

Gen. Butler Withdraws From the Primary Election.

From the State Aug. 28.

A considerable sensation was caused in political circles yesterday morning when it became known that Senator M. C. Butler had decided to give the Democratic primary the go-by and was going to the general election with legislative honors in each county. At first it was a little hard to understand exactly what the Senator meant in his announcement, but now there is no doubt.

It was about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when Secretary D. H. Tompkins, of the State Democratic executive committee, received the following telegram from the Senator, addressed to the Secretary of the committee:

"Washington, D. C., Aug. 27. I hereby withdraw the paper I filed with you on the 17th of June, announcing my candidacy for the United States Senate."

"M. C. Butler." The following is the letter, which the Senator sent to the Secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee, Columbia, S. C.:

"Dear Sir: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4th, 1895. I presume the candidates for the Legislature which will elect the United States Senator will abide the result of the primaries set for August 30th next. I hereby request that a separate box be provided by the State Executive Committee at each and every voting precinct in the State in which each voter may express by his ballot his preference for United States Senator; said separate boxes to be managed under the same rules as other ballot boxes in the primaries, and I hereby pledge myself to abide the result of the vote thus cast in at the said primary. An early reply will oblige. Very truly, M. C. Butler."

WHAT IT MEANS.

The telegram evidently had reference to the first part of Senator Butler's letter, where he announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate. The letter was an official notice to the so-called Democratic committee that he was a candidate within the party organization. The telegram could not have had any reference to what he said about pledging himself, as that was only in case the separate box was allowed, and that has not been done.

WHAT CAPT. CAPERS SAYS.

When Capt. John G. Capers, Senator Butler's representative here, was seen he said: "The telegram must speak for itself. Certain it is, however, that it places Gen. Butler entirely independent of the action of the primary on the 28th. You will know a great deal before ten days elapse, and you can rest assured that Senator Butler is still a most active factor in State and National politics."

Editorial in the State.

In a telegram of twenty words to Mr. Dan Tompkins, considerably opened and given to the press by Governor Tillman, Senator Butler yesterday projected a bomb-like sensation into South Carolina politics.

"I hereby withdraw my letter filed with you on the 16th June, announcing my candidacy for the United States Senate." These are the Senator's words. When we analyze the letter to which he refers we find that it is carefully guarded in its terms. It first announces his candidacy. It then "presumes" that "the candidates for the Legislature which will elect the United States Senator will abide the result of the primaries set for August 30th next." It then requests a separate Senatorial box in which each voter at the primary "may express by his ballot his preference for United States Senator," and adds, "and I hereby pledge myself to abide the result of the vote thus cast in the said primary." "The vote thus cast"—that was the extent of the Senator's pledge. There will be no "vote thus cast." Senator Butler's opponent, Governor Tillman, has not permitted it. He has taken care, through the Irby committee, his creatures, that no direct vote for Senator shall be had. Senator Butler's pledge, therefore, was made void by the non-fulfillment of the condition upon which it was based. It hardly needed withdrawal, although the withdrawal does serve to remove any shadow of obligation to abide the result of the primary for members of the Legislature.

It is not to be imagined for a moment that Senator Butler's withdrawal of his pledge implies the abandonment of his candidacy for the Senate. We are not in his confidence, but we are very sure of that. It means, instead, that he is at last prepared to admit that B. R. Tillman is an enemy of Democracy and his Ring organization a mere personal machine devoted to the betrayal of the party it professes to serve. This is and has been the State's platform, and we congratulate Senator Butler upon mounting it, even at the eleventh hour. One by one, those anti-Tillmanites who so strenuously opposed the Straight-out movement of 1890 are coming

to admit its rightfulness. Four years of Tillmanism have convinced them of what was known by some of us in 1890—that Tillmanism is anti-Democracy. We are glad they are learning the truth at last.

Senator Butler's telegram must mean that his fight will be carried to the general election and that we shall, after years of bitter experience, realize the duty of separating the true from the false Democracy, and making our battle upon principle. On such a basis alone can the enthusiasm of the Democracy be aroused and victory be earned.

In the eyes of the country and in the judgment of the National Democratic party there will be a justification most ample for this course. Here is Governor Tillman professing allegiance to a "Reform" party, not a Democratic party; declaring that the Democratic party is "rotten" and doomed to defeat; seeking election to the United States Senate as a means of promoting the destruction of the Democratic party by a union with Republicans and Populists; avowing that he only waits for "a light in the west" to guide him out of the Democratic camp, and that when he goes he will take his people with him. How shall we be excused to the Democracy of the Union if we permit him, without an effort, to be elected with such an understanding, merely because he has the control of a party machinery which has been perverted from Democratic to Populist purposes? "Reform" rings and "Reform" conventions exclude us from any influence even in this primary to which Populists and Republicans have been formally admitted. There is no way left of purifying the organization within itself. It has come to this, as we have long seen that it must come—that we must choose between surrender and the extinction of the Democracy in this State and that resistance which we owe to our party fealty and to our own self-respect and well-being. There must be such resistance in 1896 or South Carolina will be irretrievably lost to the Democracy. It were better to meet the issue now before we are utterly subjugated and enslaved.—The State.

Col. Earle's Reform and The State.

Col. Joseph H. Earle, in his card declining a (purely complimentary) nomination for the House from Greenville, suggests that the opponents of the "Reform" faction should hunt up the goods points of the powers that be, rather than point out their weakness. Col. Earle wrote in the same strain when he advised against opposition to Tillman in 1892. The wonder is that this pacific philosophy was not in Col. Earle's mind when he ran for Governor in 1890. But, really, the absurdity of his position is such as to make people wonder how such notions can be held by a man of Col. Earle's intelligence. Applying his theory to Radical times, it would seem that the Democratic papers should have confined themselves to a presentation of the better side of the negro government—such for example as good book keeping, good printing, courtesy to all comers, well-written laws, etc.—State, Aug. 20.

To the Editor of The State:

Your editorial comments upon my card recently published in the Greenville News has been brought to my attention. While I am not in the habit of asking favors of The State, I may be excused for suggesting that I be quoted correctly when I am quoted at all. What I wrote, in the card referred to, was as follows: "I may be permitted to add, that I hope our people will remember that the members of both factions are bound together by ties that should not be broken; that the prosperity of the State, aye our liberties, and all that we hold dear, is in the keeping of the white people, and that they cannot afford to divide. The political skies are dark, and storms are gathering, for which we must be prepared. When they break upon us, as they surely will if I read correctly the signs of the times, let our strongholds be strongly garrisoned, and let all dissensions be put at rest."

GREENVILLE, August 21st.

Another Club Out for Pope.

Cheraw, August 22.—At a meeting of the "Reformers" at Bear Creek, in this county, six Pope delegates were suggested to be voted for in the primary on the 28th. There is great dissatisfaction among the "Reformers" in this county at the nomination of John Gary Evans. The Conservatives are sitting on the fence and enjoying times not caring much as between Dr. Pope and Gary Evans.

A Fairfield Farmer Shot.

JENKINSVILLE, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, August 22.—Henry W. Parr, a young white man living near Alston, was shot by some unknown person on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, while standing in his yard, giving directions to his hands as to their work for the following day. His wounds are thought to be serious, the fall load of shot having entered his left side. Sheriff Ellison was telegraphed for, and an effort was made to have blood-hounds set upon the trail of the murderer, whose tracks are plainly visible within a feet of the house, but none could be obtained.—News and Courier.

Sugar Bag Cloth.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Many letters have been received by the New York Cotton Exchange both for and against the use of sugar bag cloth for baling cotton. The managers, after a full discussion of the matter, have passed the following resolutions: Resolved, That many inquiries having been received by the New York Cotton Exchange as to whether or not the use of what is known as sugar bag cloth for cotton is contrary to the rules of the Exchange, the secretary be instructed to advise the Southern Exchange and others known to be interested in this matter of the fact that cotton covered by such bagging constitutes a good delivery under the rules of this exchange.

The Water Process.

For several days it has been generally stated hereabouts that the State could not possibly be putting any new purchase of eighty per cent. proof "chemically pure" liquor upon the market; that there has been no time to have any new purchase analyzed to find out if it be chemically pure or not, and that, by consequence, the State must be getting rid of its stock on hand by reducing the 100 per cent. "chemically pure" stuff in stock twenty per cent. with water.

Yesterday a representative of The State asked State Liquor Commissioner Traxler about the matter and he said that the eighty per cent. proof rye liquor, which the State was sending out, was new stuff, only recently purchased from the Mill Creek Company. He states, however, that all the eighty per cent. proof corn is being made by the water reduction process.

Mr. Traxler says that the demand for the cheap eighty per cent. proof stuff is very great. He says that about three-fourths of the orders that are being filled now are for this stuff. Mr. Traxler says the dispensaries generally have a good stock of all other grades on hand. The cheap prices seem to be taking, however, despite the fact that nearly all the old places where liquor could be bought in the past are still selling.—The State.

At all times I have deplored the division in our ranks, and in my humble way, have done all in my power to promote harmony instead of discord. The closing words of your criticism are unworthy of you. I quote: "Applying his theory to Radical times, it would seem that the Democratic newspapers should have confined themselves to a presentation of the better side of the negro government, such for example as good book-keeping, good printing, courtesy to all comers, well written laws, etc."

"But, really, the absurdity of this comparison is such as to make people wonder" that it should have been made by one so intelligent as the Editor of The State. Is it possible that you recognize no difference between the Reform faction and the thieves and robbers who infested the State from 1866 to 1876? The former are white men to the manner born, who have the right to rule whenever a majority vote so declares; the latter were unscrupulous aliens and ignorant negroes, who preyed upon a "prostrate State."

It is the apprehension that the white people may again lose control of the State government that makes me so solicitous now, that the differences among them may be adjusted, that they be reunited as one party. Sooner or later this will be done, but this happy consummation will be postponed so long as such newspapers as The State continue to abuse the leaders of the opposite faction and fail to recognize the difference between this faction and the black Republicans of odious memory. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me say that the fair criticism of the acts or public officials should be encouraged and that the free exercise of this should be limited only by truth and fairness. But free speech and a free press, so dear to the hearts of freemen, does not mean slander and abuse, nor does liberty mean license. It does not require more than ordinary intelligence to understand this distinction. Respectfully, Jos. H. Earle.

No Better off Than Negroes.

For many years past we have been running the State of South Carolina without the negro vote, and now, alas, we have come to the pass of running it without a majority of the white vote. Add the 35,000 or 40,000 Reformers who did not take part in reform primaries to the 32,000 Conservatives, and it foots up 67,000 or 72,000 voters. As regards the privilege of voting, these 67,000 or 72,000 white men of South Carolina are not one whit better off than negroes. And still we put up with it!—Edgefield Chronicle.

Cotton Destroyed by Worms.

DALLAS, TEX., Aug. 24.—In the face of a general belief in the magnificent condition of the cotton crop, the Garland News, published in the heart of the cotton region of Dallas County, states in that section half of the crop has been destroyed by boll worms, and that if the showers continue the crop is likely to be entirely destroyed.

Corbett and Jackson accept the proposition of the Sioux City club to fight for a purse of \$25,000.

The fight will take place somewhere near Sioux City. The leading negro preachers of the State met in Columbia last week and appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to be presented to the next Legislature asking for the separation of all denominational work from Claffin University. The position is taken that the connection of the Northern Methodist Church with the University gives it too much color of a denominational school.

The new Southern Railway Company has set aside a fund which has for its object the promotion of small industries along the several roads embraced in the system.

Such a fund cannot but prove a profitable investment, and it shows at the same time a commendable spirit on the part of the management to build up the territory through which its lines run. From whatever view considered, the policy is a wise one.—Charlotte News.

The Atlantic Coast Line has fixed a passenger schedule for the train it will start running into Augusta on September 2.

It will leave Florence at 3.20 a. m. and arrive in Augusta at 8.30 a. m. Leave Augusta at 2 p. m. and arrive at Florence at 7.15. At Florence trains will connect with trains going north and south. Trains will be run solid all the way through to New York with the exception of the engine and crew, which will stop at Denmark.

At a recent meeting of the Charleston Cotton Exchange the following regulations in regard to classification of cotton were adopted:

"With a view of conforming more closely to Liverpool classification, on and after September 1, 1894, the grades of cotton in this market shall be lowered one half grade and shall be designated as follows: Middling fair, fully good middling, good middling, fully middling, middling, fully low middling, low middling, fully good ordinary, good ordinary.

It takes 3200 mail-cars to distribute Uncle Sam's mail, and the New York division alone requires 819 railway post-clerks to handle it.

Last year these clerks handled 1,207,220,577 pieces of mail bound past their division, of which 753,976,835 were letters. To get a clear idea of the immense amount of mail matter in this number of letters, suppose they averaged four inches in length and are laid end to end. They will stretch and over a line 2975 miles long. All railway post-clerks must be quick and intelligent and have a thorough knowledge of the geography of the whole country. In the second division there are 18,000 post-offices, and the clerks know every one. This system of railway post-offices has proved so valuable (says the writer from whose interesting article in Harper's Young People for August 21st these facts are drawn) that it is now being operated on the transatlantic steamships.

A Fairfield Farmer Shot.

JENKINSVILLE, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, August 22.—Henry W. Parr, a young white man living near Alston, was shot by some unknown person on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, while standing in his yard, giving directions to his hands as to their work for the following day. His wounds are thought to be serious, the fall load of shot having entered his left side. Sheriff Ellison was telegraphed for, and an effort was made to have blood-hounds set upon the trail of the murderer, whose tracks are plainly visible within a feet of the house, but none could be obtained.—News and Courier.

Sugar Bag Cloth.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Many letters have been received by the New York Cotton Exchange both for and against the use of sugar bag cloth for baling cotton. The managers, after a full discussion of the matter, have passed the following resolutions: Resolved, That many inquiries having been received by the New York Cotton Exchange as to whether or not the use of what is known as sugar bag cloth for cotton is contrary to the rules of the Exchange, the secretary be instructed to advise the Southern Exchange and others known to be interested in this matter of the fact that cotton covered by such bagging constitutes a good delivery under the rules of this exchange.

The Water Process.

For several days it has been generally stated hereabouts that the State could not possibly be putting any new purchase of eighty per cent. proof "chemically pure" liquor upon the market; that there has been no time to have any new purchase analyzed to find out if it be chemically pure or not, and that, by consequence, the State must be getting rid of its stock on hand by reducing the 100 per cent. "chemically pure" stuff in stock twenty per cent. with water.

Yesterday a representative of The State asked State Liquor Commissioner Traxler about the matter and he said that the eighty per cent. proof rye liquor, which the State was sending out, was new stuff, only recently purchased from the Mill Creek Company. He states, however, that all the eighty per cent. proof corn is being made by the water reduction process.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry Executions, to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of the Court House in the City of Sumter, on the first MONDAY in SEPTEMBER next and as many days thereafter as may be necessary, within the legal hours of sale, the following property:

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in Spring Hill Township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina containing two acres more or less and bounded North by lands of E. J. Jones, East and South by lands of Mrs. Lenneau and West by Public Road, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Francis Jones at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in Stateburg Township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing thirty-five acres more or less and bounded by lands of S. E. Nelson, R. M. Cauty and Mrs. Ravenel, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Mrs. E. J. Cauty at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in Stateburg Township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing seventy acres more or less, bounded by lands of S. E. Nelson, Mrs. E. J. Cauty and Mrs. S. R. Nelson, levied upon and to be sold as the property of R. M. Cauty at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in Stateburg Township, County of Sumter, State of South Carolina, containing three acres more or less, and bounded by lands of Dr. W. Anderson Sr., Kennedy Lewis and M. J. Douglas, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Sandy Gary at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in Stateburg Township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing eighty-two acres more or less and bounded by lands of R. M. Moore, Isham Moore, Jr. and T. M. Moore, levied upon and to be sold as the property of James S. Moore at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in Stateburg Township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing twenty-four acres more or less, and bounded by lands of W. M. Lenoir, R. D. Moore and W. W. Anderson Sr., levied upon and to be sold as the property of W. B. Moore at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in Lynchburg Township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing twenty acres more or less and bounded North by lands of Anthony Davis, South by lands of Mason Holleman, East by lands of John Couser and West by lands of Frank K. Williams, levied upon and to be sold as the property of John Charles Jr., at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in Lynchburg Township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing thirty seven acres more or less, bounded North and East by lands of J. E. Barnett, South by lands of the estate of William Bradley, West by Public Road, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Prince Catoe at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in Stateburg Township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing five hundred acres more or less, and bounded by lands of W. M. Sanders, Geo. M. Sanders and the estate of Moody, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Mrs. Martha P. Murray at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in Stateburg Township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing eighteen acres more or less, and bounded by lands of Mrs. James Reynolds, the estate of Richard Gayle and Mrs. Lizzy Frierson, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Lydia Reed at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in Stateburg Township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing one hundred and ninety acres, more or less, bounded north by lands of W. B. Phillips, east by lands of W. J. McLeod, south by lands of T. Mims, and west by lands of J. S. Mims, levied upon and to be sold as the property of the Estate of Martha J. Mims, at the suit of the State for taxes.

One Bureau, two Bedsteads, one clock, one Rocking Chair, one Washstand, five Chairs, levied upon and to be sold as the property of F. Moses Bell at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Lynchburg township, County of Sumter, State of South Carolina, containing one hundred and ninety acres, more or less, bounded north by lands of W. B. Phillips, east by lands of W. J. McLeod, south by lands of T. Mims, and west by lands of J. S. Mims, levied upon and to be sold as the property of the Estate of Martha J. Mims, at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Lynchburg township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing two acres, more or less, and bounded north by the W. C. & A. R. R., east by lands of John M. Miller, south by Mrs. Miller, and west by lands known as the Allen Lot, levied upon and to be sold as the property of John Andrews Jackson at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Lynchburg township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing twenty acres, more or less, and bounded north by the W. C. & A. R. R., east by lands of John M. Miller, south by Mrs. Miller, and west by lands known as the Allen Lot, levied upon and to be sold as the property of John Andrews Jackson at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Lynchburg township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing forty-seven acres, more or less and bounded on north by lands of A. A. Strauss, on the east by lands of Mrs. Kate Gibbs, on south by lands of the Estate of L. G. Pate, and on the west by lands of Sam Budden, levied upon and to be sold as the property of W. O. Lemmon, at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Lynchburg township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing twenty acres, more or less, and bounded north by the W. C. & A. R. R., east by lands of John M. Miller, south by Mrs. Miller, and west by lands known as the Allen Lot, levied upon and to be sold as the property of John Andrews Jackson at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Lynchburg township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing twenty acres, more or less, and bounded north by the W. C. & A. R. R., east by lands of John M. Miller, south by Mrs. Miller, and west by lands known as the Allen Lot, levied upon and to be sold as the property of John Andrews Jackson at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Lynchburg township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing twenty acres, more or less, and bounded north by the W. C. & A. R. R., east by lands of John M. Miller, south by Mrs. Miller, and west by lands known as the Allen Lot, levied upon and to be sold as the property of John Andrews Jackson at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Lynchburg township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing twenty acres, more or less, and bounded north by the W. C. & A. R. R., east by lands of John M. Miller, south by Mrs. Miller, and west by lands known as the Allen Lot, levied upon and to be sold as the property of John Andrews Jackson at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Shiloh township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing fifty acres, more or less, bounded north by lands of W. J. McLeod, east by lands now or formerly of D. E. Keels, south by lands of Mrs. Sally McElveen, and west by lands of Sam Budden, levied upon and to be sold as the property of the Estate of L. G. Pate, at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Manchester township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing thirty acres, more or less, and bounded north by lands of S. A. Scarborough, east by lands of Mrs. Hattie Welch, south by lands of Robert Lackey, and west by lands of Mrs. Brealy, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Brister McDaniel at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Mount Olio township, Sumter County, State of South Carolina, containing fifty-nine acres, more or less, and bounded north and east by lands of Dr. Charles Green, south by lands of Sam Dick, and west by public road, levied upon and to be sold as the property of the Estate of James McDonald, at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Lynchburg township, County of Sumter, State of South Carolina, containing two hundred acres, more or less, and bounded on the north by lands of B. F. Wilson and the Estate of Prince Cato, on east by lands of Pelzer, Rodgers & Co., on south by lands of O'Donnell & Co., and on the west by lands of the Estate of W. O. McCutchen, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Misses Julia and Mary Bradley at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Lynchburg township, County of Sumter, State of South Carolina, containing eighteen acres, more or less, and bounded north by lands of the Estate of Flinn Wilson, east by lands of John and Frank Williams, south by lands of Mrs. M. A. Wheeler, and west by lands of the Estate of Samuel LaCoste, levied upon and to be sold as the property of R. J. Moody at the suit of the State for taxes.

MARION SANDERS, Sheriff Sumter Co.

The following Sheriffs Sales are advertised in the Herald—all levied upon at the suit of the State for taxes:

60 acres in Springhill Township adjoining Paul Wilson and others—as the property of E. H. Holman.

65 acres in Privateer, adjoining lands of Cain and others,—as property of Mrs. M. H. Wells.

89 acres in Stateburg Township, adjoining lands of W. B. Moore and others—as property of R. D. Moore.

5 acres in Lynchburg Township, adjoining lands of C. W. Pennington and others—as property of Dr. G. G. Palmer.

10 acres in Lynchburg Township adjoining lands of Isaac Bradley and others—as property of Friday Watson.

2 Lots in City of Sumter on Main Street—as property of J. B. Middleton trustee for Ladies' Benevolent Union.

PATRICK

MILITARY INSTITUTE,

ANDERSON, S. C.

Seventeenth Session

OPENS SEPTEMBER 12TH.

GOOD COURSE in English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, German, French, Drawing, Book-Keeping, and Tactics. Send for Catalogue. COL. JOHN B. PATRICK, Aug. 15. Supt.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

FRANK GORDVAN, FRENCH MANUFACTURER.

\$4.50 FINE CALF & KID LEATHER.

\$3.50 POLICE SHOES.

\$2.50 WORKMENS EXTRA FINE.

\$2.50 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES.

\$3.50 BEST DUNGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes.

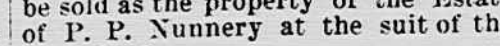
Because we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom of each shoe, you are protected against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes are made of the best material, and every pair wears longer than any other shoe made. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

J. RYTENBERG & SONS.

RELAY BICYCLES,

FIVE PATTERNS, 26 lbs. to 39 lbs.

\$85 to \$1.25.



Exclusive agencies appointed at unoccupied points. Lists and rates on application.

H. B. WHILDEN,

General Agent for South Carolina, West End Calhoun St.

June 6—3m. CHARLESTON, S. C.

OSBORNE'S

Business

COLLEGE, Augusta, Ga. One of the most complete Institutions in the South. Actual Business College. Many graduates in good paying positions. Full course, 4 months. Shortland and Typewriting also taught. Free trial lessons. Send for circular.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

I HAVE A FINE half grade HOLSTEIN BULL, and persons desiring his service can get same at reasonable rate. G. W. REARDON. March 29—1f.