

Talk of Mediation.

President's Message and European Mediation.

Washington April 4.—The two foremost branches of the Cuban question in Washington today were the President's message and European mediation, which now has taken active form in the courts of Europe according to advices received at foreign embassies here, though no proffer has been made to the United States.

Regarding the first, it can be stated that it is fully expected by the administration that the message will be sent to Congress on Wednesday. Members of Mr. McKinley's cabinet and his friends in Congress stated definitely to day that it will deal vigorously with the question, will include the Maine incident and will make definite recommendations to Congress, one of which will be recognition of Cuban independence.

As to the mediation of Europe or the Pope, they declare that these material and moral powers must exercise their mission on Spain, for this government will insist on independence of Cuba as an ultimate sine qua non, unless the insurgents themselves should consent to less, and this they have flatly refused to do.

Speaking on this point, one of the cabinet officers said to-day: "You can say for me that all the powers of Europe and the heads of all churches may propose mediation to Spain if they desire, but the United States will positively not listen to mediation of any kind that does not lead to the acceptance of our condition, which is independence for Cuba."

President McKinley announced to-day to a leading member of Congress, who has the confidence of the administration, that there was no truth in the reported mediation of the pope in the Cuban incident, and that he (the President) had no knowledge of it whatever. He also announced that he was hourly expecting a cablegram from the Sagasta government, notifying this government of the formal proposition for an armistice to the insurgents.

POWERS IN CONFERENCE

Notwithstanding the many reports of European mediation, they assumed their first tangible form this afternoon, when at least two of the foreign establishments in Washington received official information that an exchange of notes between the great powers was now in progress, with a view to arriving at a basis on which they could make a joint proposal for mediation. It is evident that the exchange has not yet been productive of a common understanding, as the ambassadors and ministers at Washington have not yet received instructions to initiate the movement. Their only information thus far is that the notes are passing by telegraph between the capitals of Europe. It had been understood that France and Austria were most active in bringing about the movement; and that Great Britain had held aloof from it, but it developed to-day that the British government was also taking part in the exchange, and that in case of concerted action by the powers Great Britain probably would act with the others.

MERE CONJECTURE

What common ground the powers are seeking to reach can only be conjectured. The Spanish government seems to be hopeful of results from this movement, and this inspired additional ground for the belief that it will not be regarded with favor by the United States. The diplomats, however, think that if a common understanding was reached by the great powers of Europe, such suggestions as these combined powers might make could not be lightly set aside. The general view of the diplomats is that the movement is not so much one toward reconciling the United States and Spain and it is to preserve the peace of the world by combined action. Spain's policy in this matter is one of urging on the European powers that if Cuba was free from Spanish sovereignty the next move under the Monroe doctrine would be to bring an end of European control over other West Indian possessions. Great Britain, France and Denmark have interests in that locality. In other quarters it was stated that the influence of the powers was more likely to be exerted on Spain, in urging her to the largest possible measure of concession.

An arrangement was reached during the day by which the United States and France will co-operate through their ministers at Denmark in the establishment of a public cable station on the Danish island of St. Thomas. The cable is owned by a French company, but its use has become of vital importance to the United States government, owing to the possible base of naval operations in the leeward islands.

London, April 4.—Details have been obtained by the Associated Press from a manufacturer of submarine mines in London for Spain, which was first brought to the attention of the United States embassy and cabled to the Associated Press on March 5. A man whose card described him as being an electrical engineer, and whose name was forwarded at the time to Washington, then said he sold Spanish officers in London, several years ago, a large

number of mines, eight or ten of which were placed in Havana harbor. He said they were made in a special way; had a specially constructed cable, which he can identify if the smallest piece is produced, and he added that some of the mines were fixed so that they could be fired from a fort, while two of them had bulbs so arranged that they would explode upon a vessel coming into contact with them. The man added, however, that he did not believe the bulbs would be used in water as shallow as that of Havana harbor. Finally, the man exhibited plans of one of these mines, which he said was the most likely to produce the effect described as causing the wreck of the Maine. It was numbered "2," and was constructed to contain five hundred pounds of gun cotton.

Lieutenant Commander J. C. Colwell, the United States naval attaché has since investigated the matter and has made a report on the subject to the United States government.

HAVANA HARBOR MINED.

The facts learned strongly tend to show that Havana harbor was mined, and they unquestionably prove that Spain purchased mines for that purpose. The firm of Lattimer, Rhodes & Clark, electrical engineers, during 1887-88 filled a large order for Spain of a lot of mines, in which were used fourteen and a half tons of gun cotton. The work was done under the surveillance of General Fernandez and Captain Bustamante. The latter was then the head of the Spanish torpedo school. By order of these officers, the mines were divided into four consignments, for Havana, Ferrol, Cadiz and Carthagena. The mines were manufactured under the direction of J. P. Gibbons, after Gibbons' patents, which are described in Sieman's book on torpedoes and mines.

Gibbons, from whom a reporter of the Associated Press obtains the information, and who furnished to Lieutenant Commander Colwell a written statement of the above acts and outlined his theory of the explosion which wrecked the Maine, was then employed by the firm as superintendent of the torpedo department. He also says a similar lot of torpedoes was manufactured for Spain in 1896.

THE STORY CONFIRMED.

The manager of the Westminster Engineering company, which is the successor of the forementioned firm, and with which Gibbons is connected, confirms the latter's statement as to the manufacture of mines for Spain.

Gibbons, who is a former sergeant of engineers and a government inspector of torpedoes, believes the Maine's first explosion was caused by what is technically called a ground mine, containing five hundred pounds of gun cotton, several of which were manufactured for Spain.

He has experimented with these mines largely at Portsmouth, and says that, once laid, they retain their properties for 50 years. In addition, Gibbons asserts that it is absolutely impossible for them to explode accidentally, as the electric currents for their explosion are formed only by the manipulation of a complicated keyboard, especially devised to prevent accidents. Three keys are necessary, which are always kept in the possession of different officers, and even if an outsider obtained possession of them, it would be impossible to manipulate the keyboard without instructions.

Gibbons further says the mines and their connecting cables are numbered, and he asserts he would be able to identify them if any part is secured.

"McKinley Misunderstood."

The cry now is that McKinley is misunderstood. His plans and purposes are restated, and he is going to do this and that—provided. But if he is not unfaithful to his position of trust and power why are so many of his party in the House (and doubtless in the Senate) distrustful of him, and in a state of positive revolt. How about the want of confidence in the President and his cabinet by the Chamber of Commerce in Cincinnati. It does seem that there is any thing but harmony among the McKinley supporters. But if those who are believed to know the President's mind, are to be relied upon, he has not backed down or lost his grip or become mentally addled, but is as firm as a rock and fully aware that the destinies of fate are in his hand. It is repeated now, after having been once superseded by another report, that he had "some days ago made a peremptory demand upon Spain to put an end immediately to hostilities in Cuba, to release the reconcentrados and to permit them to return to their homes and resume their several occupations unmolested." While war is certainly not to be desired even as an abstract proposition, but a cowardly retreat after bluster and preparation is not relished by Americans generally. If the President does not take hold of the matter at issue in a firm manner he will be relieved not long hence of any farther responsibility in the handling of such a delicate and important issue.

That the Maine was destroyed by the Spaniards is the belief of ninety-nine hundredths of the American people. That the war upon the Cubans is conducted with ferocity and barbarity no one can fail to believe. That it ought

to end soon is what most men of sense and humanity believe to be imperative. Every subsequent development but confirms the first impression and deepens the conviction that the Spaniards in Havana are quite capable of perpetrating such a shocking deed as marked the destruction of the American cruiser.

The several resolutions introduced in the two Houses looking to war will go to the committees. A few days or hours may show their fate. They may be buried in committee rooms or one or more may be reported upon favorably. There will hardly be long delay in the action of the committees. The country is in no humor to brook dodging or delay. But this is a Government of Congressional Committees strictly. Remember that Congress is stronger and greater than McKinley or any President, we are glad to know.—Wilmington Messenger

President's Message Completed.

Washington, April 4.—The President has completed his Cuban message and it will be presented to Congress on Wednesday. Secretary Long, after the special Cabinet meeting to-night, authorized the Associated Press to make this statement. The message, which in itself is long, will not be accompanied by the consular reports dealing with the state of affairs in Cuba. These will go to the committee on foreign relations of the Senate, for their private information, and will not be made public just now. The diplomatic correspondence will not be submitted at present.

The Cabinet meeting lasted from 8 till after 11 o'clock, and was devoted entirely to the careful reading and discussion of the President's draft of his message. Every member of the Cabinet was present. The document was gone over point by point and met with the approval of the Cabinet in every material respect. The only changes made were in a few points of verbiage. When the meeting was over and the members dispersed, there was a general air of relief and satisfaction on all faces, as though the air had been cleared of doubt, and the members, firmly resolved on what they deem the proper course of action, had set out to follow the course to its logical conclusion. The suspense evidently was over.

Secretary Long apparently had been deputed as spokesman for the meeting and gave the above brief statement. As to the character of the message he refused to speak. It was learned from other sources, however, that the message is in part a review of Spain's course in the present and previous wars in Cuba. That it will contain some definite recommendations may be inferred from the remark of one member. "While I can say nothing explicit concerning the details of the message," said he, "I may say that it is a strong explicit statement, and one with which Congress will be thoroughly in accord." From the fact that the diplomatic correspondence is not presented with the message, it is inferred that its main features are touched on in the message itself, either in the form of extracts or in substance.

Smallpox in Columbia.

There is no longer any doubt that smallpox is prevalent in Columbia. It is, fortunately, a mild form of the disease, and, with the precautions at last instituted by the health authorities, may not become epidemic.

That it has found lodgment in the city, however, is due, as it seems to us, to the culpable negligence of the Board of Health. While that body has been wrangling over the question whether the disease was chickenpox or smallpox, the real article has crept in among us, and has found us ill-prepared to cope with it.

The "pest-house" is a ridiculous and inadequate little shanty—a shame to a civilized community. Its physical surroundings are deadly, and to be condemned so it is the worse fate that could be meted out to a well man, to say nothing of a sick man. But the happy-go-lucky, hit or miss policy that prevails in matters pertaining to the health of the city could not be expected to produce better results than that exemplified in the provision made for victims of virulently contagious diseases.

Columbia has too long presumed upon the popular fallacy that it is immune from epidemic disorders. We have come to believe that a special providence watches over the city, and wards from it the ailments visited on other towns. The absurdity of this general superstition is now demonstrated, and the citizens are waking up to the fact that Columbia is not hedged about by any divinity that will protect it from incursions of contagious diseases, and that the duly constituted authorities must at all times be alive to "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," as well as to "the destruction that wasteth at noonday."

If the present affliction shall serve to open the eyes of the community to the dangers that beset it, and if it shall imbue the health authorities with more energy and watchfulness, it will not be altogether an unmitigated scourge.—Register.

Washington, April 5.—There has been a good deal of war talk to day in both the House and Senate. A number of senators want the committee on Foreign relations to report resolution declaring war between the United States and Spain.

RAILROAD NEWS:

Organization of the Sumter and Wateree Railroad Company.

The Sumter and Wateree Railroad Company has been organized, the board of incorporators having obtained sufficient stock subscriptions to enable them to proceed with the permanent organization. A meeting of the stockholders has been called on April 14th for the purpose of electing a board of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

We learn that the deal with the New York capitalists, who will undertake the immediate construction of the road, will be consummated at the stockholders' meeting, and that a contract will be made for work to begin at once. The plan is to have the work of construction pushed to completion with all possible dispatch so that trains will be running regularly in time to haul this year's cotton crop. The latest date mentioned for the completion of the road is September 1st, but this will be governed by circumstances, and depends upon the prompt execution of the plans of those interested in the road. A delay or abatement of any of the plans as outlined at present will necessarily defer the completion of the road to a later date, but the outlook is encouraging and from what can be ascertained the new road is a certainty.

It is reported that a cotton compress is projected for this city, and as soon as work is commenced on the Sumter and Wateree railroad the organization of the compress company will be taken up. If the Sumter and Wateree railroad is not built the compress will not be built here, but an independent railroad that will assure competing freight rates will determine certain parties to locate a compress here and make this city the headquarters of an extensive cotton business. If true it is the best sort of news, and the sort of news that the people of Sumter want to hear, for they are heartily tired of the inactivity and lack of growth that has prevailed for some time.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never need any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or child.—W. A. Stroud, Poponoke City, Md. For sale by A. J. China

April Cosmopolitan.

The Cosmopolitan for April has a very attractive table of contents and contains a hundred illustrations. Speaker Thomas B. Reed contributes the most noteworthy article on "The Conquest of Fear." It is a study of man from the time when he was superstitious of the lightning to the time when he mastered it and made it his servant. John Brisbane Walker writes on "Studies of Government," with an article this month on "The Power of the Speaker of the House." Other attractions are "Mine Salting," by C. M. Dolson, "The Great Drainage Canal of Mexico," by Blanche Hunt; a poem by Robert Montgomery Bell, "Man-Hunting in India," by Chas. Johnston; and an interesting illustrated article on that famous tea plantation at Summerville, S. C., entitled "Successful Tea-Growing in America." (The Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York, 10 cents a copy—one dollar a year.)

ACETYLENE GAS.

The Light of the Future.

Why not be independent and own your own little gas plant which will give four times more light than ordinary gas or electric lights at one half the cost? Applicable for use in churches, stores, factories, hotels, residences and country homes; safer than ordinary gas or kerosene lamps. Approved by all the Boards of Underwriters throughout the United States. We want a first class agent in every town. Write for catalogue and prices.

THE ACETYLENE GAS MACHINE CO., Akron, Ohio. March 30—21.

Editor Brann and Capt. Davis Shoot Each Other Fatally.

LAST CHAPTER IN A COLLEGE SCANDAL.

Dallas, Tex., April 1.—A special to The News from Waco, Texas, says: In the midst of busy preparations for city election meetings, W. C. Brann, editor of The Iconoclast, and Capt. M. T. Davis met and fought a revolver duel. The combatants met on South Fourth street, in front of the Cotton Belt ticket office, and, after exhauing a few words, began emptying their revolvers into each other's body. When the battle was over Brann was found to be perforated in the left lung, the left leg and the right foot. Davis was shot through the right lung and through both of his arms. The surgeons say both are likely to die.

The difficulty between the two men grew out of the Brann-Baylor feud of last year.

Capt. Davis' daughters are pupils of Baylor university and the references made in The Iconoclast to Baylor, which were generally construed to mean reflections on the moral character of the pupils and faculty brought forth from Capt. Davis a denunciation of Brann.

Capt. Davis is the chairman of one of the city campaign committees. Brann was an advocate of the candidate Capt. Davis was seeking to defeat and that state of affairs contributed in no small extent to the meeting.

This afternoon Brann and his business manager, W. H. Ward, passed Capt. Davis' office. The captain was standing at the door. The words that passed between them were terms of reproach and they lost no time in getting out their weapons. About 10 seconds were occupied in the shooting. Ward was also shot through the right hand. A wild bullet hit Motorman Kennedy in the knee. Another wild bullet hit Eugene Kepler in the foot. Kepler and his partner, Prince, are touring the world on a wager and had just reached Waco.

Both men are bleeding internally and are faint. At a late hour they were alive but appear to be sinking.

BRANN IS DEAD.

Later—At Waco this morning at 1:55 o'clock W. C. Brann died. The funeral will take place Sunday. Davis has since died.

Pisgah Items:

An abundant fruit crop is promised for the year to the benefit of us all.

The frost has scorched the cotton leaves and bit the corn and garden vegetables.

It is reported that a bear is prowling about in this section; it went into a man's house the other night, and he was too scared to run it out.

The health of our community is very good indeed.

The talk is war, war, war. Some people's knees shake like an Aspen leaf, at the thought of it. This scribe has heard the Minnie whistle and the shells burst, and it is "a noise in the air."

A little negro child was accidentally burnt to death on Mr. T. D. McLeod's place last week.

Orange blossoms are hovering over this section again.

Rev. Mr. Duncan preached an interesting sermon yesterday at McLeod's Church on talents. He showed their use, and why they would be taken away if not properly used. He said: "Those who have one talent are just above the idiot. Those who have two are the common people. Those who have five are geniuses." He did not say what class represents the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th talents. Possibly he thinks they are in the past. If so, I am inclined to agree with him: Mr. Duncan no doubt, will do a fine work in this section. He is liked very much by this community as a preacher, and for his fine social qualities.

Mrs. H. C. McLeod is quite sick.

Miss Adele McLeod decorates the pulpit stand of her church with pretty fresh flowers. Pity but that some more young ladies would do likewise in their churches.

Miss Alice A. James has returned home after an extensive visit to relatives and friends in the Claremont section.

Wedgfield News.

I am afraid European mediation will come too late to prevent war, which now seems imminent. If we could only have the scare and not the war every spring, I think the country would be benefited by it. It is reported from all over this and other States that land prepared for cotton is being planted in corn and other products which help to sustain life.

The rain yesterday and last night checked cotton planting for a while, which was becoming general. Owing to the exceptionally mild winter we have had, cotton seed that were put down as a fertilizer all came up and the old farmers have remarked it is the first time they ever saw volunteer cotton come up where the lands were recently broken, the winter not being sufficiently cold to kill the seed in the pod.

A revival meeting was successfully conducted at the Methodist Church last week. The pastor was assisted by Rev. W. A. Kelly, of Sumter.

The writer and another young man, and of course two of the fair sex took a pleasant drive up the Stateburg road last Sunday afternoon. This is one of the communities where the mansions reared in antebellum times are still to be seen. The scenery along this road is beautiful this time of year, the hillsides being covered with wild flowers. When I reached the foot of one of the hills I brought the animal that was pulling my "convenience" to a standstill while we listened to the soft strains of an organ as they came floating down the hill from one of the many houses along the road.

Miss Helen Cain, of this place, who is teaching school in Richland, spent last Saturday and Sunday with us.

Misses Nonie Blanding and Etta Burkett, of the Jordan neighborhood, spent last week in town.

Mr. W. T. Aycock, of the Columbia bar, spent yesterday in town.

God in his wise Providence saw fit to remove from us on last Saturday, Mrs. C. B. Ellis, after an illness of only a few days. She leaves a husband and three small children to mourn her loss. Mr. Ellis has the sympathy of the surrounding community in his sad bereavement. Very truly, Wedgfield, S. C., April 5. REMINDER.

News From Fulton.

Fulton, S. C., April 4.—Like all country places news is scarce here, and the most noticeable feature of the place is inertia.

Corn planting is about finished and many have planted cotton; oats are doing remarkably well since the recent showers, but heavier rains would greatly increase the present prospect.

There was a picnic given at the Old Manning Mansion on Saturday, in honor of Miss Perry, of North Carolina, who has charge of the Panola Academy.

Rev. A. M. Christberg, of the S. C. Methodist Conference, filled Rev. H. B. Watson's pulpit at 1 wood Sunday evening.

The new Methodist Church at Pinewood is nearing completion, and when finished will compare favorably with many city churches. We are also pleased to note that the Presbyterians have made quite a start in the way of subscriptions towards erecting a house of worship at Pinewood.

The Fulton Academy under the Superintendence of Miss Bunn, assisted by Mrs. Bunn, of Washington, D. C., is in a flourishing condition. That the school has been conducted most satisfactorily to all was plainly shown yesterday when the present incumbent was unanimously elected by the Board of Patrons for the coming year.

Dr. P. M. Salley has moved into his new office recently built at Pinewood.

Rev. Mr. Barnwell will hold Easter Service at St. Marks next Sunday.

Santee Cypress Lumber Company have established a camp near Fulton, and are now rapidly opening up glades through the Swamp for floating to their mill at Fergusen, S. C.

T. B. Rice, Druggist, Greensboro, Ga., writes as follows: "In the past eight years, I have sold more of Dr. Pitts' Carmine than all the soothing syrups, colic drops, and other baby medicines combined." Sold by J. F. W. DeLorme.

Graded School Exercises.

The third quarter of the school year of the Graded School was concluded Friday with the usual public exercises in the Assembly Hall. Rev. W. A. Kelly conducted the religious exercises and delivered an appropriate address.

The quarterly roll of honor, was read by Superintendent Edmunds.

ROLL OF HONOR.

First Grade—1st Division—Emma Baker, Charlie Yates, Wendell Levi, Lula Hough, Joe Fort. Special Mention—Julius W. Andre Franz Teicher, Minnie Hough, Aline Penny, Mamie Nash. Second Division—Essie Murray, Louise Yeardon, Martha Fort, Frances Teicher, Ray Ryttinger, Frances Joye, Cornelia Kigman. Special Mention—Bliss Lowry, Jamie Spear, Riley Bradham, Ollie Delgar, Taylor Keele, Fred Nash.

Second Grade—Bertha Beltman, Edna Stack, Willina Cook, Mary Belle Scott, Marion Mims. Special Mention—Bertha Brown, Jessie Mims, Van Cleave Parrott.

Third Grade—Bartow Walsh, Louise Murray, Annie Joy. Special Mention—Nannie Moore, Katie Clark, Charlie McGrath.

Fourth Grade—Katie Moses. Special Mention—Florence Krels, Katie Lioguer, Hattie Fort, Ralph Gaddings, Walter Ryttinger.

Fifth Grade—Guignard Jones. Special Mention—Grace Radde, Mary Gaillard, Units White, Edward McCutchen.

Sixth Grade—Etta Epps, Isadore Teicher, Ephie Fitch, Annie Lyman, Mamie Brown. Special Mention—Marion Scott, Warren Moise. Marked Improvement—Alma Standish.

Seventh Grade—Ruth McLaurin. Special Mention—Aide Moses.

Eighth Grade—Armida Moses, David McCallum and Cecil Wilson. Special Mention—Augusta Polson, Octavia Hill and Guy Warren.

Ninth Grade—Special Mention. Mamie Sanders, Alice Harby, Annie Warren.

Tenth Grade—Miss Daisy Yeardon, Messrs. Clifton Moise and John Richardson. Special Mention—Misses Moneta Osteen and Isabelle McLaurin.

Prohibition Convention.

The prohibition meeting was held in the Court House Monday as advertised, and while not largely attended was full of earnestness.

Hon. E. D. Smith was called to the chair and briefly stated the object of the meeting. After some discussion it was decided to await until after the State Prohibition Convention in Columbia before adopting any regular plan of work and organization of the County.

On motion, Chairman Smith was instructed to appoint delegates to the State Convention which will meet in Columbia April 15, and the following delegates were appointed: E. D. Smith, Rev. G. T. Gresham, Rev. A. S. Willeford, W. M. Graham, C. M. Harst, Jr., J. A. Rhame, J. M. Miller, Dr. R. Y. McLeod, and others to be added by the chairman.

The railroad rate from Sumter to Columbia for delegates to the Convention is \$2.25 for the round trip, and reduced rates at the hotels.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

Meteorological Record.

The following is a report of observations of the weather taken at Stateburg, by Dr. W. W. Anderson, for the past week, ending April 2, 1898:

Table with columns: Date, Temperature (Max, Min, Mean), Wind, Rainfall, Condition.

Light frosts on hills on the 1st and on low grounds on the 1st and 2d. No harm done to young corn and cotton.

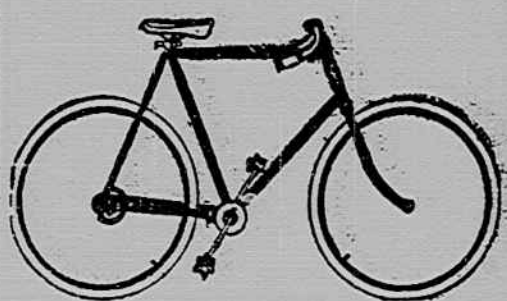
RISING RIVERS.

Charleston, S. C., April 5, 10 a. m.—The Pee Dee at Cheraw, and the Wateree at Camden, will rise 14 to 20 feet during the next 24 to 36 hours.

The Congaree at Columbia, will rise 4 to 10 feet during the next 24 hours.

The Lower Pee Dee, the Black, the Waccamaw, the Lumber, the Little Pee Dee, the Lower Wateree, the Santee and Edisto rivers will rise slowly during the next 3 to 5 days.

L. N. JESUNOSKY, Local Forecast Official.



1898. Chainless Columbia, \$125. Standard Columbia, \$75. Models 7 & 8, Hartford, \$50. Models 15 & 16, Vedett, \$40. 2d hand Columbias, \$25 to \$50. Satisfaction guaranteed on every wheel sold by me.

D. JAS. WINN, Dec 10 SUMTER, S. C.