NATIONAL POLITICS

SENATOR TILLMAN PREDICTS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

Taft too Subservient and Sherman's Nomination an Insult to the Name of Reform.

The following special cable dispatch from its representative, in London, printed in the New York Herald Saturday, will be read with interest in this State:

Among all the prophets of Democratic success at the coming election none is more confident than Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, who after an extensive Continental tour, is enjoying his first visit to London.

"It may be that the wish if father to the thought," said Senator Tillman when I encountered him at the office of the American Express company, "but it looks to me as if Bryan has a powerful good chance of leading up the other crowd this time. In the first place he has been nominated in spite of the best organized newspaper fight against him ever known, thus demonstrating his innate strength with the rank and file of the Democratic party. Taft, on the contrary, has been nominated solely at the dictation of Roosevelt and against the wishes of the masses in the Republican party. While Taft is a lovable character in every way, and I don't wish to be construed as saying anything against him as a man, his self-obliteration and what I should call the element of subserviency in his visit to Oyster Bay to get his speech revised are not in his favor.

Other Factors of the Situation.

"There are other facts that must appeal to the people. If, for instance we are going to Mexicanize our country by having the president appoint his successor through the machinery of the Republican party and the use of office-holders to a stock nominating convention, it is simply going to make a great slump downward in the history of the American Republic.

"Again, if the country is really in love, with, and anxious to have carried out, reforms which Roosevelt stole from the Democrats and proclaimed as 'my policy,' the people will recognize that Bryan more fully represents those ideas than does Taft.

"Then again the vice presidential nomination of the Republican convention is an insult to the name of reform. Everybody in Washington is familiar with Sherman's alignment with the plutocratic influences of the country, and unless I mistake the character of the people generally they will consider his nomination as a surrender to the plutocracy.

"While Taft's friends are denying everything that is calculated to lose him any votes there is still another important consideration which will influence the election of Bryan. The panic of last winter has only left unpleasant recollections and an amount of damage to business which now is relatively small. Things seem to be almost normal at present, but whatever it was, harm resulted with Republicans in possession of all branches of the government, in spite of the protective tariff, in spite of the gold standard.

No Money Issue Now.

"The money question is no issue now and cannot be made one. Bryan's attitude in 1906 and 1900 would not influence even a nervous baby, much less a sensible voter, and unless American minds are absolutely bestotted, of which in my opinion there is not the slightest indication, they will realize that to allow one party to remain in power indefinitely is not healthy or for the good of the country.

"Consider, besides, the disaffection in the west over the tariff, and the clamor for Roosevelt's program, which Bryan represents, and you will see that Bryan cannot keep from winning."

In answer to a question Senator Tillman said:

"No, I don't think anything much can be done wit hthe tariff next session. Two-thirds of the senate are against any reduction, and if there were a change this big majority would rather favor an increase. Even if a Democratic president and house were elected wouldn't Aldrich just sit there in the senate and laugh at any tariff bill sent from across the way?"

CHILD'S BODY FLOATED PAST.

People on River Bank at Pelzer Witness Gruesome Sight.

A dispatch from Anderson, says people in the city Friday morning from Pelzer said that a crowd stood on the river bank Wednesday morning watching the flood water pour over the dam. The river was filled with trees and debries of every description. As the people watched they saw a pair of mules to a buggy float down stream, go over the dam and disappear into the rapid current below. A little later a horse hitched to a buggy came along. A trunk was tied on the rear of the buggy. A little later the body of a little white child floated down, went over the dam and disappeared.

The water was so high and turbulent that nothing could be done to rescue the body of the child and it disappeared immediately after going over the dam. No other human bodies were seen in the river.

It is not known to whom the buggies and mules belonged, but the supposition is that they were caught when some of the bridges above Pelzer were washed away. It is not known whether any lives other than that of the little child were lost and the identity of the child has not yet been ascertained.

BOLD THIEVES

ATTACK WOMAN ON NEW YORK STREET

And When She Showed Fight They Threw Her in Front of Car Which Mashed Her.

Two highwaymen on robbing a well dressed woman at Ninetieth street and Amsterdam Avenue, at 12:15 a. m., Tuesday, in New York, became so infuriated when she screamed and tried to fight that they dragged her from the sidewalk and hurled her in the path of a trolley car. As the car crushed the life out of her, they escaped.

The woman, who appeared to be about 35 years old, was seen walking fast through Ninety-first street, apparently coming from the subway station at Ninety-first street and Broadway. In her right hand she carried a reticule and she seemed to be hurrying home.

She turned south at Amsterdam avenue and was walking past a vacant lot enclosed by a fence ten feet high. As she reached the corner the men sprang out at her. One seized her handbag and tried to wrest it from her grasp, while his companion beat her in the face.

The woman fought the men off and screamed until the man behind began choking her. Still she fought with her free hand, holding the bag with the other.

The woman was seen struggling and heard screaming by some men at Eighty-ninth street. At first they believed the men and woman were engaged in horse-play. An Amsterdam avenue car came whizzing down the grade between Ninetieth and Ninety-second streets in charge of Motorman Thomas King, and John Meehan. King saw the struggle o the sidewalk and saw the men drag the woman over the curbing. Just as his car got almost opposite them, one of the men seized the woman by the shoulders while the second man, having forced the handbag from her, seized her wrist and pulled her forward.

As the car came upon the trio, the two men lifted the woman from the ground and hurled her across the tracks. The fender passed over the woman and she was caught under the guard. The car could not be stopped, such was its momentum, until it had reached Eighty-ninth street. The woman was then fast under the wheels.

Conductor Meehan and several passengers had witnessed the murder. They sprang from the car and when the two men began to run east through Ninetieth street, the conductor and the passengers followed. One of the men was seen to enter the rear door of a saloon at the southeast corner. When Meehan tried to get into the place the door was locked. The second man continued to run and was seen to enter the stable of Phillip Wagner and Sons. Several men ran into the stable and then waited the arrival of the police.

When the woman was attacked Police Stanton, Ryan, Snyder and Tooney heard her screams, and were running toward the scene when the car crushed out her life. They followed the conductor and passengers, and at the rear entrance of the saloon they beat in the door.

At the entrance they found the woman's reticule. It contained $2.50 and a handkrechief, on which was the initial "H." The handkerchief was not cheap, and the initial was hand-embroidered. No one was found in the saloon, and when the police reserves came they surrouded the block.

On entering the stable the police found the passengers talking with a man who said he was James Dunn, 22 years old.

A policeman seized Dunn and demanded that he explain his presnece in the stable.

"I'm employed here," said Dunn, "I have not left the stable tonight, and have not seen a stranger enter. I know absolutely nothing about this, I only wish I did."

The police took Dunn to the station house and locked him up on suspicion. A search of every house on the block was then made, but no suspicious person found.

All this took place while the body of the woman was pinned under the car while men strained to lift it from the trucks. A wreckig car was called and the body was released after half an hour. The police then arrested Motorman King, who had collapsed, and made a technical charge of homicide against him. Conductor Meehan was held as a witness.

There was absolutely nothing about the woman by which she could be identified except the letter "H" on her handkerchief. Her clothes were clean and well made, and the suggestion was made that she was a trained nurse.

To the Democrats of South Carolina.

Fellow Democrats:

I desire to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the handsome vote you gave me in the recent primary for State Superintendent of Education. This evidence of your esteem and confidence is sincerely appreciated.

I wish to add that if the reports of the election as given in the newspapers, which put me in the second primary are confirmed by the official count, I shall greatly appreciate the continued support of those who voted for me last Tuesday and the support of all others who may favorably consider my candidacy.

Yours truly and respectfully,

Stiles R. Mellichamp.

The opinion that milkmen should be as high as eagles!

IMPORTANT CONGRESS

WASHINGTON PREPARING FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONVENTION.

Few Men Who Know Anything About the Great White Plague will be Absent.

A dispatch from Washington, says active preparations for the big tuberculosis congress that is to begin its sessions in that city September 21 are now well under way, and as stated in this correspondence there is hardly a man in this or any other country who knows anything about this dread disease who will be absent from the meetings.

Installation of the exhibits for the congress, which will be placed on display for the benefit and study of the delegates, will be commenced early next week by Dr. Henry Beyer, U. S. N., chairman of the committee on exhibits.

"Every thirty-six minutes there is a death from consumption in the State of New York," is the remarkable statement that will appear on one of the charts to be shown in the New York section of the exhibits.

To many the death figures given here will be surprising and even startling. The great majority of people have no conception of the awful ravages of this disease—the deadly work of the "Great White Plague." More profound still is the ignorance of the nature of the disease. Believing and regarding it as hereditary and therefore practically incurable,, humanity has for many years suffered tuberculosis to go unchecked, but science has lately come to the front and it has been clearly proven time and time again that the disease is not near so bad as it seems when ordinary precautions are taken and when common scense tactics are employed to stamp it out when it is first discovered.

To disseminate our present day knowledge of the means and methods for checking and securing control over this terrible scourge, an educational campaign of the highest importance to humanity and to science was carried on in many cities of New York State during the last year. But the people in the rural districts—those who are not permitted because of their isolated situation to take advantage of what is allowed those in the cities—are to be better taken care of in the future. To them should be imparted all the information possible about the disease, its origin, and the proper and only thorough method of effectually getting rid of it.

It is a noteworthy fact that figures compiled by the census bureau show conclusively that more people contract and die from tuberculosis in the small towns than in the larger cities in proportion to the number of inhabitants per square mile.

The exhibits that are to form part of the congress will be made up of maps, diagrams, models of well lighted and well ventilated factories and those ill-kept and badly ventilated for the purpose of comparison. There will be many models of sweat-shop work rooms taken from actual life in New York, Chicago and other cities where the tuberculosis germ finds an excellent breeding place in many instances. Pictures of dispensaries and sanitariums where consumptives are treated until restored to health and vigor will also be shown.

It is the opinion of Dr. Beyer and others arranging for the congress that if those really interested in the crusade against the ravages of tuberculosis will take the trouble to come to Washington during the time the convention is being held they may learn facts that will be of inestimable value to them and that will in many cases, save the lives of their loved ones.

All may come who wish. There will be no restriction and the sessions of the congress will be open to the public. Not only this, but the exhibits just mentioned, the finest collection in all probability that has ever been gotten together at any one time before, will be free and will be explained by skilled scientists competent to point out all the important features in connection with them.

Orangeburg's Candidate.

While on a recent trip to the upper part of the State we met and conversed with a number of gentlemen from different counties, and we were delighted to find that the Hon. Stiles R. Mellichamp, Orangeburg County's candidate for State Superintendent of Education, would run well everywhere. We believe that Prof. Mellichamp will be the next State Superintendent of Education. He is the best man running for the position, and will possibly win in the first primary. Orangeburg County should do her full share to make this possible by giving her candidate a practically unanimous vote. We appeal to the voters of Orangeburg County to stand by their candidate, not only because he is a home man, but because he is the best man for the position in the field. He has served Orangeburg County well and ably in her educational affairs and he will do the same for the State. See to it then that his name is on your ballot when you vote in the primary. —Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

Prof. S. R. Mellichamp.

The Baptist Courier says: "Professor S. R. Mellichamp called to see us last week. He has a large number of friends in Greenville who are always glad to see him. He is making the race for State Superintendent of Education, and he is in all respects qualified for the position. Besides having been a successful teacher for many years, he has filled the position of county superintendent of education, for Orangeburg county, for several terms. He is a deacon in the Orangeburg Baptist church and one of the best men we have."

AWES ARMY MEN

TESTS SHOW POSSIBILITIES OF SHOOTING WITHOUT NOISE.

Inaudible at 150 Feet Appliance Attached to Service Rifle Meets Successfully Every Trial.

At Springfield, Mass., in the presence of a committee of United States Army officers, Hiram Percy Maxim, the veteran inventor, Monday demonstrated beyond all doubt that the noiseless gun which he has contrived is a success. He proved during the tests held both in the Armory and in the fields near North Wilbraham that his new gun can be fired within one hundred feet of a person without detection by him.

To make clear to the minds of the officers the tremendous revolution which this gun would cause in warfare, Maxim utilized a little cricket which was found in a bush. The officers could hear the cricket chirp at a distance of fifty yards. And they heard it chirp even when the Maxim gun was being fired.

Those present at the test, which was the official Government one, were Mr. Maxim, Major Morton, Captain Allen, Lieutenant Meals, Henry Southey, city engineer of Hartford, Conn., and six enlisted men.

The party went to the Armory, where tests for penetration, noiselessness and accurrracy were conducted. One of the soldiers, a crackshot with the rifle, fired the regular army gun several times, the explosions ringing out above the noises of the factory where Uncle Sam makes small arms. Then Maxim adjusted his "noise-killer" to the weapon.

The sharpshooter took aim at a target far down the yard and pulled the trigger. From the white plate, more than a hundred yards away, there came a sharp, metallic ring. The bullet had ploughed into the steel—but not a sound excepting a soft one, as of fingers snapping, came from the gun.

Then, slowly, a slight hissing, so slight as to be hardly audible, was heard, and the officers looked at one another in bewilderment. The soldier who did the firing looked at the weapon in his hands and held it from him an instant, then laughed in a childish way.

The Party adjourned to the fields. Forty regulation cartridges were given to the marksman. The officers posted themselves 2,000 yards from where the sharpshooter stood, and he was given the word to fire. Methodically he sped bullet after bullet into a distant target, each time the service gun emitting a roar that was audible 6,000 feet away, in the village.

After Maxim adjusted the "noise-killer," the soldier fired again, and eight times he hit the target. All the time the officers were coming closer to him. They could hear the steel projectile smash against the target, but nothing else. Finally, when within 150 feet of the soldier, they heard a faint sound. It was the hammer of the gun striking the cartridge. But they heard nothing more, nor did they see either smoke or fire coming from the weapon.

Not contented, Maxim invited the experts to the lake near North Wilbraham. One of the soldiers was posted across the water, five hundred yards distant. A target was erected near a little booth he occupied. Eight times he heard the steel-jacketed bullet plunge into and fracture on the disc, but he heard no other sound, although the place is a wilderness and even the low murmurs of the town do not penetrate it.

The officers made calculations and agree that the gun is seventy-four per cent noiseless. It was a moody, cogitating group that returned to the amory late that day. The men bore no air of triumph. Each probably was thinking of the dreadful possibilities shut up in that little secret device which had been adjusted to the ordinary service gun.

An idea of the severity of the tests may be gained from the fact that forty grains of smokeless powder were used in each cartridge, a charge capable of hurling a bullet more than 1,500 yards with fatal results.

LYNCHED BY MOB.

Man Told Jailor He Was Deputy, Presented Order For Prisoner.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ga., says Vincent Williams, the negro who shot Mr. R. G. Brown at his home near that place a few night ago from which injury he died a few days later in Augusta, was brough from Macon by unknown parties Monday night and hung about one mile from town on the Warrenton road near the pauper farm.

No one in the town ever knew that a lynching was in progress, so quietly were the plans corried out.

Carroll Jones, purporting to be an officer, presented an order for the prisoner to the jailor at Macon, where Williams had been confined for safe keeping since his capture, stating Sheriff Smith sent him there and, secured the negro. The man who represented himself as an officer stated that a special term of the court had been called to try Williams but no one there had heard anything of it.

Williams was found dangling from the end of a rope with a couple of bullet wounds in his breast. People living within a hundred yards of the scene knew nothing of it until next morning.

This is the first lynching in Jefferson county in forty-two years and occurred within thirty steps of where the last lynching occurred. Williams has escaped three mobs heretofore.

When a man stays about Augusta it's a sign that others thought that's what ails him.

PLANT DISEASES.

INVESTIGATED BY CLEMSON COLLEGE AUTHORITIES.

Specimens May be Sent In, and All Farmers Asked to Correspond With Officials.

Commissioner Watson has received notice fro mthe bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture, located at Clemson college, that arrangements have been made for furnishing information to farmers on plant diseases. The letter to Mr. Watson is as follows:

Hon. E. J. Watson, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir: At this season of the year almost every specie of plant is suffering from some form of disease such as rust, blight, wilt, rot, scab, leaf spot, etc. These diseases of plants cause millions of dollars loss each year. The amount of loss could be greatly lessened, however, if the farmers would pay some attention to these diseased plants and send in specimens to the experiment station asking information with reference to them.

Two of us here at this station are devoting all of our time and attention to this special work and we hpoe by collecting data and giving out information with reference to these pests to aid materially in the advancement of agriculture in South Carolina. The majority of plant diseases can be controlied if you know how.

Send in specimens of all of the diseased plants on your farm. We shall be glad to return information as to the cause, and, where possible, to advise you as to methods of treatment, etc.

Note that this work is undertaken in connection with the United States department of agriculturre and that no postage will be required. A franked tag is enclosed herewith for use by you in mailing specimens. Note also the directions for sending specimen plants by mail.

Trusting that we shall have an early reply from you, I am

Yours very truly,

H. B. Barre.

Botanist, South Carolina Experiment Station, and Collaborator, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Watson said yesterday that he would refer to this work by the department in every speech made before the farmers. In a number of cases the farmers have approached Mr. Watson with blights or some form of plant disease with request for information and these have been referred to Clemson college but this is the first time an effort has been made to interest the farmers throughout the State in the work of investigation. The following circular has been sent out to thousands of farmers, showing the work done and on application further information will be sent:

"Specimens should be sent whenever possible—In reporting on the prevalence of plant diseases, or in any correspondence relative to their treatment, doubt in regard to the nature of the trouble will be avoided if specimens are sent for examination.

"Use of the frank—Material packed to conform to the postal regulations may be sent under official frank without payment of postage when requested by the United States department of agriculture or by any collaborator or special agent of the department.

"Limitations of the franking privilege—No package may weigh over four pounds. Nothing should be sent that can in any way injure other mail matter. Liquids must be in tight bottles packed in approved mailing cases.

"Select material with care—If the plants are small, send them entire, including roots. Loose dirts should be carefully shaken or washed off. Samples of the soil are not needed, and the dirt often injuries the specimens in transit. Choose specimes representing various stages of the trouble. In the case of many diseases, the later stages are most needed for identification, while with bacterial diseases, stem blights, wilt and diseases of the fruit the earlier stages are usually most satisfactory. All stages should be sent. Fleshy or moist, watery material likely to become decayed or offensive while in transit should be packed as dry as possible. If the material is very perishable, dry completely or preserve in alcohol before sending.

"Care in packing is important to make identification easier. If the specimens consist of leaves, straighten them out between layers of newspaper. If they are stems or solid parts, wrap in dry newspaper. Fruits likely to be crushed should be sent in small, strong boxes. Do not pack moist. As a rule, specimens carry best if sent while fresh without moistening the wrappings, while an excess of moisture causes mold and decay. Never lay wet cotton against specimens, as it sticks to them. In sending several fruits, wrap each seperately in tissue paper.

"Label each specimen—The name of the plant and the place and date of collection should be written on a slip of paper and inclosed with each specimen. When the name of the diseased plant is not known, as in the case of wild species, send flowers or fruits from healthy plants to aid in identification. If the specimens sent are mentioned in your correspondence, number them and refer to them by number.

"Each package should bear the name and address of the sender."

Popular at Home.

Out of 3482 votes in Orangeburg County for State Superintendent of Education Prof. S. R. Mellichamp received [illegible]. We doubt if any other candidate in the state believes was so popular in his home county as Professor Stiles R. Mellichamp is in his home county.

ON BANK DEPOSITS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE AT TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Declares Kansas Republican Convention Endorses National Platform on Tariff.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, says that before a crowd that filled the Auditorium to the window sills and the window ledges, on the occasion of the eight of the W. J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for President, The Auditorium, capacity 8,000 people. The address was on the subject of "Government Deposits." Previously he had addressed three other addresses, one from the veranda of the hotel and the third at Garfield Park, where he addressed a picnic by the Knights of Pythias, his latter theme being "Fraternity."

The Democratic candidate and his party arrived there early Thursday afternoon and were taken in hand by a reception committee of leading Democrats of the city and conducted to the hotel in an automobile. Great crowds greeted Mr. Bryan.

As announced by him before his departure from Kansas City, Mr. Bryan, in view of the action of the Kansas Republican State Convention, which endorsed the guaranty of bank deposits, made some remarks supplementary to his prepared speech on that subject. He took up the advantages of the guaranty system, and then answered the objections made to it by Mr. Taft and others. He began by asking why the depositor should be left unsecured when the National Government demanded security of any bank with which it deposits money. He pointed out that the choice between the postal savings bank and the guaranty plan, and accussed Mr. Taft of Roring an unnecessary extension of the sphere of government in advocating the postal savings bank instead of the guaranty bank. Mr. Bryan declared that he preferred the guaranty bank proposition, which would allow the banks to attend to the banking business and yet compel them to give their depositors necessary security.

When a girl sighs it is either because he hasn't come or he won't go.

For a broken heart try the ointment of another love.

When you see a boy of ten with a clean face and his hair carefully combed it's safe to bet that he is in love with the school teacher.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

WANTED.

SEVERAL FARMS FOR SALE—Ranging from 75 to 400 acres. Reasonable prices Easy terms. Box 7, Thomasville, Ga.

FOR SALE—Common building brick, red color, immediate delivery. Prices upon application. Camden Press Brick Co., Camden, S. C.

WANTED—Pine logs bought for cash. For particulars address Sumter Lumber Co., Sumter, S. C.

FOR SALE—One 5 horse power Blakeslee Gasoline Engine. Cost over $400. Will take $100. $50 repairs will get it in good condition. Apply to Jas. L. Sims, Orangeburg, S. C.

TEACHERS—TRUSTEES.

We secure schools for teachers and have many excellent vacancies. We recommend teachers to trustees and sell school furniture of all kinds. Write. Southern Teachers' Agency, Columbia, S. C.

WANTED—Clerks, cotton buyers, farmers, warehousemen and others to learn grading and classifying cotton in our sample rooms, or through correspondence course. Thirty day scholarship completes you. American Cotton College, Milledgeville, Ga.

EGGS FOR FALL CHICKS:—S. C. Brown Leghorn and Barred Plymouth Rock $1.00 per setting of 15. Fine range, pure stock, healthy birds. Blythewood Poultry Yards, S. H. Mellichamp, Mgr. Blythewood, S. C.

THR[illegible]

IN BURNING COA[illegible] FIRE DE[illegible]

Rescuers Safe Co[illegible] ful Battle With Flames [illegible] Recovery [illegible]

A dispatch from [illegible] says more than [illegible] located in the Hatfield [illegible] near Hanna[illegible] McAlester, where the [illegible] Thoma[illegible] hoisting cha[illegible] the mine below.

Twenty-six dead bodies [illegible] moved from the mine that [illegible] lowing a successful battle [illegible] flames. It is [illegible] eight more will be brought [illegible] twenty-five miles [illegible] of the [illegible]

J. W. Johnson.

[illegible]well, S. C., May 5th 1908.

[illegible]spectfully announce myself a candidate for selection to the House of Representatives, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary. [illegible] the 24 hours I pledge myself to abide by the end and to support the nominees of the party.

A. B. Patterson.

[illegible] May 4 h[illegible]

[illegible] announce myself a candidate for Representative, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary election. I pledge myself to abide by the action of the Democratic primary and to support the nominees.

[illegible] A. Wilson.

[illegible] SHERIFF.

[illegible] May 12th 1908.

[illegible] announce myself a candidate for election to the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary. I pledge myself to abide by the action of the Democratic primary.

[illegible]

[illegible] the unfortunate men.

[illegible] mouth of the shaft [illegible] was pitiable. Their cries [illegible] crowd of anxious miners added [illegible] to the confusion.

Those who were able to reach the surface were greeted with shouts of joy. The officials of the company, aided by the mine [illegible] immediately went to [illegible] still in the mine [illegible] apparent, [illegible] could enter, as [illegible] poured from the [illegible]

STEERS EAT [illegible]

Farmer Throws [illegible]

[illegible]

Oscar Hug, living [illegible] Ind., lost two valuable [illegible] cattle were [illegible] Mr. Huff was [illegible] he was absent [illegible] city of the dynamite [illegible] left lying near a stack.

When driving them [illegible] Mr. Huff threw a stone [illegible] The missle struck one of the steers and had eaten of the dynamite. The shock exploded the stuff in the animal's stomach and the steer was blown into smithereens. The force of the explosion [illegible] steer and it, [illegible] shocks were heard distinctly for several miles.

PIANO AND O[illegible]

If you are in[illegible] purchase of a PIANO or ORGAN I want to sell you one.

Don't think you must [illegible] mail order concerns [illegible] ed piano or organ [illegible] South Carolina [illegible] or organ. We have [illegible] grades, and all [illegible] which cannot be [illegible] We are manufacturers' representatives [illegible] largest and most [illegible] pianos and organs.

We take old [illegible] change and make easy [illegible] of payment to [illegible] buy on time. [illegible] pianos and organs [illegible] undersell us. [illegible] fair dealing in Columbia [illegible] out South Carolina [illegible] and guaranteed.

Write us at once [illegible] and terms.

Malone's Music [illegible]

37500 Square Feet Floor Space [illegible]

Pumps, Packing, Pulleys, Belting, Pipe, Fittings, Valves, Etc.

. . . WRITE FOR PRICES . . .

SOUTHERN STATES SUPPLY [illegible]

COLUMBIA, S. C.

NEXT WEEK! WATCH THIS SPACE. [illegible]

IF IT'S GIBBES [illegible]

The American All-Wrought Split Steel Pulleys.

The Pulley [illegible]

We carry a [illegible]

Also carry a [illegible] years. They take [illegible] friction," says [illegible] Vt. Guar[illegible] at C. N. Burckhalter's.

Proof [illegible] **istic** [illegible] primary. [illegible] the results [illegible] party. [illegible]