

O'DONNELL & CO.

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IN OUR
Dry Goods Department

Will be found a complete stock of Dress Goods, Autumn Cloths, Astrakhaos, Outings, Table Damask, &c. Our line of

All wool Novelty Suitings at 25c per yard. Are values that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Ask to see them.

A CORSET

Is an article that every lady wants the greatest amount of comfort out of for the least money, and we believe

THE ARMORSIDE supplies the need. We guarantee this corset for 4 months. Any customer not being satisfied with it can have their money refunded at the expiration of that time.

Price \$1 per pair.

Our Notion Stock

Is supplied with a full assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Handkerchiefs and Toilet Articles.

Our Ladies Kid Gloves, in black and colors, every pair warranted at \$1.00.

Is one of the principal attractions of this department. We have handled this glove for many years, and the number returned would not exceed one per cent.

Blankets, Capes and Cloaks.

The present state of the weather hardly suggests the necessity of these articles, but we are liable to have a sudden change and it is well to be prepared. We are still sole agents for the celebrated

Tar Heel Blankets,

and having made our contracts with the mill before the tariff went into effect, we are prepared to sell them at last year's prices, namely:

10-4 \$3.90, 11-4 \$4.65, 12-4 \$5.40.

Ask your neighbor who bought these goods from us last year what he thinks of them and act on his judgment.

Capes Are going to be largely worn this season, and for popular prices we believe we have the largest stock that ever came to Sumter, prices from **50c to \$8**

Our line of Misses and Children's Jackets in medium weights for early Fall from **\$1.25 to \$2.** Are exceptionally good values.

Shoes.

Every man, woman, boy and girl must have a pair of shoes before the cold weather strikes them, and we know of no place where their wants can be better supplied than with us. Judging from the number of new shoe-stores that are being opened one gets the impression that there are large profits in this line, but not so with us. Nearly all of our Shoes are bought for NET CASH and are sold on that basis, our customers getting the benefit of the discounts.

Read, Farmers!

An Open Letter to the Farmers.

Fully Prepared for the Fall Trade in Every Respect.

In our long experience in merchandising we have never procured goods in every line more satisfactory with a view to low and suitable prices than during our recent visit North. We allowed no opportunity looking to this most important end to pass us. These bargains we pledge ourselves to give our customers the full benefit of, feeling sure that we could not give more practical shape to our sense of sympathy and gratitude to our country friends. We know by experience the special wants of our farmers, whose friendship we think we have a peculiar right in claiming, inasmuch as our firm it was which was the pioneer in this section to operate first with the various farmer Alliances, and that our dealings with these gentlemen were most satisfactory in every particular and were appreciated is clearly evinced by the present enormous increased volume of our business. We take much pride in this, and are determined by continued conscientious dealing, and the lowest possible prices to retain our hard earned popularity. Our store is frequently literally packed with customers during the busy season; and this fact can be verified by a visit, and certainly most emphatically sustains the correctness of our statement.

We have not of course the space to lay before the public all our offering stock, but can only refer to a limited portion. Probably much that is omitted will be found even more inviting.

We are sole agents for the H. C. Godman Co., of Columbus, Ohio,

Makers of Women's and Children's Shoes, And we can furnish innumerable testimonials of ladies who are wearing the Goodman \$1.50 Shoes with as much comfort and service as some other makes for which they had been paying \$2 and more. If your little girl can kick out her Shoes in two or three months try a pair of the

Godman at \$1.

And we feel assured she will get five or six months kicking out of them. Our prices on these commence at 50c in 4 to 8.

For Men's Wear our **REYNOLD'S SHOE**

Has stood the test for several years and it is our intention to retain their agency so long as they keep their goods up to their present standard of merit. It sometimes happens that even in a shoe of this grade a pair may be found deficient, but in every such case, we satisfy the customer by giving a new pair of shoes or making due allowance.

Clothing Department

This is a kind of hobby with us. We cannot resist the temptation of buying, no matter what the quantity may be if the styles and prices are right, and it was our good fortune to secure a line of about fifteen styles of

ALL WOOL CHEVIOTS AND CASSIMERES

That were made by a Merchant Tailoring Establishment to sell from \$12.50 to \$15.00, but we bought them to sell

From \$7 to \$8.50.

You have to see these goods to appreciate them. We also got in connection with this line of goods a lot of light weight

Kersey and Beaver Overcoats,

that were manufactured to sell from \$12.50 to \$20. Our price

\$10 to \$12.50 These are merely a few of the attractions of our Clothing Stock. You can find anything from a boy's Knee Pants Suite at 50c to a man's suit at \$20

HATS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

In this connection we will only add that we are as well prepared to supply your wants as we have ever been, and that is saying a great deal, for we feel that our Hat Department has done more towards advertising our business than any other. We are carrying our usual line of

Harness and Saddlery, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, Glassware and Groceries.

We are exclusive agents for the Millbourne Mills, of Philadelphia, and it would be an injustice to them to terminate this article without saying a word about their flour.

WE HAVE SOLD 3,000 BARRELS

Of their goods in the past year and the best evidence of their merit is that we have never had a package returned, or complaint made. We have arranged with the mill to deliver this flour in any part of the county in 5 barrel lots on a basis of Sumter car load rates.

Mr. Gibson is associated with us in the cotton business and will be pleased to see his old friends.

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Prof. Holmes' Address—He Traces the History of the

Good Roads Movement—Makes Suggestions for Its Advancement.

From the News and Courier.

Columbia, Nov. 11.—The address of Prof. Holmes at the Good Roads Convention was one of the features of the occasion. It was crowded out of Wednesday's report, but as that topic is now attracting so much attention it is given at this time. He said:

Our meeting to day and this evening is an evidence of the fact which we have come to recognize, that the public road problem is the foremost of the economic problems which, in this part of our country, we are called upon to solve at the present time. The awakening of interest in this subject is one of the phases in the development of the new era in the old South.

During the last quarter of a century we have seen in all the Southern States the gradual development of this new era, especially in connection with the growth of diversified industries, such as the trucking industry along our Gulf and South Atlantic seaboard, the springing up of various manufacturing enterprises throughout our hill country, the growth of our mining industries, the development of our systems of transportation, both by railroads and by water.

We note but one exception to our increase in prosperity along various lines, and that is in connection with the agricultural interests of the country, and while in some respects these interests have pushed ahead, in other respects they have gone back. It will be out of place here to enter into a discussion as to all of the causes of this agricultural depression about which we hear so much, but undoubtedly one of the greatest causes is the condition of our public roads.

These bad roads have retarded our development along every line. They have interfered with our schools and with our churches, and with the pleasures and the comforts of our people in many other ways. Their blighting influence bears heavily on all, but especially on the farming classes. But what is of more vital importance is the fact that these bad roads constitute an enormous mud and sand tax of not less than \$5 per capita per annum on every man, woman and child living in the Southern States. In South Carolina alone this terrible burden amounts to not less

than \$5,000,000 annually. No wonder that our people stagger under such a burden, which they do not seem either to realize or to understand.

This means that it costs the people of South Carolina every year \$5,000,000 more to do the hauling and the traveling which they now do on the public roads than it would cost to do the same amount of hauling and traveling if there existed in the State good macadam roads instead of the present poor dirt roads. Every tax levied is supposed to benefit the people who levy it and the money thus paid by the people as the tax soon comes back into circulation and reaches them again, but this \$5,000,000 mud tax, which is levied regardless of the will of the people by the inexorable law of nature and the condition of trade, is a complete loss, as it benefits no one. It is simply an enormous yearly drain upon the energies, resources and money of our people, which is as senseless and useless as it is enormous, and is a total loss.

Our people complain that they are already too poor to build costly macadam roads. The truth is we are too poor to do without them, and so long as our bad roads continue we may expect to be poor. Indeed, as compared with other States and countries which have good roads we may expect to become annually poorer. Without good roads every phase of the industrial progress of the South will be greatly retarded and her agricultural interests will relatively go backward.

This public road problem is of too vital importance to be left longer in the background. We must give it the recognition which it demands. We have been asleep long enough. We are not a wealthy people, nor have we a dense population, but we must accept the situation as it is and make the best of it.

Friends of good roads must organize and carry this campaign of education into every household. The Good Roads League and the wheelmen must enlist in this work the farmers, the politicians and the bankers, the preachers and the doctors, the women, as well as the men, colored citizens, as well as the white.

The State must do its part. We ought to have in every Southern State a road commission to officially aid in organizing and directing the work of road improvement. The State should provide for the training of road engineers at all of its institutions for higher education. It should make an appropriation which could be used to supplement the moneys raised by counties and townships for permanent road work and thus encourage this

sort of work. It should use its convicts for the crushing of stone at certain central points, from which stone could be shipped to the various counties.

The counties must do their part. They must be the unit of action, provide funds for pushing forward the work on a business-like basis. They should purchase full outfits of road machinery; they should use all their own convicts sentenced for periods less than ten years and hire labor when necessary to supplement the convict force. The people living along the lines of roads to be improved should give the right of way for new roads; they should give the stone from their farms for macadamizing purposes and should cooperate in every possible way with county and State authorities.

First of all, before beginning the permanent improvement of any piece of road, it should be carefully surveyed by a competent engineer and its location should be changed when ever by so doing a better road can be provided.

Nowhere, except in mountain regions, should there be allowed on our prominent public roads a grade steeper than (5 feet in 100), and in the more level portions of the States 3 feet in 100 should be regarded as a maximum grade.

While some arrangement must, of course, be made for keeping in repair the unimproved roads from year to year, yet the work of the county should be concentrated, as far as possible, on permanent improvement, and the system of beginning this permanent work at the county seat and extending it as rapidly possible outward into the county by degree on the more important public roads is undoubtedly the system which accomplishes the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

We must regard road building as a business. It demands intelligent supervision as much as railroad building or cotton manufacturing or any sort of business. We must select for the position of road supervisors the most competent men to be found, regardless of their politics or other considerations, and whenever we can find a better man for the place we should feel duty bound to make the change. In turn the friends of good roads must uphold the supervisor in doing the best possible work. We must not make the mistake of wasting the little money which can be raised by taxation for this purpose, and hence we need constantly the best engineers and the best road builders which can be employed.

Tom Cooper won the honors in the professional events of the bicycle meet in Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday.

Hampton at Home Keenly Alive to All Events in The State.

General Wade Hampton arrived in the city yesterday morning and stopped at the residence of Col. John C. Haskell, and later went to Millwood. He is looking remarkably well and hardly a day older than he did ten years ago.

When called upon by newspaper representatives, he was reading without glasses, and appeared to be in the best of spirits. He is keenly alive to all that has been going on in South Carolina industrially and politically, and while he would not express himself for publication, he discussed men and measures interestingly.

Speaking of the McKisley "wave of prosperity," he said that the only people who seemed to have realized it were the democrats, the recent elections being all that they could have desired under the circumstances.

He expressed deep regret over the retirement of Senator Gorman from the senate. He said that it would be a great loss to that body as well as to the democratic party. He considers Gorman a very strong man, which is proven by the fact that he rose from the position of a page in the senate to be a member of that body for several successive terms. General Hampton does not believe his defeat was owing to Gorman's alleged bossism, but to the bitter personal enmity of certain prominent politicians and the Baltimore Sun.

General Hampton said that he had read in the newspapers that there would be some opposition to the confirmation of General Longstreet, but he personally knew nothing about it.

Concerning the report that he was to write a history of the operations of the cavalry of the army of Northern Virginia, Gen. Hampton said that he had not undertaken the work, though he had been urged to do so. Such a work would be a valuable contribution to history and it will be learned with regret that the general is not to write it.

He will remain in South Carolina for some time, and expressed regret that a misunderstanding as to the date of the fair, had prevented him from being present.—Columbia Register, Nov. 15.

Why take Johnson's Chill & Fever Tonic? Because it cures the most stubborn case of Fever. ONE DAY.

A Triple Lynching Coolly Planned and Consummated.

Minneapolis, Nov. 14.—A special to the Tribune from Bismarck, N. D., says: Alexander Conder, Indian half breed, and Paul Holytrack and Philip Irelaad, full-blooded Indians, the first of whom was sentenced to death for the murder of six members of the Spicer family last February and had just been granted a new trial by the supreme court, and the latter two self-confessed accessories in the murder, were taken from the county jail in Emmons county last night, and lynched. The lynching had been apparently coolly planned and was carried out without a break in the programme. Williamsport, where the hanging took place, is about forty miles from this city, and off the railroad. The news of the hanging was received here this afternoon, when a mounted messenger arrived and announced that the three men had been lynched.

The sheriff of the county, Peter Schier, was in this city at the time the hanging occurred. The men had been in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Tom Kelly, and they were taken from his control by a mob and hanged to a beef windlass several hundred yards from the jail, where their bodies were left swinging to the breeze during the day.

Durrant Cannot be Hanged Before February.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—In view of the fact that the supreme court, which is now in session at Sacramento, will adjourn on Tuesday next, until the second Monday in January, it is not considered probable that Durant, the condemned murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, will expiate the crime for which he was sentenced to be hanged in December, 1895, during the current year. In the ordinary course of events, the matter cannot come up for hearing upon the points involved in the order granting the certificates of probable cause, to which Durant owes his second lease of life, until the middle of January. After the case has been decided, another thirty days at least must intervene before the remittitur from the supreme court can reach the trial court and the condemned man be resentenced for the second time. This course would not allow the execution to take place before the latter part of February, or the beginning of March next. It is possible that the attorney general may apply to the supreme court to advance the case, but this action is unlikely.

Kershaw Burned.

Special to The State. Kershaw, Lancaster Co., Nov. 14. 1:10 a. m.—Twenty stores occupied and eight other buildings empty, were burned to-night. Loss is not less than \$100,000. Insurance not one-third. About the entire business portion of the town is destroyed. The fire originated in a bakery. The dispensary and original package stores are almost an entire loss. It is impossible at this hour to state the exact amount of loss, but \$100,000 is a very conservative estimate.

SOUTHERN ENJOINED FROM REFUSING TO HANDLE IT

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 13.—Judges Pardee and Newman of the United States court handed down a decision in the famous dispensary case this morning, enjoining the Southern from refusing to haul liquors into South Carolina in future. The decision is an important one in that the original package law is involved. The judges decided that liquors and wines in bottles, packed in boxes and shipped in carload lots were, under the law of South Carolina, clearly admissible, and should be handled by any railroad.

The case has attracted considerable attention throughout the south. The whiskey company never had any trouble with the Southern in this respect until a few weeks ago, when the latter positively refused to haul any more of their goods into South Carolina.

Take JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC.

PATENTS

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Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

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