A CONSUMPTIVE'S TRAMP.

From San Francisco to Toronto---**Endured Many Hardships**, Gained 53 Pounds and Was Cured.

(From the Toronto Mail and Express.) If the experiences of Alfred Y. Allen, an old Toronto boy, are any criterion, he has discovered a cure for consumption that leaves Koch and other lymph compounds in the "also started" list. His remedy is certainly an heroic one, and efficacious as he found it, is scarcely likely to become popular. This is his story:

On being told by a doctor at San Francisco that his lungs were almost used up and he had better go home to die. Mr. Allen retired to his room to consider what he would do. Many would have done nothing or committed suicide; while idly pondering over how to spend his few remaining days, however, a sudden inspiration came to Mr. Allen. He decided to take a walk back to his old Canadian home in

He at once decided to try the experi ment and the next day, August 8, 1901, he started out, with his best suit, one lung out of business, \$1 in his pockets, and a gross tonnage over all of 81 pounds. He was very weak at first, and found it hard to cover a mile and a half a day. For two months he walked along, keeping his money-as long as he looked respectable no one would take it, but when he became more weather-worn and needy-looking it soon went. So weak was he that on one occasion he got permission to cut wood for a meal, but was unable to handle the axe.

Slowly and painfully he tramped on, following the ties north through California and Oregon. Then he left the tracks to take a short cut, and lost himself two days and a night in the dense forests, but in spite of it all he started to gain strength and was soon able to average 35 miles a day, one day actually walking 51 miles. In Oregon he earned \$17 cooking for some hungry sheep herders, strangers to dyspepsia, and started off again, rich once more, until he reached Idaho. There he had a terrible experience, tramping across 173 miles of blazing hot desert, without food or water, until he reached an oasis, where some adventurous spirit had by irrigation reclaimed enough land to produce a scanty living.

By this time Allen's tongue was parched and swollen, his lips cracked, and he was completely exhausted by his privations, so much so that it took several days of water and food to put him in shape to continue his walk. With the aid of a big bottle he managed to cross the rest of the arid, sun-parched plain, and crossed into Utah, through which State he strolled, hospitably received everywhere by the lonely railroad section men, to whom the sight of a face from the outside world was a Godhad to face a fearful cold snap, with snow waist deep, a family took him in and kept him three weeks. When finally he did start off the lady of the house gave him a kiss and a \$5 bill to cheer his lonely pilgrimage. The money has gone, but the memory of that kiss is still fresh.

Through snow and storm, wind and rain, he plodded along, traversing Iowa into Illinois, through Illinois to Michigan and at Detroit he crossed to Windsor, once more into Canada. From Windsor he walked across to Buffalo, from Buffalo to Lewiston, where he crossed the old Suspension bridge and once again landed on Canadian soil. Then he took the Grand Trunk ties and landed in Toronto last Wednesday, weather-worn and weary, but a well man, weighing 136 pounds of hard, healthy manhood, and without a trace of his old foe, consumption.

During his long tramp Mr. Allen walked through thirty-five pairs of boots and used up more clothes than he could keep track of. He was much impressed with the unfailing kindness he met with everywhere, having always one occasion did he lack a house to sleep in—when he was lost in Oregon's

Mr. Allen has been examined by physicians, who have been amazed to find him perfectly free from the white plague, and still more astounded at the extraordinary method by which he cured himelf.

New York, Sept. 3.—Edward Eggle-ston, the author, died at Jones Lock, Lake George, today.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—Representative James M. Griggs, chairman of the Democratic congressional com-mittee, made the emphatic prediction toady that Democrats would carry the next house. Chairman Griggs has just returned from a trip in northern New York, Maine, New Hampshire and

Vienna, Sept. 3.—News has been received here from Tiflis, Trans-Caucasus, Russia, of a landslide which oc-curred August 17th in the vicinity of Mount Kasbek, and which resulted in the destruction of some 20 villages and the loss of nearly 700 lives. Seismic disturbances seem to have started a glacier, which swept downg a valley and destroyed everything in its path.

A strange case is that Mrs. Mary Elvira Gillespie, who at the age of 84 has just been admitted to a hospital in Denver. She is the mother of thirty-seven children, including fif-teen sets of twins, but all have drifted are given at \$7,751,000 a portion of away from her and she knows not the address of one of them.

The United States court of appeals has decided that a federal judge can imprison a county judge for contempt for failing to carry out the orders of the federal court.

Beware of the Knife.

No profession has advanced more rapidly of late than surgery, but it should not be used except where absolutely necessary. In cases of piles for example, it is seldom needed. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures with bleeding piles that I lost much blood and strength," says J. C. Phillips, Paris, Ill. "DeWitt's Hazel Witch Salve cured me in a short time." Soothes and heals. J. S. Hughson & Co.

JAPAN'S PIERPONT MORGAN.

or Guiding Spirit in 150 Concerns.

Stanhope Sams, in the American

Monthly Reviews of Reviews.) Baron Shibuzawa devoted much time, attention and money to extending the railway system so that it would furnish an artery from the capital to every important city in the main island, or Hondo. The development was rapid in Government and private systems. In 1890 the Government lines were 551 miles in length and private lines 896 miles—a total of 1,447 miles. In 1900 the Government lines had grown to 1,010 miles and private lines to 2,905 miles—a total of 3,915.

In 1890 the income of the Government railway lines was 4,213,804 yen, the profits being 2,212,531 yen, while the private lines had an income of 4,360,-478 yen, with profits of 2.793,801 yen. In 1900 the Government lines had an income of 15,920,385 yen, with profits of 8,819,277 yen, while the private lines had an income of 31,059,696 yen, with profits of 15,662,243 yen. Baron Shibuzawa is now president of four

railway systems. These are only a few of his great projects that have made or are the history of modern Japan. These enterprises extend over the thirty-five years of Meiji-the official designation of the reign of the present Emperor-and stretch on into the future, when they will serve as foundations of Japan's commercial empire in Formosa, China and Cores. For to his initiative and tireless persistence is due the construction of the Seul-Chemulpoo and the Seoul-Fusan railways in Corea and the organization of banking and industrial associations in Formosa, Corea and

Perhaps no other organizer has ever been engaged in so many and various enterprises. The lay mind is confused and dazzled by such multiplicity of details. The Japanese admirer has counted and tabulated the organizations and companies of which the baron is either the head or the guiding spirit. They number some one hundred and fifty concerns, and include every kind of business that Japanese industrial and commercial life has evolved, every manifestation of civic and national interest in the development of the country and every form of charity and philanthropy.

It is not only in Japan, among the countries of the modern world, that a career so varied as Baron Shibuzawa's is possible. Born in 1840, in Musashi Province, the province of Tokio, as a youth he attached himself to the powerful "clan" of Lord Hitotsubashi, of the great Tokugawa family. In this service his creative and organizing genius found a splendid field. He established a new and effective military system, and reorgnaized the unsettled finances of the clan. These reforms led to the advancement of the Hitotsusend. In fact, at one place, where he bashi. Lord Keiki became Shogun and Shibuzawa was made an officer of the Government. After a visit to France in 1867-68, to study Western civilization, during which "the restother as on Sept. 1, 1900, or 6 ration" was effected at home, he was appointed tax collector of the financial department of the new Imperial Gov-

He rose rapidly, becoming successively assistant vice minister, junior vice minister and vice minister of finance. Unquestionably the highest positions in the gift of the Emperor were within his grasp. Suddenly he gave up this brilliant life. Its splendid prizes no longer lured his ambition. He saw a new light. Not military glory, but solid prosperity, wealth, civilization and culture are the real foundation of a nation's greatness.

Though trained to arms and statecraft, he abandoned a high career and began to realize his vision of a new Japan. He planned, he labored, he organized. He won the confidence of all and was acknowledged as a leader in an industrial revolution whose consequences were to be far more important than were those of the "Restoration," the most luminous hour in plenty of food and clothes. On only Japanese history. It is largely due to his directing and masterful genius, which embraces all fields of industry, that today the industrial and commercial development of Japan is the wonder of the world; that highways of steel are laid between her great cities; that the exquisite products of her craftsmen are known in every threshold of the West; that her merchant fleets cover the Pacific and Indian oceans; and that her people have been brought abreast of modern culture and civilization, and are prosperous and bappy. It was largely due to him that Japan deliberately set aside dreams of military glory and chose the sober triumphs of peace.

> Rock Hill, Sept. 3.—The number of applications for dormitory accommodations at Winthrop this year is larger than ever before, there being up to this date 724, not including the residents of this city. When they are added the number will reach 750 or more. The dormitory accommodation being for 440 pupils it is very evident that all cannot secure entrance.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 3.—Judge Kirkpatrick, sitting at Newark, has appointed Col. Albert A. Pope, R. Lindsay Coleman and John A. Miller receivers for the American Bicycle company. Col. Pope and Mr. Coleman are officers of the company. The company defaulted the payment of interest on outstanding bonds amounting which, however, is considered of un-certain value. The company will be tomorrow.

A Certain Cure for Dysentry and Diarrhoea.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford County, Pa. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the losing its great popularity all these years, trip, when editor Ward, of the Laceyville you will be thankful we called your atten-Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of tion to Boschee's German Syrup. There Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diar- are so many ordinary cough remedies made rhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and by druggists and others that are cheap and bed, also a drink of water, hot or cold, France describe the eruption as being quickly and permanently. Unequalled for cuts, burns, bruises, wounds, skin diseases.

Accept no counterfeits. "I was so troubled and never felt any ill effect. Again last with bleeding niles that I lost much blood."

The Ct Vincent volume of the describe the crapture about two hours after each meal. Take lost on the route. I made the trip successfully and never felt any ill effect. Again last for Consumption, where there is difficult which and in many and of St. Kitts. summer I was almost completely run down expoctoration and coughing during the cases chronic constipation may be cured The St. Vincent volcano, the Souwith an attack of dysentery. I bought a nights and mornings, there is nothing like without the use of medicine. When a purg- friere, was in eruption simultaneousbottle of this same remedy and this time German Syrup. Sold by all druggists in ative is required take something mild and ly. Awful detonations were heard one dose cured me." Sold by Dr. A. J. the civilized world.

TEN CENTS A POUND!

Will Reach That Figure This Season.

New York, Sept. 3.-Mr. Theodore

Price in an interview tonight said: "I take this means of answering hundreds of telegraphic inquiries reaching from all over the country in regard to the cotton market. It is impossible for me to reply to them individually. The report of the United States government, issued today, in regard to the cotton crop indicates a condition of 64, which is the lowest on record for September. It is, and has been, confirmed and foreshadowed by all other reports, public and private, for the past three weeks. The most optimistic construction that is report does not justify the expectation of a crop of 10,000,000 bales of American cotton.

"The world consumed during the year just ended 11,000,000 bales of American growth, and in order to make this supply suffice reserves everywhere are practically exhausted. For the coming season the world will require, conservatively estimated, about 11,250,000 bales of American cotton. There is then a theoretical deficiency between the maximum supply and the minimum demand of at least 1,250,000 bales. An actual deficiency is commercially unthinkable. The price must go to a figure that will check consumption. This price is by no means reached yet. America has a practical monopoly of cotton production. Peace reigns universally throughout the world, industrial and commercial enterprise is unchecked and expanding. Next to foodstuffs cotton is the most important and necessaary staple consumed by civilized society.

"I think it entirely probable that before any effect upon consumption is apparent cotton will be selling at 10 cents a pound in the south and doubt if the advance will stop there. If producers of the article are wise they will demand and obtain that figure."

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPORT.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The monthly report of the satistican of the department of agriculture, issued at noon today, shows the average condition of cotton on Aug. 26 to have been 64, as compared with 81.9 on July 25; 71.4 on Aug. 24, 1901; 68.2 on Sept. 1, 1900, and a ten-year average of of 73.7. The present unprecedently low average of condition, which is two-tenths of a point lower than the condition on Sept. 1, 1896, is due mainly to the reports from Texas and Alabama, in both of which States the prevailing conditions are nothing less than disastrous. The average for Texas is three points lower than at the corresponding date in 1895 and 1901, and is the lowest ever reported for that State. In Alabama also, the crop is the poorest ever known. Georgia reports 9 points below its ten year average, the condition figures being 1 point below the points below its ten year average. Msisissippi reports 7 points below its ten year average, but its condition is still 8 points above that at the corresponding date in 1900. South Carolina is within 1 point of

its ten year average and North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas are 2 points, 7 points and 1 point above their respective ten year averages. There are general complaints of the premature opening and imperfect development of bolls and for South Carolina, a State whose prospects are far from being among the most invorble, the statement is made on the authority of ginners that about 14 per cent. more seed cotton is required for a 500 pound bale than in an average

The average condition in the different States follow:

Virginia 80; North Carolina 80; South Carolina 74; Georiga 68; Florida 75; Alabama 54; Mississippi 68; Louisiana 70; Texas 53; Arkansas 75; Tennessee 82; Missouri 73; Oklahoma 76; Indan Territory 68.

Nervy Railroad Commission.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 2.—Beause they had put in a greatly reduced rate on salt from St. Louis to Texas common points, the railroad commission today reduced all commodity and class rates 20 per cent, on the Paris and Great Northern, the Red River, Texas and Southern and the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroads, branches of the Frisco. The order is effective at once and continued without date. It is alleged that the reduced rates on salt would operate as a discrimination aganist shippers and other roads in

United States and Mexico.

The Hagne, September 1.—Dr. F. D. Martens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, and Sir Edward Fry, the former Lord Justice of Appeal, of the British Courts of Justice, representing the United States, and Prof. T. M. C. Asser, the eminent Dutch jurist, and Dr. A. F. De Savorin Lohman, representing Mexico, met at the headquarters of the international arbitration tribune today for the purpose of choosing a fifth aribtrator to try the "Pious fund" claim, the first case to come before this Court. The name of the fifth arbitrator will not be published until his acceptance is received, which is expected to be

Caution!

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how liable you are not to purchase for 75c the only remedy universally known and a remedy that has had the largest sale of any medicine in the world since 1868 for the cure and treatment of Consumption and Throat and Lung troubles without

FRAUD WAS EVIDENT.

Charges made by Mr. George F. Von Kolnitz, Jr., that irregularities had occurred in the primary election of Tuesday last, which deprived him deprived him Hartford, Conn., Letter, in N. Y. of all the votes to; which he was, en Telegram. of all the votes to; which he was, en titled, were proven beyond doubt at the meeting of the county Democratic executive committee yesterday afternoon. Sensational in the extreme was the evidence brought out in the report of the special committee appointed Monday night to make a recount of all the ballots cast in the election for the State Senate. While passing over the trouble in Club 1, Ward 1, the committee on tabulation jumped on to Club 2, Ward 5, and in a speech which possible to put upon the government came later Mr. Wilson G. Harvey made the fur fly. It was shown by the revised tabulation that the managers of this club in their sworn return had given Grace 49 votes which had not been cast for him and Von Kolnitz was not given credit for 47 of his votes found in the box. In Club 2. Ward 11, the committee reported that Grace had been given credit for 31 votes he did not receive, while Von Kolnitz was not given 16 votes due him. By the revised list Von Kolnitz lacked only twenty-nine votes of being elected State Senator on the first pri-

After the report of the special committee had been read by Mr. Harvey there came a flood of motions. Mr. Frank S. Terry wanted the vote from Club 1, Ward 1, thrown out. This was tabled. When a similar motion 'was made regarding the box in Ward 5 motions were made to table it, seeking to choke off debate on the really important issue before the body. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Harvey made a speech, in which he spoke of the outrageous and rotten work in the Ward 5 club. It had its effect and the opposition which developed to the discarding of the box was quiet, while the members of the committee were allowed to discuss the questions involv-

There was a great deal of wrangling. When the yea and nay vote was called it was decided to declare the result of the primary, so far as the Senatorial race was concerned, on the revised tabulation as made by the special committee. The vote stood 24 to 2. Mr. Terry, who was one of the tion excitement is over. members to vote "no," said that he did not see how the executive committee could count the box when it admitted that fraud had been practiced. By the result of the committee's action a second primary will be necessary between Mr. Von Kolnitz and ing their claims. One of the most Mr. Grace. While not charging direcent suggestions is that Mr. John J. rectly that fraud had been committed, Mr. Von Kolnitz claimed that he had sufficient evidence to show that gross is senting his claims to the board. He is a graduate of the college, and, outside of his personal interest in it, he ond count and the charge was proven. has been officially connected with its Speaking generally, members of the management since his election as supcommittee said subsequently that they erintendent of education. wanted to do justice to all, but that corresponding averages in 1899 and it was a question in their mind about admitting boxes where fraud had been established. It came out indirectly from a member

of the committee, speaking at the meeting, that the managers from Club 2, Ward 5, were drunk and unfit to tabulate the vote correctly. In view of this the claim was put up that the errors had been made without any attempt to defraud Mr. Von Kolnitz. Just before adjournment a motion was made by Mr. Walter Nelson to have new managers appointed for Club 1, Ward 1; Club 2, Ward 5, and Club 2, Ward 11. Club 2, Ward 3, which had been incldued in the Von Kolnitz protest, was not named in the motion for new managers, it having been proven that the recount of that club showed nothing wrong.

In a tabulated list of the recount of the Senatorial tickets the committee reported that 4,665 names had been found on the voting poll lists, while 4,575 ballots were found in the boxes. Fifty-two "dead" ballots were counted. The official tabulation, as given out by the executive committee at its meeting last week, was as fol-

Von Kolnitz 2,149, McMaster 63 Grace 1,712.

According to the revised count, however, the vote stands: Von Kolnitz 2,233, McMaster 646,

Grace 1,644.—News and Courier, Sept.

Superintendent McMahan Declines.

Columbia, Sept. 3.—The name of Superintendent McMahan has been prominently mentioned in connection with the presidency of the South Caroilna College and in a statement by him tonight he clearly sets forth his position and says:

"I keenly appreciate the compliment of the suggestion, but I could not accept the position if it were offered to me, since I led in the removal of Dr. Woodward. Moreover nothing could tempt me to give up my present work sooner than I am forced to do so by the expiration of the term for which I was elected."

For a bad taste in the mouth take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

Base ball bats, mitts, gloves and masks for sale by H. G. Osteen & Co.

Charleston, Sept. 3.—Only one bid was submitted to the United States enigneer for this district for the construction of the dam across the Congaree river just below Columbia. The bid submitted was that of the Evansville Contract Company at Pittsburg for \$65,875. The expensive item in the contract is for concrete work. When the dam is finished the Congaree will be navigable for craft and will make Columbia an "inland seaport."

Water Cure for Chronic Constipation.

Take two cups of hot water half an hour | have also gathered for safety. gentle like Chamberlain's Stomach and Liv- along the southern islands of Trini-G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J. er Tablets. For sale by Dr. A. J. China. dad.

A DESERTED VILLAGE.

Alabama Has Ruined the Village.

Cheap labor in the South is said to be responsible for the abolition on three week's notice of a pay roll of \$16,000 a month in a village of two thousand inhabitants. That is what is rapidly transforming the pretty New England hamlet of New Hartford, a few miles west of here, into a typical "deserted village."

A walk through the streets of the village even today is enough to give one "the shivers," in the language of a store proprietor. Some of the houses are locked up and the gardens are overrun with weeds, gates are off their hinges and signs of "To let" are conspicuous on every hand. "Closing out at cost" is displayed in large type in some of the store windows and the very churches wear a mournful air, for it is estimated that already four hundred of the employees, or eight hundred persons, have left town. A conductor on a train says six hundred left during the week and more are going by every train. Hay wagons and trucks file through the streets to the little station piled up with household effects and few besides the overseers and the house owners remain. Indeed, Mr. Smith says, if the exodus continues at the present rate he will be unable to fill the orders now on hand.

Most of the operatives who have departed have found employment in cotton mills in Massachusetts, whose agents hurried here when the news of the shut-down was published. None of them will go South.

COLLEGE PRESIDENCY.

Meeting of Board of Trustees Soon to be Called.

Governor McSweeney will soon issue a call for a meeting of the trustees of the South Carolina College for the purpose of taking some action about the vacant presidency. It was thought best to defer the meeting until all elec-

A number of names have been suggested for the place, but so far no serious consideration has been given to any of them. No direct application has been made by any one, but the friends of certain gentlemen are urg-McMahan be made president, and some of the county papers are pre-senting his claims to the board. He it is understood that his selection

would prove popular with the students. It is by no means certain, however, that the board will elect a president when it meets. So far as the present administration is concerned, everything is satisfactory, and it may be that it will be continued for some time, so as to give the board full time to give this most important matter deliberate consideration.

The college reopens the latter part of this month, and the prospects seem to be very bright.—Columbia Record.

Bad Storm at Cape Town.

Cape Town, September 1.—Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the premier, said in the House of Assembly this afternoon that he feared the loss of life from the gale would be enormous.

The storm broke shortly before midnight last night. The beach at the north end of Aloga Bay was strewn with vessels lying high and dry, while others were in the surf and being swept by the huge waves. Excepting four vessels, which foundered with all hands, every sailing vessel in the roadstead was ashore by midday. Many steamers, after weathering the storm all night, steamed out to sea at day-light. Fifty bodies have already been washed ashore.

The British steamer Scot, belonging to the Union Steamship Company, of Southampton, left Port Elizabeth Saturday for Cape Town. She was due here this morning, but has not been sighted. Great anxiety is being felt regarding her fate. The steamer Barton, also belonging to the Union Steamship Company was blown ashore and narrowly escaped destruction.

Lingering Summer Colds.

Don't let a cold run at this season. Summer colds are the hardest kind to cure and if neglected may linger along for months. A long siege like this will pull down the srongest constitution. One Minute Cough Cure will break up the attack at once. Safe, sure, acts at once. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, all throat and lung troubles. The children like it. J. S. Hughson & Co.

Mont Pelee Killed 1060.

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, B. W. I., Sept. 3.—The zone of destruction of Saturday night's eruption of Mont Pelee, island of Martinique, paralleled that destroyed the town of St. Pierre in May last, but it spread some five miles eastward. The projection of destructive matter southward from Pelee was ridentical with that of last May.

The inhabitants were removed from this area, and also from the villages of Lorrain and Basse Pointe, at the base of Mont Pelee, after the May catastrophe, but were sent back by the

government last week. The gendarmerie of Martinique officially report that 1,060 persons were killed and 150 injured by the latest

showers of fiery hail. Warships and steamers are taking the inhabitants from the coast villages where peolpe from island places

before each meal and just before going to Survivors who have reached Fort de

JAPAN'S PIERPONT MORGAN. TEN CENTS A POUND! FRAUD WAS EVIDENT. A DESERTED VILLAGE. The Removal of the Cotton Mill from New Hartford, Conn., to

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

SICK HEADACHE,_ Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheu-

matism, Sallow Skin and Piles. There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove. Take No Substitute.



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Full College Courses. Favorable sur-roundings. The best influences. Necessary expenses from \$160 to \$175 for the year. For catalogue or other information, apply to

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Wofford College Fitting School,

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Elegant new building. Careful attention to individual student. Board and tuition for year, \$110. All information A. M. DUPRE,

Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take.

It can't help but do you good Prepared only by E. C. DEWITT & Co., Chicage The \$1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size JSHUGHSON & CO

NOT ROOM

To store goods that I have coming in, and they must be sold, and will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES

To make room, so come at once and take advantage of my helpless condition and

Get Bargains

Remembering that I carry almost any goods used in the household in stock.

Second-hand bedsteads at 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1 and up to \$5. Second-hand dress-

ers from \$1 to \$5. No. 10 Liberty street.

Next Door to Post Office.

Respetfully, T. S. GREGORY.

THE BANK OF SUMTER,

SUMTER, S. C. City and County Depository.

\$75,000 60 Capital stock paid in, Undivided surplus, Individual liability of stockhold ers in excess of their stock, 75,000 00 Transacts a general banking business;

also has a Saving Bank Department. Deposits of \$1 and upward received. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, President. W. F. RHAME, MARION MOISE,

Jan. 31. O PISO'S CURE FOR Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION