

THE EMPEROR'S ADDRESS.

GERMANY'S REICHSTAG HEARS THE PATRIOTIC MESSAGE.

Bismarck's Pathetic Words—He Says All Nations Brought Sorrow to the Grave of the Dead Monarch.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Reichstag was packed with people today when the Emperor's message was read to the national body. The message said: "We, Frederick, by the grace of God Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, etc., proclaim that, with the demise of our beloved father under God's inscrutable will, the imperial dignity, with the Prussian crown, has devolved upon us and we have taken upon ourselves the rights and duties bound up therewith. We are resolved to keep inviolable and firmly uphold the imperial constitution and in this sense to conscientiously respect and guard the constitutional rights of the individual Federal States and the Reichstag."

JUSTICE, FREEDOM AND ORDER.

"Fully conscious of our exalted task, it will, after the example of our ever-remembered father, always be our endeavor, in conjunction with princes and free towns of the federation, and with the constitutional co-operation of the Reichstag, to shield justice, freedom and order throughout the Fatherland, safeguard the honor of the Empire, maintain peace at home and abroad and foster the welfare of the people."

"By the unanimous readiness with which the Reichstag agreed to the proposals to strengthen the defensive power of the Fatherland in order to assure the security of the Empire, the late deeply lamented Emperor had the last days of his life rejoiced and strengthened. He was no longer permitted to express his thanks to the Reichstag. All the more, therefore, do we feel the need of transmitting to the Reichstag this legacy of its imperial master, who is now resting with God."

"We express our thanks in recognition of the patriotism and devotion it has again shown. Trusting confidently to the devotion and tried love for the Fatherland of the whole people and the people's representatives we place the Empire's future in God's hands."

"Given at Charlottenburg the 15th day of March, 1888. FREDERICK."
(Counter-signed) BISMARCK.

REPEATED BURSTS OF APPLAUSE.

The message was read by Herr Piesdorff, the President of the Reichstag, who requested permission of the House to submit to it tomorrow a draft of an address in reply to the message, expressing devotion to the Emperor. This request was unanimously granted. Herr Piesdorff then announced that he, with the Vice Presidents of the House, had, in the name of the Reichstag, asked for audiences with the Emperor, Empress, the Empress Augusta and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, which will shortly be granted. He then expressed, amid repeated bursts of applause, the thanks of the House for the resolutions of sympathy with Germany passed by foreign parliaments.

PRINCE BISMARCK SPEAKS.

Then Prince Bismarck, rising, said: "It will afford me greater satisfaction if I am permitted to consider myself charged by the Reichstag to communicate the thanks of the Reichstag to these friendly governments whose Parliaments have expressed sympathy with the grief surrounding us. Such expressions have come not only from our countrymen in all parts of the world, the latest received being from a far German colony in Korea, but from all quarters of the globe, mostly accompanied by requests to lay wreaths and palms on the Emperor's tomb."

"Such widespread sympathy on the occasion of the death of a sovereign has never been recorded. History tells us that the disappearance of great men, notably the death of Napoleon I. and Louis XIV., caused a violent shock. But that wreaths and palms from neighboring peoples and from peoples at the Antipodes should be laid at the tomb of a deceased monarch is unprecedented in history. No monarch ever before was so respected as to cause all the nations of the earth to bring to his grave signs of sorrow. [Applause.]"

"Regarding the special task I desire to undertake, the expression of our gratitude cannot be addressed to all the States of the world. The communications received from our nearer neighbors are especially sympathetic, for instance, those from Austria, Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium and Denmark. The former relations of the last mentioned country to Germany must have awakened sad recollections. The great figure just gone exercised on all sides such a healing influence that not only the Danish Government, but both Houses of the Legislature send to the German people worthy expressions of sympathy. [Applause.] I shall thank you to empower me to express thanks to these friendly nations, upon whose sympathy the peace of the future rests more firmly than upon written treaties."

There were loud and prolonged cheers as Bismarck took his seat.

IN THE LANDTAG.

The united sitting of the Landtag to hear the royal message was invested with unusual interest and the galleries overflowed with visitors. As soon as the members had assembled Prince Bismarck, accompanied by all the Ministers of State, entered the hall and read the message. When the Chancellor had ceased reading the Duke von Ratibor, President of the Upper House, said that it was not within his province to say how each house would reply to the message. He would now simply ask the assembly to mark the King's faithful attachment and devotion and unite in the cry of "Long live King Frederick." The cheer was thrice repeated. The Diet forthwith adjourned.

Crown Prince William is indisposed. Professor Bergmann will remain in attendance upon the Emperor. His Majesty somewhat overexerted himself last week, and his doctors urge that he take absolute rest from work. They also advise out-door exercise at Wiesbaden. The Emperor will probably depart for that place in a fortnight.

Reply of the German Reichstag to the Imperial Message.

BERLIN, March 20.—In the Reichstag today President von Wedell Piesdorff read the address of that body in reply to the Imperial message. The address expresses gratitude to the Emperor for overcoming all obstacles in the way of his assuming his duties without delay; thanks his Majesty for the assurance his message gave; laments the loss of the ruler to whom Germany owes the reconstruction of her unity, and assures the Emperor of the unwavering fidelity of the Reichstag in order to accomplish all the tasks the Emperor William marked out and bequeathed to the Germans. The address was unanimously adopted.

A motion was also adopted requesting Prince Bismarck to introduce at the next session of the Reichstag a bill to erect a monument to Emperor William.

The Landtag also adopted its address in

reply to the royal message by unanimous vote. There is an element of deep pathos in the Imperial proclamations and royal message and the addresses of the legislative bodies in reply to them. The spectacle of a new monarch confronted at his first step toward the throne with the absolute certainty that his days of life are few, assuring his people of his devotion to their interests and determination to preserve the peace of the country regardless of his own pitiable condition, must excite the compassion of the world. In response to these meaningless, because impotent, assurances, an assemblage of statesmen, every one of them knowing full well that the author of these words is incurably ill and cannot at the best live many months, gravely, and, of course, from their their hearts assure their sovereign of their wishes that he may be fully restored to health.

Dr. Friedberg, Prussian Minister of Justice, writes a denial of the statement that the conference of Ministers discussed the question of a regency. It is expected that the Emperor will proclaim extensive amnesty to political and other offenders on Thursday. Count Radolinski has been appointed Chief Marshal of the Court; Count Seckendorff, Major Domo; Count Stolberg, Chief Chamberlain, and Countess Brühl, Lady of the Palace.

Presbyterian Reunion.

One of the most interesting matters in yesterday's American was the correspondence between the reunion committees of the Presbyterian General Assembly and the Southern General Assembly. This correspondence embodies the differences which have prevented the consolidation of the two great branches of Presbyterianism in this country, and the letters will be submitted to the coming General Assemblies. No religious news of the day is more interesting, and no one can read the expressions from the committees without being impressed by the cordial feeling and deep religious earnestness that have marked the deliberations of the eminent men who have handled a difficult subject so smoothly.

Briefly, the Southern committee asks the Northern committee—we use the sectional adjectives merely for convenience—how its Church stands on the following points of doctrine: 1, Spirituality of the Church. 2, The relation of the colored people in the South to the Church, or their incorporation into it. 3, The powers and responsibilities of boards, and to what extent these boards are under control of the General Assembly. 4, The attitude of opinion touching those portions of the Confession of Faith which more specifically involve the great system of truth known as the Calvinistic, and particularly whether there is traceable any distinct tincture of such Pelagian and semi-Pelagian heresies as were matter for controversy in 1837.

On the first point the differences between the two assemblies are not great. On the second point they radically disagree. "In our Church," says the Southern committee, "entire independence of the colored people in their church organization is the policy which has been adopted, coupled with the largest possible measure of aid, spiritual, intellectual and material, which can be given by our Church and people to our colored brethren." The Northern committee replies: "Our Church is not in favor of setting off its colored members into a separate, independent organization. We believe that we have a great work to do among the colored people for their own salvation and for the good of the country, and this to be done by recognizing those who are in the Church as entitled to all the rights and privileges that are involved in Church membership and ordination."

This expression is modified so as to leave present colored presbyteries in statu quo, if they desired it, with representatives in the General Assembly. Upon the third point the disagreement is not radical, and upon the fourth point there is no special difference. It can be seen, however, that both committees hold tenaciously to their doctrines and policies. Their hearts seem to be for reunion, but their consciences keep them back. It would be a great event that would witness the consolidation of Presbyterianism in this country, with its thirteen thousand churches, its ten thousand ministers, and its million and more members.—Baltimore American.

HOME RULERS ON TOP.

They Have More Power Than the Government in Ireland.

LONDON, March 21.—The banquet of the National League in honor of St. Patrick, which was held in the Cannon Street Hotel last evening, was the occasion of a most enthusiastic gathering of prominent Home Rulers and the delivery of several extremely fiery and defiant speeches. Mr. John Dillon presided, and in a speech acknowledging the honor asserted that the Nationalists had the upper hand in Ireland more and meant to keep it. He himself, he declared, had more power in many parts of Ireland than the Government had. He was constantly in receipt of letters asking him to settle disputes between landlord and tenant, in most of which cases his selection as arbitrator was proposed by the former. As evidence of the changed state of affairs and the realization of the landlords that the fight was a losing one, Mr. Dillon cited the case of Sir Henry Burke, who under the pressure of the plan of campaign capitulated a few weeks ago and granted to the tenants on his estate near Loughrea, not only a reduction of 25 per cent, but also paid the legal costs, restored evicted tenants to their holdings, and paid the expense of their maintenance while they were excluded from their homes. The sad history of the past, Mr. Dillon said, would never be repeated in Ireland. Other landlords must follow the example of Sir Henry Burke. The days of wholesale evictions were over, Mr. Balfour to the contrary notwithstanding, and the practice of imprisoning Irishmen under the elastic provisions of the Crimes Act, merely because they were Irishmen, is rapidly nearing its close. Concluding he said that the toast "Ireland a Nation," then proposed, was never drunk under more fitting circumstances or with brighter prospects of realization.

Father Byrnes of Boston responded to the toast: "The Friends of Ireland." The American press, he said, was almost unanimous in favoring Irish home rule. The friends of Ireland in America, would continue to support her claims to autonomy with tongue, pen and purse, though they had no desire to direct the policy of those who were doing the real work necessary to achieve Irish nationality, and he would take back with him most positive assurances of the feelings of gratitude and appreciation of the Irish at home toward the Irish in America.

Premier Tisard has informed the French Chamber of Deputies that a military tribunal will inquire into the case of Boulanger.

THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

Mr. McCrady's Views—Ordination Gives no Right to Sit in the Convention—The Laity Advised to Abstain from the Present.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina—Dear Brethren: I see by the Bishop's late pastoral of March 10th, inst., there is danger of a very serious misunderstanding between our clergy and laity, which I think may be avoided. The pastoral seems to declare that the laity condemn the clergy for their vote on the admission of a colored clergyman. This is a total misapprehension. As one of those who retired from the last Convention, I beg leave to say (and I think my years, being one of the oldest members of the Church now living, entitle me to speak) that we have never objected to the votes of the clergy, because that was the exercise of an undoubted right; but we have retired after the presiding officer had deprived us of our right to vote.

The clergy and the Bishop being firmly resolved together, our safety only rested on our right to call for a vote by orders, and in that way to prevent the action contemplated by the clergy. This was our right under the constitution, and we had good ground for our action, and our action was strictly under the constitution of the Convention. We denied no one's right as we recognized it under that constitution.

The pastoral says we deny the right of an ordained minister of our Church to exercise his privileges under our constitution on account of his color. We deny that a clergyman has any privileges by virtue of his ordination under our constitution. This is the question between the clergy and ourselves, and is a constitutional one, and the only difference is as to the construction of the words of that constitution, and certainly, upon the construction of that instrument, the laity have as good right to their opinion as the clergy. But the real difficulty is that some of the clergy hold that their ordination entitles them to sit in our body, while the laity insist that the Convention is not the Church, and their ordination gives them no such right, while others of them hold to the meaning of the word "clergyman," as used in our constitution. On both these questions we maintain that the laity have as much right to their opinion as the clergy.

Now, the only way in which we can express our opinions is by our votes, whenever the vote is to be taken by orders, and our right to call for a vote by orders, whenever two delegations agree to call for it. It was on a vote by orders, as to the organization, that the question in the last Convention came up. Upon an appeal from the decision of the Chair in favor of the clergy's views, to which a large majority of the laity was opposed, the Bishop, after stating that he would receive no further appeal, but would go on to the regular orders, as though the body was organized, put the question fairly to the Convention, and a vote by orders was called for, and he announced that his decision was not sustained; and then turned to the secretary and directed him to proceed to the order of business and declared that he would entertain no appeals. Upon this declaration the majority of the laity retired, believing it to be their duty so to do, as their votes were not respected, and, by retiring, considered the Convention as ended.

The laity certainly cannot go to the Convention at Anderson without acknowledging the validity of the acts of those who remained in the last Convention, which they cannot do without putting themselves at the mercy of the clergy, while the constitution puts them on an equal footing when they disagree. Their remedy is to abstain from Conventions until their rights are recognized, or some arrangement made to compose the difficulty. We do not ask the clergy to give up anything, but simply to submit to the constitution. We are not asking them now to do more than to submit to a proper rule governing all legislative assemblies; that when the decision of the Chair is appealed from, the body itself is to decide, and its decision is final.

I shall say nothing more now, when there seems to be a possibility of healing our differences, than this: Kindness may do much, but such attempts to force the colored clergy upon us, however unwilling, may possibly bring on all the troubles anticipated in the pastoral.

EDWARD McCRA DY.

The Episcopal Conference. One of the lay delegates to the Episcopal conference which was held on Wednesday, in relation to the coming Diocesan Convention, was asked yesterday if he could give for publication some of the details of the conference.

He said that he had no reason to withhold any information as to any action taken by the conference, for the reason that no action was taken. As a matter of fact, the basis of whatever agreement might hereafter be arrived at was not formulated by the conference. There were no resolutions passed expressive of the views submitted by any of all of the members of the body. He said, however, that nearly every member, lay and clerical, had views, and these views were stated and discussed. The conference, he said, was not sufficiently representative, as to number, to warrant any definite action, which could only be had when other delegates, lay and clerical, should have been heard from. He understood that such members would have been heard from yesterday, and it was then expected that the general opinion of representatives, lay and clerical, could so far be arrived at that plan of action could be put in shape.

This delegate declined to give his own views as expressed in the conference, but he had no objection to stating that, from the temper and tone and earnestness of the discussions, there was no doubt that there would be entire harmony at the next Diocesan Convention. The information was also obtained, from a member of St. Philip's congregation, that the divisions in the diocese would be reconciled by the adoption of the Virginia compromise, or rather plan, whereby, as it is stated, the colored minister would be deprived of none of his rights as a clergyman, but that each and every right could be exercised either in a separate convocation, or by a restriction solely as to the manner in which the colored member should become a lawmaker of the diocese.—News and Courier, March 23.

Premier Tisard has informed the French Chamber of Deputies that a military tribunal will inquire into the case of Boulanger.

A BONANZA IN BEANS.

A Practical Farmer's Experiments With a New Food and Forage Crop. (From the Greenville News.)

The popular idea of a bean crop is a few rows of the plants in a garden intended to supply the family table for the vegetable season, and a field of beans would only be looked for in an immense truck farm. But B. F. Perry has been experimenting on his Sans Souci farm near the city with a new variety of bean, which he believes is calculated to revolutionize agriculture in this country by furnishing a wonderfully prolific, valuable and cheap food and feed crop that can be adapted to any soil.

The new vegetable is called the "Soja Bean." It came from China, whence civilized Europe has captured so many of its most valuable discoveries, and was introduced in Europe at the Vienna Exposition. The cultivation of the bean spread rapidly in Europe, whence it naturally spread to this country. Mr. Perry saw accounts of its remarkable growth and great food value, and along with Col. Wash Shell, of Laurens, he ordered last fall a peck of the "Soja's" paying \$1.50 a peck. He planted an acre and last fall gathered 39 bushels exclusive of eleven bushels wasted, which he sold for \$1 a peck or \$4 a bushel, making \$156 as a return for the acre.

Mr. Perry is delighted with the new crop and has great faith in its possibilities. The bean will grow in any soil, he says. It does well in low ground too wet for anything else and yet it is hardy enough to stand the severest drought. It requires less cultivation than cotton, being planted in rows three feet apart and two feet apart in the drill with three stalks in a hill. The beans are about the size of cow peas, yellow when dried, and with a very thin shell. They come three in a pod and the pods grow thickly on a stalk about like an ordinary cotton stalk. The plant sheds its leaves, furnishing fertilizing material for the ground equal to cow pea vines, and the crop is harvested by pulling the stalks up by the roots and storing them in barn until they are cured. Then the beans easily shell out, and the stalks can be fed to cattle, making a feed which experts, Mr. Perry says, consider equal to Timothy hay.

The great value of the Soja bean, however, comes in the bean itself. It produces prolifically, making on rich ground with good cultivation, 100 bushels an acre. The fruit, according to analysis, contains twice as much nutritive matter as either corn or cow peas. As feed for cattle it is far better. Mr. Perry says, than cow peas, and it makes a splendid table dish. The beans are so rich that they can be cooked in water alone, not requiring any butter.

Mr. Perry expects to plant several acres in the beans this season. He has had demands for more than his last year's crop for seed, sending some shipments to Arkansas and to Alabama. He has furnished President McBrady, of the State College, with supplies of seed for the State Experimental Stations, and has shipped sample lots to many prominent farmers in the State. He believes the Soja bean is the coming crop for this country for farmers who have stock.

Progress in the State.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record of this week contains the following statement of new enterprises in this State for the past week:

Aiken.—The building of a large hotel is being agitated. Aiken.—The Aiken Institute, recently mentioned as chartered, will erect a building to cost from \$4,000 to \$8,000. Barnwell.—It is stated that a street railroad will be built.

Charleston.—Wm. M. Bird, Henry F. Welch and John Davis have incorporated the Acme Croasting Company, capital stock \$25,000, to build croasting works.

Georgetown.—It is rumored that a cotton compress will be erected.

Laurens.—There is talk of a cotton gin factory being started.

Orangeburg.—The Orange Cotton Mills are adding 376 spindles.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

We are prepared to sell Pianos and Organs of the best make at factory prices for Cash or easy Installments. Pianos from \$210 up; Organs from \$24 up. The verdict of the people is that they can save the freight and twenty-five per cent. by buying of us. Instruments delivered to any depot on fifteen days' trial. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Order and test in your own homes. Respectfully, N. W. TRUMP, Columbia, S. C.

"It is swell," as the man remarked who had been presented with a black eye.

A health writer says: "The wash-tub is an excellent gymnasium." But will your young ladies tackle kindly to it? As Mr. Bacon says in Shakespeare's works, "Ay, there's the rub." And it is the "rub" that makes the wash-tub unpopular as a gymnasium.

Violent shocks of earthquakes have continued in the province of Yunnan, China, during the last three weeks, destroying many towns and an immense of shipping at Kienshan. The lowest estimate places the loss of life at 4,000.

While crossing the Missouri River, a few miles north of Bismarck, Dak., Wednesday, "Eagle Head," a well-known Indian scout, and John Warren, a white hunter, were drowned. They had been in pursuit of game and while crossing the river ran into an air hole and were carried beneath the ice.

While a performance was in progress at the Bandynet Theatre, at Oporto, Spain Wednesday night, an explosion of gas occurred and the theatre took fire and was destroyed. The house was full of spectators. Eighty bodies have been taken from the ruins. Most of those burned were in the third tier boxes and galleries, where whole families were suffocated.

At the Darlington experimental station there will be 200 plats in cotton and 140 plats in corn. Each plat will contain one-twentieth of an acre. In the general crop sixteen acres will be planted in corn and ten acres in cotton. In addition to this, there will be planted a half acre in tobacco and one and a half acres in sorghum. Real sugar-cane will also be planted. Eight or nine acres of vegetation suitable for ensilage will be planted, and peas will also be planted for forage. The experiment in tobacco will depend upon whether the plants can be had.

"I GAVE UP TO DIE."

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 2, 1887. I have had catarrh of the head for six years. I went to a noted doctor and he treated me for it, but could not cure me, he said. I was over fifty years old and I gave up to die. I had a distressing cough; my eyes were swollen and I am confident I could not have lived without a change. I sent and got one bottle of your B. B. B., used it, and felt better. Then I got four more, and thank God! it cured me. Use this any way you may wish for the good of sufferers. MRS. MATTIEA NICHOLS, 27 Florida Street.

The Democratic State Committee of Georgia has called two State Conventions, one for May 9 to select delegates to St. Louis, and another for August 8 to select candidates for State officers.

John W. DuBose, of Birmingham, Ala., will soon publish a life of William L. Yancey, in which he promises to tell the true story of the encounter in the Confederate Senate between Yancey and Bob Toombs, in which Toombs struck Yancey with a heavy inkstand, and from the effects of which he never recovered.

Annual Statement.

Abstract of the tenth annual statement of the condition of the Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia for the year ending December 31, 1887, as filed with the Comptroller General:

ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages.....	\$81,704 18
Property (real and personal).....	14,123 13
Furniture, &c.....	10,415 86
Cash in National Valley Bank.....	577 76
Cash in Office.....	14,213 41
Cash in hands of agents and in process of collection.....	
Total Assets.....	\$121,094 34
LIABILITIES.	
Individual Credits due members.....	\$1,261 56
Amt. due Female assessment act.....	324 85
Bills payable.....	4,000 00
\$5,586 41	
Net assets 31 Dec. 1887.....	\$115,507 93
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR 1887.	
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1886.....	\$ 4,013 47
Premiums and Annuals received.....	36,873 30
Interest on Redemption Fund invested.....	4,808 45
Advance payments by policy-holders.....	6,933 76
Assessments.....	238,720 67
Investments paid in by borrowers.....	13,012 69
Bills discounted from time to time.....	30,000 00
Aggregate Receipts in 1887.....	\$334,362 34
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Death losses paid.....	\$229,288 08
Paid Agents.....	8,469 04
Advance payments Salaries, taxes and other expenses.....	35,737 11
Investments.....	1,000 00
Discounts.....	998 66
Bills payable from time to time.....	41,000 00
Cash on hand December 31, 1887, 10,993 62	\$334,362 34

In closing this Report, I cannot forbear from tendering to the Board my congratulations on the prosperous condition of the Association. The recent improvements which have been made, in our system of management have eliminated several elements of hazard, and removed many causes of complaint on the part of our policy-holders. I am persuaded that when they have been subjected to a practical test, the result will be to establish on a still firmer basis our claims to public confidence and patronage.

ALEX. H. H. STUART, President.

Active and reliable agents wanted in every town and county in South Carolina to canvass for the Valley Mutual. To the right parties liberal contracts will be offered. Address, with references, LEE HAGOOD, Manager, Columbia, S. C.

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CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The current session of this Institute closes January 21st, 1888, when the Spring Session begins, which ends June 6th, 1888.

The present session is one of the most prosperous in the history of the Institute. There is room for only a few more boarding pupils. The health of the school, the accommodations of its boarding department, and the efficiency of its corps of teachers are unsurpassed anywhere in the South. The first of January is a very convenient time for entering. Prizes are charged only from date of entrance.

Rev. Wm. R. ATKINSON, Principal.

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