

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
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Western South Carolina.
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EDWIN FOLK STROTHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BATESBURG, S. C.
Practices in all the State Courts, especially in Lexington, Edgefield and Aiken counties.
Mar. 6-1y

ANDREW CRAWFORD
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
PRACTICES IN THE STATE AND Federal Courts, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Lexington County.
October 18-1y.

EDWARD L. ASBILL,
Attorney at Law,
LEESVILLE, S. C.
Practices in all the Courts.
Sept. 30-6m

C. M. EHRD. F. E. DREHER.
EFIRD & DREHER,
Attorneys at Law,
LEXINGTON, C. H., S. C.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE Courts. Business solicited. One member of the firm will always be at office, Lexington, S. C.
June 17-6m.

Albert M. Boozer,
Attorney at Law,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Special attention given to business entrusted to him by his fellow citizens of Lexington county.
Office: No. 5 Insurance Building, opposite City Hall, Corner Main and Washington Streets.
February 28-4t.

DR. E. J. ETHEREDGE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
LEESVILLE, S. C.
Office next door below post office.
Always on hand.
February 12.

FENCING
WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.
Poultry, Farm, Garden, Cemetery, Lawn, Railroad and Rabbit Fencing.
Thousands of miles to use. Catalogue Free. Freight Paid. Prices Low.
The McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Nov. 17-4t

Saw Mills,
Light and Heavy, and Supplies.
CHEAPER AND BETTER.
Lombard Iron Works and Supply Co.,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
January 27-

CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK,
AT COLUMBIA, S. C.
STATE, TOWN AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY.
Paid up Capital \$100,000
Surplus Profits 100,000
Savings Department.
Deposits of \$5.00 and upwards received. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. W. A. CLARK, President.
Wm. Jones, Cashier.
December 4-1y.

BEEWAX WANTED
IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.
I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET price for clean and pure Beeswax. Price governed by color and condition.
RICE B. HARMAN,
At the Bazaar, Lexington, S. C.

HARMAN & SON,
CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS
STEEL AND IRON ROOFING,
LEXINGTON, S. C.

BIDS SUBMITTED FOR ALL KINDS of carpenter work, Estimates furnished. None but First Class Workmen employed. Home building a specialty. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Remember us when you want work done.
S. A. B. HARMAN,
KILLIAN HARMAN.
September-11. 4t

Grand Central Hotel
COLUMBIA, S. C.

E. H. GILLIARD, Manager
NEWLY RENOVATED.
CUISINE UNSURPASSED.
Especially adapted for those desiring Comfort, Ease, Home like methods. Commercial travelers receive every accommodation.
RATES, \$2 and \$2.50 PER DAY. June 2, 1897-4t.

LEXINGTON SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO CHECK.

W. P. ROOF, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Allen Jones, W. P. Roof, C. M. Ehrd, R. Hilton James, E. H. Bessie.
EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest at 5 per cent. per annum allowed, payable April and October.
September 21-4t

THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.

VOL. XXVIII.

LEXINGTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1898.

NO. 32.

GLOBE DRY GOODS COMPANY,

W. H. MONCKTON, JR., MANAGER.

62 0 MAIN STREET,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

Solicits a Share of Your Valued Patronage. Prompt and Polite Attention.

October 12-4t.

THE FIRST GUN FIRED.

State Campaign Started at Orangeburg Wednesday.

No Epithetical Hurly-Burly Characterizes the First Meeting—On the Contrary it Was a Time Affair as Such Things Go.

The State.
Orangeburg, June 16.—The bombardment of Santiago probably required the services of more 13-inch guns than did that of Orangeburg, which occurred today, but it was not a marker in point of duration and rapid-firing to that of the latter. For four hours the political guns (for this term is 14 carats fine and strictly original) of South Carolina's devoted and daring aspirants for official knighthood shelled the woods, but despite a terrific bombardment the fair city is unharmed, and its citizens are still dispensing hospitality and good cheer to their well-meaning captors. No "Hobson's choice," in its ancient meaning, holds us here.

To one who has had the fortune to portray three successive so-called Tillman campaigns, with all their epithetical hurly-burly, the initial meeting of the campaign of 1898 comes as a mild tonic, without the bracing and exciting features of its predecessors. A small and rather irresponsive audience of between 100 and 200 persons sat for four hours beneath the fusillade of more than a score of candidates.

OTHER COURTES, ATTENTION.
A speaker's stand, the admirable arrangement of which is worthy of particular comment, was erected under the spreading oaks of the Colored State college, and on it were gathered the candidates, 29 in number, but up to the hour scheduled to the beginning of the meeting they outnumbered the auditors, and it was 11:30 when the speaking began.

THE FEATURE OF THE MEETING was the positive announcement that C. C. Featherstone would enter the gubernatorial contest instead of opposing Major McSweeney for the lieutenant governorship, leaving the latter without opposition.
All rumors to the effect that the Hon. George D. Tillman would not make the race were effectually silenced when he appeared on the scene, cocked and primed for the conflict.

MEETING WAS CALLED TO ORDER by Dr. Lowman, county chairman, who stated that the gubernatorial candidates would be limited in their speeches to 15 minutes and the others to 5 minutes. He then introduced

GOVERNOR ELLERBE.
There was not a sound as the governor advanced, and from the tomb-like silence that prevailed in the crowd for the next 15 minutes a Quaker meeting without the amens was predicted.

Governor Ellerbe said he had been in office only 17 months, but during that time he had been abused and misrepresented by politicians who canvassed the State while he was in his office at the State house with his hands tied and his lips sealed, but now, said he, I thank God I am here to invite one and all to come and put up or shut up. I have been charged with being a political trickster. I deny that I have ever made a political deal and I invite any one to show the proof.

Governor Ellerbe asked for reelection on his merits. He would not accept it simply because of the honored custom of giving the governor a second term. Commenting on the State institutions he said the Citadel had been well managed, having paid into the State \$10,000. The management of the asylum was all that could be desired. The colleges were in a flourishing condition, with the exception of the Citadel. The rebellion there had been unfortunate, but it should not hurt this grand institution.

He had tried to give the people a plain, business like, honest and economical administration. He had obstacles greater in many respects

than his predecessors. During his term the State had been dominated by the original package people. He, however, had more liquor seized than any of his predecessors, and at less expense. The dispensary was the best solution of the liquor question. In 1892 he had voted for prohibition because he considered it more preferable than open barrooms, but the dispensary system has decreased drunkenness in the State and would be far more potent in that respect than prohibition, and half a loaf was better than no bread.

Governor Ellerbe advocated biennial sessions of the general assembly. Each session cost South Carolina about \$50,000, and as far as the general good was concerned some of them were not worth \$2.50 to the State. The governor took his seat amid applause.

"YOUR UNCLE GEORGE."
C. J. George Tillman was introduced to the tune of "hurrah for Tillman," "if he is any kin to Ben he's all right," together with considerable general applause. After an eloquent reference to Orangeburg's dead heroes, he put the crowd in a good humor by declaring that the time allotted him for making a speech was not even sufficient to allow him to pay them a few compliments. He could only hop, skip and jump over a few leading questions. His remarks were spicy and pungent and seemed to interest the crowd immensely.

I am, said he, for trying to keep your money in your pockets and not taking it all for taxes. Taxes are too high. I object to having three colleges where the courses are reduplicated, and where free tuition is given in competition with private and denominational institutions.

He dealt vigorously with the dispensary question, riddling it mercilessly. This moral institution had been in operation for five years and he challenged the authorities to show where it had paid the State. Why has no other State adopted it? We are alone in our glory—a bloody record of oppression, crime and peculation. It never started in Sweden, but was invented by some South Carolina Solon in order to organize a political ring, which was in full blast with 400 or 500 drones.

Men and women, too, will drink whiskey in spite of man or devil, and all resolutions, but from the Jeremiah of the Prohibitionists one would think that this old world was going to the devil at a 2-40 gait.

All philosophers say that we should tax that which the people will pay for most readily. A majority of the nations of the earth collect more than one-half their revenue from taxes on stimulants, and should we be fools enough to let go this great source for the benefit of politicians and drones?

Col. Tillman touched up Governor Ellerbe for his "lack of judgment and backbone," in not fighting the abuses of the dispensary and the State colleges. We used to pay \$45-

000 for the support of State colleges and now we are paying \$177,000 therefor, and that is the cause of the \$100,000 deficit in the State treasury last year and the reason for increasing taxes one-half mill. He was for taking away the privilege tax from Clemson college and dividing the Federal fund of \$31,000 between Clemson and Wintthrop, giving them the same strength as the South Carolina college. This tax was the greatest disgrace upon the administration that has ever stained the reputation of South Carolina—as disgraceful as the despot of Persia when he assigns some revenue of a certain city to some favorite courier or mistress. The college collects this tax when it suits, in deference to pets and favorites. Some men get all the guano they want without paying anything.

He wanted to be governor on account of the honor attached to it. It is honor that makes statesmen and makes men deserve the confidence of the people. He finished amid applause and offers to extend his time.

COL. R. D. WATSON was the next speaker and gubernatorial candidate. He was greeted with slight hand clapping. He was 50 years of age before he ever asked for an office. He went to the legislature to do something for the public schools. He had never left the battlefield or been furloughed except when pierced by a Yankee bullet. He had always been a Democrat and had never retained a Radical negro in his service.

He declared that Governor Ellerbe had attempted to ride two horses and had fallen in the mud. He scored him for having been weak-kneed on the dispensary question in times past.

Col. Watson said he was a temperance man, but did not believe in coercion. The way to defeat the whisky monster was to stop drinking whisky. Take care of the home and the nation will take care of itself. Put the Bible on every table and whisky will have a small chance.

He said he favored higher education but complained that students were taken away from the schools too soon, and that much of the work being done by the public schools.

THE PROHIBITION CHAMPION then appeared in the person of Mr. C. C. Featherstone, who announced that as the candidate suggested by the prohibition convention had withdrawn, he had decided to withdraw his candidacy for the lieutenant governorship and to hold aloft the banner of prohibition at the head of the head of the column.

Mr. Featherstone made an eloquent argument from a prohibition standpoint, illustrating it with figures and printed statements. "I love liquor," said he, and a wag on the front bench shouted, "I know that from your shape."

Mr. Featherstone said that no law could be perfectly and entirely enforced, but this was no reason why the whiskey evil should be encouraged. The fault he found with the dispensary was that it sold whiskey as a beverage and encouraged its sale by the advertisement that the whiskeys were chemically pure. It was the duty of the people to head off an evil. Three million dollars were spent yearly in South Carolina for whiskey. If this money could be applied to education the State would be many times better off and crime and misery be averted.

A SURE WINNER for reelection then loomed up when the chairman announced Major M. B. McSweeney, the pleasing and debonair, as the only candidate for the lieutenant governorship. He cut his remarks very short, saying that he had as president of the senate labored to be fair and impartial and he appreciated the compliment contained in the fact that he was unopposed for reelection.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE there appeared three candidates, headed by Col. D. H. Tompkins, the incumbent. Many of the colonel's friends had been yearning to see him on the stump, but they soon ascertained that he was a platform foeman worthy of anybody's steel. He declared that the duties of his office would be the same no matter what political or economic views obtained. His opponents could not attack his business qualifications, so they were hopeful that they could beat him on the third term issue. He cited the names of Sims, Thompson, Richardson, Bates and Mayfield who had held office for that period.

Mr. M. R. Cooper of Colleton, of the State board of control, came next. He believed in rotation and showed that his experience qualified him for the office.

Sheriff D. J. Brabham of Manning made a taking speech, promising if he should be elected secretary of state for two terms he would get out and then take the governorship.

FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL two candidates appeared, Comptroller Derham taking the lead. He avowed that he was a business man, that his experience as clerk in the office and also as chief peculiarly fitted him for taking charge.

Mr. L. P. Epton of Spartanburg, who held this office for a short time under Governor Elleruc's appointment, likewise urged his fitness for the office on the ground of experience, both as comptroller general and as auditor of Spartanburg county.

"HERE'S UNCLE SAM," was the cry when Dr. W. H. Timmerman appeared for reelection as State treasurer. "You've got the job," shouted another. Dr. Timmerman made a neat speech, saying that he would bring to the discharge of his duties the same faithfulness and assiduity that had always characterized his efforts.

FOR ADJUTANT GENERAL Gen. Watts led off for the adjutant generalship. He said that when war was declared against Spain he at once offered his services to Gov. Ellerbe in any capacity and until recently he thoroughly expected an appointment. He was turned down, however, on the ground that he could do the State more good as adjutant general in perfecting the organization of the troops. He referred to his administration of the office as having been acceptable and that his reelection was desired by the militia.

Col. J. W. Floyd, the one-armed ex-Confederate, spoke next. His speech was eloquent and he looked the impersonation of the war orator as he glowed under the fervor of his imagination. He declared there was too much red tape about the military. More business was needed, and if elected he would see that the anti-bellum prestige of the South Carolina militia was restored.

Major E. M. Blythe of Greenville also offered for this office. Mr. Blythe is a graduate of the Citadel training as affecting everything he had since undertaken. He said he had likewise offered his services for the war to Governor Ellerbe.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT brought out four candidates. Supt. Mayfield spoke first, stating that he was opposed to compulsory education and that no man with such views could be elected. He recounted his services as having been in line with that required by the needs of the dispensary was that it sold whiskey as a beverage and encouraged its sale by the advertisement that the whiskeys were chemically pure. It was the duty of the people to head off an evil. Three million dollars were spent yearly in South Carolina for whiskey. If this money could be applied to education the State would be many times better off and crime and misery be averted.

Mr. J. J. McMahan, the only candidate from the capital city, came next. He delivered a well rounded speech on the line that the school system badly needed attention and improvement.



ness, he could not be expected to compromise his common sense by advocating a prohibition law when the best people do not keep such a law.

HE WAS NOT A PROHIBITIONIST, but he was open to conviction. He believed in local option with high license.

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Senator W. A. Brown of Marion, spoke as a candidate for this office. He said there were 200,000 children holding up their hands in mute pleading for the light of education and the State should see to it that they were schooled. If elected he hoped to elevate the office of superintendent of education.

Col. James H. Rice of Ninety-Six was announced as a candidate for this office, which he filled before, but he was not present.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP. C. J. GEORGE TILLMAN was announced as a candidate for attorney general but did not appear.

Solicitor G. Ducean Bellingier was greeted with applause and cries of "Here's the Broxton Bridge man." He addressed the audience as "gentlemen of the jury" until reminded by the resultant laughter that he was not in a court room. He made an excellent speech and declared that he would always do his duty whether it made him unpopular or not.

SEVEN AFTER ONE. The desirability of a cosy seat on the railroad commission was made evident by the appearance of seven candidates for the one vacancy. Commissioner Thomas led off, illustrating his ideas by a large map showing the pecuniary condition of the railroads of the State, being taken from the records. The government made certain requirements of its soldiers and this office likewise demanded certain necessary qualifications, which as a civil engineer and as commissioner for six years he had acquired.

Mr. T. N. Berry of Chester, in a few strong words, announced that he sought the office as a business man and that if elected he would treat all interests fairly.

The Rev. J. A. Sligh of Newberry, an ex-commissioner, made a vigorous appeal for re-election. He told the "priming" joke to the great amusement of the crowd.

Mr. C. W. Garris of Colleton had a good reception from his neighbors of Orangeburg county. He felt sure that he was qualified for the position without having a cartload of maps.

Gen. J. Walter Gray of Greenville, thought that the people generally did not realize the importance of the office of railroad commissioner. It was possible for this office to effect savings to the State that would result in decreased taxation, and if elected he would make such his effort.

Maj. Barney B. Evans followed in a maiden effort that bid fair to develop great stump prowess. His first training after leaving college was in a railroad office, and he knew what was fair to the roads as well as what was due to the people. He declared that the statements contained in annual reports of the commission could not be relied on. If elected he would do his duty and never try to deceive the people by false statements.

Mr. N. H. Stansell of Barnwell, the well-known sergeant-at-arms of the house, said that if elected he would stand between the people and the railroads, endeavoring to be just to both.

The last candidate announced was Mr. T. F. Brantley of Orangeburg, who announced that as his competitor for congress was not present he would refrain from speaking.

A letter was read from Congressman Sikes stating that duty required his presence at Washington, and that he would appear before the people later.

\$100 Reward \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Sold by all druggists. Price 75 cents. 30

Dots from Wessinger's. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Farmers are well up with their work. It has been powerfully dry, but they are working on, having hopes in Him who doeth all things well. They have harvested their small grain and the thrashers are thrashing it out. They say they are tired of eating corn meal flour and are going to have some home made flour biscuits once again.

Some say if it were not for the wheat and sorghum crops they would enlist in the Cuban war; but they will try the ginger cakes awhile longer.

Mr. J. J. Wessinger, the great old miller, has gotten his machinery in good fix. He says he expects to be very busy now grinding wheat, as the crops are very good in this neighborhood.

Many good wishes to the Dispatch and its readers. Plow Boy.

Millions Given Away. It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on J. E. Kaufmann, Druggist, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c. and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Both South Carolina Commands Stand a Chance of Getting to the Front With This Expedition. New York, June 15.—A special to The Tribune from Washington says: The Fourth army corps, Major Gen. John J. Coppinger commanding, has been definitely designated to undertake the occupation of Porto Rico. It will be rapidly increased to 20,000 men, including all available regulars now in the south with the addition of the best volunteer regiments at Tampa, Chickamauga and Falls Church, Va. These selections will be made in the next day or two with chief regard to the military qualities of the volunteers and the comparative completeness of their equipment.

One Minute is not long, yet relief is obtained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consumption and quickly cures colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. J. E. Kaufmann.

A recently discovered spot on the sun is said to be 30,000 miles in diameter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one cent per word for first insertion, and one half cent for each subsequent insertion.
Liberal contracts made with those wishing to advertise for three, six and twelve months.
Notices in the local column 5 cents per line each insertion.
Obituaries charged for at the rate of one cent a word, when they exceed 100 words.
Marriage notices inserted free.
Address: G. M. HARMAN, Editor and Publisher.

A Clover Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c. a bottle at J. E. Kaufmann's Drug Store.

The State Campaign Meetings.

The following are the appointments of the State campaign meetings as arranged by the Executive Committee, at its meeting in Columbia, on the 2d of June.
Barnwell, Friday, June 24.
Sunderland, Saturday, June 25.
Sumter, Tuesday, June 28.
Manning, Wednesday, June 29.
Monk's Corner, Tuesday, June 30.
Georgetown, Saturday, July 2.
Kingstree, Tuesday, July 5.
Florence, Wednesday, July 6.
Marion, Thursday, July 7.
Conway, Saturday, July 9.
Darlington, Tuesday, July 12.
Chesterfield, Thursday, July 14.
Bennettsville, Saturday, July 16.
Bishopville, Tuesday, July 19.
Camden, Thursday, July 21.
Lancaster, Saturday, July 23.
Chester, Monday, July 25.
Winnsboro, Tuesday, July 26.
Yorkville, Wednesday, July 27.
Gaffney, Thursday, July 28.
Spartanburg, Friday, July 29.
Union, Saturday, July 30.
Newberry, Monday, August 8.
Laurens, Tuesday, August 9.
Greenville, Thursday, August 11.
Pickens, Friday, August 12.
Walhalla, Monday, August 15.
Anderson, Tuesday, August 16.
Abbeville, Thursday, August 18.
Greenwood, Friday, August 19.
Aiken, Monday, August 22.
Edgefield, Tuesday, August 23.
Saluda, Thursday, August 25.
Lexington, Friday, August 26.
Columbia, Saturday, August 27.

To Measure an Acre.

Few farmers know the actual size of their fields or how many acres they contain. It is desirable, in fact, indispensable for good work, that a farmer should know how many acres each field contains, for otherwise he cannot appraise seed or manure for it, nor can he tell how much time it should require to be plowed. A measuring cord should be part of the furniture on every farm. To make one, procure 97 feet of strong rope, one inch around; make a loop or fasten a ring or a bar at each end, and make these precisely 66 feet apart. This is four rods. Then tie a piece of red rag in the centre. One acre of ground will be a piece four of these cords (chains) long and two and one-half wide, equal to 16 by 160 rods, making 160 square rods to one acre. The advantages of the ring or loop is that one person can measure alone by driving a stake in the ground to hold the rope while he stretches it out.

Fourth Army Corps to Go to Porto Rico.

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