

S. C. EXPOSITION.

Interest in Industries And Resources to be Shown Up in Charleston.

To the people of South Carolina: It is proposed to hold an exposition in the city of Charleston in 1901 which will be thoroughly representative of the industrial and material resources of the State. The governor and the General assembly, the senators and representatives from this State in Congress, the mayor and the city Council of Charleston and all the local, commercial and business organizations of this city have given their unqualified endorsement to the project.

In the performance of their duty as a committee charged with the organization of the preliminary work of the exposition, the undersigned invite the earnest co-operation of the manufacturers, merchants and farmers, and all who are interested in the material development of South Carolina.

The exposition will not however, be limited to material things only. The fine arts of everything pertaining to the advance of science and education will be prominent features of it; and the committee beg all who are directly working for the contributing to the progress of the State on these lines, to lend to the enterprise their invaluable support.

It is proposed that the South Carolina Exposition shall illustrate in all its departments the wonderful variety and wealth of the resources of the State. A full display of the State's crude and manufactured products will advertise to the business and investing public the opportunities which it offers for the employment of capital, and the support of an ever increasing population. With the cordial co-operation of the people of the State, the exposition will be of incalculable benefit to every section of South Carolina and the whole South.

The plans of the exposition cannot be fully determined at present, but its scope and purpose are outlined and conveyed in the following list of exhibits of which it would be constituted:

- Agriculture—Cotton, tobacco, food and its accessories.
- Horticulture and floriculture
- Forestry and forest products
- Phosphate rock and its products
- Fish, fisheries, fish products and apparatus for fishing.
- Mines.
- Live stock.
- Manufactures.
- Machinery of all kinds, including agricultural implements.
- Transportation exhibits—Railways, ships, vehicles, automobiles, bicycles and electrical appliances.
- Graphic Arts—Typography, Lithography, steel and copper plate printing, drawing, book binding, etc.
- Fine Arts—Painting, sculpture and decoration.
- Liberal Arts—Engineering, public works, constructive architecture.
- Education—Special exhibits from Clemson College, Winthrop Normal and Industrial College and other State institutions.
- County exhibits.
- Good Roads—Sections of roads, road machinery, broad tired vehicles.
- United States government exhibits.
- Exhibits from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The committees are prepared to work with all who will aid in making the proposed exposition complete in all its departments and creditable to the State. Suggestions from all who are interested in the development of the material resources of the State and in the promotion of its progress in all directions will be gratefully received. The committee would be particularly obliged for the information in regard to any exhibits that might be made.

Your earnest cooperation is solicited. With the zealous aid of the people throughout the State, the committee confidently believe that an exposition can be projected and carried through which will be of credit to the State, and one that will accomplish the great good for the different interests of the State that is hoped for and expected.

Very respectfully yours,
Nicholas S. Hill,
Chairman.
E. L. Teasier,
Jno. A. Smith,
Jno. H. Averill,
Corresponding Secretary.

New Fertilizer Works in Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 6.—Reports are current here to the effect that two fertilizer deals are about to be carried through in this city, one of them a very large one.

It was stated to-day on very good authority that the King-man farm, a property on Charleston neck, had been bought by Armour, of Chicago, and that a fertilizer plant to cost \$100,000 will be erected there. Armour's representative here declines to discuss the matter. It was also reported tonight that the old Eitman plant has been bought by W. J. McCormack, representing Charleston capital, and that it will be renovated and enlarged at once.

Five Mills State Levy.

Ways and Means Committee Reports Supply Bill

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 7.—The State board of control met today and transacted routine business. The resignation of Doubt as commissioner was accepted, but he was requested to act on until his successor is chosen.

With little opposition the senate passed the bill to establish a reformatory in connection with the penitentiary. The feature of the debate was Senator Archer's strong speech in favor of the bill and his denunciation of inhumanity to convicts. The bill provides for the establishment of a reformatory on the Reed State farm for convicts under 16 years old.

The senate killed the Ragsdale cotton seed adulteration bill as well as a committee substitute for it.

The house spent all the morning on the dispensary bill. It was almost complete. The house voted to have members of the county board selected by the State board by and with the consent of members of the house and senate or a majority. Several other schemes were suggested.

The house took a recess to hear a magnificent address by Dr. J. L. M. Curry when it was considering the constable section.

By a large vote the house voted down a proposition that the counties select their constables. The bill has practically gone through the house. The house declined to concur in the senate amendments on the Jim Crow car bill and it goes to a conference. If the bill passes as amended in the senate it plays the mischief, the railroad interest contend.

New bills cannot be presented in the house after today.

The appropriation bill will be ready for consideration today.

FIVE MILLS LEVY THIS YEAR.

Columbia, Feb. 7.—The ways and means committee today presented the "supply bill" fixing the levy for State purposes at five mills, no increase over last year. The committee thinks that the levy will meet appropriations and leave a balance in the treasury.

The appropriation bill provides for an expenditure of \$858,963 for general purposes. In addition to this there is a provision for \$20,000 to be set aside for the purpose of meeting the interest on bonds which may come due. This appropriation is made annually but is seldom expended. In addition to the two items mentioned above the legislature supply bill will call for about \$20,000 to meet the expenses of the legislature. These three items will amount to \$898,963, the estimated expenses for the year.

The estimated receipts from the 5 mill levy aggregate \$873,000; fees from licenses etc. \$54,472; total \$927,472. This will leave a balance of \$28,509 in the treasury. There are several bills pending which provide for appropriations and if enacted they will take up the balance, or a part of it.

Effect of the Canal Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 7.—It is learned that the text of the Hay Pauncefote treaty was the work of the state department; the British government accepted the document just as it was drawn, so the responsibility for whatever is contained in the treaty and the form in which it is expressed is chargeable entirely to the department. Department officials are surprised at the amount of criticism that has been directed against the treaty, but feel confident that it will be consummated, providing it is not amended, especially as to the fortification clause. It is insisted by the officials that an amendment on that point would completely defeat the treaty, and it is intimated that the objection will be twofold, first, from the British government, and, second, from the president himself. The president is said to regard the neutralization scheme as completely obviating the necessity for any fortifications for the canal, for by the terms of that arrangement every one of the maritime powers will pledge itself to use its army and navy, if need be, to preserve the absolute neutrality of the canal, and fortifications will be unnecessary.

Attention has been called to the statement that no matter what differences of opinion may have existed up to this time as to the living force of the Clayton Bulwer treaty all doubt upon that point has been dissipated by the signature of the Hay-Pauncefote convention. By that act the executive branch of the United States government formally recognized the existence of a Clayton Bulwer treaty. It is said to make no difference whether or not the Hay Pauncefote treaty is ratified by the senate, the executive branch of the government, to which alone foreign governments may look, has gone on record.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. Hatcher*

BLAMES L AND N. R. R.

Henry Watterson, writing in the Courier Journal of the Kentucky political crisis, lays the blame of all the trouble on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. He writes as follows:

The head and front of our present troubles in Kentucky, at once the source and the resource of the revolutionary proceeding by which Republican government has been for the time being struck down and a military dictatorship set up in its place, is the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company.

In the recent State campaign it supplied material resources in such abundance as to draw out all the dangerous elements of society and to put into activity all the forces of political adventure. The two leading parties to the contract were as nothing by comparison with its gigantic machinery for corrupting the election. The hordes of desperate mountain men who were precipitated upon the State capital could never have got there except through its agency.

It is at this moment the backbone of the movement to transfer the State capital from the city of Frankfort, its lawful abode, to the little village of London, in Laurel county, situated upon one of its branches in the heart of the vendetta region, whose turbulence has for years disgraced the State. It is believed that the withdrawal of its support from the de facto government would stop dangerous and lawless proceedings.

Six months ago, foreseeing something of this situation, the editor of the Courier Journal wrote earnestly to the financial head of the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company to protest against its intrusion into our party affairs, having in vain sought to dissuade Mr. Milton H. Smith, its local president. He was then, and has been for thirty years, the friend of that great corporation. The financier (whose name is mentioned) showed my letter the courtesy of submitting it to the executive board, and did Mr. Watterson the honor to send him a copy of its deliberations, embracing the reasons of its refusal to consider his appeal in the affirmative.

The sole purpose of the Louisville and Nashville was at every cost and hazard to defeat the election of Mr. William Goebel to the Governorship of Kentucky. Mr. Goebel was a man of unimpeached purity of private life and of conceded professional ability.

During ten years' service as a senator in the State Legislature no act of his, excepting what is known as the Goebel election law, had brought the least reproach upon him, nor any unclean dollar had ever been charged against him, although money bought legislation has often flowed as free as water at Frankfort. But in some way he had given deadly offence to the management of the Louisville and Nashville, and this management felt that it must destroy him.

It has certainly done this. But, in doing it, it has brought upon the people of Kentucky the incalculable wrong and the dire disgrace of transactions unexampled in the history of republican government. There is not at this moment, nor has there been at any moment, the least disorder, or menace of disorder, except such as has emanated from the hand of the de facto Gov. Taylor.

The mountain men were brought to Frankfort, if not by his express command, yet by and with his knowledge and consent. Their presence in Frankfort could have but one meaning and purpose, and, as if to auger both their meaning and their purpose, some of them, who have been arrested by the local police for carrying concealed weapons and for disorderly conduct, were, in advance of trial, pardoned by the de facto Governor.

The shot that killed Mr. Goebel was fired from an upper window of the executive offices, which swarmed with the armed adherents of the de facto Governor. Admission to this building was at once denied the civil authorities; a Gordon of troops was thrown about it, and there, under the pretence of being in a state of siege, the de facto Governor has ever since held himself a voluntary prisoner, though surrounded by the State militia, called out by himself, and issuing these proclamations disbanding the General Assembly and transferring the seat of government of the Commonwealth.

All this while the contestants before the legislature were proceeding strictly in accordance with laws of contests, as well as the constitution of the State, with not the least threat of violence or show of disorder. There were positively no thoughts of insurrection, outside the imagination of the governor.

By his orders the general assembly of the Commonwealth has been denied access to its chambers in the State capital, closely guarded by troops; by his orders its members have been chased through the streets of Frankfort from one place to another, seeking a legislative abiding place, and by his orders the processes of the courts of law, including the writ of habeas corpus, are denied service, and the lawful precedents of the peace officers have been put at defiance, while martial law has taken the place of the civil law, and on other lines an armed conflict is incited.

This is an exact statement of the situation in Kentucky. At the present moment the Courier Journal makes it as an act of duty to the people of the

Commonwealth and of information of the people of the whole country. We have no party interest to serve.

One notion of the head of the Louisville and Nashville Railway and the whole lawless Taylor fabric falls to the earth, the unsubstantial figment of a dream.

"I had bronchitis every winter for years and no medicine gave me permanent relief till I began to take One Minute Cough Cure. I know it is the best cough medicine made." says J. Koontz, Curry, Pa. It quickly cures coughs, colds, croup, asthma, grippe and throat and lung troubles. It is the children's favorite remedy. Cures quickly. J. S. Hughes & Co.

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Walsh's Shoe Store

Again in "full blast,"
NEW SHOES ARRIVING EVERY WEEK FROM HEADQUARTERS

All shoes that were on shelves August 1st sold regardless of what they cost.

Walsh's Shoe Store
Under City Clock.
Sep 27—v

Three Papers a Week

FOR ABOUT THE PRICE OF ONE.
This paper and the Atlanta Twice-a-Week Journal for \$2.00.

Here you get the news of the world and all your local news while it is fresh, paying very little more than one paper costs. Either paper is well worth \$2.00, but by special arrangement we are enabled to put in both of them, giving three papers a week for this low price. You cannot equal this anywhere else, and this combination is the best premium for those who want a great paper and a home paper. Take these and you will keep up with the times.

Besides general news, the Twice-a-Week Journal has much agricultural matter and other articles of special interest to farmers. It has regular contributions by Sam Jones, Mrs. W. H. Felton, John Temple Graves, Hon. C. H. Jordan and other distinguished writers.

Call at this office and leave your subscriptions for both papers. You can get a sample copy of either paper here on application.

DR. W. B. ALFORD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
SUMNER S. C.
OFFICE HOURS—8 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.; 3:15 to 6:30 p. m.
Office over the Sumner Dry Goods Co.
May 2—6m

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
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I have on hand a lot of Home-made Vinegar of very fine quality. The flavor is delicate, while the strength is equal to any to be had.
Will be sold at my residence for 40 cents per gallon.
N. G. OSTEEN.

A FEW WORDS TO OUR FRIENDS.

MR. EDITOR:

You may have had us in mind when referring in a recent issue of your paper to the peculiarity of merchants in regard to advertising, in which you quoted them as saying that "in good times it was not necessary to advertise, and in hard times it did not pay." While we have always found that advertising paid us, we must confess that for the past sixty days any increase of business that we might secure by that means, could not have been satisfactorily waited on, as our clerical force has been taxed to its utmost capacity.

Now that the rush of cotton is over and we have an opportunity to say a few words to our friends in the country, we desire to acknowledge, through the columns of the Watchman and Southron, our grateful thanks to them for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, for which we can offer nothing in return except our promise that their interests will be as carefully guarded by us in the future as they have been in the past.

It is particularly gratifying to us to acknowledge a very liberal trade during the months of September and October from our farming friends, to whom it was our pleasure to extend a credit during the summer. It proves to us that they appreciate our endeavor to be just and reasonable with them, when they need assistance, as we have always tried to be—our motto being

LIVE AND LET LIVE

Although we tried to anticipate this season's wants by buying a heavier stock than ever before, our trade has so far exceeded our expectations, that we have been obliged to replenish frequently and freely every department of our store.

In Dry Goods

We bought a very heavy stock of staples, a fair percentage of which we still have on hand and are selling at old prices, Those

Tar Heel Blankets

Which you have been waiting for so long have come at last. It was not our fault that they were not here sooner as our contracts were made in May for September delivery, but the mill has been so crowded with orders it was impossible to deliver them sooner. These goods are made in

A Southern Mill.
From Southern Wool,
By Southern Men

and there are none better. They are improving on the finish every year. We are selling at the same price as last year; but if we have to duplicate we will be obliged to charge an advance. We only have about

FIFTY PAIRS,

so don't put off buying, or you may get left.

SHOES.

Why the advance in cotton should have affected the price of shoes, but strange to say they too have gone up. We don't know whether it was judgment or luck, but our purchases for Fall were nearly double our usual contracts. We are buying now for Spring and paying 10 to 15 per cent more for the same class of goods, but those on hand will go at the old prices while they last.

In our write-up about Shoes last Fall we had something special to say about

The H. C. Godman Line for Women and Children.

Our increased sales for these goods prove that we told the truth. Bear in mind we are still the SOLE AGENTS FOR THEM AND GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR

THE L. M. REYNOLDS LINE OF MEN'S SHOES, sold exclusively by us, are trade-winners. The prices range from \$1.75 to \$3.50, and every pair warranted. If you want the best \$3.00 shoe buy a Reynolds.

CLOTHING.

This has certainly been our banner season in the clothing business, and if there are any of the men or boys in the county who have not bought a suit, it has not been our fault; but fearing there still may be a few unprovided, we are keeping up our stock by telegraphing orders for shipment by express.

If you need an overcoat see us before buying, as we have some great values.

In our Hat and Furnishing Goods Department will be found some values that compare favorably with the balance of our stock.

This announcement would not be complete without a word about our

GROCERY STOCK.

This department is up to the usual standard, and that is saying about all that is necessary for it. Our MILLBURNE FLOUR, of which we believe there is more sold in this county than other brand, is pronounced by those who use it, unsurpassed.

O'Donnell & Co.