William J. Bryan and Arthur Sawall, the nomineer of the Democratic party for President and Vice President of the United States, were formally notified of their nomination by the committee appointed for that purpose, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on Wodnesday last, and they lead accepted. The occasion was one to which the entire country had been looking forward for many weeks and interest had risen to the boiling point through repeated promises and hints that the speech the young Nobraskan would deliver would exceed in eloquence, vigor and magnetism his great effort befere the Chicago convontion. Mr. Bryan himself had been partly responsible for the feverish feeling generated among the people. Only the other day, when a crowd of enthusiasts gathered at a station along the ronto of his journey from Lincoln to New York, had importanted him for a few words he had answered. "Read the newspapers Thursday Morning and you will have something worth reading." Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Pellow Citizens: I shall, at a future day, and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of these here assembled, that I speak at some length in regard to the compaign upon which we are now outering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the straggle in which we are enouged; but, relying for success upon the righteensness of our cause, o shall defend with all possible vigor the position taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to almjive epithets, but they may rest assured that no basguage, however violent, no invectives, howover bitter, will lead us to depart a single handbrealth from the course marked out by the national convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates nanembed in the Chicago convention. assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who havearrayed themselves under the banner there mised.

"It has been charged by men stand-

bave the honor, for the time being, to remesent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of projectly, but are the fees both of social order and untional honor, Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which inflaences them. every purpose which animates them. and every hope which inspires thou. They understand the genius of our institutions; they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations baid by their fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated with admirable clearness and with an emphasis which cannot be corposed, both the duty and sphere of government. Do sand: 'Distinctions in society will always exact audit every just government. Limitity of talents, of education or of wealth cannot be produced by human mylifations. In the full enjoyment of the girts of beaven, and the trusts of attender tedestry, economy and victor are man's oppor-tanities, and entitled to protect on by law." Weyi it to home in our devotion to the doctrine but enumerated. Our contain has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the vicious the fruits of a virtuous life. We would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the tap of indulence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to enleavor and the compenention has torserted in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in possessions, in ability or merit; it simply means that, all shall stand equal to Smarther law. and that government officials shall not, in making, constraing or entorcing the law, discriminate between citi

"I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his message sent to Congress in December, 1861, sail; No men living are more worthy to be trusted that those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or to touch aught which they have not carnestly carned.' I repent his language with unquelified approval and join with him in the warning which he added, namels: 'Let them beware of currendering a political power which

they already possess, and which power, If soriondered, will be used to close the doors of advancement against such us bay, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.' Those who daily follow the injunction, 'in the swent of thy face that thou cat bread,' are now, as they have been, the bulwark of law and order-the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace, and its surest defenders in time of war.

But I have only read a part of Jackson's utterances-let me give you his conclusion; But when the law

just advantages artificial distinctionsto grant titles, gratuites and exclusive privileges to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful -- the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and the day laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government. ' Those who support the Chicago platform endorse all the quotation from Jackson -the latter part as well as the former

"We are not surprised to find array. ed against us those who ere the benefiplaries of gonernment favoritism-they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must, in this campaign, face the hestility of those who find a pecupiary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-luterferonce whou great aggregations of wealth ore trespassing upon the rights of intion-it is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the government administered without fear or favoritism. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that the o trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the sault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes f private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrong-doing, but that it should also prevent wrong doing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enounce of the public weal. They do not excuse point larcony, but they declare that grand largeny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unoffending traveller, but they ing power. include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment, Thou shall not steal, thundered from Sinal, and reiterated in the legislation

THE INCOME TAX.

of all nations, is no respector of per-

sons. It must be applied to the great

as well as the small; to the strong as

well as the weak; to the corporate per-

son created by law as well as to the per-

son of firsh and blood created by the

Almighty. No government is worthy

of the mane which is not able to pro-

tect from every arm uplifted for his

injury the humblest citizen who lives

beneath its flag. It follows as a neces-

sary conclusion that victors legislation

must be remedied by the people who

suffer from the effects of such legisla-

tion and not by these who enjoy its

"The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opin, on rendered by the Supreme Camit, declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our ernies even go so far as to apply the name anarchest to those who stand upon that plank if the platform. It must be rememcred that we expressly recognize the brading force of that decision so long as it stange as a part of the law of the cles that our platform is a manage to private security and public safety; and gestion of an attempt to dispute the party is simply pledged to "use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reverse, by the court as it nay hereafter be construed." Is there any dislocalty in that pledge? For a humbred years the Supreme Court of United States has austained the principle which underlies the income Some 20 years ago this same court sustained, without a dissenting voice, an meomo tax law almost identical with the one recently overthrown; and not a future court as much right to cturn to the judicial precedents of a century as the present court had to depart from them? When courts allow hearings they admit that error is orgible. The late decision against he meeme tax was rendered by a maparity of one after a re-hearing.

"While the money question overanea, I desire it listinutly understood that I shall allow to apology for the income tax plank in the Chicago plat-

"the income tax is not new, nor is mesed upon hostility to the rich. 'he system is employed in several of the most important intions in Europe, ad every theome tax law now upon stantie i coks in any land, so far as have been able to necestall, contains an exemption clause. While the coletien of an income tax in other continuadoes not make it necessary nia nation to adopt the system, yet it one at to moderate the language of there who den muce the income tax as an assault upon the well-to-do.

" a stally shall I rotuse to apologize to: the advocacy of the income tax has by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the e devention, test I shall also refuse to a cologize for the exercise by it of the ment to discent from a decision of the Supreme court

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE - FIVANOR

"Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign-the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism, no national party during the cuttre history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temority to oppose it. Three parlies-the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties-have not only declared for in-metallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetallism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in secur. ing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority centiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States in independent sothat it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily di-

rected." "When they asserted that effort should be steadily directed toward the

establishment of international bi-metallism, they condemned mono-metallism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owning and the money-changing class and it connot stand for one day in any nation in the world, It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a ver

diet before the voters upon the issue. "There can be no sympathy or no co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bi-metallism. Between bimetallism -- whether independent or international-and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation for bi-metallism conducted in good faith, or do our op ponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nationt? If they are in fact desirous of securing bi-metal liam we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard an ! defend bi-metallism as a system. If on the other hand they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold scandard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bi-metallism. I am justified in sugesting that honest money cannot be expected at the bands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people. What is the test of honesty in money? It must plainly be found in the purcha ing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power. It would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchas-

"It cannot be successfully claimed that mono-metallism or bi-metallism, or any other system gives an absolutely just standard of Jalue. Under both mono-metallism and bi-metallism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the collar, invests it with legal tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its nerestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of a dellar be determined by the number of dollars. Di-metalism is better than monometallism, not because it gives us perfect dollar-that is, a dollar absoutely unvarying in its general purchasing power-but because it makes mearer approach to stability, to honsly, to instice, than the gold standard possibly can. Prior to 1873, when here were enough open mints to perunt all the gold and silver available for cornege to find entrance into the world's volume of standard money, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country, but now, when nch step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing pownnearned intersect the influence of the great nation must not be throw upon the side of gold unless we are prepared to accept the natural section that the natural section that the government of the property of the series, but the natural section that the natural section gitimate consequences of such an act. Any legislation which lessens the world's stores of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the control of the control of the paople, would formed at Lynchment independent of appear of manufactures. The control of the co the dollar; therefore the crusad against eilver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other form of

"Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonstrate silver, but insist that we should submit to represent conditions rather than ogturn to the bi-metallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of the gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuous one and no ore can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy colver in the United States will, if specesaful here be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the serumble for gold continues, prices must fall, and a general fall of prices is but musther definition of

mard times "Our opponents, while claiming enare disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the seitishness of nearly every other class of society. Recognizing the disposition of the individual voters to consider the effect fany Proposed legislation upon himd present to the American people the ingacial policy outlined in the Chiengo pistform, I lieving that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

THE BEASON OF THE VALMERS.

The farmers are opposed to the gold stan-dard because they have left its effects. Sixed they sell at whole said and buy at retail, they have lost mere than they have gained by have just in be shall be this they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at nithough its requires more farm ponew than formerly to seeme the mone which to pay laxes. Debts have not inlien. The farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compeli-The farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compelled to pay \$1,000 although it may be twice as difficult as 1 emerit to obtain the dollars with which to pay the debt. Railread rates have not been reduced to keep pare with falling pities, and besides these Rems there are many more. The farmer has thus found it morthers have difficult to live. Here has perferming have difficult to live. Ha ta just complaint against the gold stan-

"The wage earners have been injured by the gold standars, and have expressed them-selves upon the subject with great emphasis, In February, 1895, a petition asking for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all, of the leading labor organizations and presented to Congress. Wage earners know that while the gold standard rules the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less per ament; loss of work nore probable, and re-employment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money, because money is rising; and it also dis-ourages enterpise and paralyzes industry. On the other hand the restoration of bi-met-allism will discourage hoarding, because when prices are stendy or rising money cannot afford to be idle in bank vaults. The

not afford to be idle in bank vauits. The farmers and wage earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interest beignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is pecuniarily advantageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hore and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth.

'Our opponents have made a special ap-Our opponents have made a special ap-pear to those who hold fire and life insur-ance policies, but these pelloy-holders know

that, since the total premiums received on coed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies

than to the policy holders.
"Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but there appeals will be in vain, because sav-ings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to cellect their assets; and they further know that if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, that they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in or-

der to pay living expenses.
"It is only necessary to note the increasing number of fatiures in order to know that a gold standard is rumous to the merchants and manufacturers. These business men do whom they borrow money, but from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy, retailers cannot sell and if retailers cannot sell wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptey.

"Those who hold as a permanent invest-ment the stock of railroads and other enterprises. I do not include those who si equiates in stocks or those who use stock holdings as a means of obtaining an inside advantage in construction contract v-are injured by a gold attendard. The rising deliar de-treys the carning power of these cuterprises without carning power of these enterprises without reducing their institutes, and, as dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have the paid until salaries and fixed charges have the burden of hard times.

"Salaries in business occupations depend upon cusiness conditions, and the gold standard both legs has the amount and threatens the condition of appeals alaries.

the permanency of such salaries.

"Official salaries, except the salaries of those who hold office for life, must in the long run be adjusted to the conditions of those who pay the taxes, and if the present financial policy continues we must expect the

contest between the tax-payer and the tax-eater to continue in bitterness.

"The professional classes—in the mainderive their support from the preducing classes, and can only enjoy prospecity when there is prosperity among those who produce

wealth. "I have not attempted to describe the effect of the gold standard upon all slasses—in fact I have only had time to mention a few—i ut each person will be able to apply the principles stated to his own occupation.

It must also be remembered that it is the desire of people generally to convert their earnings into real or personal proporty. This being due, in considering any temporary advantage which may come from a sys-tem under which the dollar rises in pustem noder which the dollar rises in pus-chasing power, it must not be forgotten that the dollar cannot buy more than formerly unless property sells for less than formerly. Hence it will be seen that a large portion of these who may find some pecuniary advan-tage in a gold standard, will discover that their losses exceed their;

"It is sometimes hase ent this is not true of Every statement publish shows that the assets ex. That is to say that while large amount of the mor and notes to pay its dep dition thereto, has enoug and surplus. When the value slowly a bank may time loans and taking geloss; but when prices are bank is apt to lose more than it can gain by the figure power of its capit must be admitted, however ers combine the business with the ordinary bankin may make enough in the to offset the losses imate banking busine

ways be danger that, in public opinion or legal of to a pecuniary profit f syrialis condition may yie CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1894. stated that one of the mi ernment is to prevent manother, and nover was

human nature remains as

ple of the United States

warned against the danga fences, etc. currency in 1869, and als-who in 1878, said: "I marter of the busi-

who is 1878, said: of parter of the businow going on in then, Ia. The loss other countries for standard, would, if a widespread disaster in a lebrated murder-commercial world.

Mr. Bry in continued: itely by the Wako it is constantly asserted, ieigh, N. C., Fridard will enable us to b

metalism will restore reading a move-money and property, an mill at Louis-era of presperity, whicklin county, of American peopleto becominty seat, grows instead of perpetual borling seat, grows desire to borrow, how litter in the South abroad. I reply that the borrowing under a syst to the sere.

dation upon which credPalem, N. C., has Mr. Bryan said bis priver of the Reids-for anything new, but mills, judgements return to the policy of the brained for \$25,offist President down obtained for \$25, "If there are two kind,00 spindles. C. tion mu-t either rest with to superintend

the creditor. If the cred chose the metal in which made, it is resonable to the creditor which require the debtortopay of there is any perceptunder the supertween the bullion values W. Daugherty, new demand created fois charge the Ca-will make that metal de same place. The decreased demand for the make that metal cheapsmenced running

it is reasonable to suppo in the cheaper metal if oC.) Cotton Mills in the cheaper metal H oC.) Cotton Mills bly: heaper than the othernal dividend of creates for the cheaper. price, while the lessen by did at a meet-dearer metal will lower dders last week, tion ought, therefore, to heir first year of Then followed the arguins have acquired erument shold pay its ob of the creditor's choosin

"We contend that free and (N. C.) Cotage by the United States builton value of aliver rlown for a short and thus make allver bue putting another ounce in gold throughou on their picker We also apply the law o' addition will be to silver when we say to addition will be silver, created by law, w balling machines He had no fears of all the whole product We cannot even expectendy sale, with the product of silver, becauknow how to put an, Mexico and all oth

tries must satisfy their the annual product. The Providence, R. great deal. There is buting engineer for increasing flow of gold C.) Cotton Mills that is to stop falling pr. of bi-metallism will not on the ago in the prices but will-to 8 These mills are old.
After answering ever winter. A bleach-

After answering ever on the property, to New Yorkers to comi Carolina railway and closed with a perof Aiken and Augusferring to the heroic diveloped and used allowed to enlighten the old Bath paper down, 600 horse

Governor Turney Calls an Extra Session of the Legislature.

Governor Turney called an extra session of the Legislature for September 7th to amend the revenue and assessment laws increasing taxation so that that State will be able to meet its expenser. The surplus of half a million in the treasury in 1894 has been used up. The Legislature redeted the State tax 33 1-5 per cent, and also reduced privileges. In-creases in the assersed valuation of all property was expected. but there was a decrease instead with the result that the revenue was reduced \$665,000 from the preceding year, The expenditures exceeds the receipts and the balance now in the treatury belongs to appeal i funds. Unless the Legislature had been called them would have been a default in January interest volve argementing debt

WASHINGTON HAPPENINGS.

CREAM OF THE NEWS AS CULLED FROM THE DAILY PRESS.

Which Will Be of More or Less Interest to the General Reader

The President has accepted the resignation of United States District Attorney Watts, of West Virginia, who has been nominated for governor of his State by the Democrats on a allyer platform

Although no official programme has bee arrenged as yet for Mr. Bryan's campaign, the Democratic National Committee in session at Washington Monday says his tentative itinerary includes portions of North Carolina.

The Comptroller of the Currency has de-clared a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Johnson City, Tenn., making in all 35 per cent. on claims proved, amounting to \$84,-

The reported appointment of Father Martinelli as successor to Cardinal Satolli as Papal Delegate to the United States has been confirmed by Dr. Rocker, secretary of the legation, who has j st returned from his va-

The Republican committee are preparing extracts from all of Mr. Bryan's free trade speeches, delivered while a member of the House, and will issue them as campaign documents. uments. A large number of requests have already arrived for these publications.

The secret service bureau of the treasury department has been requested to look into report of extensive counterfeiting of United States sliver deliars in one of the Central American States. The information comes from a Mexicagn peper, and was sent to the State Department by Minister Ransom.

The Turkish legation has received from the sublime porte, the following telegram: "Acaudime porte, the information telegram: "According to the information telegraphed by the commander of the third corps, there is absolutely no truth in the news to the effect that about 200 of our soldiers had been killed by insurgent bands in a supposed encounter at All Boloch.

The President has granted pardons to War-ren Curtis, semented in Eastern Texas to three years' imprisonment for horsetheft; W.

GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND.

COTTON IN THE TROPICS.

Immense Tracts of Land Suitable for Cul-

tivation of the Staple With Cheap

Labor in India and

(From The Ninteenth Century.)

Cotton, though largely produced in

the tropics, comes in far larger quan-

tity from temperate climates. - In 1891

the United States exported in quantity

2,907,359,000 pounds, valued at \$290,

713,000, or nearly £60,000,000, and

Egypt exported a quantity of the value

of about £9,000,000, while the export

of tropical India was in quantity only

536,390,512 pounds, valued at £12,-

743,679, the contributions of the rest

of the world being comparatively in-

significant. During the civil war in

North America, which caused a partial

failure of the world's cotton supply,

many attempts were made elsewhere to

fill the void thus created in the market,

and several tropical countries (within

my own experience Fiji and Guiana)

showed that they could grow cotton

equal to the finest sea island of Caro-

lina. But as soon as the war was over

the United States quickly regained

its former supremecy in production,

As the available lands of the South

ern States are still largely oultivated,

and the negro population, which sup-

plies the necessary labor, is rapidly in-

creasing, the advantage thus gained is

likely to be maintained, with the result

that a large portion of any increase of

the world's consumption will be thence

supplied. Failing the United States,

there are large tracts still uncultivated

in India, where labor is cheaper than

in any other part of the world; and

there is an immeasurably larger area

of "uncultivation" in Burmah, the

Malay Peninsula, Siam, Sumatra, Bor-

nee, and the other islands of the East-

ern Archipelago, to each of which

countries Indian labor will either flow

naturally or be carried under the con-

tract system at considerably less cost

than to Australia, and several of which,

moreover, have or are likely to have

the advantage of Chinese labor hence-

Going further affeld, there are still

uncultivated all but an infinitesimal

portion of the tropical South America.

and by far the larger portion of the West Indies, Fiji, and the Pacific Is-

lands, which, though they are more

distant than Australia from the East-

ern labor markets, have all to a greater

or less extent the more than compan-

enting advantage of local labor. In re-

spect of every one of these countries

we have heard at one time or snother,

probably with truth of their great fer-

tility, and capability of growing suc-

cessfully all kinds of tropical produce,

and it would thus seem that, all things

considered, they between them leave

but little opening for cotton cultiva-

Last and always advertised as a true blood puri-

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Hood's Fills ours all liver ille, billousness

tion to tronical Australia.

forth to be depied to Australia.

with the result above indicated.

Oceanica.

Q@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ Our I's and Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter

of a century of observation writes: "I have sold Ayar's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. . But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has "Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

> Any doubt about it? Bend for the "Curebook." Address: J. C. Ager Co., Lowell, Mass.

Penetration of Projectiles.

An ingenious method of testing the penetrative power of small projectiles has been tried in Germany by Herr Muller. A large water trough is divided on the bottom by transverse ribs, and closed at one end by thick gelatine plates. The shot is fired into the end of the trough, when the hole in the gelatine instantly closes up, preventing the escape of the water. Each shot is retained by ribs where it falls. and its position is noted when the water is drawn off after the firing.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that so ence has been able to cure in all it thates, and that is Catarrh. Ital's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Ital's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blook and mycons surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the characteristic of the catering directly on the first open destroying the constitution of the work. The 8100 Reward. \$100.

okly and per-

As 61 \$200,000,

than any other pers tuly.

pop discovered BAST FIBER THE UNCULTIVATED ONES OF 32.—E. CADY

The U. S. Department of Agrical Boston, Mass Something Very Interesting p for children

THE ROZELLE REMP PL. 22c. a bottle. This is the "Jamaica Ind Jr. I. Thom;

(Hibiseus sabdariffa), the furnishes the "rozelle" hemp of the Madre terrerchants India it is a small bush, crette N.C. Write many portions of that his kindly menstems yielding a strong sill tonable Prices retting the twigs when in spres. House. fleshy calyxes, of a pleasant 6-19 W. Trade are much employed for mag. A. Bicycles. as well as jelly, and in the VREER. R. the fruit is much esteemed EWING CO.

cooling drinks. Another CTON & CO. of the plant in India is the in Hard of its leaves in salads. To a de St. grows in southern Florida, 🤌 planted in March and comes place in city ity in December. Goad wagons.
E. N. Knapp, of Tarpeturers Agents
Fla., states that the plant inch & Co.

enlitivation, but that it will strong Aug. '9d much frost. It will grow poor land, though it does be Meal, Cotton land, where it reaches a hereof from the 10 feet. It can be produced E, N. C. tings as well as from seed. ar load lots Florida it is much esteem fruit, which is used soon after load 25c. soms fall. It is said to makload 40c. per. lent jelly, and is used as a S. O. B. Charas the cranberry is used in t on car load IN SEASON ern States.

A superb sample of this right.

A superb sample of Briting and shown in the exhibit of Briting rices. 19th the sample of this rated fast Dinwid-Chiengo, 1893, which was ac, Illustrate by the stalks some 10 fee as. Dinw. straight and clean as jute st fiber is produced only expetis in that country, but it migl commercially if that shown allege erage sample.

A FLORIDA SPECIES DANG Another malvaceous ple stron das at is common in Florida, is Urdernoits. It also abounds in South A Brazilian name being Gued. Book sent

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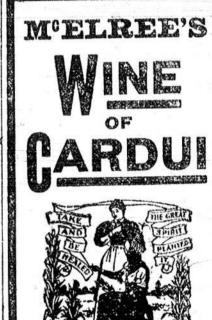
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