

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims' at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1866

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SUMTER, S. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1902.

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The Watchman and Southron.

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—BY—

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SOUTH CAROLINA WILL HAVE TWO MORE NAVAL CADETS.

Senator Tillman Makes a Special Announcement as to the Examination for the Positions.

Senator Tillman has sent the State the following of interest to many young men in South Carolina:

The recent naval appropriation bill authorized the appointment of two midshipmen at large, for each State; to be selected by its two senators.

The navy department, by arrangement with the civil service commission, will have examined young men, designated by senators, on the 11th of August at either Greenville, Columbia or Charleston. This saves the expense of travel to Annapolis for the entrance examination heretofore held there. The examination papers are prepared by the academic board at Annapolis, so there will be no examination on entrance to the academy except a physical one.

In order to make sure that there shall be no vacancy, each senator is authorized to designate six young men, one as principal and the others as first, second, third, fourth and fifth alternates. If the principal fails the others take his place by succession, in their order to afford an opportunity for the best talent in our State to win this prize. I have decided to have a competitive examination held in the State house at Columbia on Monday, July 28, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m., to select a principal and five alternates. Those selected will appear before the examiners of the civil service commission on the 11th of August, after having been nominated by me to the navy department. No one will be permitted to enter the examination who is not physically sound, as it will only cause a waste of time. No student who has been expelled from college and none but bona fide white residents of the State need apply.

All applicants for examination will report promptly to the board of examiners to be appointed hereafter and announced through the papers at the hour and place designated. The board will prepare the examination papers and hand them out that day.

The scope of the examination is as follows: Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, U. S. history, world's history, algebra through quadratic equations, and plane geometry (five books of Chauvenet's Geometry, or an equivalent).

The age limits are from 15 to 20 years.

For the information of candidates the following is quoted from the regulations:

"A sound body and constitution, suitable preparation, good natural capacity, an aptitude for study, industrious habits, perseverance, an obedient and orderly disposition, and a correct moral deportment, are such essential qualifications that candidates knowing themselves deficient in any of these respects should not, as many do, subject themselves and their friends to the chances of future mortification and disappointment by accepting appointments at the naval academy and entering on a career which they cannot successfully pursue."

This examination will be at my personal expense, and the six highest candidates will then be examined before the examiners of the civil service commission.

The examination will be absolutely in the hands of the examiners I select, but previous good conduct at school, character and good habits will no doubt have weight with them in making their selection, as well as common sense and manliness. Mental ability is not the only test to be applied.

The names of the six highest competitors will be sent by me to the navy department immediately after the examination, not later than the first of August, and that department will issue permits to appear before the examiners of the civil service commission on the 11th of August, at one of the three cities herein before specified. All the papers will be forwarded to Annapolis by the civil service commission examiners and the highest successful competitors will receive the appointment to enter the naval academy at the beginning of the next session. In the event the midshipman thus appointed fails on physical examination or at the first annual examination, I will give the place to the next highest competitor on the list.

R. R. Tillman.

In order to give the widest publicity in the shortest time, I hope the daily papers of the State will copy this notice, and also the weeklies.

If a Man Lie to You

and say that some other salve, ointment, lotion, oil or alleged healer is as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve tell him thirty years of marvelous cures of Piles, Burns, Boils, Corns, Felons, Ulcers, Cuts, Scalds, Bruises and Skin Eruptions prove it's the best and cheapest. 25c at J. F. W. DeLorme's drug store.

EQUALIZATION OF STATE TAXES.

State Board of Equalization Settles on Plans for Fixing Assessments of Corporations.

Columbia, July 10.—The several committees of the State board of equalization charged with the equalization of assessments of real estate in South Carolina for taxation, and also with the assessment of cotton mill, fertilizer mill and cotton oil mill plants worked all of Tuesday afternoon and evening and all of Wednesday morning as well, and it was not until 4 o'clock that they were ready to report their action to the full board. That body then met with Chairman W. W. Bradley in the chair and proceeded to consider the reports submitted. The important part of the committee recommended the adoption of a 75 per cent. basis of market value for taxation of all property subjected to equalization by the board, provided that, after obtaining proper information from the counties the board may lower the percentage if not injurious to the several counties. A strenuous effort was made to change this so as to make the basis of valuation 65 per cent. but this failed by a vote of 14 to 14, the chairman casting the decisive vote in favor of the committee's report. This report was then adopted as follows:

"Your committee appointed to fix the percentage on property beg leave to report that they recommend that the following resolution be adopted:

"Resolved, That all property subject to equalization by this board be put on a basis of 75 per cent. of its market value, and that the county auditor and county chairman of each county be required to furnish the comptroller general, before the next meeting of this board, a sworn statement, according to their best knowledge and belief, showing what per cent. of its market value property was assessed in their county. Provided, That when this information has been obtained, that the board may lower this percentage to such a figure as will equalize the taxes, and, at the same time provide a sufficient amount to meet the requirements of the various counties.

The report of the committee on cotton seed oil mills was then presented as follows:

"Your committee on oil mills begs to report as follows: The matter of assessing property of this kind has been very imperfectly done. There should be some more equitable plan of reaching values. For instance we find two 20-ton mills assessed at \$6,000 each, whilst mills of same capacity are valued some as high as \$30,000. We would suggest that some regular and complete blanks be furnished managers of mills and they be required to comply, giving capacity, condition and stock issued, etc., etc. of mill and upon this basis assessments to be arranged. The market value of that stock should also appear, we find that not less than 15 mills have failed to make their returns. We respectfully recommend that all mills who have failed to make their returns, also who have failed to make same in accordance with forms furnished, be required to make same in time for our next meeting. We have endeavored to fix values at a full cash basis as evidenced by returns expecting whatever reduction as may be agreed upon by this board for actual taxation.

The committee was unable to report any definite valuations.

The report was adopted after some discussion, as was also the following offered by Mr. Quinby:

Resolved, That in arriving at the cash value of the cotton seed oil mills of the State the State board adopt the following basis, to wit: That each mill be valued at \$1,000 for each ton of its daily capacity, subject to such per centum reduction as may be adopted by the State board.

The report of the committee on fertilizer plants was presented as follows:

Your committee, to whom was referred the assessment on fertilizer plants begs to make the following report, and recommend that the following assessments be fixed:

Anderson Fertilizer company,	\$118,405.00
Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, (Beaufort)	138,000.00
Ashepo Fertilizer company,	106,955.00
Etiwan Fertilizer company,	53,935.00
Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, in Charleston—	
(Edisto)	11,350.00
(Stono)	135,150.00
(Wando)	68,325.00
(Standard)	200,900.00
(Atlantic)	131,125.00
(Berkeley)	119,800.00
(Chicora)	145,250.00
(Imperialism)	122,900.00
Virginia-Carolina Chemical company (Blacksburg)	35,665.00
Georgia Chemical Works (Pon Pon)	132,068.40
Virginia-Carolina Chemical company (Dorchester)	57,100.00
Virginia-Carolina Chemical company (Columbia)	90,250.00
Virginia-Carolina Chemical company (Greenville)	89,950.00
F. S. Royster Guano company (Columbia)	50,000.00

Your committee has acted upon all the returns submitted, but find no returns for Wappoo mills and Cherokee mines or Read Phosphate company, which have retired from business since last year.

These assessments are practically the same as last year and are believed to be about 66 2-3 per cent. of their actual cost or market value and subject to increase or reduction to correspond with the per cent. finally decided upon for taxation in this State.

The figures for the Anderson Fertilizer company were changed from \$118,405 to \$80,937.

The report as amended was then adopted, it being understood that the figures only represented 66 2-3 per cent. of the market value and the

difference was to be added to each item to raise it to 100 per cent.

The report of the committee on cotton factories was then presented, each item being on the 100 per cent. basis, and all mills not named coming under the recommendation in the first paragraph:

We, the committee on cotton factories, do hereby respectfully recommend to the State board of equalization:

That preferred stock of cotton mills be valued at one hundred, and common stock at rate returned by mills.

Two Fires in Kingstree.

Kingstree, July 10.—During a thunder storm between 8 and 9 o'clock this evening lightning struck Thomas & Badham's sales and livery stables and in a few minutes the building was wrapped in a sheet of flame. Although it was pouring rain the fire burned rapidly and spread to a buggy house contiguous to the stables and both buildings were destroyed. By prompt action the horses in the stables and some seven or eight buggies were saved. Barr's Hotel and the law office of John A. Kelley escaped destruction by the heroic efforts of the bucket brigade, as the town has no fire department. At this time it is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the loss, but it will probably amount to between four and five thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance.

Tuesday afternoon the ice house here was also struck by lightning and destroyed.

Bishop Alexander Coke Smith.

The General Conference did well in the election of Bishops, when E. E. Hoss and A. Coke Smith were elected to the Episcopacy. I voted for the latter at Baltimore in 1898. If I had been a voter at Dallas, I would have voted for both of them. A good deal of merited praise has been published about both of these godly men recently. I have cordially endorsed all I have seen. We have made no mistake in making these two brethren Bishops.

A personal word about our Bishop Coke Smith. I knew him before he was a preacher. I knew his excellent and now sainted father and mother. When I was in charge of Bishopville Circuit in 1871 and 2, Rev. W. H. Smith, the Bishop's father, a saintly and useful local preacher on the Lynchburg Circuit, used to come occasionally to my appointments and sometimes to help me at my protracted meetings. Our common work and our mental sympathies brought us close together. This relationship was cemented still more closely through my interest in his promising son, and my outspoken admiration for him, after that he came into the conference and soon took a very high stand among the brethren.

I have written all this to mention a short correspondence between the father and me about the then rising son. After he came to the ministry; he helped in protracted meetings which I frequently attended. I was delighted and edified with his preaching; and sat down and wrote to my friend, his father, about it. The old gentleman's reply I shall never forget. It was so sensible and candid and true to the occasion. He said that he had discovered early in the life of his son, his brilliant ability, and at first feared that his head might be turned by the spontaneous praise he was receiving. But said the thankful father, "whenever I have heard him just preached the plain and simple gospel." And so it has always been when I have heard him. Like the Apostle, he preaches not himself but Christ Jesus the Lord, (2 Cor. 4:5) I am so glad that our younger preachers are to have just such a model and inspiration as is promised in the magnetic and Apostolic ministry of Bishop Coke Smith as he goes in and out amongst us.—S. A. Weber in Southern Christian Advocate.

Washington, July 10.—Secretary Moody has authorized Rear Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, to proceed with the purchase of 98¼ acres of additional land for the new naval station at Charleston, S. C.

Cut this out and take it to Dr. A. J. China's Drug Store and get a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. The best physic. They also correct disorders of the stomach. Price 25 cents.

Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, in an address before the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers in Washington, urged the need of a new system of education. The training of farmers should begin in the primary schools. Secretary Wilson said "our system of education in this country is old-fashioned. It was imported from the other side of the water and is much like the systems from which it sprang. Colleges were originally organized to educate preachers. We do educate doctors, lawyers and dentists now, but none of our schools furnish farmers the education they need. We have agricultural schools, but they teach nearly everything but agriculture. It is almost impossible to find instructors who have knowledge of animal husbandry, plants and soils. Consequently the department of agriculture is compelled to educate its own specialists and has 260 young men and women who are learning the things relating to agriculture which are not taught in any schools of the country."

Need More Help.

Often the over-taxed organs of digestion cry out for help by Dyspepsia's pains, Nausea, Dizziness, Headaches, liver complaints, bowel disorders. Such troubles call for prompt use of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are gentle, thorough and guaranteed to cure. 25c at J. F. W. DeLorme's drug store.

LATEST CORN CROP STATISTICS.

The Acreage Increased and the Crops in Good Condition.

Washington, July 10.—Preliminary returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture on the acreage of corn planted indicate an increase of 520,000 acres, or 9 per cent. on the area harvested last year.

Among the 25 States and Territories with 1,000,000 acres or upward in corn harvested last year, Virginia reports an increase of 2 per cent.; Georgia 3 per cent.; North Carolina and South Carolina 6 per cent. The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 87.5 as compared with 81.3 on July 1, 1901, 89.5 at the corresponding date in 1900 and a ten year average of 89.2.

Silkworm Culture in America.

In a recent issue of Scientific American Waldon Fawcett declares that the movement inaugurated by the United States Department of Agriculture looking to a revival of the silkworm industry in this country bids fair to prove successful. Some portions of the United States are well adapted to silk culture—the southern states for instance.

Silk culture ranks as one of the comparatively few activities which have once gained a foothold on this continent that was allowed to languish and practically disappear. The industry was started in America in 1622, when James I sought to foster the industry in Virginia. He sent out to the colony silkworm eggs and mulberry trees, and offered premiums for colonial silk, but after brief experiments the planters returned to cultivation of tobacco. In Carolina and Georgia, however, the effort was more successful. Silkworms were brought by the first settlers, and the industry speedily took root, flourishing for more than a quarter of a century, during which time these two colonies exported considerable silk to London. In 1750 a silk-reeling mill was established at Savannah, and in 1759 the exports of raw silk for that port alone showed an aggregate valuation of \$75,000.

The Huguenots who settled in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., in 1677 had also taken up silk culture almost from the date of the establishment of their new home, and for nearly a century from \$5,000 to \$10,000 worth of silk was annually exported from Charleston, in addition to which a considerable amount was woven and consumed at home. The Revolutionary War had a blighting effect upon the silk industry in all parts of the south, although during the conflict the raw material was made into sewing silk and sold in the home market. Henceforth, however, the history of the industry in the new world was shifted to the more northerly colonies.

The colony of Connecticut was the scene of experiments in silk worm culture as early as 1760; and within a decade after that the industry had also taken root in a small way in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In all these colonies the industry was seriously affected by the War for Independence, but at its close a greater effort was made for its revival than was the case in the southern states. Connecticut in 1783 offered a bounty to silk growers, and thus attained the first rank in the amount of silk produced, a place which she held for four score years, and in Pennsylvania Benjamin Franklin and others interested themselves in the restoration of the industry. Silk growing became popular in all the states on the Atlantic seaboard, and the Connecticut output reached a valuation of \$200,000 a year, during the years between 1838 and 1844 large nurseries of Chinese mulberry were planted, and there set in that speculative craze that in the end proved the ruin of the industry. For a time yearling trees sold for prices ranging from \$3 to \$4 each, but in the winter of 1844 a severe frost destroyed hundreds of thousands of the young trees. Instantly the speculation collapsed, and the entire industry received a setback from which it never recovered.

The greatest obstacle to be overcome in the establishment of the industry of silk culture in the United States is found in the labor problem, and it is for this reason that the friends of silk culture look with an especial degree of hope to the field presented by the southern states.

What makes the plan appear especially feasible is the seemingly parallel circumstances which are found in the tea-raising industry in the south. It has been demonstrated within the past few years that tea can be grown profitably in the south, the leaves being gathered by children. This class of labor can, of course, be employed to pick mulberry leaves and feed silkworms.

Another great advantage which will be enjoyed by the people of the southern states in the raising of silkworms is found in the inexhaustible supply of leaves of the Osage orange, which is available in that section of the country. The Osage orange leaves have been found to be as good food for silk worms as mulberry leaves, and the silk produced on this diet is of the finest quality. Thus there is removed all possibility of a repetition of the losses which ruined the American silk culture industry during the first half of the last century, and finally, an abundance of Osage orange hedges obviate the necessity for any expenditure whatever in cultivation.

The silk worm is, of course, the larva of a moth. There are several species, but one variety has been under general cultivation for centuries. The silkworm eggs are nearly spherical, and about the size of turnip seeds. Each female produces an average of from 300 to 400 eggs, in the neighborhood of 20,000 eggs being required to make an ounce in weight. For a time after the infant worm has

gnawed its way out it consumes its own weight of leaves every day. Upon attaining full growth the insect becomes restless, stops feeding and throws out silken threads. The silk is formed in a fluid condition, and issues from the body of the worm in a glutinous state—apparently in a single thread. From this silk the worm constructs its cocoon, an interval of from three to five days being required to complete its imprisonment in the fragile envelope.

In order that the silken strands may not be subjected to the danger of breakage by the moth emerging from the cocoon, the cocoons are steamed until the inclosed insects are presumably dead. After this the silk may be wound off. The outer silk, known as "floss," is used for carding, while the inner cocoon is tough, strong and compact, and composed of a single continuous thread. It is essential that the room in which the silk worms are reared be warm in winter and well ventilated. If only a few insects are reared all the operations are usually performed on trays set on tables, but where the industry is carried on extensively there are employed deep shelves ranged one above another. The eggs when about to hatch are spread thinly and over them is placed ordinary mosquito netting, on top of which is scattered finely cut leaves. The new-born worms pass through the meshes of the net in search of food and may then be transferred to any place desired. Later little arches of twigs must be provided, into the branches of which the worms mount and spin their cocoons.

GOOD CAUSE FOR ILLNESS.

A Man Bursts From Swelling and a Terrapin Crawls Out.

Roxbury, Va., July 6.—There is great excitement among the colored people at this time near Talleyville. Sam Crump, a young negro man about thirty years old, was taken about two years ago with what was thought to be dropsy. His stomach began to swell. After consulting several country physicians, who could do nothing for him, he was advised to go to Richmond for treatment. After being there some time he was turned away, as the case was a stubborn one and baffled the skill of all physicians. At times he claimed he could feel a crawling sensation, as if something was gnawing at his stomach. Finally some old colored woman told him she could make a cure of him; that he had been tricked, and the feeling he experienced was a terrapin, and if he would pay her \$100 she would cure him. The poor darkey, sold his cow and all of his belongings and employed the woman. She commenced to use roots and various other things. The man said he was getting better, but the second dose she gave to kill the terrapin killed Crump. A reliable colored man told your correspondent that he was at the house when the man died; that he had swelled to the size of a sugar barrel and burst open, and a live terrapin or turtle, which weighed about 4 pounds, crawled out of him. It was perfectly blind and the shell was soft. Two young men got off the train of the Southern yesterday evening about the place. It is supposed that they were medical students, as Crump was offered \$100 for his body last year by one of the medical colleges. Undoubtedly there is a great mystery surrounding this case.—Richmond Times.

Saves a Woman's Life.

To have given up would have meant death for Mrs. Lois Cragg, of Dorchester, Mass. For years she had endured untold misery from a severe lung trouble and obstinate cough. "Often," she writes, "I could scarcely breathe and sometimes could not speak. All doctors and remedies failed till I used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was completely cured." Sufferers from Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Trouble need this grand remedy, for it never disappoints. Cure is guaranteed by J. F. W. DeLorme. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

Heavy Taxes in Cuba.

Habana, July 9.—The municipal council of Cienfuegos has very materially increased the municipal taxes such as the taxes on sugar, cigarettes and stores. Storekeepers of Cienfuegos declare they will have to close, as they cannot afford to pay the increased rates.

La Lucha, commenting upon this matter says that behavior such as that of the municipal council of Cienfuegos will be used to accentuate the differences between the parasite classes and the producing industrial classes. Regarding the refusal of the bankers of Habana to make an offer on the loan of \$4,000,000 desired by the government to assist the sugar cane cultivators of the islands the Diarie de la Marina says today that the meaning was undoubtedly clouded by the United States with intention. The apparent meaning of the clause, says the paper is that Cuba can only devote her surplus revenue to the payment of interest and principal of loans. The Diarie says the economic future of the island is very uncertain.

The action of the bankers in refusing this loan is credited in some Cuban quarters to spite.

Don't Fail to Try This.

Whenever an honest trial is given to Electric Bitters for any trouble it is recommended for a permanent cure will surely be effected. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels, stimulate the liver, invigorate the nerves and purify the blood. It's a wonderful tonic for run-down systems. Electric Bitters positively cures Kidney and Liver Troubles, Stomach Disorders, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Exels Malaria. Satisfaction guaranteed by J. F. W. DeLorme. Only 50 cents.

COMMISSIONS NOT NEEDED.

For Intendants and Wardens of the Different Towns.

Gen. Youmans, for the attorney general's office yesterday furnished the following opinion in regard to the question raised recently by a newly elected intendant as to whether the governor should issue commissions to the intendants and wardens of towns:

Sir: In response to letter of Mr. E. H. Aull, your private secretary, July 3d, the opinion is given that it is not the duty of the governor to commission intendants and wardens of a town, under section 1 of the "act to regulate fees and commissions of public officers," (Feb. 19, 1901, 23 stat., 754), special reference being had to the concluding words of the section: "Other persons whose duties are defined by law."

The object of the act seems to be rather to prohibit such officers as should be commissioned from assuming the duties of the office before taking oath and receiving commission, than to provide for their being commissioned. While these concluding words of section 1 may be sufficiently broad to cover intendants and wardens, yet they must be considered in connection with the provision of the constitution (article IV., sec 17), that "he (the governor) shall commission all officers of the State," and with the other action of the State in parliamentaria, notably, that these words are not in the code, which is the only general statutory law of the State (A. A., Feb. 6, 1902, 23 stat., 964) and with the fact that the functions of the intendants and wardens of a town are so restrictedly local and unconnected with duties of either State or county officers.

The Farms of South Carolina.

Washington, July 9.—According to a bulletin issued today by the census bureau the farm property of South Carolina is valued in the aggregate at \$153,591,159. Of this amount \$99,905,860 represents the value of lands; \$28,955,670 the value of buildings; \$6,629,770 of machinery, and \$20,199,959 the value of live stock. The farm lands of the State cover an area of 13,985,014 acres. Ninety acres is given as the average size of farms in the State, while in 1850 the average size was 54½ acres. There has been a gradual decrease each ten years since the half-century mark was passed. The farms now number 155,355 and of them 85,381 are operated by negroes. The farm products of the State for 1899 represented a value of \$68,206,912. Cotton is the principal crop and the cotton lands constitute 65 per cent of the entire farm area.

Queen's Narrow Escape.

London, July 10.—Shortly after Queen Alexandra passed on her way to open the coronation bazaar, the decorations across Langham palace, heavy and sodden with rain, were caught in a squall of wind and fell, dragging down a mass of coping from the top of All Souls church. Miss Streatly, daughter of Edward W. Streatly, treasurer of the Montreal Trust Deposit company, was killed and several persons were injured.

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Liverpool, July 11.—Following are the weekly cotton statistics: Total sales of all kinds 79,000 bales; total sales American 71,000; English spinners takings 56,000; total exports 24,000; imports of all kinds 17,000; import American 5,000; stock of all kinds 759,000; stock American 640,000; quantity afloat all kinds 28,000; quantity afloat American 16,000; total sales on speculation 900; total sales to exporters 9,900.

Dr. Darby will Accept.

Referring to the United States pension board of examiners, Dr. Darby, one of the appointees, said today that the report that he would not accept the position is unfounded. So far as Dr. C. C. Johnson is concerned, he said local physicians sometimes consulted with him, and that being the case there could be no objection to serving with him on the board.—Columbia Record.

Will Evacuate Tien Tsin.

Washington, July 9.—Secretary Hay's prompt action upon the appeal of the Chinese government through Yuan-Shai-Kai and Minister Wu relative to the evacuation of Tien Tsin has met with success. The foreign generals who have stood in the way of the evacuation will receive instructions from their home governments, and although, one or two minor points remain to be adjusted, it is believed that Tien Tsin will soon be turned over to the Chinese authorities.

Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain another for muscles, and still another for bones. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but it will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aids digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood, and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get this reliable remedy at DeLorme's Pharmacy or Sumter Pharmacy. Get Green's Special Almanac.