

WHAT GOV. EVANS SAYS

ABOUT THE SO MUCH TALKED OF BOND DEAL.

He Goes Into a Full History of the Whole Matter—What He Says About Senator Tillman, Treasurer Bates and Himself in Regard to It.

The News and Courier in reporting the campaign meeting at Manning says the feature of the meeting was the speech of Gov. Evans. The speech was devoted almost entirely to the bond matter and was as follows:

In 1889 an Act was passed by the Legislature providing for the redemption of that part of the State debt known as the "Brown Consol bonds" by the issuing of new 4 percent bonds.

In 1891 this Act was amended, allowing the Governor and Treasurer, who were charged with the transaction, to pay a commission of \$30,000 and the entire sinking fund then accumulated, amounting to \$37,000. This Act was introduced by Mr. Timmerman in the Senate, of which body I was then not a member.

In 1892, after the failure of the Governor and Treasurer to refund the debt at 4 per cent., another Act was passed, changing the rate to 4 1/2 per cent., providing for a sinking fund and the retirement of the debt in twenty or forty years. Under this act the debt was refunded. It has been insinuated that I passed these Acts through the Legislature while acting as counsel for Mr. Rhind. This is false. I did not introduce one of them, nor did I offer an amendment to any of them. The first act was introduced by Conservative lawyers. The last Act was prepared, as is testified to by Mr. Lancaster, by members of their syndicate in New York, who sent it to Governor Tillman, and he sent the following Executive message in regard to it.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 1892.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly: The refunding of the Brown consols, which fall due July next, is the most important question with which the State government has to deal at this time. As you know our predecessors in office provided for the issue of 4 per cent. bonds to be exchanged for 6 per cent., but up to the end of the fiscal year, October 31, 1892, only \$33,726 of 4's have been issued under this Act and our efforts to place the new bonds in New York at a satisfactory price failed. It is not hard to give the reasons for this. The State Government in the past and what men and interests at this time are in combination to prevent the State placing her bonds at that rate of interest. Suffice to say that it cannot be done, and we must meet the emergency that has arisen by such action as will maintain our credit and build it up until South Carolina can borrow money at as low a rate as any of her sister States.

The State could have placed the 4 per cent. bonds at par in spite of the errors of the past had our own capitalists lent their aid. We can place a 4 1/2 without their help if the General Assembly will provide a sinking fund with which to begin the gradual annual payment of the debt and mortgage the phosphate beds as collateral. After a careful consideration of the matter, in consultation with the State Treasurer and chairman of the finance committees of both houses, a bill has been prepared, which I submit herewith, that will enable us to meet our obligations at maturity and so build up our credit as to refund the debt in twenty years at as low rate as any State can obtain. The practical result of the scheme will be:

First, That the interest charges to be paid \$80,000 less, but this sum will not go to the reduction of taxes, but nearly all to the payment and reduction of the debt itself.

Second, That this will, in my judgment, enable us in twenty years to float a 3 or 3 1/2 bond, so that in the long run the total amount saved the State will be more than if we now placed a forty-five year 4 per cent. bond.

As the bill itself will explain the whole matter in detail and the reasons must appear to any intelligent mind I submit it to you without further argument or comment and urge its passage as soon as possible.

B. R. Tillman, Governor.

It was reported upon favorably by Senator W. D. Evans, who was at that time chairman of the finance committee of the Senate. The Act was passed without a dissenting vote and was the best that could have been done for the taxpayers of the State.

I will not relate here the dastardly attempts made by some of the newspapers of the State and by some of the Charleston bankers and brokers to defeat the Governor and Treasurer in their efforts to refund the debt at 4 per cent. under the first Act. Prominent South Carolinians in New York, who had been highly honored by the people of this State, one of whom had been Governor, are reported to have stated to bankers and brokers of New York that Tillman could not be trusted; that the credit of the State had been ruined, and that they would not touch the bonds. Others stated that the Tillmanites would repudiate the debt, and for these reasons Governor Tillman and Treasurer Bates were forced to leave New York without a bidder for the bonds. I, as well as every other honest Reformer, felt a deep interest in the success of Governor Tillman in this undertaking, especially as it had been charged by his enemies that he was incompetent to deal with the question and that in consequence of his failure the credit of the State would be ruined.

I ventured to suggest to Governor Tillman the advisability of employing a broker who was familiar with such transactions and who was not an enemy of his Administration. He agreed with me and stated that he had given a New York broker an option on the bonds, which would expire in a few days. I do not know a broker in the State who was not then an enemy of the State Administration and who would not gladly have seen Governor Tillman fail in his efforts. I had lived in Augusta for several years and knew Mr. Rhind to be a reliable and honest man. I suggested him to Governor Tillman and he asked me to send him to Columbia in case the other broker failed. The New York broker failed to accomplish anything and Mr. Rhind was given a chance. Mr. Rhind succeeded in organizing a syndicate of bankers in Baltimore to take the bonds under the terms prescribed by Governor Tillman and Treasurer Bates by

virtue of authority conferred upon them as follows (Section 13, Act 1892): "That the Governor and State Treasurer are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to perform all and singular every act necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act not herein specially given, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, and in order to have the said bonds and stocks promptly placed the Governor and the State Treasurer are hereby authorized to offer and pay a commission to parties placing said bonds and stocks and the funds belonging to the sinking fund are hereby appropriated to pay such commission, if so much be necessary: Provided, however, that they shall have said bonds and stocks placed without paying a commission of any kind." It was agreed that the interest should commence to run from the 1st of January, 1893. The reason for this is set forth in the message from Governor Tillman to the General Assembly. Mr. Rhind had a contract with the bond syndicate whereby he was to be paid one and one-half per cent as commission for his labors. After the bonds had been paid for and Mr. Rhind's commission was due some members of the syndicate thought Rhind was getting too much under his contract with them and refused to allow the commission paid. I was employed by Mr. Rhind to proceed to Baltimore to take legal steps to collect his commission. I did so and associated with me Major R. M. Venable. The case has been tried in the lower Court and a judgment has been rendered in favor of Mr. Rhind. An appeal has been taken and will not be heard for several months. As stated by Mr. Rhind in his testimony, the amount of my fee has not been agreed upon. When I was elected Governor I retired from the management of the case and turned it over to Major Venable and Mr. Baetger, and they have examined me as a witness, as well as Governor Tillman and others. My testimony, as well as Governor Tillman's, is a matter of record in the Court and I have the record here for your inspection.

I have never concealed anything as to my connection with this matter and shall not attempt to do so. I, as Governor of South Carolina, cannot afford to notice every anonymous scribbler in newspapers, nor every cowardly cur that barks at me, but as a candidate for the Senate, however, I deem it just to you as well as to myself to give to you the facts of this matter. The attempt has been made to create the impression that Governor Tillman and Treasurer Bates, who conducted the sale of said bonds, and I, who have been paid a consideration by Mr. Rhind or by the syndicate who took the bonds for allowing them to pay for the bonds were so anxious to get rid of this case, I am informed from the pen of one A. B. Williams, whose letters were published in the New York Times, but not over his own signature. Mr. Williams is well known to you as the late editor of the Greenville News and any reference to him is unnecessary. The substance of his insinuations, which have been published in full in the State papers, is to the effect that the Richmond broker told them (the syndicate) he understood, presumably from Mr. Rhind, that the bulk of the sum was to be divided among parties in South Carolina, who had political influence.

The New York broker who was in close association with Mr. Rhind and whose opportunities for knowledge were best of all, replied "that they would better not investigate that; that it was to go to the people, who would better not be known." This statement is based substantially upon the testimony of T. E. Hambleton, a member of the syndicate which purchased the bond, and the man who is trying to keep from paying Mr. Rhind's commission.

The Richmond broker referred to is Major John Shelton Williams. On page 206 of his sworn testimony in said case he says, "that Golden Rhind never informed him as to who his associates were and that he could not have informed any person as to who they were, as he did not know himself." The New York broker referred to is B. A. Lancaster, who on page 227 of his sworn testimony referring to Mr. Rhind, said substantially "that he did not know who the parties in South Carolina were to whom Mr. Rhind expected to make the payment; that he had never given him the names of either the lawyers or anyone else employed by him as to who was to have the amount he was to receive."

R. C. Davidson, president of the Trust Company, and manager of the syndicate, says substantially in his testimony, page 259: "At one of the meetings, I cannot remember the date, T. E. Hambleton asked Mr. Lancaster in my presence for information as to whom the 1 1/2 per cent commission was to be paid, and whether any of the money was for political purposes or influence. Mr. Lancaster's reply was that the whole 1 1/2 per cent commission was to be paid to Mr. Rhind, and that if any portion of it did not go to him, Mr. Rhind, he did not know where it went."

Mr. Hambleton evidently knew Governor Tillman and believed that it would not be safe for him to intimate that any one could influence him or that he could be bought. Here is what he says:

"Tillman states that you complained of having made so little because of Rhind's commission."

A. "I never mentioned Rhind or Rhind's commission from the fact that I had been put on guard by Lancaster and Williams in referring to this thing that a certain amount of money on this two million dollars of bonds was to be paid to Mr. Rhind and it would not do for me to investigate it; that I knew enough about politics to understand that certain people had a pull and intimidated the powers that be and for that reason I was particularly cautious not to mention such a thing to Tillman lest it might cause him to fly up."

"Let me go a little further, I spoke about the expenses incurred in this thing and that somebody was drawing a commission. I recollect saying that very well, and he (Tillman) said we had no business paying the commissions to anybody; that if we were dealing direct with him there was no need to pay a commission to anybody, and we were nothing but a set of fools—using that language—if we wanted to pay out money to somebody else, Rhind's name was not mentioned."

This does not sound like a man who was getting part of Rhind's profit. It will be seen that this quarrel arose among members of the syndicate, who claim that Mr. Lancaster, who was a partner in the deal, should not receive

a certain part of Mr. Rhind's commissions, but should divide with his brethren. In order to show that Lancaster had deceived them and thus get a standing in Court some of them had sworn that Lancaster told them he was to get nothing but his travelling expenses and that the rest went to politicians. What was the necessity for buying politicians? There was no influence to be used or necessary. They were dealing with Governor Tillman and Treasurer Bates, who alone under the Acts of the Legislature above referred to had the authority to dispose of the bonds and who, as was publicly known, had been unable to do so. If there is any man in South Carolina who had a pull on Ben Tillman I do not know him. He does his own thinking and pulling and his integrity and honesty is too well known to require any comment.

Governor Evans then read Mr. Rhind's testimony in full. Below are given some extracts:

Q. Well, did you succeed in forming that syndicate or finding purchasers for the whole issue on those terms?

A. We did not. At this juncture, the exact date I cannot give from memory, someone introduced a bill into the South Carolina Legislature authorizing the extension of the 6 per cent. Brown consols for four years at 6 per cent., which was evidently done by someone unfriendly to the Administration of South Carolina, and that had the effect of throwing those people off entirely, many of them. They said they could not negotiate for a 4 1/2 per cent. bond when the State was considering the extension of its bonds at 6 per cent., and when I say "they say," understand me, I do not mean any particular person; I am giving you the general view of what I gathered at the time. Mr. French was ill and not active in getting up the syndicate as a well man might have been.

In another place Mr. Rhind speaks of the commission which he was to get, saying he started out to work for a commission of 1 1/2 per cent.

Mr. Rhind, on the re-direct examination by Mr. Venable, tells of the \$1,000 fee he promised to pay Major Gary, of Augusta, Ga.

Q. Now you have said also that you agreed to pay Mr. John Gary Evans a fee. What was the amount of that fee?

A. It has never been settled; it is like yours and Mr. Baetger's; it is subject to an agreement.

Q. What was the fee for services as an attorney?

A. Services as an attorney; he has been working with me from the start on this thing, and he has given me point after point in regard to the law, and I have consulted him as a resident of South Carolina, and as a practicing attorney there, I have consulted both of these gentlemen, and he has come on to Baltimore here in this case, I don't know how many times, half a dozen times, several times at least, in this matter, and until he was nominated and elected Governor he was my active adviser in the case.

Q. And you owe him a fee for his services, but the amount is not settled?

A. The amount is in abeyance.

Q. Have you agreed or undertaken to pay any other persons for their services in connection with this matter?

A. No person whatsoever except the \$1,000 that I have stated payable to the Bank of Charleston.

As to my connection with the cases in our Supreme Court I have this to say: I was sent for by Governor Tillman to come to Columbia after the contracts had been signed for the sale of the bonds. He related that half-splitting lawyers had raised a point against that constitutionality of this Act and the syndicate would not take the bonds unless they were decided constitutional by the Supreme Court. I then brought an action in my own name against Tillman and Bates, enjoining them from entering into the contract with the syndicate. The case was heard by the Supreme Court, the Attorney General representing the State. The Supreme Court decided the Act to be constitutional. Governor Tillman refused to pay me a fee upon the ground that he had no money for that purpose, but I insisted that he at least pay my expenses. This he did by giving me a check for \$50 out of his contingent fund. After the syndicate had purchased the bonds lawyers in New York raised another point against their validity, which is reported in the case of Robertson vs. Tillman and Bates. I was telegraphed to by Mr. Davidson, president of the syndicate, to meet their attorney, Mr. Steele, in Columbia. I did so. He desired me to assist him in bringing the matter before the Supreme Court. I prepared the papers and assisted him and for this service the syndicate paid me \$100.

This is my connection with the entire matter. No fair minded person in South Carolina will assert that I have been guilty of wrongdoing in accepting a fee for my services.

Now let us see what Governor Tillman and Treasurer Bates have saved the State by his so-called bond deal. In 1892, while this matter was pending, Mr. John C. Haskell had introduced into the House of Representatives a joint resolution extending the time for the payment of the bonds for a period of four years at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. He stated in advocacy of the resolution that by reason of the stringency of money and the lack of confidence in Tillman's Administration, it would be impossible to refund the debt at any rate. If his suggestion had been adopted the sum of \$78,580 per annum would have been levied upon the taxpayers of this State or a total in the four years of \$315,320. This would have been \$197,195 more than Tillman and Bates paid for the redemption of the entire indebtedness. The old debt was drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum or in round numbers \$135,000 per annum. As refunded by Tillman it draws 4 1/2 per cent per annum or \$236,250 in round numbers, a saving to the taxpayers of \$78,750 per annum, more than enough to pay the salaries of the Governor and Treasurer for over fifteen years. At the end of twenty years the State has the option of refunding the entire debt at the same rate for twenty years longer. At the expiration of twenty years the Tillman bond deal will have saved the taxpayers \$1,575,000 or nearly one-third of the entire debt. At the expiration of forty years the taxpayers will have saved \$3,150,000 in interest alone more than enough to buy the entire county of Clarendon at its assessed valuation for taxation. Under this Act a sinking fund has been provided for, which sets apart

\$75,000 per annum out of the phosphate royalty. The State now has over \$150,000 drawing interest at 4 1/2 per cent, which is being compounded. At the end of twenty years this fund will amount to at least \$1,600,000, and we will retire that much of the State debt, leaving a balance of \$3,600,000 to be refunded. At the expiration of forty years the entire debt will have been paid.

Who is prepared to censure us for this great work for the people? I stand here before the people of South Carolina and state that he who intimates or insinuates that I have ever received a dollar improperly of the people's money is a slanderer and a malicious falsifier of the sworn testimony of this case.

When the written statement was concluded he called upon any one who believed he had been guilty of any wrong doing to hold up his hand. No hands were raised of course. He did not believe that any man present thought he had or would do anything to bring discredit upon the fair name of his father, so eloquently referred to by Sheriff Bradham.

Governor Evans sat down amid long, continued cheering.

Sheriff Bradham came to the stand and asked for three cheers for the Administration. They were given with a will by the crowd. And the sheriff then said that things had taken a sudden turn, and that he had to introduce

MR. JOHN T. DUNCAN, OF NEWBERRY, who had just filed his pledge and announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate. The unexpected had happened, and a decided sensation followed. The crowd had gotten up and started out, but every body sat down again and Mr. Duncan began to speak. He had, he said, been a charter member of the Reform party, and he had been reared as they all had been reared. He was a disciple of Ben Tillman, and he would join with them in three cheers for him. Tillman had been denounced during the day for not keeping his word, but Tillman had always been true to him. He had seen Tillman a few days ago and he (Tillman) had said things which he would report to them. If the race was to be made for the Senate with only one man in the field it would produce bad feeling and do irreparable harm to the movement. He did not come there to make charges, but he was there to make some further inquiries into an important matter. He had asked Tillman did he (Tillman) know in 1894 that Evans had any kind of a contract with Rhind? Tillman said he did not. Tillman's hands were clean, Bates had made a possible error of judgment, but Evans occupied a different position.

Tillman had promised him to be hands off in this race and he was going to make it. He knew that Tillman had seen the statement that Evans had just made and he had said: "God, that does not reach the case; he had better get down to the facts." He took up some of the statements made by Evans and commented on them. The argument was not made concisely or consecutively, however, and it was hard to keep the connection. Evans admitted to having asked for pay for one transaction. Might he not also have asked Rhind for favors?

He then attacked the Evans Administration. As Governor what had he done that entitled him to the promotion to the Senate? His Administration had been a terrible failure. (Slight applause.) He had caused more bickering and strife than any man who had ever been in the State House. He did not have the friendship, confidence or support of any of the men in the State House. He had spoken to Tillman about the dispensary and he had said that his advice to Evans had been to get away from it by placing it in the hands of a board outside the State House. Over this some misunderstanding arose and there were some words between Evans and the speaker. Mr. Duncan sat down after pleading himself to keep up his investigation of the bond transaction.

There were immediately loud calls for Evans. The Governor said, when he took the stand, that he was somewhat surprised by the statements that had been made. Many of them were mere insinuations, and he had said that he would take no more notice of dirty insinuations. A reference was made to the connection between Mr. Duncan and Secretary of State Tompkins.

Mr. Duncan: "Mr. Tompkins knew nothing of my intention to make this fight until the very last minute."

Governor Evans: "I believe you, for if he had you would never have entered the race."

Governor Evans went on to say that it had been charged that he had no friends in the State House. There were all of the men from the State House; let them speak for themselves.

He referred to the assertion that he had been advised to take the dispensary out of the State House. He claimed the idea as his own and another wrong ensue.

Mr. Duncan again interrupted the Governor by saying something about Governor Evans being the "logical candidate for the Senate. The speaker made an effective retort by saying he was not the logical candidate, and he was proud of it. The people alone could say who should be a successful candidate.

They were the only masters he recognized. The complaint against him seemed to be, he said, that he had not consulted Mr. Duncan and other parties in the State House. The people alone were his masters, and he said, "To hell with the politicians."

The question of the control of the dispensary was brought up again and Senator S. G. Mayfield was appealed to for a decision, both sides seeming to be content with his reply.

The discussion finally grew so warm that for a minute it looked as though trouble might grow out of it. Governor Evans said something which seemed to reflect upon some of the State employees and Mr. Duncan jumped up and demanded whether it was a personal reflection. Governor Evans said it was not, adding with a laugh that he had not a hard feeling against Mr. Duncan. He went on to say that he was glad to get a chance to fight. He liked to fight; he wished they would come to 16 to 1. The game could never be finished when he felt the gale.

Governor Evans sat down amid much cheering. In the discussion with Mr. Duncan he not only had the crowd with him from start to finish, but he had the best of the argument as well. He turned every interruption to the best advantage, and caught the shouts of the people. He appeared to better advantage in the debate than I have ever before seen him do.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

Curious Statements Made by Greenville Politicians.

A politician, who has the reputation of keeping well up with the revolutions of the political kaleidoscope in South Carolina made the following significant statement to a reporter yesterday:

"D. A. Tompkins has been from the beginning the pattern maker, so to speak, for the Reform machine shops. He is the silent man in all conferences. Has heard all and said nothing."

"He is the uncle of John Gary Evans by marriage. He is also father-in-law to John T. Duncan, who proved to be the dark horse at Manning for the United States Senate. Duncan knew what he was doing when he made the charges (virtually) that John Gary Evans was in the bond deal. He would never have taken that bold position if he had not had in reserve the proofs to sustain it. Tillman has had nothing to do with the deal, more than to advise Dr. Bates to accept the fee from the syndicate. Tillman will not help John Gary out of his trouble."

"These things being known to only a select few, influences were adroitly put in motion to scare off all other candidates till the door closed at 12 o'clock at night on the 23d."

"John Gary will be knocked out and his fall will be like that of humpty dumpty."

Another prominent Reformer made similar predictions and added:

"But this dark horse move means more than this. I believe charges will be made against Governor Evans in regard to his connection with the State Dispensary and such enormous charges that the bond scandal won't be in it."

"Jack Cranston was formerly the partner of the Governor's brother, B. R. Tillman. Cranston is now the agent of Waters & Company, a big wholesale whiskey concern of Baltimore, and recently he has been given exclusively the orders for whiskey for the State Dispensary."

"Well, suppose he was; that's the Board of Control's business."

"Now don't fly off at the handle, young man, and I'll explain," said the politician. "That Board of Control has not been convened for the past year. What orders have been given by the Governor. There are several hundred thousand dollars involved in this connection."

"You watch the campaign smoke. Dan Tompkins is no fool. If Tillman has withdrawn the props from under John Gary Evans, which the circumstances seem to indicate, he will fail."

—Greenville News, June 25.

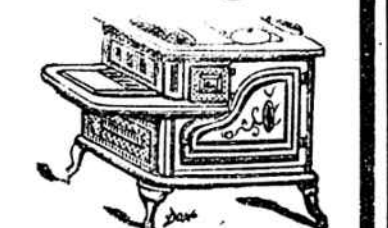
Morgan to Whitney.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama has addressed an open letter on the silver question to the Hon. Wm. C. Whitney in response to the latter's communication of June 21. After saying that Mr. Whitney's letter is "entitled to the respect which it receives from the whole people," Mr. Morgan discusses somewhat the question of an international agreement and says: "It seems to be a very vague and distant hope that Great Britain will ever yield to European or American States real participation in her financial policy by treaty agreements." The Senator assumes that no American statesman can present such a plan as our government will ever consent to adopt or can agree to under the constitution, and makes the friendly challenge to Mr. Whitney to state the plan "which you would advise the Democracy to accept as a basis, at least for an international agreement." The Senator concluded as follows: "As you seem to agree with the Democracy of the South and West that silver should be fully remonetized I respectfully submit to you that candid judgment whether this restoration of the rights of our people is not more justly to be expected from the action and power of our own government, that has never failed in such an effort, than from Great Britain or any combination of European powers who will do nothing of the kind, except upon the inducement of some selfish motive."

A FIFTEEN-year-old school girl in Fordham, N. Y., a few days ago decorated her schoolteacher's chair with bent pins. When the austere Professor learned of the fact he immediately arose in his just wrath and demanded the name of the guilty party, which was finally divulged by a classmate.

The young lady is suffering the tortures of a remorseful conscience and her teacher will henceforth go through the world on one leg, the other having been amputated as the result of blood poison caused by her ill-vised joke.

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Delivered to your railroad depot, all freight charges paid. Read this description carefully. This splendid Cooking Stove is No. 8; has four 8 inch pot holes; 16x16 inch oven; 16 inch fire box, 24 inches high; 21x25 inch top; nice smooth casting. I have had this stove made for my trade, after my own idea, combining all the good points of all medium priced stoves, and leaving out the objectionable features.

Beyond all doubt the best No. 8 Cooking Stove made, for the price. Fitted with 2 pots, 2 pot covers, 3 skillets, 2 griddles, 3 baking pans, 3 joints of pipe, 1 elbow, 1 collar, 1 hifter, 1 scraper, 1 cake polish, 1 iron tea kettle, 1 shovel. We want to make customers and friends in every part of the South, for the purpose of introducing our business to new people, and to renew our acquaintance with old friends.

We will ship this splendid Cooking Stove and the above described ware to any depot, all freight charges paid, for only \$12.00 when the cash comes with the order. This stove is a good one, well made, and will give entire satisfaction. Our illustrated catalogue of Furniture, Stoves and Baby Carriages mailed free. Address

J. F. FADGETT, 516 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

Carlisle Denies It.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The statement sent out from Kalamazoo, Mich., giving the substance of an interview with H. H. Smith, in which he is quoted as saying that Secretary Carlisle told him "last winter that he (Carlisle) would vote for the Republican nominee in case the Democrats nominated a free silver man on a free silver platform, is denied by Secretary Carlisle. He states that he has not talked with Mr. Smith in two years, and never made such a statement to him or any one else. Close friends of Secretary Carlisle say there is no doubt that he will support the Chicago nominee.

The trustworthy cure for the Whiskey, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Habits. For further information address The Kewley Institute, or Drawer 27, Columbia, S. C.

IN A GREAT MEASURE

People have to depend on the word of the dealer as to the quality of groceries. It is very easy to make the price cheap at the expense of the quality—easy to hide the cheat, too. Only safe way is to deal at a reliable house, such as ours is.

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WELCH & EASON'S "PERFECTION" FLOUR, Finest Family Made, Barrels \$4.75, Half Barrels \$2.50.

WELCH & EASON'S "BEAUTY" FLOUR, Next Best Grade, \$4.00 barrel.

Choice Family Flour \$4.25 barrel.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN SUCH PRICES BEFORE?

Best Leaf Lard, 50 pound cans, 6 1/2c pound.
Best Leaf Lard, 20 pound cans, 7c pound.
Best Leaf Lard, 10 pound cans, 8c pound.
Compound Lard, 50 pound cans, 5 1/2c pound.
Compound Lard, 20 pound cans, 6c pound.
Compound Lard, 10 pound cans, 7c pound.

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WE ARE HEADQUARTERS.

We have it at 2 1/2c, 2 3/4c, 3c, 3 1/2c, 4c and 5c pound in any quantity less than a barrel. Samples mailed free on application.

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We have all grades at 18c, 20c, 22c, 25c and 30c pound to suit all lovers of a good cup of coffee.

TEAS

Green and Black at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 per pound.

Granulated Sugar

Best quality in 100 pound sacks at 5 1/2c pound by the sack or 5 1/2c pound in smaller quantities.

Second quality, and very nice, in 100 pound sacks at 5 1/2c pound by the sack or 5 1/2c pound in smaller quantities.

Cheap Biscuits

By the Box ONLY 20 to 25 pounds. Ginger Snaps..... 4 1/2c pound
Lemon-sweet..... 5 1/2c pound
Nic Naes-sweet..... 5 1/2c pound
Soda XXX—plain..... 4 1/2c pound
Plantation..... 6 1/2c pound
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We have the largest and most varied assortment of canned goods, etc., to be had in the South. Get a copy of our Price List and peruse it carefully—you'll then find it to your advantage to send us your orders. One order will make you a customer of ours. Our guarantee stands behind everything we send out and we live up to it in every instance. Your money isn't our money until you are pleased.

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In these days of

TALL TALK

Actual Achievements often seem to be a discount, but after all ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS are the only things that count.

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Patent Sounding Board.
Patent Tuning Pin Winding.
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