a little "cussing" in it does.

This sort of thing should stop, and journalists can do a great deal towards creating a better system. Let the newspapers rigidly refuse to publish anything not written in strictly parliamentary language. The people of South Carolina are noted for their courtesy, and such an evil is unworthy of them.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Prof. Davis Will have Charge, Assisted by Miss Bonham—Strong Reasons Why Teachers Should Attend. To the Teachers of Fairfield: Through the kindness of State Superintendent Mayfield, I have been invited to conduct a County Institute in Winesboro during the week beginning September 14. It is needless to say that I accepted the invitation with great pleasure, for I have long desired to renew my pleasant relations with the older teachers, and to form the acquaintance of those who have more recently entered the profession. With me will be associated Miss Annie E. Bonham, who needs no introduction to the teachers of the county of Fairfield, and especially to those of Fairfield, as they have already enjoyed the benefit of her ripe experience and charming methods of exposition in former Institutes. I sincerely trust that we shall have the pleasure of meeting every teacher in the county, and every one who, though not actually engaged in teaching, is interested in the work and in the progress of the public schools. Parents should attend, both in order to give the benefit of their presence, and to examine themselves into school methods. If they understand these, they will be better able to co-operate with the teacher in producing the best results. I hope also that trustees will not forget to look in upon us frequently and stay a good while. The Board of Examiners will accompany the School Commissioner to the Institute in order to become still better acquainted with the teachers.

The people of Fairfield must remember that our country is a pioneer in public schools, as in many other things. But they must not less appreciate the fact that there is a great educational awakening all over the State, and the record of one year will not suffice for the next. At the end of each year the great educational balance sheet is struck, and those who are willing to let well enough alone, find themselves badly behind. Every Institute is a milestone, showing progress in the busy school world. Ideas and methods that were in vogue a few years ago are laid aside, and a new era of revolutionary change is being ushered in. These Institutes are experience meetings at which the teachers compare notes and learn to reject that which is unnecessary for that which has approved itself in actual practice. Hence the great importance of attendance. No one ever leaves a properly conducted Institute, whether as teacher or pupil, without carrying away renewed zeal and valuable suggestions. I can speak from experience. Some of the most valuable ideas I have received have been gained from intercourse with fellow teachers at County Institutes.

There may be some who still think that anybody can teach, and that no special training is required, to fit one for the school-room. Fortunately this is not the case. Following the fashion of the great African dodo, is dying out, long ago, and is being kept out of the school boards, or the school-room, the country is reasonably safe. But invest one with authority, and the damage accruing will not be effaced in a generation. The profession of teaching is not only one of the noblest, but one

of the most exacting. It is becoming more exacting every year. A visit to a first-class school nowadays is calculated to open one's eyes to this truth, Enlightened school boards invariably give the preference to trained teachers, and rightly so. Leaving out all nobler considerations, it is a good thing, pecuniarily, for a teacher to avail himself of every opportunity for self-improvement.

L. T. W. ON TOBACCO.

Some Valuable Suggestions to Farmers of Fairfield—"What Say You, Farmers?" Messrs. Editors: While my prime object in sending you this communication will be the present prospect of successful tobacco culture in South Carolina, but more especially Fairfield County, I will also give you a short sketch of the country, crop prospects, etc., as we journeyed along the road by private conveyance on our trip to Darlington and Florence. Passing along through Western Kershaw we saw nothing in the crop line worthy of note, save the farms of Messrs. B. G. Team and Truscade. These farms show the hand of care and good management, in the culture of the crops, and the neat appearance of buildings, etc.

Before reaching Camden we note the erection of the Postal Telegraph line, which must be prospering from the number of wires put up since its erection in 1880. Passing through Camden we find the crops only ordinary, until we reach the eastern portion of Kershaw County, when we find fine crops of both corn and cotton. Passing on into Western Sumter we still see splendid crops, until we get within the vicinity of Bishopville where they have an ideal country for farming, the lands being undulating enough to require very little ditching to keep them properly drained, with broad fields extending almost as far as the eye can reach, with rows so long and straight that you cannot see the ends of them. This is a fine piece of country, which, according to our humble judgment, would make from 25 to 35 bushels per acre, and in passing through these immense fields of cotton in this and the adjoining country of Darlington we were not surprised that we were faced with a certain amount of difficulty in getting to our destination. We sojourned the night with our friend Willie Law, a son of C. J. Law, of Hartsville, and were surprised to learn that most of these fine lands were rented to our brother in black, at from 3 to 5 dollars per acre. Mr. L. also stated that certain of the lands used a great deal of manure.

Passing on through Bishopville village we find quite a number of new buildings, a number of stores and a railroad, all built since we last passed through the place. This railroad, being extended and will intersect the C. C.'s at Kershaw, thus giving this place a competing line, and quite an advantage over Camden. We were told that this road was being constructed by the Coast Line railroad to revivify the trade of the entire Lynch's river country. Journeying on across Lynch's river and into Darlington County, the river is 26 miles from the town of Darlington, we find the country with but few exceptions similar to that around Bishopville, only being a little more level, with fine crops of wheat and corn that although the cotton weed was considerably larger than in Fairfield it was not as well fruited. The farmers seemed to be paying some attention to the cultivation of the genuine sugar cane, which does not seem to be the stalks are buried in winter, cut up and planted in the spring in furrows, the cane sprouting and growing from the joints. It is said to make a fine syrup. Saw scarcely any sorghum cane planted.

Just before reaching the town of Darlington we saw the first tobacco farms, and the presence of a tropical appearance, the plants being topped to within about 12 inches of the ground, and the broad leaves extending from row to row. The land seemed to be as poor and sandy as any we had left behind us in old Longtown, and we were certainly surprised to see such a growth of "cotton" on it. The farm contained from 15 to 20 acres of tobacco and we saw three new barns, and the foundations and furnaces made of brick for two more. This farm belonged to Mr. W. J. Dargatz, a lawyer and member of the very first of our county, and in this communication to give you a description of the time of planting, preparation of seed bed, transplanting, cultivation, weeding, construction of barns, and warehouses; or the method of gathering, and curing, but will try and give an unvarnished statement of the present condition of the tobacco plant, and the most successful business men of that section of the country. In regard to the culture of tobacco I will just state that the most favored varieties of seed planted there are the "Hester and Orms" and "very good" and "table" and "spoon" fall when properly managed will plant 10 acres. The first farm we visited was Mr. D. M. Smoots. He planted his first crop of 5 acres last year, cured it with one barn, sold it without grading for 15 cents per pound, the gross price \$125 per acre or \$625 on the five acres, after paying all expenses. Mr. Smoot seemed to be quite enthusiastic on the subject. He has 20 acres planted this year, and a North Carolinian hired at \$40 per month to look after it. He is present, crop had been cut off by him, June 6th, and had all grown from the sucker. He was having it weaned and suckered, and was also curing a barn. He said his little son eight years old did as much as any hand in the tobacco field, and he had a large family of children, and a man with a large family of children. He said he intended to quit cotton, did not think the raising of tobacco would be overdone, for everyone would not make a success of it. He is a cotton buyer for the Darlington factory. Mr. McCollough, the first tobacco plant in town has 18 acres in tobacco that is very fine planted on very thin soil but highly manured. It is said that he will make 15 hundred pounds per acre cured and some acres will make 2000 pounds. I saw cotton on land adjoining that would not make 300 pounds of seed cotton. Mr. McCollough was busy curing, and some of the stalks were entirely stripped of the leaves. He also had 35 acres of okra and 5 in tobacco, had bargained his okra to the factory at Darlington for 55 cents per bushel, and his tomatoes at 20 cents. Mr. McCollough has a truck and expected to cut his thousands more; said the seed bought of Duist cost them \$200. The curing factory seemed to be glutted with okra, and although it had a considerable quantity planted, it was impossible to

use it. Hope our Winesboro ladies will take warning, and not bargain too far ahead. The factory seemed to be working 30 or 40 hands mostly colored women, and it is proposed to increase the capital stock \$25,000 more so there must be money. Mr. McCollough is a leading lawyer and an attorney of the place, has a considerable tobacco farm. The Messrs. Edwards, of Darlington village, as well as Palmetto, have considerable farms of tobacco, and pay a North Carolinian to cure, etc. \$100 per month. In talking to a North Carolinian I asked him what was the difference in raising the weed here and in North Carolina. He said there was no comparison, that in the first place we made a much finer quality, and it was more likely to commence curing earlier in the season. We could cut our crop in November and through in September, and they were often cut off by frost in October. He offered me that Gen. W. E. James, living near Palmetto had the finest tobacco he ever saw. A tenant of Mr. Tom's wanted the place, and Mr. James said that last year he planted two acres of tobacco, and by helping Mr. Williamson to cure his got the privilege of curing his in Mr. Williamson's barn, and that he cleared two hundred and thirty dollars on it. In July the tenant had him to paddle of his farm for the balance of the year. He was busy curing when we saw him. There were many other farms that we did not see notably among which was Mr. Frank Rodgers, who is now president of the Florence municipal council, and who has a tobacco factory of which we will give you some description in our next.

On our way to a successful farmer, and on whose farm was the only Snow barn that we saw being a very expensive barn costing four or five hundred dollars and called so after the originator of same. When asked if the cultivation of tobacco was not a fascinating business, said the dollars in it was what fascinated him. He said that his tobacco had been a little injured by worms; that his cotton got worming and that he wished that he had let his cotton go. He also said that he had a good deal of trouble with the old log, and that he did in the Snow which he could build with the plantation hands. He started out with the log barn, and is now using three different kinds. Mr. Moore planted 20 or 25 acres in tobacco and said he made \$100 per acre clear. These two men are recommended to you as men on whom we could rely as staunch, successful farmers.

Our own opinion as well as the opinion of those with whom we talked on the subject down there, is that it is not desirable, or necessary, to form a company to go into the raising of tobacco, but that two or three persons living on adjoining farms, could put up a log barn each, and plant say 4 or 5 acres of tobacco each which our barn 18x20 feet would cure, and then let them hire a North Carolinian to show them how to cut, cure, grade, etc., until they learn the art. Those who are not certain of the importance of the whole business.

What say Greenbrier and Longtown or any other community in the County to trying a few acres each the coming year. More anon. L. T. W.

OUR SALUDA LETTER.

Consecration of the New Episcopal Church so tenderly responded by Rev. G. P. DeWitt, Bishop of the South Carolina diocese, who has been in the city for some time. He has been in the city for some time. He has been in the city for some time.

ITEMS FROM MOSSDALE.

Moss Dale, S. C., Sept. 5—Special: This section has been visited with rather too much rain for the last few weeks, except in the last few days, but it has commenced to rain again, and from all appearances will be a showery day or two. Owing to continued rains and cloudy weather there is much complaint about damage to cotton that is open; it has sprouted in the boll, and what is open is so much damaged that it is hardly worth picking for it would bring very little on a low market.

The taking of fodder is through, with the exception of the late plantings on bottom lands. Corn crop not as good as was expected owing to unpropitious circumstances in earing time, but can be called fair.

Potatoes and peas are doing well. Gardens grassy. Turnip sowing late owing to too much rain at the time they should have been sown.

I observe that Mr. T. K. Elliott has had some changes made on his machinery. He has had his engine dismounted from the boiler, and boiler moved some distance from it. It is to be seen whether there is any advantage secured by the change. There may be some disadvantages found by the traveling public as they will have to pass between the boiler and the engine, for a while at least.

The farmers have been amused in regard to ginning. It seems that there was an effort being made on a part of the ginners to raise the price, which brought about a meeting of the farmers and an arrangement made on much better terms than was offered to them. We are always willing to pay the worth of a thing, but to more it we can help it. We think ginners should be willing to divide losses when caused by market depression, and they would be, doubtless, if they were paying some one else for their ginning. Friends, always true fair.

There has been a meeting in progress at Debel Church since Sunday last. Our pastor was assisted by his son, Rev. Philip Murray, who has preached some very able sermons, and has made himself very popular as a preacher. I heard one remark that he was the best he ever heard and he has heard some good ones. The congregations have been large and interest good, but not accompanied by any special public manifestations.

don't you think it would be well for the farmers of Fairfield to come together and discuss the situation? I mean all producers and land-owners, for it is a common interest. My own humble opinion is that we should have a meeting of some kind, and that we should have a meeting of some kind, and that we should have a meeting of some kind.

Brother farmers, when we come to the conclusion that we will have to look to our own efforts for relief, then the united effort will come by our united efforts. This is the only way we will ever be relieved. Let us look to our own efforts for relief, then the united effort will come by our united efforts. This is the only way we will ever be relieved.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER.

A Bicycle Tournament at Orangeburg for a Confederate Monument—Revival Services—A Probable Prohibition Movement. Messrs. Editors: I will, this morning, redeem the promise made in my last letter to "come again," and give you a few notes from the City on the Edisto.

The current of life has recently been rippled by several interesting events. Last week a bicycle tournament was held here for the benefit of the Confederate monument fund. Riders from Columbia and Charleston took part in the races. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather a large crowd was in attendance and more than one hundred dollars, net, was added to the fund for the monument.

Revival services are now in progress at the Presbyterian church in this city. Rev. Dr. DeWitt Burkhead, of Montgomery, Ala., is conducting the exercises. He is a powerful preacher, and his sermons are full of interest and subjects. Much interest is being manifested. Large congregations are present at every service. The business houses of the city have closed every morning at 10 o'clock in order that the merchants and clerks could attend services.

The municipal contest promised at one time to be very exciting but one of the candidates for mayor has withdrawn from the race and thus eliminated all excitement from the contest. The effort will in all probability be made this fall to secure prohibition by local option. The issue will be one of its merits and the people give an opportunity to say whether or not they prefer a few hundred dollars revenue and the damnation of their sons or a little more taxes and freedom from the curse of liquor.

If the fight comes on you may be sure that your correspondents will be "in it" to the finish. War, aggressive war, war to the knife and the knife to the hilt is the only hope for the final success of prohibition. The question should not enter into politics at all because that brings me prominently into view. It should concern before the people alone, and national politics and let the ballots be cast on the simple question of liquor or no liquor.

Freed from personalities and viewed in all its horrid deformity and fearful enormity I believe our people would crush the hell-born business and drive it from their land forever. May God speed the day of final and complete victory. With best wishes for the dear old Boro, I am sincerely yours, G. P. DeWitt, Orangeburg, S. C., Sept. 4, 1891.

are restored in a sick time to full health and "throw physic to the dogs." I can cite the instance of one family which has been spending the summer in Saluda for four years, into whose home for the past two years the physician has paid but one visit to members of the family. This shows that summer changes are not luxuries but prudent expenditures of money. S. LeC. D., Saluda, N. C., September 4, 1891.

L. R. Branham, editor (Christian Index, Atlanta, Ga.) writes: "I have used Hays' medicine with unfailing prompt, decided relief."

"During the past twenty-five years I have, at various times, used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, and I am fully convinced that it is the most thorough and reliable blood-purifier ever offered to the public."—Nicholas S. McNeil, 26 Franklin Square, Philadelphia, Pa. "I am glad to add my testimony to the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have, for four years past, been very much afflicted with salt-rheum on my leg, which was raw from the knees to the ankle, attended with a stinging, burning pain sometimes almost beyond endurance. The best physicians and several preparations of sarsaparilla, failed to give relief. Last spring I was advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I am happy to say that it has effected a thorough and permanent cure. From the first my health began to improve, and now I consider myself well again."—Calvin Gardner, Oversee, Boice Corporation, Lowell, Mass.

"Several years ago I was prostrated with a severe attack of erysipelas, which left me in a very feeble condition. I tried various remedies without avail, and finally was induced to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of which made me feel like a new person, every trace of my old complaint being removed. I can recommend this medicine to any one needing a thoroughly reliable blood-purifier."—Mrs. Almira Square, Albany, Vt.

"For years I suffered from eczema and blood disease. The doctors' prescriptions and several so-called blood-purifiers being of no avail, I was at last advised by a friend to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and now feel like a new man, being fully restored to health. I believe that I owe my life to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and would recommend it to all afflicted with eczema or any other disease of the blood."—C. N. Frink, Decatur, Iowa.

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A score of preparations called "sarsaparilla," without receiving any benefit, but you do not become cured and saved time and money. It is not yet too late. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does not exhilarate for a while, and then leave the patient more prostrated than before; it produces a radical change in the system, such as no other preparation, claiming to be a blood medicine, can effect. Original—best—cheapest. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1. Six bottles, \$5. Worth \$6 a bottle.

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A FULL LINE of all the Books used in the schools throughout the County.

Blank Books. In this line we have a full assortment, including:

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STATIONERY. We would like to call your special attention to this line, without doubt the finest and cheapest ever brought to this place. Our boxes of Linen Paper are very fine and the Tablets are tremendous for the price.

Also a full supply of Inks, Crayons, Pencils, Penholders, &c., &c.

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Next door to the National Bank.

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ENGAR TRAPP, Surveyor, Jennings, S. C.

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THE ORIGINAL AND PURE. The only safe, reliable and effective remedy for all cases of Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, &c.

Prepared by CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

A Cure for the Ailments of Man and Beast.

A long-tested pain reliever.

Its use is almost universal by the Housewife, the Farmer, the Stock Raiser, and by every one requiring an effective liniment.

No other application compares with it in efficacy.

This well-known remedy has stood the test of years, almost generations.

No medicine chest is complete without a bottle of MUSTANG LINIMENT.

Occasions arise for its use almost every day.

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AGAIN WE FLING OUR BARGAIN BANNER TO THE BREEZE.

THE SKIRMISHING OF SPRING TRADE IS GONE INTO VOICELESS PAST.

NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR. A BIG BOLD CUTTING SLASH HAS BEEN CUT. ALL FORMER EFFORTS ARE MERE PIGMIES BESIDE THIS GIANT SLAUGHTER.

A Large Lot of Blouse Waist

Pieces of Outing this week at New York cost.

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Our entire stock of Ladies' Fine Trimmed Hats at cost. Not one held back for profit.

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