

The Watchman and Southern

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHERN, Established June 73

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PROBING THE PANAMA CONSPIRACY.

Senator Morgan Introduced Resolutions Seeking to get at the Root of the Matter.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Senator Morgan today introduced a resolution authorizing the committee on inter-oceanic canals to investigate the part alleged to have been taken by the trans-continental railroads in the isthmian canal matter, and also to inquire into the plans of the inter-oceanic canal committee.

The preamble to Senator Morgan's first resolution calls attention to assertions in public journals, "representing public opinion and exercising leading influence in the great political parties of the United States" that trans-continental railroad companies have opposed the public policy and laws of the United States in respect to the ratification of the Hay-Herran treaty. It declared that the railroads are obstructing the full and complete execution of the duty and the policy of the United States as declared in the act of congress approved June 28, 1902, providing for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The resolution provides that the committee on Pacific railroads is authorized and required to make careful inquiry into the facts on which such charges are made and report the testimony and the findings of the committee to the senate.

The second resolution introduced by Senator Morgan provides for reference to the committee on inter-oceanic canals the plans for government of the canal commission, and for a review of the accounts and plans of the commission. It asks that the committee to decide between the plans for a canal, submitting in reference to both the Panama and Nicaragua routes, to decide whether further surveys of either route are necessary and to report whether any expenditures have been made by the isthmian canal commission since its final report and by whose direction.

Panama, Dec. 2.—The canal treaty was signed at 11:33 p. m. today. There were no amendments to the treaty.

When every preparation had been completed for the actual signing of the treaty a government decree was adopted, setting forth that:

"Whereas a guarantee of the independence of the isthmus has been obtained, and

"Whereas celerity is indispensable to secure an efficacious and immediate fulfillment of this obligation on the part of the United States and of the junta of the provincial government formed by the unanimous will of the isthmians and possessing full sovereign powers over the isthmian territory, be it

"Resolved and decreed, that the treaty be approved in all its parts."

Roosevelt's Inconsistency.

A less self-opinionated man than Theodore Roosevelt would have hesitated to snap his fingers in the faces of a respectable southern community by appointing to the office of the Collector of Customs at Charleston, in defiance of their well nigh unanimous protest, the colored doctor, Crum, whose name he has again sent to the Senate for that confirmation which it has heretofore refused to give, and a more courageous man would have declined to be a party to the removal from office of Postmistress Huldah Dodd, of Delaware. Is this inconsistency due to the fact that South Carolina is a Democratic state, or only to the fact that Senator Ales, to whom Miss Todd is personally "obnoxious" is a besomman of J. Edward Addicks, who controls a plurality of votes in that possibly Republican state?—Providence Journal.

Wood's Nomination Held Up.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Some discussion has been indulged in by Senators concerning the effect of adjournment without action upon the nomination of Gen. Leonard Wood to be major general, and other nominations depending upon his confirmation, and widely differing views have been expressed. According to the standing rules of the Senate it will be necessary in the event these nominations are not confirmed at the present session for the President again to send them to the Senate.

Fight Will be Bitter.

Those who will persist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will have a long and bitter fight with their troubles, if not ended earlier by fatal termination. Read what T. R. Beall, of Beall, Miss., has to say: "Last fall my wife had every symptom of consumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after everything else had failed. Improvement came at once and four bottles entirely cured her." Guaranteed by J. F. W. DeLorme, Druggist. Price 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

ELIJAH DOWIE BANKRUPT.

Zion City Seized for Debt by Chicago Banks and Receivers Appointed.

DOWIE COULD NOT RAISE FUNDS.

His Frantic Appeals to His Followers Had the Contrary Effect and Hastened the Finish.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1.—Difficulties which began during the crusade of Jno. Alexander Dowie, the self-styled "Elijah III.," and his restoration host in New York a month ago and which have been rapidly increasing since Dowie's return culminated tonight in the federal court's taking possession of all the property controlled by Dowie in Zion City, Illinois. This town, which was founded two years ago by Dowie, has a population of over 10,000, is the general headquarters for Dowie's church and is said to represent an expenditure of \$20,000,000.

Frederick M. Blount, cashier of the Chicago National bank, and Albert D. Currier, a law partner of Congressman Boutelle were appointed receivers of the property. Their bonds were fixed at \$100,000 by Judge Kohlsaat of the United States district court, who made the appointment at the petition of several creditors. The receivers left for Zion City tonight to take possession of the property. The bankruptcy proceedings against Dowie were based on the allegation that he is insolvent and that while in this financial condition he committed an act of bankruptcy by making a preferential payment on November 2 to the Streeter Lumber company for \$3,770. Dowie has been pressed hard by his creditors, especially since it was announced that his recent mission to New York had proved unsuccessful financially. Dowie is known to have accumulated a large sum as the head of the Christian Catholic church, the assets of the organization being estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. There was a large outlay of money, however, when Zion City was started. Then lace and candy industries were started, and as both of these ventures have never been a paying investment a great deal of money was tied up.

Last Wednesday, Dowie's first confession of weakness was made at a rally in the tabernacle at Zion City. "A lot of you people have cash in your pockets," Dowie said to his followers. "Dig down and get it out. It is God's and we need it in His work. You are cowards if you do not give it up. Deposit it." Dowie talked in the same strain for more than a hour, tears glistening on his cheeks as he told of the financial straits in which Zion industries found themselves. Instead of frightening many into depositing, this appeal sent a long line of people to the bank Friday when they lined up at the paying teller's window, drawing out their money. Less than \$3,000 was deposited in the bank Friday, while the amount withdrawn was twice as much. Late in the afternoon A. W. Graham of Wankegan tried to withdraw his account of \$900 and was told he would have to give 30 days notice before he could get his money. Yesterday another effort was made by Dowie to get funds but the depositors who appeared were few and the deposits were chiefly in trivial amounts. Today Dowie asked the members of Zion more urgently than ever for money. He declared he must have \$500,000 without delay. In the efforts to remedy the condition of affairs at Zion City hundreds of letters were sent out daily to Dowie's followers in other parts of the country. In these letters all Dowieites are urged, almost commanded to sell their farms, stores and every thing else and come at once to Zion City and take up the work of the church. It is declared that employees of the manufacturing industries have not been paid in from four to six weeks. What little they have received has been paid entirely in Zion City coupon books. Early in the week before last Dowie made a trip through the various shops. He told his followers and others that they must either wait for their salaries or must endure a substantial cut in wages. This was agreed to.

The receivers, with their attorneys, and Custodian Redieske, with six deputy marshals, went out to Zion City tonight to serve upon Dowie the notice of the receivership. Redieske and his deputies went to the bank while the others called upon Dowie at this residence. As the officers were about to demand admission to the bank a man ran from a rear door.

One of the deputies overtook him and a second man came running from the bank, shouting, "Let me have these papers; I will get away with them."

Redieske threatened to place them under arrest unless they returned at once to the bank, which they did. He then placed the bank and the three men in it under guard.

While this was taking place at the bank, the receivers and their attorneys called upon Dowie and read to him the petition, and order of court which placed Zion in the hands of a receiver.

Gov. Peabody, of Colorado has issued a proclamation placing Cripple Creek under martial law. He declares that the town is in a state of insurrection and rebellion, and that the civil authorities are powerless to preserve order.

A Costly Mistake.

Blunders are sometimes very expensive. Occasionally life itself is the price of a mistake, but you'll never be wrong if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Headache, Liver or Bowel troubles. They are gentle yet thorough. 25c. at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.

GAMDEN'S BROKEN BANK.

The Statement of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank not Encouraging, and There is a Slim Chance, if Any for Stockholders.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, held Saturday, Messrs J. T. Hay and C. H. Yates were elected agents of creditors. The statement submitted at this meeting of the assets and liabilities indicate a very slim chance for the stockholders, who put their hard-earned dollars in this institution, of getting anything at all. The following is the statement:

ASSETS.	
Loans and discounts,	\$119,291 26
Overdrafts, unsecured,	25,510 16
Due other banks,	2,742 85
Cash in bank,	171 99
Furniture and fixtures,	1,400 00
	\$149,049 29
LIABILITIES.	
Due depositors,	\$67,908 05
Rediscounts,	39,000 00
Due other banks,	5,573 51
	\$112,480 56

With this showing the assets above the liabilities is \$36,568.74. In this must be considered the expenses of winding up the affairs of the bank, bad debts, etc.

The capital stock was \$50,000; the undivided profits, reported September 30, 1903, was \$22,370.65, therefore it would seem that the assets above the liabilities should be \$72,939.39. But the statement shows otherwise. Those who suffer will just have to stand it. The depositors and creditors will get their money eventually, but the \$72,939.39, belonging to the stockholders, will not be realized—at any rate scarcely more than enough to pay the assignees and agents and attorneys. A very gloomy state of affairs, but that is the way it looks now.—Waterloo Messenger.

ZION CITY'S PITIFUL CONDITION.

Dowie to be Examined as to Finances—Things Look Gloomy.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—John Alexander Dowie will be put on the witness stand before Bankruptcy Referee Sidney C. Eastman, and under oath will be required to answer all questions regarding the financial affairs of Zion City. While the date for the inquiry has not yet been set, Judge Kohlsaat this afternoon entered the order which requires the overseer of the Christian Catholic church to submit to an examination.

Receivers Blount and Carrier spent most of the day at Zion City looking into all accounts which they could find, so that they might prepare the report which Judge Kohlsaat has asked for concerning the advisability of continuing the operation of all industries belonging to Dowie. The receivers, it was said tonight, have found only about \$12,000 in both of Dowie's banks. Judge Kohlsaat has told the receivers that he wants to know as soon as possible whether the interests of all creditors can be protected best by carrying on the various enterprises in Zion City. It is not likely that any of the industries will be closed down, as in such an event thousands of persons in Zion City would be deprived of a means of livelihood.

This is said to be one of the main reasons why Dowie will be retained as manager of the business under the direction of the receivers. The receivers realize Dowie's strong hold on his followers and wish to prevent any turn in events which might turn Zion City into a deserted village.

That Zion City's two chief industries—the lace works and candy factory—are not paying expenses was officially disclosed today in an examination of the plants by Chief Custodian Redieske.

Investigation today showed that the fuel supply of many of the families in Zion City is reduced almost to nothing. The extent to which the people of Zion City have beggared themselves is shown by a trip through the town. Many of the poorer people, the men and women who work in the factories, live in houses flimsy in construction. The walls of some are merely strips of tarred paper nailed on wooden frames. Other houses are simply tents made of canvas, while still others are combinations of tents and sheds.

The Daughters of the Confederacy will meet in Orangeburg next year. Mrs. Harriet Burnett was elected president for next year.

The receivers of Zion City state that the claims against Dowie aggregate \$725,000, but that he will be able to pay off his obligations in time.

The reopening of the Dreyfus case has stirred up great excitement and renewed the old bitterness in France and serious consequences are feared.

Capt. S. S. Ross of Gaffney shipped on December 1st a car load of tin ore to Liverpool, England. The ore which was taken from a mine recently discovered on his place near Gaffney is the first ever shipped from this country, tin never before having been found in paying quantities. Capt. Ross realizes \$300 per ton for the ore.

Revolution Imminent.

A sure sign of approaching revolt and serious trouble in your system is nervousness, sleeplessness, or stomach upset. Electric Bitters will quickly dismember the troublesome causes. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the Kidneys and Bowels, stimulate the Liver, and clarify the blood. Run down systems benefit particularly and all the usual attending aches vanish under its searching and thorough effectiveness. Electric Bitters is only 50c, and that is returned if it don't give perfect satisfaction. Guaranteed by J. F. W. DeLorme, Druggist.

COTTON GINNED TO NOVEMBER 14.

Important Report of the Census Bureau Issued Wednesday—Nearly Three Million Bales Less Than Last Year.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The census bureau has issued a report on the quantity of cotton ginned from the growth of 1903 up to and including November 14, showing total commercial bales of 7,070,427. Of these 6,519,332 were square bales and 551,095 sea island crop bales. There were 29,506 ginneries operated this season up to and including November 14.

The cotton ginned in 1902, as reported by the census bureau, was 9,925,872 commercial bales up to December 13. Counting round bales, the number this year is 6,851,162. In this report no account has been taken of the quantity of linters obtained by the cotton seed oil mills from regioned cotton seed of this year's growth, but statistics of such cotton will be included in the final report for this season.

This report will be followed by two others, showing the quality of cotton ginned from the growth of this year to December 13, 1903, and to January 16, 1904.

No estimates are given of the amount of cotton remaining unginnd. The census agents were asked to submit these estimates, but the census bureau has not even computed them as returned, turning them over to the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture to aid that office in the annual estimate of the cotton crop to be issued tomorrow. The reason for this, as announced by the census bureau, is that when the final reports were received a year ago, it appeared that the estimates of the agents made in October, were 6-10 per cent short of the actual crop grown. A margin of error so large as that, is equal to the difference between a short crop and a normal crop, and, under the peculiar conditions existing in the cotton market today, the census bureau does not feel warranted in publishing any figures in which so large an element of error may exist again. The policy of co-operation between the census and the agricultural department is adopted on the recommendation of Secretary Cortelyou of the department of commerce and labor, to avoid conflicting reports as far as possible.

The census bureau announces that it ought to be possible in the January 16 report, "to cover practically the entire cotton crop of 1903-04, and this will be two months earlier than we were able to do a year ago. It is to be regretted, in view of the cotton situation, that no canvass corresponding to the one now reported, was made by the census office a year ago."

As to the call for estimates of cotton unginnd in the several counties, although it was not intended to use them in this report, the bureau says: "We desire to ascertain by a practical test, whether it is possible for the special agents to make such estimates, at different periods during the progress of the harvest, which can be relied upon as sufficiently accurate to be of value to the public."

It is possible that with their increasing experience these agents can come nearer to the fact than in 1902. We can definitely ascertain the fact when the full returns of this season are received, and the results compared with their estimates."

The statistics of the cotton ginned to November 15, by States:

Alabama 743,538 total commercial bales, embracing 691,153 square bales and 52,385 round bales, active ginneries 3,797; Arkansas 406,393 total commercial bales, embracing 378,663 square bales and 27,730 round, active ginneries 2,408; Florida 39,144 commercial bales, embracing 22,379 square bales and 16,765 sea island crop bales, active ginneries 264; Georgia 992,653 total commercial bales, embracing 938,535 square bales, 36,633 round bales and 19,485 sea island crop bales, active ginneries 4,913; Indian Territory 172,793 total commercial bales, embracing 132,594 square bales and 40,199 round bales, active ginneries 485; Kansas, no returns; Kentucky, total commercial bales 798, all square bales, active ginneries 2; Louisiana, total commercial bales 510,494, including 462,477 square bales and 48,017 round, active ginneries 2,098; Mississippi, total commercial bales 929,990, including 738,545 square bales and 41,345 round, active ginneries 41,07; Missouri, total commercial bales 22,294, embracing 18,309 square bales and 3,985 round bales, active ginneries 70; North Carolina, total commercial bales 407,198, embracing 407,122 square and 77 round bales, active ginneries 2,632; Oklahoma total commercial bales 116,639, embracing 100,399 square bales and 16,240 round bales, active ginneries 227; South Carolina, total commercial bales 625,611, embracing 621,306 square and 4,305 sea island bales, active ginneries 3,147; Tennessee, total commercial bales 163,198, embracing 149,726 square and 13,462 round bales, active ginneries 756; Texas, total commercial bales 1,932,549, embracing 1,700,072 square and 232,477 round bales, active ginneries 4,412; Virginia, total commercial bales 7,744, all square, active ginneries 108.
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Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 1.—Cyrus Don, a young white man, was hanged at Trenton, N. C., today for the murder in March, 1901, of Godfrey Webber. The trap was sprung at 1.10 p. m., and death resulted fifteen minutes after the drop fell.

The trustees of Trinity College, N. C., have voted 18 to 7 to retain Prof. Bassett as professor of history.

Be Quick.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by China's Drug Store.

BIG FIRE IN PIEDMONT.

Six Firms Lose About \$30,000 in Stock—Value of Burned Buildings Not Known.

Piedmont, Dec. 2.—The entire business block on Main street was destroyed by fire here this afternoon.

Simpson & Logan, the Babb Furniture company, the Nesbitt-Childers company, Wigington & Alexander, the Geo. W. Walker company and the Piedmont Drug company were all burned out. As near as your correspondent can ascertain the stocks carried by the above firms amounted to about \$60,000 with possibly \$35,000 insurance. The buildings were all owned by the Piedmont Manufacturing company, and their value and the amount of insurance carried on them cannot be estimated.

THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Some Practical Suggestions on the Subject by Miss Kelly.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: Many are under the impression that the advocates of silk culture wish silk to displace other cultures. This is altogether a mistake. What is proposed is to follow the custom of best silk growing countries, which is to make an annual crop of silk during the first five weeks of spring, or, in other words, we simply recommend an additional agricultural product, restricted in proportion to the size of the farmer's family who would raise it, as they do poultry or bees. On every farm there is a poultry yard, which few would be willing to give up, but the net gain from a half acre devoted to silk growing would be much greater than that from poultry.

A silk crop can be made and sold for cash, all in six weeks, while as many months are required to realize an equally good return from poultry.

If one or two-year-old white mulberry seedlings are set out on a half acre of ground, 15 feet apart, they will, in three years' time, yield from 2,200 to 4,000 pounds of leaves, sufficient to rear one ounce of worms, producing from 132 to 175 pounds of silk.

Such a rearing might be made by the combined efforts of the farmer's family, without the aid of extra hired help. Any well ventilated, clean room, with an open fire place, would do to raise the worms. For an ounce of silkworms there should be from 60 to 90 square yards of available space. This is obtained by placing shelves for the worms one above the other on upright supports. Should one room not afford this space the worms could be disposed wherever convenient, but always where the temperature is even, and not below 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

The yield of cocoons is in proportion to the space accorded to the worms. This in a successful rearing, under favorable conditions, is 50 kilos (1 K. equals 2.2 pounds) to 50 square yards of space, 60 K. to 60 square yards, 80 K. to 80 square yards and 90 K. to 90 square yards. First class cocoons sold last year at 90 cents a pound: 132 pounds at 90 cents equals \$119.80; 175 pounds at 90 cents equals \$157.50; 198 pounds at 90 cents equals \$178.20.

Such are the possible gains in five weeks from one ounce of eggs, requiring only a half acre of land to yield the mulberry leaves for food.

It saves labor to have trees grown near the rearing room, but if this is not convenient they may be planted around fields. One hundred trees around the border of a 2½-acre field would in no way damage ordinary cultures, and greatly increase the total gain.

There is no rural industry occupying so short a time which pays so well as silk.

The United States is now the second silk manufacturing country in the world, and every year the demand for silk goods increases. The rapid multiplication of silk mills in silk growing countries causes a great domestic consumption of raw silk, endangering the existence of silk mills in non-producing silk regions. Thus has the supremacy in the silk trade which enriched England for two centuries been wrested from her by France and Italy.

A similar effect is noticeable now in the cotton industry in England and in our Northern States, due to the sudden rise of cotton mills in the midst of our own cotton plantations.

It is not likely that foreign war, in the near future, may cut off the vast supply of raw silk imported annually into the United States, and it is a wise precaution for the South to prepare herself for such a contingency.

At any rate, it pays vastly better to cultivate one acre of silk than one of cotton and every planter who wishes to see the South develop into a rich silk country, occupying possibly the proud position that England held in the eighteenth century, is urged to devote an acre to the cultivation of the white mulberry, to make silk culture possible.

Those who wish either from personal or patriotic motives to foster the silk industry may, by applying to Dr. L. O. Howard, agricultural department, Washington, D. C., obtain a limited number of trees and seed, also books of instruction, free of charge. To hasten the work, however, it is suggested that rural clubs be formed consisting of ten members, who, together may order, through their chairman, 1,000 trees to be distributed to the club members. Ordering by the 1,000 the trees would cost very little.

I should be pleased to hear from the chairman of any club for the propagation of the white mulberry, and will give such practical aid as my time will permit.

Henrietta A. Kelly,
Charleston, S. C., December 1, 1903.

When you want a pleasant purgative try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and produce no nausea, griping or other disagreeable effect. For sale by China's Drug Store.

CHARLESTON DISPENSARY PROFITS.

Four Additional Special Policemen Must be Employed to Assist in Enforcing the Dispensary Law.

[Columbia, Dec. 2.—The directors of the State dispensary have decided to restore to Charleston all of the city's share of the dispensary profits except so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the litigation in the Wieters matter. Provided, however, that the city will employ four special aiding policemen in addition to the ones now used to work up cases for the city court. This action is the result of the hearing yesterday.

The action of the board in holding up Charleston's share of the profits is well known. Yesterday the officials of Charleston appeared and made their defense against this action. Those present at the meeting were: Messrs. Williams, Evans and Jones, the directors; Mayor Smyth; Mr. Boyle, chief of police; Mr. Geo. H. Moffett, city attorney, and Mr. S. W. P. Cantwell, county supervisor, representing Charleston; Chief Constable Hammet, Division Chief Holmes and their attorney, Mr. G. Duncan Bellinger. Gov. Heyward was present by invitation.

Chairman Williams stated the board's reasons for withholding the profits as requested by the governor, who asked for this assistance in the enforcement of the law.

In reply Mayor Smyth submitted a typewritten return, showing ordinary ordinances passed by the city and records of the city court, all of which, it was claimed, indicated the efforts made by the city authorities to enforce the law. Mayor Smyth contended that the authorities of the city of Charleston have no knowledge of the causes which induced the directors of the dispensary to take such action.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN AGREE.

The One Holds Manchuria, the Other Takes Korea, and Both Agree to the Open Door Policy.

Paris, Dec. 1.—The Associated Press learns that Japan and Russia are on the verge of a settlement of the Far Eastern controversy, which promises to dissipate the war cloud that has been hanging over both countries. This settlement will be the result of negotiations, which have been in progress for some time past, and which were assisted by the friendly representations of France to Russia and of Great Britain to Japan. The two nations have practically agreed upon the basis of a treaty, the signing of which can be prevented only by some unexpected development.

The basis of this forthcoming agreement follows:

Russia will accept the two agreements entered into by Japan and Korea, dated 1896 and 1898, respectively, under which Japan obtained various rights in Korea, including the maintenance of a garrison at Seoul. In exchange for this concession, Japan will accept Russia's treaty with China respecting Manchuria. It is believed, though, this cannot be positively stated, that Japan and Russia will reiterate their support of the principles of the "open door" and the integrity of China and of Korea.

WILL RAISE FREIGHT RATES.

An Unwelcome Announcement From the Railroad Lines.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Railroad freight rates are to be increased on many classifications throughout the southern States in the course of the next few weeks. This was the decision reached at the meeting of the Southeastern Traffic association, in session at Raleigh. It is said that freights on some classifications are to be lowered. The railroad officials justify the increasing of rates by the statement that in Virginia, Georgia and other southern States railroad taxation has been largely increased, and it is necessary to raise money to meet this new demand.

A Lasting Effect

This Evidence Should Prove Every Claim Made For Doan's Kidney Pills in Sumter.

Relief from the pains and aches of a bad back is always welcome to every backache sufferer but to cure, a lame, weak or aching back is what's wanted. Cure it so it will stay cured. It can be done. Here is the strongest evidence to prove it:

M. A. Betts, well-known farmer, living two miles north east of Sumter, says: "I believe Doan's Kidney Pills which I procured at Dr. A. J. China's drug store is a good kidney remedy. For a number of years I had a hard time with my back and every cold I caught settled in my back and the pain felt just like rheumatism and would just lay me up. I could not sit for any length of time in one position or attempt to turn over in bed without the sharp pain striking me and making me yell right out and I had to take hold of something to support me when I got out of bed. The kidney secretions were irregular, unnatural and at night too frequent in action. I used lots of remedies and took doctor's medicine but was just the same after I used them as before. I was told about Doan's Kidney Pills curing other people, so I went and got them. They helped me immediately and since then the pain has left me, my back is strong and the kidney secretions do not bother me. My health is greatly improved in every way and I give Doan's Kidney Pills the credit."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 30 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.