

# The Watchman and Southerner.

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 SOUTHERNER, Established June, 1866

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## The Watchman and Southerner.

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## OF TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE.

### Secretary Hay Takes the Lead in Movement to Preserve Integrity of China.

### Russia to be Forced to Relax Grip on Manchuria and Forbidden to Seize Any More Chinese Territory.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Secretary Hay, has addressed an identical note to a number of European powers to ascertain if they are willing to join in a notice to Russia and Japan that during hostilities and thereafter the neutrality and integrity of China must be recognized. Details of the note are not obtainable in advance of the receipt of replies.

It is known, however, that exchanges have taken place which justify the state department in expecting favorable responses to its note.

The matter has created a great sensation in diplomatic circles here.

It is further learned that the proposition of the United States contemplates a restriction of hostilities and the consequent hardships of war to the smallest possible area. Just what this means is not made clear to the public, but the determination may have the greatest effect upon the struggle between Russia and Japan. It is almost certain that neither will be allowed to invade China proper, meaning that they may not with hostile intent go southward below Sha-Hai-Kwan on the border line between Chi Li and Manchuria. No explanation is accorded as to whether Manchuria itself, already the scene of the first battle of Port Arthur is, being part of China, regarded as being within the scope of the proposition, but here, as in the case of Korea independence, it is believed that the determination will not be reached before the close of the war.

It was first supposed that the intention was to do no more than maintain open door in Manchuria, but it is apparent that there is a deeper purpose and that from the original thought the proposition has grown into one that will conserve the territorial integrity of China.

London, Feb. 10.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister here, has received official confirmation from Tokio of the destruction at Chemulpo of the Russian first-class cruiser Variag and the third-class cruiser Korietz.

The text of the official dispatch received by Baron Hayashi is as follows: "On Monday a Japanese squadron escorting transports met on the way to Chemulpo, Korea, the Russian gunboat Korietz, as the latter was coming out of port. The Korietz took up an offensive attitude towards the Japanese vessels and fired on the Japanese torpedo boats. The latter discharged two torpedoes ineffectively and then the Korietz returned to her anchorage in the port."

"Early in the morning of Tuesday Admiral Urik commanding the Japanese squadron formally called on the Russian warships to leave Chemulpo before noon. The admiral added that if his demand was not complied with he would be compelled to attack them in the harbor. The two Russian warships left the port at about 11.30 a. m., and a battle ensued outside the Polynesian island. After about an hour's engagement the Russian warships sought refuge among the islands. Towards the evening the Russian cruiser sank and at about 4 a. m., today, Feb. 10, the Korietz was reported to have also sunk, having been blown up. The officers and men of the two sunken vessels sought refuge on the French cruiser Pascal. There were no casualties on the Japanese side."

A summary of the losses sustained by Russia in the first twenty-four hours of the war with Japan show that ten Russian warships were placed out of action in one way or another and that the Japanese did not lose a ship. The losses were as follows:

Battleship Retvizan, torpedoed and beached at Port Arthur.  
Battleship Czarevitch, torpedoed and beached at Port Arthur.  
Battleship Poltava, hole below water line at Port Arthur.  
Armored cruiser Boyarin, disabled by Japanese fire at Port Arthur.  
Cruiser Pallada, torpedoed at Port Arthur and beached.  
Cruiser Novik, hole below water line, at Port Arthur.  
Cruiser Askold, hole below water line, at Port Arthur.  
Cruiser Diana, hole below water line, at Port Arthur.  
First-class armored cruiser Variag, destroyed at Chemulpo, Corea. Torpedo gun vessel Korietz, destroyed at Chemulpo.

SIX OTHER RUSSIAN SHIPS CAPTURED.  
London, Feb. 11.—Dispatches to the Daily Mail from Tokio and Nagasaki, dated Feb. 10, report the arrival at

## JAPAN'S POSITION SET FORTH.

An Official Statement Issued to the World by the Mikado's Government—Reasons Given.

The following is the text of the statement issued by the Japanese government setting forth its position:

"Section 1. It being indispensable to the welfare and safety of Japan to maintain the independence and territorial integrity of Korea and safeguard her paramount interests there for the Japanese government finds it impossible to view with indifference any action endangering the position of Korea, whereas Russia, notwithstanding her solemn treaty with China and her repeated assurances to the powers, not only continues her occupation of Manchuria, but has taken aggressive measures in Korean territory. Should Manchuria be annexed to Russia, the independence of Korea would naturally be impossible. The Japanese government being desirous of securing permanent peace for eastern Asia, by means of direct negotiations with Russia with the view of arriving at friendly adjustment of their mutual interests in both Manchuria and Korea where their interests meet, communicated toward the end of July last such desire to the Russian government and invited its adherence. To this the Russian government expressed a willing assent. Accordingly on the 12th of August the Japanese government proposed to Russia through its representative at St. Petersburg the basis of an agreement which was substantially as follows:

"1. A mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese and Korean empires.  
"2. A mutual engagement to maintain the peace and an equal opportunity for the commercial industry of all nations with the natives of those countries.  
"3. A reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea and that Russia has special interest in railway enterprises in Manchuria and a mutual recognition of the respective rights of Japan and Russia therein."

On Oct. 3, the statement says: "Russia rejected counter proposals declining to make any engagement respecting the integrity of China and requesting that Japan declare Manchuria outside of her sphere of interest. These proposals Japan rejected, and offered others in their stead."  
"In further discussion Russia proposed to exclude Manchuria from the convention making it apply to Korea alone, which proposal Japan asked Russia to reconsider."  
In her note of Jan. 5 Russia proposed to allow Japan treaty privileges in Manchuria exclusive of establishment of a settlement on condition that Japan should not employ Corea for stated purposes. This condition Japan considered impossible.  
The Japanese statement "that the engagement now proposed by Russia would be unpractical in value so long as it was unaccompanied by a definite stipulation regarding the territorial integrity of China in Manchuria since treaty rights are only coexistent with sovereignty. Eventually the absorption of Manchuria would annual at once those rights and privileges acquired by the powers in Manchuria by virtue of treaties with China."

JAPAN'S DECLARATION OF WAR.  
Tokio, Japan, Feb. 11.—The existence of a state of war with Russia was formally announced yesterday by an imperial proclamation. The proclamation says:  
"We hereby declare war against Russia and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against her, in obedience to their duty, with all their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their duties, to attain the national aim with all the means within the limits of the law of nations."  
The proclamation briefly narrates the recent negotiations, declaring the integrity of Korea and China to be essential to permanent peace in the far East, and that Russia has disregarded her pledges as to Manchuria. It says Russia never met the Japanese proposals in a spirit of conciliation and concludes:  
"We cannot in the least admit that Russia had from the first any serious or genuine desire for peace. She rejected the proposals of our Government. The safety of Korea was in danger and the interests of our Empire were menaced. The guarantees for the future which we failed to obtain by peaceful negotiations can now only be obtained by an appeal to arms."  
"It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be permanently restored and the glory of our Empire preserved."

Russia's Declaration of War.  
St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—The czar today issued a formal declaration of war against Japan. It is as follows:  
"To all my Dear Subjects: I declare that we were anxious to preserve peace, so dear to our hearts, and did

all in our power to maintain tranquility in the far east. With these peaceful aims we declared our readiness to revise the existing treaty between the two empires regarding Korean affairs. Negotiations, however have not been carried to a conclusion. Japan, without waiting for the receipt of a reply, broke off diplomatic relations without considering whether such rupture meant the commencement of warlike actions. The Japanese government ordered her torpedo boats to attack suddenly our squadron at Port Arthur.  
"After the receipt of the report of that attack, we ordered our governor to reply with arms. We hereby make known our decision in firm trust in the help of the Almighty and in assurance of the unanimous readiness of our true subjects to stand with us in defense of our fatherland."  
"We call for the blessing of the Lord upon our brave army and fleet."

GREAT POWERS MAY BE INVOLVED.

### Germany Has Violated Neutrality to Favor Russia.

Reports from Seat of War Meagre and Contradictory—Japan Said to Have Lost Three Torpedo Boats.

Port Arthur Surrendered to Japanese—Fear of War Between France and England Sends Insurance Rates Up Thirty Per Cent.

Special to The Daily Item.  
London, Feb. 12, 1 p. m.—A report has just been received from Chefoo, but not credited here in best informed circles, that Port Arthur has been surrendered to the Japanese after a fierce attack by land and sea.

JAPAN LOST THREE TORPEDO BOATS.  
Chefoo, Feb. 12.—Three latest reports from Port Arthur confirm previous information that the Japanese lost three out of four torpedo boats in the attack upon Port Arthur. The loss of life is stated to have been heavy, few of the crews of the torpedo boats escaping.

GERMANY VIOLATES NEUTRALITY.  
London, Feb. 12.—It is reported from Copenhagen that the Russian Baltic fleet of fifteen warships has passed through the German Kiel Canal. This is considered here a gross violation of neutrality on the part of Germany, who owns and controls the canal.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE INVOLVED.  
London, Feb. 12.—Notice has been posted at the Lloyds' offices of the raising of rates of insurance from twenty to thirty per cent on risks of war between France and Great Britain. This action of the underwriters will, it is believed, have a strong unfavorable influence on the stock market.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL RECALLED.  
Paris, Feb. 12.—Admiral Stark commanding the Russian fleet at Port Arthur has been peremptorily recalled by the Czar owing to the defeat of the Russian fleet by the Japanese, for which he is held largely responsible.

HAKODATE JAPAN BOMBARDED.  
London, Feb. 12.—The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard cables that it is rumored that five Russian cruisers from Vladivostok bombarded Hakodate, Japan, on Tuesday. The report has not yet been confirmed and is doubted here.

Washington, Feb. 11.—President Roosevelt issued a proclamation today declaring the neutrality of this Government in the Russo-Japanese war.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.  
London, Feb. 12.—In a dispatch from Shanghai, dated Feb. 12, 2 a. m., a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:  
"The bombardment of Port Arthur continues. Three Russian cruisers have been sunk. The Russian bank building has been destroyed."  
RENEWED ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.  
London, Feb. 12.—In a dispatch from Nagasaki, dated February 10, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:  
"There has been a renewed attack on Port Arthur. The Japanese captured seven ships and chased others. There have been disturbances at Port Arthur in which a number of Japanese civilians were killed or imprisoned."  
"A Chinese mob has destroyed the telegraph lines around New Chwang."

TELEGRAPH LINES BROKEN.  
St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.—The general staff announces the receipt of a telegram from the Russian military agent in China saying that the cable from Vladivostok to Nagasaki, the telegraph line from Seoul to Masan, and the telegraph line from Seoul to Wonsan, are broken.

Special to The Daily Item.  
Copenhagen, Feb. 13.—The Russian Baltic fleet is still at Kronstadt, which is Russia's principal naval station on the Baltic. The powerful ice breaking steamer Enock is kept constantly at work in the effort to keep the channel open so that the fleet may get to sea immediately that orders are issued to that effect. The report is confirmed that Germany refused permission for the fleet to pass through the Kiel canal.

NAVAL BATTLE IN PROGRESS.  
Tien Tsin, Feb. 13.—It is reported

from Chingwangtao that a fierce battle between the Japanese and Russian fleets is in progress today north of Port Arthur and west of the peninsula, but no definite and fully trustworthy information of this reported naval engagement has yet been received.

RUSSIAN MINISTER LEAVE SEOUL.  
London, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Seoul, Korea, to a news agency here states that Russian Minister Pavloff has left Seoul hurriedly and that he gave no reason for his departure.

ENGLAND GETTING READY.  
London, Feb. 13.—The British admiralty officials today sent out letters warning retired naval officers to arrange their business affairs and hold themselves in readiness for orders to report for active service.

FRANCE PREPARING FOR WAR.  
London, Feb. 13.—It is reported by English agents in France that preparations are being made with feverish action at all naval stations to put the French navy on a war footing and it is believed that France is in earnest in her war preparations.

GERMANY WILL ASSIST RUSSIA.  
London, Feb. 13.—It is stated that Germany will assist Russia diplomatically in case of defeat and the report is believed here by those best informed.

Chefoo, Feb.—Three Russian torpedo boats attached to the Port Arthur squadron have been sunk with great loss of life by the fire of the Russian land batteries, being mistaken for Japanese ships. An investigation will be made by order of Viceroy Alexieff for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the terrible disaster.

THREE RUSSIAN CRUISES DESTROYED.  
Tokio, Feb. 15.—It is officially reported that three out of four Russian cruisers from Vladivostok have been blown up by sub-marine mines, while trying to enter the harbor of Hakodate. The attempt of the Russians to bombard that city, which is the most important Japanese naval station in the Northern islands, was thus a disastrous failure.

JAPANESE REPULSED BY RUSSIANS.  
London, Feb. 15.—Official reports received this morning from Port Arthur say that the Japanese landed 600 troops at Talienwan and that 400 of them were cut down by Cosacks before the landing party could be withdrawn.

A Japanese landing party at Dove bay was also repulsed with heavy loss by the Russians.

GREAT JAPANESE VICTORY REPORTED.  
London, Feb. 15.—A cablegram from Tien Tsin states that it is credibly reported that the Japanese have won a great victory at Port Arthur. They sunk eight Russian ships and captured ten. The Japanese fleet was not seriously injured.

JAPANESE LAND AT CHEMULPO.  
St. Petersburg, Feb. 15—2.45 a. m.—A communication from Viceroy Alexieff, just received, confirms the report of the landing of 13,000 Japanese troops at Chemulpo. The viceroy adds that reports have been received of attempts to cut the telegraph wires along the Chinese Eastern Railway and also to destroy one of the abutments of Sungari bridge. These attempts, he adds, were immediately detected and decisive measures taken to guard the railway.

THE ASKOLD GOES DOWN.  
Chefoo, Feb. 14.—Passengers who have arrived at Port Arthur say the Russian cruiser Askold was damaged in Tuesday's battle in the roads outside of Port Arthur but was kept afloat until Saturday when it sank in 30 fathoms.

INDIGNATION FELT.  
Yokohama, Feb. 14.—The four Russian cruisers which sunk the Arour Maru had first appeared in the Tsuguru Strait on the 11th, escorting a transport from Vladivostok. Another steamer, the Zensho Maru, also met the Russian cruisers but escaped from them.

All traffic between Sakata and Otaru has been suspended, owing to Russian raiders. Great indignation is felt here over the sinking of a commercial steamer, and it is believed that it is a violation of international law of warfare.

Nagasaki, Feb. 14.—The vessels that comprised the Japanese fleet which attacked and destroyed the Russian cruisers Variag and Korietz at Chemulpo, on February 8, were the cruisers Naniwa, Takachio, Akashi, Suma and the Asama. The Japanese did not lose a man.

The survivors from the Variag and Korietz, the Russian cruisers that were sunk by the Japanese fleet at Chemulpo last Tuesday, still remain on board the British cruiser Talbot, the Italian cruiser Elba and the French cruiser Pascal.

The situation is becoming acute, as the Japanese have twice made demands on the commanders of the three foreign vessels that the Russians be surrendered as prisoners of war. The captain of the Talbot, being the senior naval officer, each time replied that he was awaiting instructions from his Government. None of the Russians is on board the American gunboat Vicksburg, whose commander considers that the Japanese are right in their demand, as the Russians took advantage of the clemency of the Japanese in returning to the harbor, then taking refuge on the foreign vessels and refusing to surrender, whereas the Japanese fleet refrained from sinking them in the open sea as they could have done.

A magnificent episode in the battle was the second sortie of the two Russian cruisers. With bands playing the national anthem, the international fleet loudly cheering the bravery and gallantry of the Russians, the Variag and Korietz faced the Japanese fleet

in what was certain death. The positions of the wreck appear to be such that it will be easy to recover the guns. The Russian losses were one officer and forty men killed, and four hundred and sixty-four wounded. A dispatch from Chemulpo gives the following account of the destruction of the Russian cruiser Variag and gunboat Korietz: The Japanese fleet, commanded by Admiral Uriu on the flag ship Adneuma, arrived at noon, and sent a wireless telegram to the Japanese cruiser Chigado, which was lying at anchor between the Variag and Korietz, to join the fleet outside. The Russians found themselves trapped. Admiral Uriu then signalled, giving the Russians five minutes in which to surrender. The Russians ignored the demand to surrender and the Japanese opened fire. A brisk engagement lasting two hours followed. The Russian vessels, getting the worst of an encounter, in which the odds were overwhelmingly against them, steamed tack into the harbor. The Variag, which was badly injured, listed heavily. For two hours the Russians attempted to break through the Japanese fleet, which was encountered four miles from the inner harbor. A fierce fight followed. The Russian vessels were badly damaged. The Korietz was blown up, presumably by its own crew in order to escape capture. A portion of the crew was rescued by the French and Italian vessels in the harbor. The Variag tried to escape, but suddenly an explosion was heard and the Variag was seen to sink. Whether she was sunk by a Japanese shell or by her own crew is not known. The United States gunboat Vicksburg and the British cruiser Talbot witnessed the battle.

WEST POINT CADETSHIP.  
A Competitive Examination will be Held at the State House in Columbia March 8.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: I hereby give notice that an examination will be held in the State House at Columbia, beginning at 9.30 o'clock, Tuesday, March 8, 1904, under the direction of State Superintendent of Education O. B. Martin. Superintendent Martin will select two other educators to assist him. The examination will be written and be by numbers, and the physical examination will precede the mental, and will be conducted by Dr. J. W. Babcock, with the assistance of two physicians, whom he will select.

Candidates in order to be admitted to the Academy must be well versed in the following prescribed subjects, to wit:

Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, English composition, English literature, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history and the general principles of physiology and hygiene.

The physical requirements are: No candidate will be admitted who is under 17 or over 22 years of age, or who is deformed or afflicted with any disease or infirmity which would render him unfit for the military service, or who has at the time of presenting himself any disorder of an infectious or immoral character. Accepted candidates, if between 17 and 18 years of age, should not fall below five feet three inches in height and 100 pounds in weight; if between 18 and 19 years, five feet three and one-half inches in height and 105 pounds in weight; if over 19, five feet four inches in height and 110 pounds in weight.

The war department, being anxious to keep the Academy full and guard against vacancies requests that one principal and two alternates be named, so that in the event of the principal failing mentally or physically the better qualified alternate may succeed to the vacancy.

Inasmuch as some of the alternates whom I have appointed heretofore have failed to put themselves to the necessary expense of appearing for examination I give notice that in this case no boy will be permitted to stand the examination who does not pledge himself to comply with this requirement, should he be given the place as alternate.

After the selection of a principal and two alternates by this examination those selected will have to report to Fort McPherson on the 1st of May for mental and physical examination by a board of army officers, who decide whether or not the candidate nominated by me is eligible.

There is no need for a permit to enter this examination, as all white applicants will be permitted to stand it.

The questions will be prepared by the examining board and will be handed out as soon as the board begins its work. If a candidate is turned down by the medical examining board it is useless for him to stand the mental examination.

Persons wishing the war department circular can obtain same by writing to Mr. Martin at Columbia or to me here.

County papers will oblige me by copying this notice.  
B. R. Tillman,  
U. S. S., S. C.

When You Have a Cold.  
The first action when you have a cold should be to relieve the lungs. This is best accomplished by the free use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This remedy liquefies the tough mucus and causes its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs, produces a free expectoration, and opens the secretion. A complete cure soon follows. This remedy will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment and it leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It counteracts any tendency towards pneumonia. For sale by China's Drug Store.

## BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

### Cold Weather Still a Bar to the Expansion of Spring Trade—Effects of Fire and Water.

New York, Feb. 11.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Cold weather is still a bar to expansion in spring trade throughout the west, but southern distribution continues notably active and signs of life are found in leading eastern markets. The Baltimore disaster and the beginning of hostilities in the far east, though affecting speculative markets to some extent, have as yet not had notable results on trade outside of sections immediately concerned, though some of the present great strength of prices of most commodities may be attributed to the latter development. Trade and industrial operations betray effects of conservatism some time ago predicted, but it is yet too early to measure the possible extent to which the season's turnover will contrast with the exceptionally large business done in all lines one year ago. Railway operations, owing to severe weather in January, are resulting in decreased gross earnings, following reduced net returns in December.

Business failures for five days ending with Feb. 10, number 202 against 217 in the like week in 1903.

CUBA WILL GET LOAN.  
Havana, Feb. 12.—Speyer & Co., of New York, have contracted to take the \$35,000,000 Cuban loan. The price to be paid for the bonds is 90½, which one-half per cent above the minimum rate.

The Colonial Trust Company, of Boston, Mass., is associated with the handling of the bonds, but the contract is solely in the name of Speyer & Co. The Government has been assured that the money will be forthcoming in June.

The contract was drawn up roughly last night and today it was typewritten and duplicated. According to creditable statements it does not contain any provisions other than those which are usual in such transactions. No further legislation is required by the terms of the contract. It will require three months to prepare the bonds and attend to other details of the undertaking.

A Household Necessity.  
A good liniment is a household necessity. Elliott's Emulsified Oil Liniment meets every requirement of the household and barnyard. Full ½ pint bottles 25 cts. All dealers.

Bicycles and Automobiles.  
The Spartanburg Herald notes that the House of Representatives has done itself proud in passing a bill requiring bicycles and automobiles to come to a standstill at least twenty-five yards before meeting a mule in the road. That is good, and every man that voted for that law ought to be sent back next fall to amend the law so as to include wheelbarrows with the bicycles and automobiles. A wheelbarrow pushed by any sort of a citizen is much more scary to the average mule than either a bicycle or an automobile. We forgot to say that these vehicles should stop, if the mule was pulling a carriage, a buggy or a wagon. No provision is made for the combination of a negro and mule without the bicycle and automobile attachment.—Abbeville Press and Banner.

Better Than Gold.  
"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by J. F. W. DeLorme.

MAKES WORK EASIER.  
Sumter People Are Pleased to Learn How it is Done.

It's pretty hard to attend to duties with a constantly aching back. With annoying urinary disorders Doan's Kidney Pills make work easier. They cure backache.

They cure every kidney ail. B. M. McCarey, mechanic at the Atlantic Coast Line repair shops at Florence, S. C., says: "I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as a sure backache cure. Before I used them my back hurt me all the time and kept me awake half the night and I would get up in the morning as tired as when I went to bed. I had a dull pain right across my loins sometimes so severe that I could not stand up straight and after going to bed tired out and falling asleep I would be awakened in the night with an awful pain in my back which felt as though it would break in half. I had no strength in my back and would have to use both hands to pull myself over. The kidney secretions were dark, contained sediment and bothered me by making me get up several times during the night. I used numbers of remedies and doctor's medicines and put on liniments but it was no use for nothing did me any good until I got Doan's Kidney Pills. They certainly did and I can tell anyone that they are a backache cure. You are one that you may use my name as one who from personal experience knows their value."

Plenty more proof like this from Sumter people. Call at the drug store of Dr. A. J. China's and ask what his customers report.

Sold for 50 cents per box by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

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