

Dots From Pisgah.

Not in years has there been such a fine month to chop cotton. The warm dry weather was needed to bring the plant out of its stunted state and it has responded with a rush. The crop here is very good and the land is fine.

The health of our community is very good, excepting a sycostery which prevails in a mild form. Mr. Ellis Croft, who lives near here got badly crushed in his mill a short time ago. He was fixing some part of the machinery when his coat caught between two wheels and he was drawn in and remained wedged until released.

Much pleasure is manifested that the Sumter Light Infantry has completed its quota of men. No doubt but what the boys will give a good account of themselves when the time comes. It seems that the war spirit has died out to a large extent among our people. Possibly our isolation from the great powers has caused this, and if Mr. Cleveland and his able Secretary of the Navy, Whitney, in his first term had not commenced the building up of our navy, on modern plans, followed by the succeeding administrations, Spain would sweep us off the seas in a hurry.

Volumes 6 and 7 of the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents" have been issued. Vol. 6 contains the administration of Lincoln and Johnson. It seems strange that the kind hearted Mr. Lincoln had to prosecute the war and the stern Mr. Johnson had to settle it up. Possibly, it was best so. The State papers of both are able documents. Vol. 7 contains the administrations of Grant and Hayes, and is familiar to your readers. Grant was certainly more of a soldier than a statesman, as shown by his papers.

The high price of provisions is felt here. No doubt if the war continues much wheat will be planted next fall, and other efforts put forth to increase the food crops.

Miss May Allen, from Cataball, is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. L. Spann Vinson, and other relatives and friends.

I am indebted to Congressman Stokes for the Congressional Record. Lots of gas in Washington, if nothing else.

The news service of The Item is highly enjoyed and appreciated.

A fellow near here wanted to join the Sumter Light Infantry, but his sweetheart opposed. So he said. She said, "I might never see you again."

Pisgah, May 24.

Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Bergetown, Pa. For sale by A. J. China.

WEDGEFIELD ITEMS.

Wedgfield, May 19.—The inhabitants of our town like a great many others are suffering from sore arms at present, and I expect the four words "don't touch my arm," are used more now than any other in the English language.

The Wedgfield Social Circle met according to appointment at the residence of Mr. Richard Singleton last Friday night. The programme of the evening was progressive games. The meeting was well attended and all are indebted to the committee appointed at last meeting on amusements, Miss Lucy Singleton and Mr. Hugh McLaurin for the pleasant evening spent.

The writer was thinking seriously of volunteering a few weeks ago, but he is glad he did not. Judging from the strict examination, it doesn't look as if they are really needing men. By waiting until after supper and putting on a pair of shoes, then get out of my coat I weigh exactly two pounds to the job. I can easily fall off one pound more.

Mrs. Leland Kelly, of Ocala, Fla., who has been spending some time with relatives, returned home on Monday, accompanied by Miss Mauley Kelly who will spend the summer in the Land of Flowers.

Miss Mary Nettles, of Privateer is on a visit to relatives in town.

The oat crop is generally good. Cotton chopping is in order with the farmers this week.

REMEMBER.

Company of Negro Volunteers.

The negroes who are desirous of enlisting in the army for service against Spain, met Monday night and completed the organization of a company. More than a hundred have enlisted and it is stated that as many more may be needed to fill the company after the examination can be obtained. The following officers were elected: W. T. Andrews, Captain; A. B. Hays, First Lieutenant; J. E. Westberry, Second Lieutenant; Ohs. Rembert, 1st Sergeant; H. McKane, 2nd Sergeant; H. J. Brooks, 3rd Sergeant; Adam Kostick, 4th Sergeant.

Health Officer Reardon had an exceedingly hard time last week. For three days he was engaged in making out warrants against the people who refused to be vaccinated, and as fast as he has a warrant ready to be served the persons named hasten to a physician and have themselves vaccinated. A number of warrants had been prepared, but with one exception a newly made vaccination was exhibited when the officer was sent to serve them. One man had not been vaccinated when the warrant was served, but before the hour arrived for him to present himself before Mayor Wilson for trial he had the operation performed and thereby obtained an excuse from the Mayor. Warrants are still being issued and no one will be permitted to disobey the orders of the Board of Health. To stamp out the smallpox effectually it is necessary that every resident of this city be successfully vaccinated. There will be no let up until this is accomplished.

Another Case of Rheumatism Cured by Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

My son was afflicted with rheumatism which contracted his right limb until he was unable to walk. After using one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was able to be about again. I can heartily recommend it to persons suffering from rheumatism.—JOHN SMITH, Freed, Calhoun Co., W.Va. For sale by A. J. China.

SIDNEY LANIER.

An Address by Gen. E. W. Moise.

General Moise, in his own charming and graceful style, entertained our Grade on last Thursday morning, with a pleasant hour's talk on Sidney Lanier, one of the greatest of Southern poets and critics. His talk was certainly enjoyed, and we were all struck with the clearness and forcefulness of his remarks and all wished that he had had time to talk farther. Through this medium we wish to express to him our regard and appreciation, and thank him for his instructive address. Being thrown with Lanier during the war, and becoming one of his most intimate friends, he was enabled to give us an idea as to the real character of the man. I shall try to reproduce the address:

Lanier was born in Macon, Ga. His is one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in America; his ancestors are spoken of in history as far back as the Elizabethan period. Soon after the war broke out he enlisted, and it was during this period that Gen. Moise became acquainted with him. They were both stationed near the James River, very near Bacon's Castle, and during the winter season, having very little to do spent many pleasant hours at the Castle, where there were several accomplished young ladies. Lanier, being a very handsome young officer and very fond of young ladies' society, was a general favorite. He was very fond of a rich, young and beautiful widow, Mrs. Wilson, and it was generally thought, if it had not been for his friend Capt. Price, they would ultimately have been married. Price being a great deal larger man, won the prize; in the words of the General—the tallest pole always reaches the persimmon.

Lanier was an officer in the Signal Service, which position requires not only a brave spirit, but a great deal of caution and judgment. He was a born musician and seemed no better pleased than when playing the violin and flute, both of which he played exquisitely. His father was almost afraid he would carry his love for music too far and be fit for nothing else, so persuaded him to give up his violin. Sidney clung to his flute, though, always carrying it with him wherever he went. Having fixed a button at the bottom of his coat sleeve, by which means he held it up, he never found his flute in his way. In after years at a Centennial held at Philadelphia, he was asked by Bayard Taylor to write a cantata, which he did. This was published beforehand without any musician and was severely criticised. Lanier did not mind that; he felt that he had the power in his soul—and he could wait until it was more evident to the world and recognized by it. But all of this time the poetry in him had not shown itself; he had never written anything. When he came out of the war the stern necessity of making a living for himself and family prevented itself, and he had to work very hard. It was after this that he began to write. Some of his poems are simple and sweet, such as, "My Springs," while others as "Sunrise," have to be read and reread before you can understand them. When you do once begin to read them, the oftener you read them the more beauties present themselves. Lanier was a poet of Nature, one of his most beautiful poems bears the simple title "Cora." In it he first tells you that while you gaze on a field of waving, growing corn, you get that beautiful view, that inspired feeling free, it was not your labor that produced it, but some other person by God's divine aid. Then he shows you how the corn takes in all that it can get, absorbs all the strength it can from the soil, just so it will be enabled to give back to the planter itself and all his gatherings. So a poet gathers all he can from nature, that he may give it back to mankind. Music and poetry were closely entwined in Lanier's soul.

Read, the great congressman, was asked what a statesman was. His reply was, "A statesman is a politician that is dead." So few of our real geniuses are recognized until they are no more.

Lanier came out of the war with his health broken down and for fifteen long years struggled with the ravishing disease—consumption. He died comparatively young and with his passing away the pen of one of our greatest poets was laid down and the voice of our greatest musician was forever hushed.

C. Rosa Mood, Member Tenth Grade.

I have been a sufferer, from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—P. E. GREENHAM, Gaars Mills, La. For sale by A. J. China.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Roseville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but also lame back, sprains, swelling, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by A. J. China.

Early Cotton.

We have received from G. A. Murray, of Smithville, a cotton leaf one inch in diameter with a well developed form attached to the stem. The form came from the farm of the sender, who is an energetic and successful colored farmer of the Spring Hill neighborhood.

Success—Worth Knowing.

40 years' success in the South, proves Hughes' Tonic a great remedy for Chills and all Malarial Fevers. Better than Quinine. Guaranteed, try it. At Druggists. 50c. and \$1.00 bottles. x 1 oct.

An Entertaining Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than J. F. W. DeLorme, who spares no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and \$1. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Newberry, May 19.—At this afternoon's session of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, a vote was taken for the place of meeting next year. Florence, Harris Lithia Springs and Bennettsville asked for it. Florence was selected on the first vote. The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CLOSING IN ON SANTIAGO.

Gen. Gomez's Forces Gradually Surrounding the City.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 20.—Refugees who arrived here to day from Santiago de Cuba, on board the steamship Adula, say the insurgent district commanders in Eastern Cuba are moving nearer and nearer to Santiago de Cuba. It appears that Brig. Gen. Mindez, by order of Gen. Calixto Garcia, has brought insurgent forces from the extreme East to the neighborhood of Caimanero, on the South coast, and Brig. Gen. Castillo of the insurgent army shifts his command to within twenty-five miles of Santiago de Cuba. Small insurgent bands engage in nightly raids past the outlying garrisoned towns, to within about six miles of the city of Santiago de Cuba. They retire with out pursuit, after their forays, the concerted design is to cut off the meat, vegetable and fruit supply of the city and produce the effects of a siege.

In the meantime the prices of provisions at Santiago de Cuba are even less than they were three weeks ago, during the first panic following the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States, and the expectation of being blockaded. Small cargoes of flour, groceries and canned goods have been received by schooners from Jamaica and Hayti, and the markets of Santiago de Cuba are full of fish.

Senor Enrique Capriles, Governor of Santiago de Cuba, in an interview printed in La Bandera Espanola of May 18, is quoted as saying: "Spain has 300,000 regular troops and volunteers in Cuba, and we fight on our soil. Those of us who are from Spain are acclimated, and we are entrenched. Therefore, one of us is equal to two invaders—yes, to three invaders. We hear America purposes to assail us with 100,000 men. Some say 150,000 and raw levies. We invite four times that number to enrich our fields with their corpses. The greater the number the greater the glory. Let us keep our hearts elevated by patriotism and thoughts of our wrongs. Our flag has been called the 'Golden and Bloody Flag of Spain.' In our hands may it indeed win that name."

The feeling against Americans in Santiago de Cuba, is most bitter. The Spaniards threaten to confiscate the plantations owned by Americans. The representatives of foreign capitalists who at first believed the war would be a short and victorious one for the United States, now appear to think it will be prolonged for many months.

Among the Adula's passengers are Octaviano Desary, a planter, said to have been the last American in Santiago de Cuba, and Senor Vincent, a Spaniard, secretary of Senor Capriles, the Governor of Santiago de Cuba.

Will the American Eagle Scream Again?

Key West, Fla., May 20.—The prologue has been spoken and the curtain is about to rise on the first act of the drama. This is the unwavering opinion of naval men here. Dewey's brilliant achievement at Manila is regarded as a separate episode. San Juan is already a memory, and the sporadic encounters along the Cuban coast are accepted as merely preliminary skirmishes; tentative rather than decisive. The meeting of two great hostile fleets is the pivot upon which the situation turns; and that a few days, perhaps hours, will bring them together is the universal view here at the base of operations.

This view is confirmed by the news that Admiral Cervera's squadron has reached Santiago de Cuba. The intelligence came to-day and if it did not affect the situation it was a singular coincidence that activity among our ships was perceptibly heightened and the working of coaling and provisioning those in the harbor was pushed with more than usual haste.

The ships were suspiciously creeping toward the open sea as the day waned and the ranks of naval men ashore was constantly thinning until, at dusk, there was scarcely one to be seen. The newspaper dispatch boats have nearly all departed, with particular care not to lose sight of the United States warships.

The centre of interest again shifts away from Key West, but whether is the question none can answer. Otherwise the day has been dull and without action.

Franco-Spanish Alliance.

London, May 23.—The St. James Gazette, this afternoon, in its financial article, says:

"In the foreign market this morning several leading dealers were said to be in possession of advance news of the forthcoming announcement of a Franco-Spanish alliance, hence the rise in Spanish fours."

"In connection with the above, it is currently reported that the recent speeches of the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain did not refer to West Africa, but to this impending alliance, against which Mr. Chamberlain's allusion to an Anglo-American alliance was intended as a counterblast."

Not Waiting for War Clouds to Pass.

Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade is Most Optimistic—No Scare Yet.

New York, May 20.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade will say to-morrow:

Growing accustomed to war possibilities, which are mostly far from probabilities of evil, and finding the nation moving along steadily in its industries, people are grasping the idea that it is throwing away some months of active and profitable life to wait until war clouds have passed. Western prosperity has so greatly overbalanced timidity of eastern capital that actual business increases. Railroad earnings promise better for May than a month ago for April, and payments through clearing houses for the week of May show a gain of 36 per cent. over last year and 7 1/2 per cent. over 1897; while a month ago the increase over last year was 33 1/2, and compared with 1892 there was a decrease of 7 1/2 per cent. Several large contracts, kept back for some weeks because of hostilities, have now been placed, and instead of works closing or reducing their forces, returns show the starting of some works long idle, and increase of force or of hours at others. Government work occupies many establishments, but it counts for little compared with other demands.

The key of the situation is the prosperity of the west, which altogether unprecedented marketing of breadstuffs has caused, with the prospect of good crops to come. These prospects and actual receipts of wheat amounting to 5,876,716 bushels for the week, against 2,439,168 last year, with advances also in other grain and cattle, have produced a demand for rails, cars, car material, fencing, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, and all textile goods, which was not anticipated from eastern indications. Exports after wheat do not diminish, but in three weeks from Atlantic ports, flour included, have been 7,955,586 bushels, against 4,778,742 last year, and from Pacific ports 1,738,123 bushels, against 610,637 last year. The price of May wheat fell 4 cents on Saturday, rose 7 cents on Tuesday and closed 5 cents higher for the week.

In iron, notwithstanding the largest output ever known, the demand has caused some advance in Bessemer pig, with only a slight decline in the price of gray forge at Pittsburg, but full quotations are obtained at Chicago and Philadelphia.

The textile works are doing rather better, even the cotton mills, in spite of their over production, for some of large importance have recently started again, and print cloths are 1-16 higher. Numerous woolen mills have been pushed to new activity by government orders, and prices for a few grades are better, with a stronger tone in the market generally, although some mills of importance have stopped, as their orders for the season have run out.

While sales of wool are small, 6,338,900 pounds for the three weeks past, against 27,963,700 last year, the manufacturers have ample stocks although some are obliged by government orders to seek in the market grades of wool which they had not expected to require. Failures for the week have been 250 in the United States, against 248 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 37 last year.

FORT DE FRANCE.

Fort de France, Martinique, where the United States steamer Harvard and the Spanish torpedo boat Terror are at anchor, is the strongest fortified point the French own in America. It is both a military and naval station, and a fort which was erected on a mountain top there years ago has since been improved and strengthened by some of the most modern guns known in warfare.

During the civil war in the United States the cruiser Kearsarge chased the Confederate blockade runner Alabama into the harbor and was on the point of opening fire on her when the authorities forbade it. Here they remained for some time and during a stormy night the Alabama slipped out and disappeared in the Caribbean sea. Several times it has been badly damaged in tropical cyclones during which hundreds lost their lives. It is noted as being the birthplace of Empress Josephine, a life size piece of statuary of her adorns the principal plaza. The fort has had for years but one family, the King of Dahomy and his six wives whom the French captured after great trouble in the African wilds and imprisoned.

A writer in the Boston Globe criticizes Secretary Long's English rather savagely. This sensitive person is shocked at the secretary's dispatch to Commodore Dewey at Hong Kong, in which he informs the commodore that war with Spain has "commenced" and that it is time for him to "commence" preparations to move toward Manila. It would certainly have been better to use the proper form of the word begin in this connection but we trust that in view of subsequent events Secretary Long will be forgiven.—Atlanta Journal.

The Lee County Struggle.

The Answer Filed in the Supreme Court.

Lee County is making a desperate fight for existence, and yesterday another chapter in the exciting and interesting history of this new county was written.

All manner of obstacles have been thrown in the way of the new county's thorough organization. It has been traveling an extremely rocky road ever since it was created by the legislature at the last session of that body.

It will be remembered that some time ago the opponents of Lee County brought the matter into the Supreme Court. In this case a temporary injunction was asked for and granted to restrain the county commissioners from exercising the duties of this office. It was alleged that the new county was created in violation of the constitutional requirements for new counties.

Yesterday an answer was filed to this injunction. The answer was drawn up by LeRoy Youmans, Purdy & Reynolds and T. S. Moorman attorneys for Lee County.

The answer contends that no violation of the constitution has been committed. Affidavits are attached to the answer which are intended to demonstrate to the court that Lee County has the required population, area and wealth and that the creation was not only legal, but rather necessary when the interests of the inhabitants of the new county are considered.

The case was taken under consideration by the court and its decision will finally settle the greatly debated question.

If Lee County is victorious congratulations are in order. Should the county lose its friends will have the satisfaction of knowing that they fought hard and gallantly.—Columbia Register, 24th.

Prohibition vs. Dispensary.

STRAIGHTOUT FIGHT TO BE MADE.

Newberry, May 20.—A. C. Jones, chairman of the prohibition executive committee has given out the following in regard to the action taken by the committee at its meeting in Columbia on the 18th:

"The prohibition State Executive Committee, at its meeting in Columbia on the 18th instant, decided to enter upon an active canvass in all the counties of the State, in order that they may elect a Legislature pledged to the enactment of a State prohibition law and a State Administration in full sympathy with them. They invite the co-operation of all temperance organizations, ladies' auxiliaries, ministers of the Gospel and all friends of prohibition throughout the State in this contest against the sale of liquors as a beverage, as now conducted by the State under the dispensary system and its various agencies.

The committee accepted, with much regret, the declination of the Hon. L. D. Childs, on account of ill health, whom they had suggested as a suitable person to be voted for by the Prohibitionists of the State at the coming Democratic primary for Lieutenant Governor, and selected Mr. C. C. Featherstone, of Laurens, to fill the vacancy.

The committee withdrew their suggestion made in favor of the Hon. W. D. Tompkins as a suitable person for the Prohibitionists to vote for in the coming Democratic primary, he having declared himself in favor of the dispensary system since the Convention made the suggestion in his favor.

In justice to Mr. Tompkins I would say that his friends, who asked the Prohibitionists to make the suggestion in his favor, and who were strong Prohibitionists themselves, and claimed that Mr. Tompkins would be in full sympathy with us and a Prohibitionist, were mistaken, as Mr. Tompkins expressed himself just after the Convention adjourned as favoring the dispensary, and when the question was asked him whether he endorsed the platform of the Prohibitionists or not, he said he could not, as he believed the dispensary the best solution of the question.

The committee desires to be fair, yet could not retain Mr. Tompkins among their number, and has selected Mr. R. Mayes Cleveland, of Greenville, in his place. The persons suggested as suitable for the Prohibitionists of the State to vote for in the coming Democratic primary election are the same as nominated by the Convention, with the two exceptions mentioned. The committee would suggest that in voting for candidates for the Legislature the candidates be required to commit themselves on the question of prohibition or dispensary, and that they select the best men that are offered who favor prohibition regardless of faction, and if enough Prohibition candidates are not brought out that they be induced to make the race. For the other county offices the Prohibitionists are left to decide for themselves."

This would indicate that the Prohibitionists expect to make the fight all the way down.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BATTLE AT LAST.

SCHLEY HOLDS CERVERA IN SANTIAGO HARBOR.

Washington, May 25, 12.15 p. m.—Secretary Long has posted a bulletin officially confirming the report that Commodore Schley with the Flying Squadron holds Cervera in Santiago harbor and he is expected to destroy the forts and begin battle with the Spanish fleet.

OUR GREATEST BATTLESHIP.

The Alabama which was launched at the Cramp shipyards last Wednesday represents the latest evolution in battleship construction and will be more powerful as well as more modern than any ship now in our fleets.

This mighty ship was authorized by the act of June 10, 1896, along with the Illinois and the Wisconsin. The Alabama has a tonnage of 11,525, or 1,137 tons more than the Indiana and the Massachusetts. On the water line she is 368 feet long, her greatest breadth is 72 feet 5 inches, and her mean draught is 23 feet 6 inches. Her speed will be 16 knots. Her two turrets will each mount two 13-inch breech loading rifled guns, and she will be supplied with the full complement of lesser ordnance.

The main differences between the Alabama and the Kearsarge and Kentucky, which were launched several weeks ago, are in the turrets and batteries. The Kearsarge and Kentucky superposed turrets, the 8-inch being fixed on top of the 13-inch, and turning as part of them. In the Indiana class and the Iowa the 8 inch turrets are distinct and placed elsewhere, and in the Alabama class there are no 8 inch guns at all. The Indiana's main battery consists of four 13 inch, eight 8-inch and four 6 inch guns; the Iowa's, of four 12 inch, eight 8-inch and six 4 inch; the Kearsarge's of four 13 inch, four 8 inch and 14 5-inch; the Alabama's, of four 13 inch and 14 6-inch. When the Kearsarge's battery was planned, we had no rapid-fire guns larger than the 5-inch, but now the 6-inch are of that type, and hence can be used in the Alabama class, while, in order not to make these ships over-armed, the four 8 inch guns of our other battleships are omitted.

It is probable that neither of the three great battleships which have been launched recently will be finished in time to take part in the war with Spain, but they will add immensely to our naval strength for a long time to come.

It has been 35 years since the Alabama and the Kearsarge fought their duel off the coast of France. A few months hence the new Alabama and the new Kearsarge will be floating proudly together under the same flag and will represent the wonderful advance in naval construction since the gallant ships whose names they bear were in their glory.—Atlanta Journal.

\$50 in Gold!

Will be Paid to Any Man or Woman.

It remains for the celebrated firm of physicians and specialists, Dr. Hathaway & Co. (Registered), to place a genuine business proposition before the public, which has never been made before. We agree to treat any person afflicted with any acute disease and cure them by furnishing medicine and everything necessary for their case, or \$50.00 in gold, providing the patient faithfully follows treatment and directions, and the case is a curable one. This offer is plain, and there is no catch to it and furthermore, the offer is good and the money perfectly safe because we are financially responsible.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s experience during the last 20 years has proved the fact that they have cured thousands of cases where other doctors have failed, and this warrants them in making this remarkable offer. All persons who are suffering from any chronic disease have now an opportunity to test the treatment of the acknowledged leading physicians and specialists of this country, with an absolute surety of being cured. We do not believe in any of the so-called "cures," such as catarrh, blood poison, weakness, etc.

Men and women which affect the delicate organs and private diseases of all kinds, rheumatism, sciatica, varicose, ruptured, female troubles, skin eruptions, ulcers, ulcers and ulcers, ulcers, liver and stomach difficulties, hemorrhoids and morphia habits, or any chronic disease. Our treatment can be taken at home under our directions, or we will pay to come here and hotel bill to us who prefer to come to our office for treatment, if we fail to cure, we have the best of financial and professional references and transact our business on a strictly professional basis, promising nothing but what we can fulfill. We do not believe in any of the so-called "cures," such as catarrh, blood poison, weakness, etc. Write us to-day, don't delay.

We have carefully prepared Symptom Blank No. 1, for men, No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh, and new of pamphlet which we will send free to all who read these truthful information about their condition. Call or address.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 224 So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Mention this paper.

THRESHING.

I BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC that I will be ready in a few days to

Thresh Oats.

Any one desiring me to do this work, will communicate with me through the Sumter Post Office. I solicit the patronage of the people of Sumter County. Respectfully, May 25 2 W W EATR.