

# THE WEEKLY LEDGER.

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R. O. SAMS, Editor.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1894.

## FOREST FIRES.

This is the season of the year that many persons take for burning off their new-ground.

This is all very well provided the fire is confined to their own lands and especially to these plots. After the wood has been cut and hauled safely away and the brush piled, fire is a very quick means of getting the land ready for the plow.

Before the stock law was inaugurated it was the custom in late winter or early spring regularly to burn off the range land, so that cattle, roaming at will might the earlier and the better get a living. In consequence our lands deteriorated instead of being made to improve as nature intended they should. A decided change for better has taken place. In fifteen years or less decaying vegetation has by its accumulation so increased the fertility of the soil that the forests now would hardly be recognized as the same when annual fires in the spring kept down all undergrowth and swept onward at the will of the wind.

Keep in out of your own forests, and especially keep it from escaping to your neighbors wood's. Sometimes thoughtless persons set fire to their own brush piles during the early morning hours, when it is too early to determine if it is going to be a windy day, and as day advances the wind rises, the fire is beyond control and great loss follows. If this always fell on the guilty party it would not matter much, but in all probability he is irresponsible, and the innocent sufferer bears the loss as best he can. This ought not to be. There is not much difference in injuring your neighbor's property by burning it up, and going on it with axe and team and hauling off his valuable timber.

Good timber is now scarce and consequently valuable.

With our manufacturing interests on the increase, and the prospect of new industries started in our midst, there will soon be an increasing demand for the timber that we now so recklessly cut down, roll in piles and burn up to get out of the way.

## THE SITUATION.

There comes a lull after every storm. Just now we are enjoying that quiet and can look dispassionately over the acts and trying scenes of the past few days.

Perhaps we will never know how near we approached the brink of that direst of calamities—civil war. Very thankful should we be that this danger has been averted.

Fortunate it was that the constables escaped their pursuers from Darlington; that Martial Law was not proclaimed; that such conservative men as Gen. S. C. Sams and Adj. Gen. Farley were sent to Darlington and to Florence; that the citizens of Darlington appreciated the situation and co-operated with the officers in command of the soldiers sent to preserve the peace, and that their meeting served rather to cement than to sever ties.

Many commands refused to obey the call to service.

The 4th Brigade, the finest organized in the State, is among that number. As this command is confined principally to Charleston, it will probably be severely rebuked by the Commander in Chief.

A fine opportunity is presented for magnanimity to be shown, and thus quieting the troubled waters.

## IMMIGRATION.

Out of 11,262 immigrants who landed at Ellis Island, N. Y. during the month of December, 3,000 were unable to read or write, and more than one half were without a trade or any visible means of support. This is a statement taken from Our Home Field, published at Atlanta.

It is to be wondered at that the number of the unemployed becomes larger; that crime is on the increase; that anarchists are getting a foothold in our larger cities, and that there is unrest throughout our borders? Is it not time for Congress to place some restriction on this wholesale importation of this illiterate and shiftless class?

Good citizens are needed everywhere, and everywhere there is room for them, but we are far better off with the vicious 5,000 miles away. Gaffney needs, more honest toilers, but she does not want a single loafer.

## VEGETATION REVIVING.

Never have we known so much destruction from our freeze as from the cold wave that swept over the country nearly three weeks ago.

Of all the forest trees the Hickory appears to have received the greatest shock. We can see no signs of life in the branches. May will be a very busy time for the young people.

tree looks dead, leaf and twig, while in others, apparently no better protected, they continue green though no vestige of fruit remains.

Fortunately the peach is readily grown, rapidly matures, and soon comes into bearing. Apples perhaps have suffered least, but even they were far enough advanced to lose all their fruit. The saddest and most forlorn appearance is presented in the floral field. The rose is the queen among flowers, and in its cultivation we take special pride, but the more we look the sadder we grow. We have waited long and can now see the faint streaks of returning day.

What a wise provision in nature to preserve life. Away, hidden under bark there lies dormant many eyes protected from frost and wintry blast ready to respond when the call is made to bud and spring forth a new creation.

This is our hope. We might yet gather bouquets of beautiful roses.

## TROOPS RETURN HOME.

Gen. Richbourg in charge of the troops ordered to Darlington discharged his delicate mission in a spirit of fairness. He seemed to take in the situation at a glance and so acted as to disarm prejudice, if any existed.

It was fortunate for Darlington, and fortunate for the State, that conservative men were brought prominently before the citizens to see that order was preserved and law maintained.

Before leaving Gen. Richbourg shook hands with each member of the Darlington Guards, commanded by Capt. Thompson, in acknowledgment of their faithful services. It was a kindly act and speaks well for the General, as well as for his command.

## MR. EDWIN WALTERS.

We are sorry to learn of the sickness of Mr. Walters. While with us he tried to do us good, and now that he has gone we miss him, as we knew we would.

It will be a pleasure for us to welcome him again right here where he has already done good work.

There is plenty of room for men of Mr. Walters' ability, insight and energy. And we think that here is the place for him to exercise his talent.

## WORDS OF PRAISE.

For the Gaffney Manufacturing Company.

A staff correspondent of the Charlotte Observer writing about the development of the South has the following to say with reference to this particular section:

"It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that cotton goods can be made cheaper in the South than anywhere else in the world. Formerly it was claimed that this applied only to the commonest goods. For a long time the Southern goods were bought cheaper because of this idea that the skill was not in the South to do as good work as was commonly done in New England."

"It transpires that currents are not only upsetting this idea but are doing more. A cloth is being made at the Gaffney, S. C., mill that commands a premium over New England made goods. I was told by a commission man in New York a few days since that he was holding Georgia goods in the same way at a premium over other similar stuffs on the market. Upon asking the reason the answer was that it was better made. The card of a Northern competitor was sent a few days ago to the Atherton Mill and across the face, in red ink, was printed: 'We guarantee to meet in price and equal in quality any Southern yarn.'"

"Ten years ago it had been demonstrated that cotton manufacture could be made profitable in the South. Today it is demonstrated that the South labors under no disadvantage whatever. Goods cannot only be produced profitably but as good in quality and materially cheaper than can be produced anywhere else in the world."

"Having reached this point no shadow is left in the way of rapid development. The people of this overcrowded section must look for new territory for the betterment of their condition. The South offers the opportunities they are seeking. Capital seeking investment will all find in the South the opportunity it needs."

"In this panic the New England mills have felt the pressure of Southern competition. The old story that New England cotton products are better than Southern products doesn't go any more. The man who is handling the Southern stuffs is beginning to have the advantage on the markets, and his goods go where formerly New England goods went; not away because they are better liked."

## Eight Classes of Church Goers.

Some go to church just for a walk. Some go there to laugh and talk. Some go there merely for observation. Some go there to seek the preacher's name. Some go there to wound his fame. Some go there to doze and nod. And some go there to worship God.

Last year no fewer than 2,378 children were taken up drunk in Liverpool, 113 being under 10 years of age.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, no matter how long standing, or how badly affected. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

A Newsy Letter From the Nation's Headquarters.

[Correspondence of THE LEDGER.]

WASHINGTON, April 11.—What is Senator Hill's game? That is the popular conundrum in Washington to day. There are numerous answers and only time can tell which, if any, of them are correct. Some say that he is ambitious of filling the position in the democratic party occupied by the late Sam Randall believing that to be a good route to the White House; others that he is but voicing the sentiments of the State he represents in opposing the income tax and other features of the tariff bill, and still others that he is just trying to embarrass the administration Democrats. Whatever his object, there is no denying that he has succeeded by his speech in making a situation already uncertain decidedly more so and in bewildering the leaders of his party as well as other people.

Some language used by Senator Brice in a published interview is exciting much interest in Congress and many regard the deduction he draws as significant. He said: "I look for a big silver vote to be cast this fall. It will be large even in New York. People look to the government to give them good times. There are fifteen thousand millions of indebtedness upon farms and city lots and other property, half of this sum in corporation, indebtedness, and only one metal instead of two to pay in. Therefore, I say, silver will be the alternative of the disappointed and indebted. We shall find that fiscal legislation will supersede the tariff."

The last sentence is certainly significant, coming from Mr. Brice.

The Democrats of the House having failed to reach any agreement as to the repeal of the tax on State bank currency have decided to hold a caucus tomorrow night for the purpose of arriving at some conclusion. If party caucuses were run as they are, there would be no doubt of the result; as a majority of the Democrats favor unconditional repeal, but of late caucuses are merely conferences, not depending upon any body.

Naval officials smile at this statement contained in a letter from San Anders Island, published a day or two ago: "The cannon with which the Kearsage sank the Alabama was thrown overboard, and lies in about four fathoms of water. This alone ought to be worth saving as a relic."

The reason why naval officials smiled is, that not a single gun of the armament carried by the Kearsage when she fought the historic contest which resulted in the sinking of the Alabama has been aboard of her for a long time, her armament having been entirely changed when she was rebuilt a few years ago. The gun fired the shot that sank the Alabama is not therefore "in about four fathoms," or in any other depth of water, but is quietly rusting away in the custody of the United States government. The gun which was thrown overboard when the Kearsage went upon Roncador reef never fired a hostile shot. Which recalls one of the sayings of Josh Billings about how much people know "that aint so."

There must be something extra good about the resolution offered by Senator Wolcott of Colorado, requesting the President to open negotiations with Mexico looking to the coinage of standard Mexican dollars by United States mints, when two Senators usually as wide apart on financial questions as Dubois, of Idaho, and Lodge, of Massachusetts, follow each other in praising it. The resolution will probably be disposed of in a few days—possibly this week.

There is no question about the coinage of Mexican dollars, for the China trade is doing a good thing for us, but it is not quite so clear that it would be regarded in the same light by Mexico.

The silver men are determined to get some legislation at this session. They do not care much about the veto of the Bland bill, as they never were enthusiastic for it; merely supporting it as in the line of what they desired. They are very much encouraged, however, over the vote in the House on the question of passing the bill over the veto. Only one-fourth of the Democrats in the House voted to sustain the veto, which makes it apparent how easy it will be to pass any silver measure that may be agreed upon. Mr. Bland expects to have his free coinage bill reported to the House as soon as the appropriation bills are disposed of. Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill for the coinage of the seigniorage, coupled with authority to issue bonds, in accordance with suggestion contained in President Cleveland's veto message, but it is not probable that the bill will ever even be reported to the House from the committee. Bonds are not popular in the House. The silver question is not likely to come up in the Senate as a separate bill until after the tariff bill has been disposed of, and Lord only knows when that will be, but it is now thought to be certain that at least one of the free coinage amendments to the tariff bill, of which notice has been given, will be pushed to a vote. Senator Quay is author of one of these and Senator Allen of another, but that of the latter is complicated by a provision for a reduction of duties in the tariff bill.

The House has not averaged one day a week when business could be transacted for some time owing to the inability of the Democrats to get a voting quorum on hand. Yet, there are forty-nine Democrats in excess of a quorum in the House.

## The Weather and the Crops.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Weather-crop Bulletin No. 1, for week ending April 8th, 1894.

The temperature for the week was about normal over the entire State, but the nights were very cool, with light frosts over the western half on the morning of the 7th, which did but little or no damage. The cool nights had the effect of retarding the growth of all vegetation and making it very uncertain to what extent crops were injured by the recent cold. Sunday was very warm and gave a new impetus to all growing vegetation. There was an average amount of sunshine during the week in all sections.

In general, there was a deficiency of rainfall throughout the State. There were showers on the 4th and 5th, light for the most part, but heavy in the southeastern portions, which were very beneficial. High winds in the central and western portions dried the soil very rapidly especially where loosened in preparation for planting, the latter being deferred in those parts until the weather becomes more favorable for quick germination. Rain is needed over the entire State.

In the coast region rice planting has been general, but the acreage, it is thought, will be less than usual owing to the scarcity of seed. Up-land corn is nearly all planted, except in the western counties, and much of that which was cut down by the frost has been replanted, although some cut down and not replanted shows signs of putting out new sprouts. The stand of such corn promises poorly.

Much diversity of opinion regarding rains prevails among correspondents, although all admit serious injury. The truth is that some field suffered but little while others were seriously damaged, depending on locality and stage of growth. Spring oats were not damaged. The full amount of injury done to grains will probably not be known until thrashing time. It is admitted by all, that fruit in the hill counties is entirely killed, and many on the trees and branches, this is particularly true of peaches. Other large fruits are not as much hurt. Where the vines or bushes have not been killed, berries show signs of putting forth new buds.

Cotton planting is well advanced in the low counties, and ground is being prepared over the entire State. By next week planting will be general. The acreage will be, apparently, up to the usual area, and commercial fertilizers are being freely used.

Some potatoes were replanted, but those that were not are putting out new sprouts and promise well. In the western parts of the State many forest as well as fruit trees were killed.

Gardens have been generally replanted.

Note: The Director extends his thanks to correspondents for their prompt and full acknowledgment of his recent circular.

J. W. BAUER, Weather Bureau, Director, S. C. S. W. S. Columbia, S. C. April 8th, 1893.

Governor Tillman in interview in the Columbia State is quoted as follows: "Let me tell you. I don't see anything ahead now but for the Southern Democrats to combine their forces with the Western Populists and go into the next national campaign on new party lines. The North-eastern Democrats and the Republicans are now together. It is a combination of the moneyed interests." This is construed by some as meaning that he is willing to head the Populist movement in the next presidential campaign.

South Carolina has in operation and practically ready for operation 18,024 cotton looms. Georgia has only 12,544; North Carolina 13,306.

## \$500 Reward, \$500.

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

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## From Wilkinsville.

WILKINSVILLE, April 11.—Rev. G. M. Boyd preached Sunday at Wilson's Chapel, and Rev. F. C. Hickson at Abington Creek.

Both preached to attentive audiences. The behavior in our country churches is, as a rule, very good.

Mr. West, of Spartanburg Co. and Miss Katie Wofford, of Wilkinsville, married to-day. We wish them a long and happy life.

C. L. Spencer, Albert George, Sallie Mullinax and Scaife Patrick belong to the honor roll at Wilkinsville Academy for standing head in their respective classes last week. All honor to the boy or girl who puts forth every effort to succeed. May you make as good a record in after years.

The prompt and proper performance of duty is the surest way to develop the habit of firm adherence to right. Every time a duty is definitely performed will be strengthened and the individual is on a surer road to success. While, on the other hand, every time we consciously, or carelessly, do wrong will be weakened, evil is strengthened, and our respect for law is diminished.

Teachers should maintain good order because of the awful consequences in the destruction of character that follows conscious neglect of duty or violation of law.

The conscious violation of any rule means a conscious deviation from right.

Few consider the terribly destructive influence on character exerted by frequently repeated violations of rules even in regard to matters that are, in themselves, very trifling. Our actions indicate what we are, because our actions are the expression of the present condition of our mental and moral natures.

Disregard to law in the pupil leads to disregard to law in the citizen. Habits formed in youth are hard to change in after years.

Washington ascribed his success to his training in youth.

His mother taught him when a boy to have certain hours for everything and to do everything at the appointed time. When he was president of the United States he never forgot that training. We read that his secretary was once five minutes late. Washington told him to get a new watch, or he would get a new secretary.

Literary school-teachers have a great responsibility resting on them. They are in a position that they can accomplish much good. Instances occur every day by which they can teach a grand moral lesson. They have the boy five days in the week, the S. S. teacher has him only one hour. The school is the best place in the world for character training except the home.

J. D.

## Etta Jane Notes.

[Correspondence WEEKLY LEDGER.]

ETTA JANE, April 9th.—During the past week we have had so much Darlington-constabulary-dispensation news that I hardly knew how to begin writing on any other subject.

The weather is very dry and wheat, oats and gardens are needing rain. The ground in many places is getting too hard to plow and farmers will soon be out of work.

Miss Mary Duncan closed her school at Sunny-side week before last. Most of the free schools will soon suspend for the summer. For all the good some of them do they might suspend forever without doing the country much harm.

Mr. John A. Hames, of Gowdeysville, is in a very critical condition at present. He has Bright's disease. But little hopes of his recovery is entertained.

Rev. G. M. Boyd preached at Wilson's Chapel yesterday, also Rev. F. C. Hickson, preached at Elbethel and Abington Creek yesterday.

Since the cold snap set in on Easter almost everybody has had a severe cold, many of them bordering closely on pneumonia.

Dr. B. D. Bates of Clifton has been located at Wilkinsville for several months and is in this section practicing medicine. He is a young man and well thought of both as a physician and a gentleman. He is building up a good practice.

Mr. J. R. Poole lost a mule last week.

The farmers who have held their cotton ever since last gathering time for a good price will have to take less for it now than they could have sold it for last Christmas. Fortunately, (or unfortunately) there are not many of them who have it on hand now. We are much pleased with the tone and appearance of the WEEKLY LEDGER as a newspaper for the people. It is doing good work, and will no doubt aid materially in building up the town and Spartanburg county.

We know of no people who have done more for themselves and the county at large than those of Gaffney City and Limestone. Their schools are of the highest order, and the boy or girl who has had the advantage of them is fairly equipped to meet life's duties. The merchants and business men, so far as I know them, rank with the highest order of gentlemen. There is only one fault I find with

them—they want their money when it is due; but this is no more than other people do.

Mr. Editor, I did intend last week to answer the question in your paper of the week before last in regard to the ear load of hogs but by some means my answer was left out. The answer is: A got \$464 and B got \$636, making \$1,100.

Mr. Waddy Osment and Uncle Jake Pridmore both say that we will have rain for seven consecutive Sundays because Easter was a wet day.

Mr. Hamp Pridmore is clerking for Mr. W. A. Peeler, at Skull Shoals.

From all accounts we will have a full crop of office seekers this year. Several are now nursing their official booms and waiting for the Reform procession to come along.

The weather continues cool.

Miss Mary Harrill's School at Hope-well, York county, has invited your correspondent to attend an entertainment next Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

## From Algood.

ALGOOD, S. C., April 11th.—Rev. John Ezell of Woodruff, S. C. filled on the 7th and 8th inst., the pulpit at Macedonia.

Sunday school was reorganized at Macedonia last Sunday.

Mr. Annias Gardner and his sister, Miss Roxana, of Glendale, made a short visit to their old home the 8th inst.

Messrs. Frank More and Robt. Reason of Cowpens, were at Macedonia last Sunday. Mr. Reason comes "over into Macedonia" right often. We think there must be some special attraction over here for him.

Mr. J. Gardner, from this community, is now in school at the Gaffney City Male and Female Seminary.

We have a good school in this community. It is to continue through the summer. This shows that the people of this section are not asleep nor unconcerned as to the matter of education.

Mrs. Alfred Harris has been almost unable, on account of an attack of an attack of rheumatism, to get about. But we are glad to know that she is some better. Also Mrs. Hamlet Smith who has been quite ill for some time is improving, although it is slowly.

The 29th ult., Mr. John Linder accompanied by his wife, went over to Clifton. Near Cowpens his stock became frightened and ran away, throwing Mrs. Linder out of the wagon, breaking one arm and hurting the other.

Some of our young people are anticipating a pleasant trip up to the Sunday School Union which meets with the Buck Creek church.

A. C.

## Seminary Scintillations.

Our boys and girls have occupied their minds to some extent for the past few days in solving the problem Mr. Walters gave them in the LEDGER last week.

Perhaps our readers will find another in this issue that will require a little greater mental effort.

Our boys and girls are to meet together at the Seminary once a month for social entertainment. For a long time these meetings were conducted each time in the same way by playing some old games that the settlers of America probably enjoyed.

But we are glad to say that improvement has been made in this line.

Our meeting on last Saturday night was enlivened by songs and readings instead of the old regime and was pleasant and instructive to all.

We have a library in our school which belongs to our literary societies, but it is not large enough for our needs. We want a large library that will contain books on a variety of subjects. Our library does not grow as it should because we take too little interest in trying to obtain volumes for it. Reading good books is a great part of an education as we gain knowledge on a wider range of subjects than are treated in the ordinary textbooks. We will be very grateful to any one who will be so kind as to contribute even a single volume.

The Darlington war is not without effect on our school. A few nights ago one of our boys dreamed that he was at Darlington in the midst of the conflict. He acted very bravely in his war-dream and was a genuine hero till a gun was pointed toward him, and then—he woke up and was glad to find himself in Gaffney instead of Darlington. His fright rendered him very unfit to make a soldier at any early day.

## Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassell, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.</