

"The Furniture Store."

Refrigerators, Freezers and other summer necessities. We have the "McCRAV" woodlined and the "ODOR-LESF" white enamel lined Refrigerators. Both absolutely guaranteed and sold on 80 days trial.



VUDOR PORCH make the porch into a summer home.

VUDOR HAMMOCKS are different from others.

"AMEICAN TWIN" Ice cream Freezer makes two flavors at the same time.

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Seasonable Goods.

We have put in a nice lot of goods that will help you to keep cool during the Summer months.

- Screen Doors and Windows, Screen Wire Cloth,
- Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers,
- Ice Picks, Wire Hammocks,
- Corded Hammocks, Fly Traps,
- For Pleasure we have
- Base Ball Goods, Fish Hooks,
- Fishing Lines and Poles.

Now is the time to Paint your house old or new. We have all grades and colors of Paints. Try Muresco Sanitary Wall Coating, it is the best and prettiest. Special Screen Wire Paint.

Make labor light by using our up-to-date Washing Machines and Sinks, Asbestos Sinks, Large and Small Mouth Fruit Jars

We make a specialty of improved dining room and kitchen furniture.

Call and examine our stock.

Arthur Hardware Co.,

St. Matthews and Elleree, S. C.

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This Bank has two departments, a Current and a Savings. Interest is allowed in the Savings Department at the rate of one per cent per quarter, payable on the first days of January, April, July and October.

Money saved is money made, and the way to save is to deposit your money in the Savings Department and draw interest. This Bank's absolute security is best attested by its Capital Stock; its security is guaranteed by the character and standing of its Officers and Board of Directors.

Accounts solicited, customers assured every accommodation, consistent with sound banking. Money loaned on good security.

ST. MATTHEWS BOTTLING WORKS,

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I am now ready to supply the merchants of St. Matthews and nearby points with Ginger Ale, Cherry Cocktail, Velvet Cream Soda, Kola Nola, and all soft drinks bottled by an up-to-date Carbonating Plant.

I make nothing but first class Carbonated Soda, &c., prepared from the very finest extracts procurable.

Respectfully solicit your patronage,

F. B. Dantzler,

NEGRO AT HOME.

A Reflex Light from Africa as

Seen by a

BOSTON GENTLEMAN,

Who Formerly Held to View that the

Negro Was the Natural Equal of

the White Man But Who

Has Now Modified His

Views.

The following extracts are from a remarkable article in the Century Magazine for May by Charles Francis Adams. Mr. Adams is well and favorably known as holding conservative views on many questions affecting the South. His opinions of the negro and of the future of the negro race which have been, perhaps, readjusted after a closer contact with the black man in his home and at his best, are significant as showing the tendency toward a fuller knowledge of the race and a truer appreciation of its possibilities. The article should be widely read, marked, and digested.

BLACK AFRICA.

As to Omdurman (this name is pronounced with the accent on the last syllable; the town is only six miles from Khartam) the morning (February 11th) spent there proved most interesting and singularly suggestive. For the first time I saw Africa—not Egypt, but black Africa—its streets, its inhabitants, its marts, its people. As an American, it then came directly home to me what those people were and how they lived. I looked on the largest native city of a stationary barbarous continent—the chief commercial centre of an "inferior race"—and, comparing it with London, Paris or New York, the material outcome of the two species indicated the difference of their capacities. For, of course, races like individuals of the same race, must be measured and classed by their visible output; and as Omdurman is to London, so is the African to the Anglo Saxon. Distinctly the difference is too great to admit of measurement. And then comes the awful corollary: What is the duty and what the function of the superior to the inferior race under existing conditions, and in the present advanced stage of civilization? Can we, have we a right to wrap ourselves in our somewhat Pharisaic individuality and taking care of ourselves, leave the less developed, or wholly undeveloped, to work out through force and fraud a destiny which is no destiny at all? Unless as in the former Sudan, an unremitting tale of violence and wrong be termed a destiny. But if we have not such a right, and are under an obligation, what I asked myself, becomes of all my philosophical theories heretofore so confidently advanced? I confess to a faltering. My morning at Omdurman, and my subsequent days in equatorial Africa, were in this respect pointedly suggestive—indisputably educational. When thus face to face with such a problem one ponders a good deal.

In his description of the dreary region known as Sud—the region between Lake No and Gondokoro—Baker refers to the natives—and he wrote in 1864 what those who follow in the track he blazed might write today—"they are something superlative in the way of savages; the men as naked as they came into the world their bodies smudged with ashes and their hair stained red by a plaster of ashes and cows urine." And as in the same paragraph he says—"the weather today (Jan. 21, 1863) is dull, oppressively, and dead calm. As usual endless marshes and mosquitoes. I never either saw or heard of so disgusting a country as that bordering the White Nile from Khartam to this point." A finer mosquito-breeding locality could not be imagined; yet they did not annoy us to any noticeable extent. They were indisputably there; and they bothered ed, making a mosquito netting at nights a necessity, and mosquito-boots in the evenings very desirable; but they were neither more numerous nor more venomous than, in their season, here on the banks of Boston's Charles; and the stories heard concerning them struck us good mosquito proof Americans as greatly exaggerated. They were mere mere babes and sucklings compared with the genuine Jersey breed.

But to return to Baker's narrative for our last extract; he winds up by saying—"it is a heart breaking river without a single redeeming point. I do not wonder at the failure of all expeditions in this wretched country. I could not believe that so miserable a country existed as the whole of this land. There is no game to be seen few birds, and not even crocodiles show themselves; all the water animals are hidden in the high grass; thus there is absolutely nothing living to be seen, but day after day is passed in winding slowly through the labyrinth of endless marsh." Then referring again to the natives at the now abandoned Austrian missionary station of Konisa, he says—"twenty or thirty of these disgusting, smeared, stark-naked brutes, armed with clubs of hard wood brought to a point, were lying idly about." It was just so at the same landing place on the 27th of February, 42 years later. The successors of those Baker saw were loitering about the wretched station one of them a man, old-looking and emaciated, over 50 feet in height—stark-naked with a long spear in his hand—clad all in innocence!

Finally, as to conclusions. During nine weeks passed in Africa, the only really suggestive experience was that obtained above the junction of the two Niles. A strong reflected light was thrown on our most perplexing, home problem—the African in America. It gave much food for thought—first, as respects Africa; second as respects the Negro.

AFRICA'S TIME IS AT HAND.

Plainly, no matter what is coming to the African, Africa's time is coming. The Nile problem is in process of speedy solution; that of central and interior Africa will certainly follow hard upon it. Of the country beyond the White Nile, whether Abyssinia or that about the Nvazzas, I know nothing; of the Nile basin I know something—not much, I admit but a little; and the country beyond is a corollary to it. South of Khartam—that is up the Nile—there is very considerable, not as such thing go, a vast region, which if drained and then irrigated, would produce largely of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco. It is a mere question of water in a country of unevenly distributed rainfall—where there is any rainfall at all—lying under a tropical sun. But it is not a country suitable to the Caucasian—it is a country to be exploited and developed, not one to be occupied and peopled. That it will now be developed, admits of little question. The construction of the Assuan barrage, following hard on the scientific occupation of the Sudan, settles the question. There is money in it—and big money! So the work will henceforth go right along; the waters of the Nile will be economized at their sources, whether in Abyssinia or at the outlet of the Nvazzas. The gradual reclaiming and systematic irrigation of a very considerable part of the Nile basin north of Lake No will follow and even the Sudan—that wretched, heart-rending morass—may, not impossibly be drained by degrees, and made habitable.

Now a vast papyrus wilderness, it would then prove a great rice swamp and sugar field. So far as the native are concerned—what will follow? Clearly, this: The African will at last find his place in civilization, whatever that place may prove to be. If the Sudan and Nile basin, he will not be brought, as in our Southern States, into industrial conflict with the white man. If he meets with any competition it will be the imported Asiatic—the Asiatic purposely imported to do what the African will not do or cannot so well do. The native African of the Nile basin is now a savage—his herds cattle and cultivates the soil to a limited extent. He is distinguished from the brute creation only by the fact of articulate speech, the use of tools and weapons of the most primitive kind, and a knowledge of the properties of fire! In such matters as clothes, food or sanitation he is in no essential respects better than various kinds of animals. A savage, he admits, like nearly all known negro savages, of an imitative domestication. Thus, in Africa, the simplest question is how far he can be developed by external influences, and under altered conditions; for as yet he has evinced no self-elevating capacity. If Africa proper is now to be developed and if the laboring white man will not, because he cannot, make a home in it, the field is open to the native. Can he occupy that field, and fill it; or must he, free from forced, regulated labor, languish and die out like the American and the Australian.

A large question, it is as interesting as its answer is obscure—as yet! Fortunately, its solution is in the best of hands—those of the British Asiatic experience thus throws light on the African problem; and again, the problem working out in Africa is full of suggestion as respects America. One thing seems clear, without being reduced to servitude, the inferior race must be recognized as such, and in some way, so dealt with. Facts are facts; and only confusion results when things essentially not equal are dealt with on the basis of natural equality. The world has now for some time been pondering the African problem,—pondering it in America as well as in the place of its origin;—it has been laying up a store of experiences bearing upon it,—experiences stretching through at least 2,000 years. The discovery of the Nile—Africa was delayed to our time; in return that discovery now bids fair to involve the future of the negro. The wild animals of Africa are to alter; the negro go with them? The alter native is domestication. That he will not go with the wild animal our experience shows. That he is imitative has been proven. That he can ever become, or be made, self-elevating in the mass remains to be shown.

THE AFRICAN IN AMERICA.

Finally, as to the African in America. What gleam of supposable light does a brief visit to the White Nile throw on our home problem? A good deal—perhaps! In the first place, looking about me among Africans in Africa—far removed from that American environment to which I have

(Continued on page seven.)

Best For Women and Children.

On account of its mild action and pleasant taste Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup is especially recommended for women and children. It does not nauseate or grip like pills and ordinary cathartics. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup aids digestion, stimulates the liver and bowels without irritating them. Remember the name Orino and refuse substitutes. A. C. Dukes.

SKIN DISEASES

ACNE, TETTER, ECZEMA, PSORIASIS, SALT RHEUM.

There is nothing more distressing than an itching, burning skin disease, and upon the return of warm weather those who are afflicted with skin troubles find the symptoms appearing and know that they will be tormented through the hot summer months. The blood is heated with humors and acrid matter, and as they are forced to the surface the skin seems to be on fire. The treatment of skin diseases with external applications is all wrong, because they do not reach the trouble which is in the blood. The most such treatment can be expected to do is, allay the itching and burning and cover up the trouble for awhile, but as soon as it is left off the disease returns.

All food taken into the body contains, in some form, the elements necessary to sustain the different parts. One portion is used for the making of blood, another for muscle, one for bone, still another for fat, and so on. After these different properties are extracted from the food there still remains a portion that is useless, or waste matter, which is intended to be disposed of through the natural channels of bodily waste, the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. At this season of the year, however, these organs become torpid, dull and sluggish, and fail to perform this duty, and these accumulations remain in the system and are absorbed by the blood to ferment and sour, producing burning acids and acrid humors. The blood cannot properly nourish the system while in this impure condition, and begins to throw off these acids through the pores and glands of the skin, producing Acne, Eczema, Tetter, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum and skin diseases of every description.

ECZEMA appears usually with a slight redness of the skin, followed by pustules from which there flows a sticky fluid that dries and forms a crust, and the itching is intense. It is generally on the back, breast, arms, legs and face, though other parts of the body may be afflicted. In TETTER the skin dries, cracks and bleeds, and is often very painful. The acid in the blood dries up the natural oils of the skin, causing a dry, feverish, hardened condition and giving it a leathery appearance. ACNE makes its appearance on the face in the form of pimples and black-heads, and is particularly disagreeable because of its unsightly appearance, while PSORIASIS, a scaly disease, comes in patches on different parts of the body. One of the worst forms of skin disease is SALT RHEUM. It discharges a watery fluid, forming sores and producing intense itching. The head and face are the parts usually affected, and sometimes the hair falls out and a mass of sores forms on the scalp.

These and all skin diseases are due to the same cause—burning acids and humors in the blood, and until this vital fluid is cleansed and made pure they will continue. The best treatment for all skin diseases is S. S. S., a remedy that is purely vegetable, being made entirely from roots, herbs and barks, and acts directly on the blood with a cleansing, healing effect. It neutralizes the acids and purifies the blood so that the skin, instead of being blistered and burned by the fiery fluids, is nourished by a supply of cooling, healthy blood. It goes down into the circulation and forces out every particle of waste or foreign matter, builds up the blood and cures all skin diseases promptly and permanently. S. S. S. does not leave the least particle of the poison for future outbreaks, but entirely rids the blood of the cause for all skin diseases.



S. S. S. tones up the system and regulates the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels so that they will carry off the natural waste and refuse matter through the proper channels, instead of leaving it to be absorbed by the blood. Nothing equals S. S. S. in the treatment of these troubles and for building up the general health. Write for our treatise on skin diseases and any medical advice you wish. We make no charge for either.

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We announce with pleasure to our patrons and the general public that we have moved into our New Bank Building corner of Russell and Broadway Sts., where we are prepared to do a General Banking Business.
Our Bank is supplied with Fireproof Vaults and Burglar and Fire Proof Safe. We ask you for your deposits and will extend every accommodation consistent with correct banking.

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Is called to our men's, ladies' and children's slippers. We have the largest and best selected stock we have ever carried.
King Quality for men, new toes in kid, pat, colt and gun metal. Every pair guaranteed at \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.
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Ferguson and McKenney shirts for men and boys, none better, if they don't fit we will refund your money, 50, 75 and \$1.
Agent for Ladies Home Journal patterns.

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I am buying Hides, Sheep Skins and Bees Wax, and pay the highest market price for same. See me at Cotton Plant or before selling.

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Charms for Ladies and Gold Chains.
Something New in Necklaces—the latest thing out.
Some very beautiful Set Rings for Ladies at most reasonable prices.

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"AURORA"

Acetylene Gas Generators.
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has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.
Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

The Pleasures of Commencement

can be increased many times by shopping here—getting the right thing for your dresses—is very important. We are showing Hobutai Silks in white 25, 45, and 50c a yard. Very sheer valances and inserting to match.
Silk Eolin a new fabric in white, pink blue and Nile at 25c.
Silk Mulls, cream, pink, white blue in plain and dot, 15 & 20c.
45 in Batiste and French Lawns lovely dresses can be made of this fabric at 15c, 20, 25c, 30c, and 50c.
72 in French Organdie a very special value at 32c a yard.
Eolin de-luxe, is a very new and stylish goods, with a small dot 27 in a 45, pink, blue and white.
White canvas and kid oxfords and sandals at 1.00 to 2.00 a pair. Hose to match at 10 to 15c a pair.
New Belts, white, gilt and silver, 15, 25 and 50 these are much worn now.
Special values in Colored Lawns and Organdies. New lot of extra fine values in Embroideries. Full line of flouncings just in. PHONE 1652.

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