

McLAURIN ASKED TO RESIGN.

Question Sprung in State Executive Committee and Decided Action Taken.

TILLMAN MAKES THE FIGHT.

Primary Ordered in Seventh District.

Columbia, July 25.—When the committee was called to order tonight Col. Jones stated the object of the meeting to be the arrangement of a primary to nominate some one to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Stokes.

The following members of the committee were present, the counties of Charleston, Cherokee, Chesterfield, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Edgefield, Georgetown, Greenville, Hampton, Kershaw, Oconee, Saluda, Spartanburg, Union and Williamsburg having no representative:

- Abbeville—A. W. Jones. Aiken—W. W. Williams. Anderson—J. Perry Glenn. Bamberg—E. T. LaFitte. Barnwell—G. Duncan Bellinger. Beaufort—Thomas Martin. Chester—T. J. Cunningham. Charendorff—Louis Appelt. Darlington—A. L. G. A. Perritt. Fairfield—T. H. Kitchens. Florence—D. H. Traxler. Greenwood—D. H. Magill. Horry—J. A. McDermott. Kershaw—J. O. Richards. Lancaster—T. Y. Williams. Laurens—N. B. Dial. Lexington—D. J. Griffith. Marion—S. G. Miles. Marlboro—W. D. Evans. Newberry—Cole L. Blease. Orangeburg—W. O. Tatum. Pickens—R. F. Smith. Richland—Willie Jones. Sumter—R. D. Lee. York—J. C. Wilborn.

B. R. Tillman, Trenton, national executive committeeman.

Willie Jones, chairman, Columbia. U. X. Gunter, secretary, Columbia. Mr. R. D. Lee of Sumter offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the date of the Democratic primary election in the seventh congressional district be fixed for the last Tuesday in August, being the 27th of the month.

Resolved, That the Democratic campaign in said district be opened on the first day of August, and continue to the 24th day of August.

Resolved, That the dates and places of the campaign meetings be as follows: (To be inserted by committee.)

- He also offered the following: Resolved, That the Democratic county chairman in the counties and parts of counties of the seventh congressional district are hereby instructed and requested to make all necessary arrangements for the primary election and for the meetings.

Resolved, That the candidates be assessed \$50 each, as in the regular primaries, payable on the day that campaign opens.

Mr. Tatum thought the date named rather early, that the last of September would suit better. He moved to amend by changing to make it the middle of September.

On motion of Mr. Magill the whole matter was referred to a committee consisting of the members from the several congressional districts. This committee returned reporting that the resolutions be adopted as presented, however, changing the date for the primary to Sept. 10, and for the campaign to open on August 6 and conclude on Sept. 4.

- Sumter C. H.—August 6. Bishopville—August 7. Eastover—August 8. Brookland (night)—August 10. Hilton (Lexington county)—August 13. Lexington—August 14. Leesville—August 15. Orangeburg C. H.—August 20. Orangeburg county (places to be designated)—August 21, 22 and 23. St. George's—August 26. Holly Hill—August 27. Summerville—August 28. Monck's Corner—August 29. Walterboro—September 3. Colleton county (places to be designated)—Sept. 4.

The report of the committee was adopted. The committee agreed to leave to the members of the committee from the Seventh district the work of canvassing the returns and declaring the results.

There was considerable discussion over a proposition by Attorney General Bellinger not to assess the candidates anything so far as the county committees are concerned. He held that the assessments by both this committee and the county committees was tantamount to ruling a poor man out of the race. The counties put on other assessments, and there were contest expenses, newspaper advertisements, etc.

Mr. Tatum agreed somewhat with Mr. Bellinger and Mr. Martin thought that the committees should make the assessments.

Mr. Appelt thought that several counties would need money.

Mr. T. Y. Williams favored Mr. Bellinger's motion. He said this power of county committees was abused in many counties.

Mr. W. D. Evans suggested that the successful candidate be required to pay \$500. Let the man who gets the honors and emoluments of the party pay the expenses.

Mr. Appelt wanted to amend so that no county could assess a candidate over \$50 each.

Mr. Bellinger said that the committee must decide not to make any assessments itself leaving it to the counties, or vice versa. Some counties did not pay any election expenses. The counties inimical to a candidate could assess him out of the race.

If the counties were allowed to assess he would move to reconsider the \$50 State committee assessment.

Mr. W. D. Evans wanted to allow the county chairman to draw on the State chairman for an amount not exceeding \$50.

Mr. Tatum wished the limit in the counties fixed at \$10 each for the candidates.

Mr. Dial moved to table Mr. Bellinger's motion.

Senator Tillman then slowly rose

and said: "We live in a commercial age—we've heard something of that brand of Democracy recently." Did the candidate go to congress to represent the people or himself. Were they going to put offices here for sale? When you make it a matter of purchase and rule a poor man out you put the offices up at a price. This thing should be put on a plane of honor and duty. We are "commercial Democrats" in paying ourselves the cost of our expenses here. He didn't believe that this committee ought to pay itself even though it had been done all along. It was unfair for them as Democrats to make candidates pay for the officer.

The committee declined to table Mr. Bellinger's motion and it was adopted, refusing permission to counties to assess.

Mr. Tatum offered a set of resolution of respect in regard to the late Dr. J. Wm. Stokes.

Mr. Bellinger offered resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Hon. W. H. Mauldin and G. J. Redfern, members of the committee, who had died since the last meeting. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. Magill then offered the following resolutions "inasmuch as this committee is charged with the policies of the party":

Resolved, That in addition to taking the regularly prescribed oath to abide the result of the primary, that all candidates for congress in the special primary pledge themselves to support and advocate as members of congress, the principles and doctrines of the Democratic party as promulgated in the national and State platforms: until the same shall have been regularly changed by a convention of the party.

Resolved, further, That the candidates shall pledge themselves to support the action of the party caucus.

Mr. Appelt opposed the resolution because he saw no necessity for them, and no resolution of the committee of the committee could amend the constitution.

Mr. Dial, Mr. Smith, Mr. Kitchen, Mr. LaFitte, Mr. Perritt and Mr. Bellinger also opposed the resolution.

Capt. Williams, Mr. W. D. Evans, Mr. Tatum favored the resolution.

Mr. Richards said that while he intended to vote for the resolution he thought the resolution indirect and therefore offered the following: Whereas the Hon. John L. McLaurin, junior United States senator elected to represent the State of South Carolina in the national congress has by his affiliations and votes in that body, ignored the national Democratic platform and thereby misrepresented his state and his democratic constituency who elected him. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense and convictions of the State Democratic executive committee that Senator John L. McLaurin, from the standpoint of honesty and self-respect should tender his unqualified resignation immediately.

Mr. Richards said he was aware that the legislature had failed to pass such a resolution, unwisely introduced. He thought that action was a reflection upon the distinguished senior senator from South Carolina. He said he and his people felt that McLaurin was trailing the Democratic flag in the dust and he was man enough to say so.

Mr. Appelt moved to lay both resolutions upon the table without debate.

TILLMAN'S TIME.

Senator Tillman said he hoped no one would attempt "to gag us here."

Mr. Appelt disclaimed any such intention.

Senator Tillman then rose, his eyes flashing and his lips quivering with suppressed feeling. He said that in debate a short time ago a circumstance had arisen that led to the tender of the resignations of McLaurin and himself, and all knew what followed.

"Now, we here in this room are either Democrats or we are not. We are the representatives of the Democracy. Had McLaurin had this man, cast his vote in the United States senate in accordance with the will and desire of the people of this State? Who will dare stand up here and say that he has done so? But I know something about it. He has voted on important matters with the Republican party since the treaty with Spain was ratified by his vote. Is this what you call a democrat? I have remained quietly in my seat and seen him confer time and again with the Republicans. Now we are the engineers and we are in charge of the Democratic train and we must guide it safely into the democratic station. The emergency has arisen and we must act here and now and see the train safely through. We must protect the party interest from treachery."

Senator Appelt interrupted to ask Senator Tillman if he thought the committee had any right to amend the pledge provided in the party constitution.

Senator Tillman said: "I am not discussing that pledge resolution. I am discussing the important substitute which has just been offered and which carries the discussion into a wider field. I want to say here and now that McLaurin's friends have two means of redress. This year when things started out we were told that we were going to have peace and harmony for one summer at least. But "peace and harmony" won't come when there are sneaks and thieves and traitors going around and hiring Hessians and distributing gold and buying up newspapers. I am fully aware of what I am saying, and I know whereof I speak."

Senator Tillman (turning upon Mr. Appelt)—I knew that you belonged to him heart and soul.

Mr. Appelt very plainly declared that he had always been a very warm personal friend and supporter of Mr. McLaurin and that he had been equally as warm a supporter of Senator Tillman and had supported him as loyally as anyone else, and he did not care to impugn Tillman's motives or have the senator impugn his.

Senator Tillman remarked that Mr. Appelt must have thought that the cap fit him, for he had said nothing concerning him. Referring again to McLaurin's proprietorship of Mr. Appelt, Senator Tillman said: "Oh, it is understood that you have been "My Dear Appelt" to him for many years."

Mr. Appelt—Yes, to you as well as to McLaurin.

There was a bit more of cross-firing between Tillman and Appelt and Tillman continued:

"But the issue is not as to men; instead it is one of Republicanism and

Republicanism of the most damnable kind. He said that if McLaurin had come squarely out he would have had some respect for him: even now claiming to be a Democrat, he goes to Charlotte and abuses Democracy, by the very name. Even the Republican papers of the country said that the doctrines that he advocated were pure Republican doctrines. His friends are going up and down the State crying these doctrines.

McLaurin is bound to the Democratic party by his pledge; bound to 16 to 1 or bust and all that if you will. What I want now is for you to pass this resolution and let all Democrats go forth labeled, so that they may be known to all.

Senator Tillman then said that a man sent to congress by the Democratic party should represent and not misrepresent the party. Another remark that McLaurin had made for him and all his friends to use all their efforts, legitimate and illegitimate, to secure the election of commercial Democrats to the next State Convention. It was for the people to be heard and he tied his faith to the people. If the convention, perchance could not be kept true to Democracy, then the people themselves could speak at the polls in November and rectify the wrong.

Mr. Dial said that this committee, he thought, had no right to pass the resolution and Senator McLaurin would pay no attention to it, so what was the use to waste time.

Senator Tillman—Certainly, we do not expect him to do so.

Mr. Blease said that he was willing to condemn the course of Senator McLaurin in the Senate, but was not willing to vote for the resolution requesting his resignation, as the committee had no right to do so, as he viewed it. He moved to strike out the words asking for McLaurin's resignation.

Mr. Cunningham moved to table this proposition and this was done. Only three seemed to vote for the division of the resolution. Mr. Appelt renewed his motion to table the whole Richards resolution and Dr. Smith seconded the resolution.

Senator Tillman demanded the ye and nay vote upon the question and wanted to settle the whole thing here and now.

As the vote was being taken Mr. Glenn arose when his name was called and gave the following as his reason for not voting: "I did not vote for this committee to ask Senator McLaurin to resign his seat in the United States senate for the reason that the constitution of the party was fixed by the people and the people will decide the matter in the next primary."

When Mr. LaFitte's name was called he did not vote.

When the roll had been concluded he rose and said: "Record me as voting no; I did not know the question."

The vote was then taken and was declared 21 to 5, the motion to table being thus lost.

Those voting were Messrs. Appelt, Perritt, Dial, Smith and Miles.

The Richards resolution was then adopted, and the committee adjourned.

DR. KILGO IN A FIGHT.

Durham Correspondent Charlotte, N. C., Observer.

Durham, July 22.—Passengers who came in on the morning train from Greensboro today brought the news of a "scrap" that occurred on the train.

The parties implicated in the fight were Dr. John C. Kilgo, president of Trinity college, and Mr. R. B. Crawford, a well known hardware merchant of Winston-Salem. Mr. Crawford was seen at the residence of his father-in-law, Rev. Alexander Walker, this morning and asked about the matter.

He said that during the meeting of college men in Greensboro some weeks ago Dr. Kilgo, in a speech, grossly insulted the good name of his father, Rev. L. W. Crawford, editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate, and he (R. B. Crawford) wrote Dr. Kilgo, asking if his speech had been correctly reported in the Raleigh Post, to which Kilgo replied by referring him to several persons in Greensboro who had heard the speech. This, Mr. Crawford said, was far from satisfactory to him and this morning as he came down on the train from Greensboro he happened to go into the second-class car where Dr. Kilgo was seated and approached him in a courteous manner, as he was not angry and had no idea of having a personal encounter, and stated to Dr. Kilgo that his letter was very unsatisfactory. Dr. Kilgo said that his (Crawford's) letter was also unsatisfactory to him. Mr. Crawford then said to Dr. Kilgo that his attack on his father in the aforesaid speech was unwarranted and cowardly. Kilgo retorted: "You are the biggest coward in the State," whereupon Mr. Crawford struck Dr. Kilgo and several blows were passed before they could be separated by the passengers. They did not hurt each other beyond a few slight bruises, and Mr. Crawford expressed sincere regret over the occurrence, but felt to be called a coward was an insult which should be resented then and there.

Dr. Kilgo was asked for a statement, but declined to have anything to say about the matter.

Mr. Crawford is a graduate of Trinity college and is well known here. He is a prominent business man in Winston-Salem, where he has resided for several years. He also is prominent in church circles, holding several official positions in Grace Methodist church, of his town.

McLAURIN RULED OUT.

The action of the state executive committee of South Carolina in ruling Senator McLaurin out of the democratic party was clearly within the province of the committee, and was legitimate action from a party standpoint. Whether it was a wise action is another question. To many it would seem preferable to let the people pass on the question in the primary. His reelection would mean popular approval of his course, while his defeat would be his repudiation by the democrats of South Carolina. Had the resignations of Tillman and McLaurin been accepted and the race before the people have taken place this summer, it is probable the executive committee would have awaited the verdict at the polls; but as the primary goes over until next year with a session of congress intervening the committee has evidently felt called on to pass upon the question of Senator McLaurin's party fealty. —Augusta Chronicle.

FREE TRADE WITH PUERTO RICO.

President Issues Promised Proclamation on Anniversary of Planting American Flag on the Island.

Washington, July 25.—The president today issued his proclamation establishing free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States and declaring the organization of a civil government for the island. The proclamation is purely formal and only in the body of the resolutions adopted by the Puerto Rican legislature (heretofore published) does it appear that the island is set free commercially today in commemoration of the anniversary of the planting of the American flag on the island.

The proclamation is headed "Cessation of tariff—Puerto Rico." It recites that the act of April 12, 1900 (otherwise known as the Foraker act) provided that whenever the Puerto Rican legislature enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the needs of the government and by resolution so notified the president the latter shall issue a proclamation and all duties on goods passing between the United States and Puerto Rico shall cease. As the legislature has complied with that requirement and terms set out in resolution which are quoted in full in the body of the proclamation, that document says:

"Therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of law above quoted, and upon the foregoing due notification, do hereby issue this my proclamation and do declare and make known that a civil government for Puerto Rico has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the said act of congress.

And I do further declare and make known that the legislative assembly of Puerto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Puerto Rico.

In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

(Seal.) (Signed) William McKinley. By the president, David J. Hill, Acting Secretary of State.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding today gave telegraphic notice to all collectors of customs that free trade exists on and after today between the United States and Puerto Rico. The telegram reads as follows:

"Merchandise going into Puerto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Puerto Rico, withdrawn from warehouse, exempt from duty on and after July 25, 1901, under section 3, act April 12, 1900, and resolution and proclamation pursuant thereof."

Shooting Follows a Shortage.

Special to the State.

Hagood, S. C., July 24.—Late yesterday evening news reached here that there had been a shooting fracas between colored persons near Rafting Creek, in this vicinity. Charles E. Ellebke shot at Adam Dinkins who was seated in his buggy. The back of the buggy was filled with shot, but Dinkins was unhurt. Dinkins is treasurer of Rafting Creek Colored Baptist Church, and the trouble is said to have arisen from a shortage of \$200, which he cannot explain.

Ellebke has been reinforced by the arrival of his brother and Dinkins is backed by three brothers. Both sides seem unwilling to attack, and it is presumed their honor is satisfied. No further trouble is expected. All parties are prominent in social and religious circles.

Prevention of Consumption.

London, July 23.—A feature of today's session of the British Congress on Tuberculosis was Dr. Robert Koch's paper, which was listened to with the deepest interest by a big gathering in St. James Hall.

During his address Dr. Koch said his experiments had satisfied him that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis were radically different diseases, and that he had amply demonstrated that cattle could not be infected with human tuberculosis. The counter proposition that human beings were not liable to infection from bovine tuberculosis was harder to prove, the doctor said, owing to the difficulty of experimenting upon human subjects, but that personally he was satisfied such was the case, and he recited at length past morbid evidence supporting this belief. Dr. Koch said if this point was conceded it remained to determine the chief source of contagion. Continuing, the doctor said that human immunity to bovine infection disposed of the belief of infection through dairy products, and he considered this source of danger so slight as to be unworthy of precautionary measures.

Heredity was also an unimportant factor in the transmission of tuberculosis, though the contrary had long been believed. Dr. Koch said the chief source of danger of contagion lay in the sputum of consumption patients, and that a remedy was to be found in a law preventing the consumption from strewing contagion about him. Several methods to this end were available, said the doctor, the surest of which being isolation in sanitariums. This was impracticable, but he strongly urged the establishment of special consumption hospitals and the obligatory notification of the authorities of the existence of the disease, the disinfection of the quarters whenever consumptives changed their residence and the dissemination of information to the people concerning the true nature of consumption to aid in avoiding and combating it.

Dr. Koch closed his remarks by expressing his belief that the ultimate stamping out of tuberculosis was possible.

Norfolk, Va., July 23.—The Seaboard Air Line machinists' strike was settled today on the hour basis. Portsmouth, Raleigh, Hamlet Monroe and Abbeville mechanics get 27½ cents per hour and all others 30 cents.

COURT OF INQUIRY SELECTED.

Dewey, Benham and Kimberly Will Compose It.

Washington, July 25.—The court of inquiry, which is to investigate the controversial points in connection with Admiral Schley's conduct during the Spanish war, will be composed of Admiral Dewey, president of the court, and Rear Admirals Lews A. Kimberly and Andrew E. K. Benham.

The court will meet at the navy department in Washington, September 12. Secretary Long announced these facts today. The judge advocate of the court has not yet been selected and the precept to the court which is being prepared by Capt. Lemly, judge advocate general, has not yet been completed.

Precept Given to the Public—

Fullest Investigation on All Disputed Points.

Washington, July 26.—The precept to the Schley court of inquiry, which the navy department has been preparing for several days was given to the public this afternoon. It is a document addressed to Admiral Dewey, as president of the court, instructing him concerning the matters to be investigated. While it directs that "the entire matter" of Admiral Schley's conduct during the operations in West India waters shall be investigated, making use of the very words employed by Admiral Schley in his letter to Secretary Long, it also selects certain distinctive acts of the rear admiral concerning the facts and propriety of which it calls for particular investigation. These points cover briefly Admiral Schley's alleged delay with the flying squadron at Cienfuegos, the slowness of his progress toward Santiago, after leaving Cienfuegos, the retrograde movement toward Key West, the effectiveness of the bombardment of the Spanish fleet at the ranges used in the reconnaissance of May 31st, the state of the coal supply on various ships when he telegraphed the department that he would return to Key West, the accuracy of his reports, and matters relating to the controversy between him and Commander Hodson over the alleged colloquy which is said to have taken place aboard the Brooklyn when the loop was made during the naval engagement off Santiago. With the exception of the last two counts, the others practically sum up the criticisms of Admiral Schley's conduct made by Secretary Long to the senate, which the secretary characterized as Schley's "reprehensible conduct."

One of the important points in the precept is the direction to the court to report in its conclusions, "all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established together with its opinion and recommendations in the premises."

Secretary Long made the following statement about the precept: "It is simply an enumeration of the facts that have been, to use the applicant's own words, 'under discussion'; they are referred to informally and suggested to the court as matters which have been under discussion and, as such, should be inquired into by them. They are enumerated in accordance with the general rule that when inquiry is made the person interested should have notice beforehand as far as possible of all the specific things about which inquiry is likely to be made."

Judge Advocate General Lemly, who was designated as judge advocate of the court today, now will proceed with the preparation of his case. He will examine all documents and prepare a list of witnesses. The court will probably sit for several months, more than likely until after congress convenes in December.

Judge Lemly has not yet decided who the witnesses before the court shall be. They may be taken from the navy, from the army, or from civil life—for undoubtedly some of the newspaper correspondents will be called in this case. It is even probable, in view of the recently published interview of Capt. Eulate, of the Spanish navy that he and Admiral Cervera himself will be called if Admiral Schley desires it. Of course, the court of inquiry has no authority to compel their attendance and it is more than doubtful whether they would respond to a summons, but the opportunity will be afforded.

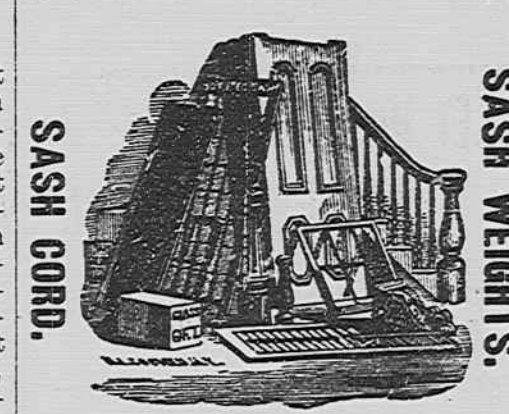
No word has been received from Admiral Kimberly who it was reported had written to the department saying that his health made it inadvisable for him to attempt to serve on the court. He will not be officially notified of his selection as a member of the court until he receives the precept which was mailed to him today. A copy of the precept will also be sent to Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Benham and Schley.

Dallas, Texas, July 23.—There was one death here late tonight as the result of prostration from heat. The highest temperature today (officially) was 107.

Beaufort, S. C., July 23.—During last week a negro sailor named William Cornish entered the homes of several white women at Port Royal and attempted assaults upon them. On Sunday he was captured and placed in jail there under guard of a deputy. About midnight Sunday night the screams of a man were heard in the outskirts of the town, followed by six pistol or rifle shots in rapid succession. The next morning the deputy was found in the jail tied hand and foot and his prisoner missing. Nothing has since been heard of Cornish. The negroes outnumber the whites here about five to one. On Monday and this morning there were muttered threats of negro vengeance for the disappearance of Cornish, though nothing has yet happened.

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The State of South Carolina, County of Sumter.

By T. V. Walsh, Esq., Probate Judge. Whereas, Jas. E. Mayes, made suit to me to grant him letters of Administration of the Estate of and effects of Nelson Brockington, dec'd.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Nelson Brockington, late of said County and State deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Probate, to be held at Sumter C. H., on July 26th, 1901, next, after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 10th day of July A. D., 1901.

THOS. V. WALSH, Judge of Probate.

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