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WINNSBORO, S. C.

Wednesday, July 19. - - - 1899

MT. ZION SOCIETY.

One of the very oldest organizations in the State is Mount Zion Society. A gentleman who has taken a prominent part in the society for a number of years suggested that the organization was about to go to pieces. It is hoped that the citizens of the community will come to the rescue of this historic organization, and save it from dissolution. A great public duty will be grossly neglected if this community sits quietly and allows a society, once so useful in the educational world, to disintegrate It is a society that has been known not only in this State for over a century, but it has made Winnsboro known in other States. Once it gave to Winnsboro a prominent culture, and it can be made of great benefit to the town even now. While our prospects for material prosperity are brighter than they have ever been, this, above all other times, is the time to support such organizations as Mount Zion Society. Aside from mere sentiment surrounding the old organization, substantial reasons for its existence are not wanting, and we repeat that it will be a reflection upon the culture of the community, if we shall become so indifferent as to allow the old society to become defunct for the want of interest. Its history is the best part of the history of Winnsboro.

We hope that this reminder of the danger threatening will serve to awaken new life, zeal and enthusiasm, and rescue from ruin the organization that should be the peculiar pride of our historic old town.

THE county papers furnish an encouraging sign. Nearly every one of them have something to say about "the flour mill." This means that the farmers will plant wheat and eat their own flour. The Yorkville correspondent of the News and Courier gives some information in making flour that most housekeepers and consumers of flour do not know. The so-called "fancy patent" flour or exceedingly white flour is not the most wholesome. What's called "straight" flour contains, explains the correspondent, "every particle of nutriment in the wheat; everything connected with the wheat being used except the skin or husk." He states that in York the patrons of the home mill call for "the straight" flour, with very few exceptions. It seems that it is not the whitest biscuits that are the most nutritious. The correspondent concludes: "Fancy patent flour is sold in grocery stores as the finest product of the mills, and so far as appearances go it is everything claimed for it, but it is sadly deficient in nutritive qualities for the reason that the process by which it is made separates or removes the kernel, which contains the strength-giving phosphates, and it is removed because it is a dark brown color, and, therefore, must be discarded if white flour is what is wanted. It is estimated that there are about twelve pounds of the necessary ingredients in a bushel of wheat suitable for fancy flour. The balance—26 to 32 pounds—is made into lower grades."

Some people will wear shoes too tight for appearance, and often in matter of dress we sacrifice health and comfort merely for outward show, and such people will doubtless do the same thing in their diet. Sensible people, however, will profit by a knowledge of what is wholesome, without so much regard to its appearance.

PERHAPS it is a good thing that the war tax will probably stay with us a good long time, for it will tend to warn the people against the danger of militarism and check the tendency to depart from the cardinal principles of our government. The people need something to arrest the evils of expansion and of meddling into the affairs of foreign countries.

A dispatch from Washington to the effect that a plan to extend the levy of the war tax to other things besides those now coming within its provisions would indicate that the tax is to be continued. It is reported that "the Internal Revenue Bureau will recommend a number of changes in the war revenue act." "In the main, the law has worked satisfactorily. * * One proposition now under consideration is to assess a tax on the sale or rental of all patent protected articles." "It will be suggested," it is also remarked, "that express and telegraph companies doing a money exchange business be required to pay an annual tax for the privelege." Telegrams and express receipts are now taxed, but the sender has the tax to pay. The annual tax for the privelege of doing a money exchange business could not so easily be thrown upon the people. As it is the telegraph and express companies are paying no part of the war tax. If the proposed amendment is adopted, it will pull some money directly from the companies, which seems perfectly fair. Bank and banking institutions have the tax to pay, and it is simple justice to require express and telegraph companies to do the same thing.

The point we wish to make, however, is that instead of discussing when the tax will be lifted, the government is considering how it may be increased. Our Eastern possession, to which we are having such a hard time gaining possession, will come very high. If a few months war with Spain cost so much, how much more will several years of war against the Philippinos cost. The prospects for relief from war taxes is not very encouraging.

A FEW years ago the mayor of Newberry had all of the shade trees on Main street cut down. Now the trees are badly wanted, it is noted. We mention this as a warning to the people of Winnsboro. We have often heard it suggested that our shade trees on Main street should be cut down. Let them stand. They ornament the street, hide houses badly in need of paint, give shade to pedestrians and beautify the town. The shade trees of Winnsboro often provoke the admiration of visitors. Trees should be planted, not destroyed.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, North Carolina, has been well advertised by good roads. The Observer says: "The road-builders' institute, in this city, has attracted, so far as our observation extends, the attention of the press from Atlanta to Baltimore—we do not know how much further."

We regret that Fairfield County has not been attracted.

THE Columbia State is hard to satisfy. It wants Richland County to swallow Lexington County, and Columbia swallow them both. It proposes the consolidation of Lexington and Richland into one county with Columbia as the county seat, and the State gives some very good reasons for the scheme.

THE Brazos flood in Texas is said to have destroyed 200,000 bales of cotton. This loss is serious to the individual planters, but it has no effect on the market. Out of the total cotton crop 200,000 bales is a very small loss.

LIEUT. COL HENRY T. THOMPSON of the 2nd S. C. Regiment, has been appointed a captain in the provisional army. If all of the new appointments are as good as this, the President will make no mistake in the new officers.

CHARLESTON seems to have the best of the evidence. The railroads have been discriminating against her port.

THOMAS WOODWARD, THE REGULATOR.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Board, was pleased to refer affidavit to Mr. Attorney General, and desired him to prepare such a process to be laid before the Board as he in consideration should think warrantable and would be effectual in giving such aids to the Provost Marshal in the execution of his office as upon the present occasion was necessary.

Tuesday, the 2nd of August, 1768.

The Attorney General reported to his Honor on the case referred to him Friday, that there was no precedent of a writ of assistance issuing in cases similar to the present, but that whenever a sheriff was appointed at home there issued with his commission a general patent of assistance which he recommended to be now given to the Provost Marshal; and his Honor, by the advice of the Board, was pleased to direct such a patent of assistance to be proposed immediately.

The Provost Marshal attending when called when his Honor the Lieutenant Governor strongly recommended of him to do his utmost to enforce and execute the process directed to him amongst these lawless set of people. His Honor communicated to the Board a letter from Col. Powell and another from Robt. Weaver, Esq, a magistrate for Craven County, and an affidavit taken before Mr. Weaver by some of the people who live upon Peedee, from which it appeared that a constable having a warrant of distress to execute on the chattels of some of the regulators had collected to his assistance 13 other men, and their party had fallen on inhabitant of those parts, where a skirmish was begun by the Regulators in which one of the constable's party was killed, that the Regulators then overpowed the constable's party and whipped some of them in a most cruel manner and threatened to hang one of them in case one of their party, a brother of the said Gibson, who was wounded in the affray, should die. It appeared also that Mr. Weaver, the Magistrate, who had issued the warrant and was obnoxious to them because he had declared his disapprobation of their proceedings, lived in the greatest terror and danger of his life and property and that all that part of the country was a scene of riot and disorder.

His Honor, by the advice of the Board, sent for Mr Campbell, the Clerk of the Crown and Peace, and directed him to lay these papers before judges and to inform them that he earnestly recommended to them to take such steps as would enforce obedience to the laws, quell the disorders in the back country and to bring some of those atrocious offenders to condign punishment and to assure them of his readiness to give all the assistance in his power to accomplish those ends.

At the council meeting on August 3, 1768, Gov. Montague observed that his Majesty had published a very strong proclamation in England on account of the late riots near London and desired the opinion of the Board if it might not be proper to issue something similar here on account of the riots in the back parts of the province. The council approving, Lieut. Gov. Bull thereupon issued a proclamation setting forth that divers dissolute persons have frequently assembled in the new parts of the province in a riotous and unlawful manner to the disturbance of the public peace and had particularly taken upon themselves to whip and fine several persons on pretence of punishing them for crimes which they had never committed against them, instead of delivering them into the hands of the public justice; and daringly resisted the execution of the king's process, and arrested those because of the violence having been accompanied with still greater threats of outrage which have spread terror among those most likely to be affected by them. Therefore he issues a proclamation strictly recalling and commanding the justices, the provost marshal and all other peace officers to use their utmost endeavors to prevent and suppress such unlawful tumults and assemblages; and all his majesty's subjects shall aid them; and that the magistrates must join in the support of all in so doing, as they shall answer at their peril for neglect thereof. Two days later, Lieut. Gov. Bull announces in the council, his belief that many persons in the back country had been unwarily led into tumultuous proceedings and had been provoked there unto by fierce gangs of horse thieves that had infested those parts and he was of the opinion that a free pardon for those outrages would probably restore tranquility; and a majority of the board concurring, he issued a proclamation reciting the proclamation of the 3rd inst. but forasmuch as many went into this matter unwarily and the thieves were so banded together as not to be easily taken, he calls on them to disperse and go peaceably to their homes; saving those who had assisted Gideon Gibson in his attack on the constable.

On the 19th August a letter was read in the council from Col. Richard Richardson, saying that the proclamation had reached the back country and in his opinion would be attended with good effects, as it seemed to calm the minds of many in this place who with gratitude acknowledged his Honor's clemency and moderation. John Winn was put in commission of the peace for Craven County.

On the 19 August Col. Powell wrote that had it not been for some faint regard the regulators had for him, their colonel, the provost marshall would have been grossly abused, as a scheme had been laid for that purpose; and it was owing to himself that the provost marshal could be brought to town. Col. Powell adds that he cannot serve any longer as colonel of militia, where he is so little respected and has so little influence among his men. He would return his commission, but he had lost it fording Broad River on his way back from Keowee.

On the 26th August a letter was also showed directed to the provost marshal, delivered by a wagoner, from the back country, threatening his deputies if they offered to serve a process there and advised him not to send them as they were determined to obey no process issued from Charleston.

After the proceedings in August 1768, Governor Montague was compelled by ill health to take a trip through the northern provinces, leaving Wm. Bull in authority.

Bull dissolved the assembly on the 8th September and on the 15th September issued writs for a new assembly returnable on 25th October. But on the 24th prorogued it to the 15th of November, 1768. The Assembly met on the 15th November when Gov. Montague who had returned sent a message, calling on them to frown down any attempt to stir up sedition in connection with the letters from Massachusetts and Virginia, in reference to parliamentary attempts to tax the colonists, and to do all they could to relieve the distress in the remote settlements. It may be mentioned here that the assembly passed resolutions endorsing these letters and was promptly dissolved on the 10th by the governor.

The election for this assembly was held on the 5th and 6th October in accordance with their express resolutions. The number in the back country believing that their only remedy lay through legislation came down in large bodies and offered to vote at the parish churches in the different election districts. Claudius Pegues was elected from Saint David's, Moses Kirkland, Aaron Loocock and Tacitus Gaillard from Saint James Goose Creek, and others from other parishes. The following writs of election for St. James Goose Creek will explain this matter:

"We the underwritten do hereby certify that pursuant to the within writ, Moses Kirkland, Aaron Loocock and Tacitus Gaillard were elected members of the Common's House of Assembly, of this province, by a number of men coming down from Saxa-Gotha and Beaver Creek, and insisting on a right of voting as qualified freeholders within the parish; it being beyond a doubt that they were excluded from St. Matthews, as its limits are specified around every part of it. They directed themselves by the laws which mention its old bounds and by which they appear to be excluded. With whatever precautions we thus might act, we find ourselves liable to an error through the uncertainty of the limits of the parishes. Under this dilemma they thought that the most eligible which favored the liberty of the subject and the right of voting.

"On this principle admitted their votes; the validity of the election is left to the determination of the House.

"Signed, John McKenzie,
"Wm. Withers,
"Church Wardens."

It seems therefore that the controversies over colonial matters prevented consideration of the troubles in the back country, for the Committee on Privileges seems not to have investigated the elections and thereby we are deprived of much interesting information. It will appear, however, that Mr. Tacitus Gaillard, who later on was charged by the committee with being responsible for the invasion of the polls by back countrymen, was chosen by them from St. James Goose Creek and St. George Dorchester. He qualified for the latter. Loocock and Kirkland were not qualified, their case having been referred to the committee. From St. David Claudius Pegues, elected also by the Regulators, did not qualify. There were returns from Pr. Williams or St. Helena's (?). From St. Jno. Colleton Robert Withers neglected and Wm. Wragg refused to qualify. Thos. Linch and Jos. Allston refused to qualify for All Saints.

Gov. Montague summoned a new assembly for the 21st March, the elections being held on the 7th and 8th March; but on the 14th prorogued it to the 3rd April, then to the 7th April, then to the 1st May, then to the 15th June, then there was no quorum, then to the 26th June, at which time it set with a quorum. He recommended passage of act for the back country, having himself seen the distress.

The assembly met on the 26th of June, 1769, with a quorum. Gov. Montague recommended the passage of an act for the relief of the back country. He himself and the Board of Trade of England disapproved of the county court act. Committee on the grievances reported on June 28, that the House has been allowed to sit only 5 days in 14 months, contrary to the act of 1721 which provides that there shall be an intermission of not more than 6 months. The assembly sent a protest to the Governor's speech and the Governor thanks the House for their address and assures them that it was never his intention to infringe any of the rights of the people especially when they have the sanction of the law.

Edward Holston declined to qualify for St. John Berkeley, Chas. Canty and Theodore Gaillard, Jr, for Prince Frederick, David Graeme for St. Jas. Colleton; Thos. Ferguson and Paul Hamilton had a tie vote in St. Jas Colleton and a new writ was issued for this parish. Geo. Gabriel Powell qualified for St. David; John Powell and John McKenzie qualified for St. Jas. Goose creek. The committee consisting of Powell, chairman, Lynch, Lowndes, Gaillard, Rutledge, Gadsden and Kershaw, was appointed to consider the grievances of the back country and subsequently met and reported, showing that the chief objection of the crown to the County Court Bill was the provision to pay the salaries of the judges when the king should appoint them for good behavior, and they propose to drop this and intend merely that they shall be paid proper compensation.

A petition was received from Thos Bell, Wm. Calhoun, Andrew Williamson and Patrick Calhoun in behalf of these and other inhabitants of the back country making the following claim: (1) That they are entitled to the liberties of British subjects in that they have a right to have circuit and county courts as they have a collection of debts of £20 and that men have to go 200 miles to Charleston. And to have this law passed without any clause regarding the judges which must prevent the crown from approving it. (2) Parishes must be properly divided. Some are 200 miles long running up to the Cherokee line and back settlers were denied votes after traveling so far except in Prince William Parish. Ministers and schoolmasters much needed as many people have never seen a church nor heard a sermon. (3) A vagrant act is needed. South Carolina has none and the Georgia act has sent so many vagrants hither that this has been to a great extent the occasion of the regulators laying themselves open to the law and to a set of people calling themselves moderators who we hear are worse than even the regulators. (4) Public roads throughout the open parts of the province. (5) The bounty on hemp and flax be removed and the bounty on flour as in Georgia. (6) Tax on the lands in the back country should not be so high as in accessible lands." This petition was received July the fourth, 1769. (C. J., pg. 31)

Another petition was received from the inhabitants of the frontier and interior parts of the province asking for the division into three or more parishes of St. Marks which now contains one-third the wealth and white population of South Carolina. They also desire churches, a bounty on hemp and flax, and the inspection of flour and tobacco for public schools and good teachers, and an indemnity act for regulators, "thereby," they say, "to exonerate themselves from being further harassed by vexatious suits at law for errors committed by them in their zeal for the public good." This petition was referred to a special committee consisting of Mr. Kershaw, chairman, and Messrs. Powell, (?) Lloyd, Laurens, Sevage, Moultrie, and Daul. Horry. On the 12th of July another petition from inhabitants of the back country was received asking for reforms; and the several presentments of the grand jury of the province at the circuit court held 17th October, 1768; 16th January, 1769, and 17th April, 1769, were submitted and read, and then referred to a special committee having Dr. Oliphant as chairman.

John Louis Gervais presented a protest in behalf of himself and sundry inhabitants of the western part of St. Bartholomew's Parish. He shows that he resides and hath a freehold in St. Bartholomew's Parish as appears from a late survey made in accordance with an act of the assembly. On the 4th and 5th of October last several freeholders who had come down from a distance of 150 miles were prevented from voting by two church wardens. At the last election on the 7th and 8th of March these back country settlers did not even appear at the polls because the same wardens were in office. The petitioner tried to vote but was denied the right. The people of the back country are on the footing of free negroes in being thus denied a vote. (Charles Jones was the warden that offended Gervais.)

Provost Marshal Roger Pinckney had some remarks to make on the general issue. He said it cost too much to send writs to the back country under the present law. One writ of election may cost him thirty pounds to forward.

(To be Continued.)

Gun-shot wounds and powder burns, cuts, bruises, sprains, wounds from rusty nails, insect stings and ivy poisoning,—quickly healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Positively prevents blood poisoning. Beware of counterfeits. "DeWitt's" is SAFE and SURE. McMaster Co.

THE CANAL AT ROCKY MOUNT.

In the WEEKLY NEWS AND HERALD, dated July 12, "M" of the "Blackstock Budgets" writes of a trip to the falls picnic on July 4th, and inspection of the locks, canal, etc. His guide informs him that the British used the canal, especially the latter part of the Revolutionary war, and as an argument therefore states that the old armory was on the bank of the canal. As the British held no post there during the war they had no use for the canal, nor did they use it, as it was not in existence.

The old fort was built during Jefferson's second administration and in honor of his Secretary of War was called Mt. Dearborn," and as designed as an armory and recruiting station, and was so used for twelve or fifteen years then abandoned. The Rocky Mount canal, the one alluded to, was begun about 1823 or 24 and finished about 1830. It is said not one boat ever passed through the canal; it was owned and operated for Jeremiah Gaither and was built by William Nickels.

The Rock House was built by the lock keeper. Its first occupant was John McCullough, the contractor for digging the canals; the second was one Huldah Arledge and family the third and last was Green Roberts. Jonas Backstrom, the lock-keeper, was never an occupant. I rather think the part of the canal viewed by "M" was never used. The Rocky Mount canal cost the State some $300,000; as I said before but one boat used it. Shortly after completion of the canal the railroad from Charleston to Columbia was finished, then boating to Charleston was abandoned and farmers used wagons to Columbia. The State probably owns the canal.

L. M F.

Rocky Mt., S. C., July 15, '99.

IS IT RIGHT

For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines?

From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicity on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by McMaster Co.

BLAIR ITEMS.

A very good rain fell on Saturday the 8th inst., the best season we have had since planting time, but the earth is so dry it will take several rains to thoroughly saturate it. Though it has been so exceedingly dry all summer, we have been fortunate to escape the severe hail and wind storms that have prevailed in other sections of the State.

The wheat crop in this section was almost an entire failure. As this is reported to be the case throughout the State, I fear the roller mills will not prove a successful enterprise.

The crops that were planted early are looking well, considering the deficient rainfall, but the late crops are a forcible reminder of "hard times."

Many of the young people of this neighborhood celebrated the "Fourth" by attending the annual picnic at Shelton. Everything was very nicely arranged and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy the day. A platform had been erected on the grounds and those who cared to indulge in that amusement "tripped the light fantastic toe" until the gathering dusk called them homeward. There will be a basket picnic at Rock Creek Church on Friday the 21st inst. All are cordially invited to attend.

The ladies will serve ice cream and lemonade for the benefit of the church.

Mrs. J. S. Lyles is on a visit to her parents in Union.

Cadet Thomas M. Lyles returned home from the Citadel a few weeks ago.

Miss Ruby Ragsdale is visiting relatives at Jenkinsville.

Mrs. J. W. Lyles left a few days ago for Newberry on a visit to her sister. R.

July 15, '99.

Blood Tells

Yes, it is the index to health. If you have bad blood you are likely to learn that you have Rheumatism, one of the most horrible diseases to which mankind is heir. If this disease has just began its work or if you have been afflicted for years, you should at once take the wonderful new cure,

Rheumacide

Thousands have been cured. The summer season is the best time to take a rheumatic remedy. Nature will then aid the medicine in effecting a permanent, constitutional cure. People with bad blood are subject to catarrh, indigestion, and many other blood diseases. To be healthy the blood must be pure. RHEUMACIDE is the Prince of blood purifiers.

Sold in Winnsboro by McMaster Co. Price $1.

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CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

LIKE A THING OF LIFE

That's the way the **Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycle** moves. From pedal to driving wheel there is no interruption in the transmission of power.

The operation of the machine is positive. Each part of the driving mechanism is fixed in its place, all parts move together and there is no back-lash, no straining, wear or loss of power in bringing the different parts consecutively into action.

The rider eqpends no strength without compensation. Every ounce of muscular force exerted is utilized in the propulsion of the machine. **Price $60 to $75.**

CHAIN WHEELS.

Columbias and **Hartfords** are the most popular chain bicycles because they contain more desirable features than can be found in other machines of their kind. Special cutting of the sprockets, preventing loss of power through sliding of the chain; narrow treads, narrow rear forks and hubs; dropped erank hanger; flush joints, which are stronger than the body of anyt ube adapted to cycle construction; and bearing brought to the highest degree of perfection through generation in machines designed and built for our exclusive use, are evidences of their superiority. **Price $35 to $50.**

Vedette Bicycles are strong and reliable. **Price $25 and $26.**

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SUMMER GOODS.

We have many New and Pretty Goods for Warm Weather.

White Organdies, 12c. to 56c.; White Lawns, 5c. to 25c.; large lot of Lace Striped White Goods at 8c. and 10c.; new lot of beautiful patterns in Colored Organdies, 10c. to 20c.; Fancy Colored Lawns, Black Lawns and Organdies.

A job lot of Percales, yard wide, at 5c. to 6 1-4c.; also in Shirting Prints at 3c. Ventilated Corsets, short and long, Lisle thread drop stitch Hose.

These goods are good value and at prices within the reach of all.

Millinery.

New lot of Rough Straw Sailors at 50c., pretty and cheap. We have had hard work to keep up with the rush in this room this season, and now we are anxious to close out balance of stock and give CUT prices.

SHOES

We have a great variety of Oxfords and Sandals; prices to please—50c. to $2.00 a pair. Gent's Southern Ties, and high cut, comfortable, durable, cheap.

We have a pretty lot of Negligee and Pique Shirts at prices you can afford to pay.

It will pay you to come to see us.

The Caldwell Dry Goods Company.

Another - Summer - Cutting.

THIS TIME IT IS FOR THE LADIES.

THE BALANCE OF MY 20c. FINE COLORED ORGANDIES GOING FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS AT

14c. Per Yard.

ALSO A FEW PIECES OF FANCY FLOWERED SATIN STRIPED WOOL CHALLIES. WILL CLOSE THEM OUT AT

22c. PER YARD.

Q. D. WILLIFORD.

GLENN SPRINGS

GLENN SPRINGS, S. C.

Queen of Southern Summer Resorts

--STILL LEADS.--

There is but one Glenn Springs and it has no equal on the continent for the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Blood.

HOTEL OPEN FROM JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER 1.

CUISINE AND SERVICE EXCELLENT. IT IS UP-TO-DATE AND EVERYBODY GOES THERE.

For water apply to PAUL SIMPSON. For rates of board and booklet apply to SIMPSON & SIMPSON.

THE JOHNSTON INSTITUTE,
JOHNSTON, S. C.

THE REGULAR CLASSICAL AND LITERARY COURSES OFFERED; also, three instructors have been employed to take charge of the Business Department for the next year. Courses offered in Telegraphy, Shorthand and Book-keeping. At the completion of any course a diploma or certificate of graduation will be given.

ELEVEN TEACHERS EMPLOYED. LAST SESSION 249 PUPILS ENROLLED.

Separate boarding halls for boys and girls. Girls' Hall under Prof. W. D Holland, Superintendent in charge; Miss A. S. Arnold, Lady Principal, and Mrs M. H. Gary, Matron. Boys' Hall, under Prof. F. E. Hinnant, Superintendent in charge, and Prof. F. M. Ellerbe, both of whom are Citadel graduates. Boys' Hall is under military discipline.

The work of the Academic Department is divided into four classes—Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior—and is wholly under male teachers, each of whom is a graduate of a first-class college and is a specialist in his line.

Our school is under Christian influence, but is strictly unsectarian.

Rates, including board, tuition, lights, fuel. etc, $10 a month.

For catalogue write to

W. D. HOLLAND and F. E. HINNANT,
Co-Superintendents.

WHAT DO

LONG EXPERIENCE AND EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AT THE NORTH MEAN FOR R. BRANDT'S JEWELRY AND OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT?

It Means Much for You.

R. BRANDT was enabled by his long experience in the jewelry centre of the United States to become personally well known to the head members of all large manufactories, and thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the business; thus, when buying, his many years of experience gave him exceptional opportunities to obtain figures that cannot be had from occasional short visits to the metropolis.

THE CONSEQUENCE

is that all goods purchased for his store must have quality and character first before the purchase of them may be entertained; then if the price is low, well and good. and his customers get the benefit.

R. BRANDT,
THE JEWELER,
CHESTER, S. C.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

We Have Thirteen Varieties To Select From

McMaster Co.

Summons.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Winnsboro Bank, Plaintiff,
against
George H. McMaster, Anna H. Beaty, The Winnsboro National Bank, J. E. Todd, Guardian, Sallie M. Douglass, Ketchia Mercantile Company, E. Heckheimer, The Central National Bank, Carolina National Bank, and Samuel R. Johnston, Judge of Probate, as Public Guardian, Defendants.

Summons for Relief. Complaint Served.

To the Defendants above-named:

YOU ARE HEREBY summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, Nos. 5 and 6 Law Range, Winnsboro, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

A. S. & W. D. DOUGLASS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated July 1, A. D. 1899.

To the Defendant, E. Heckheimer:

Take notice, that the complaint together with the summons (of which the foregoing is a copy) was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court for the County of Fairfield and State of South Carolina on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1899.

A. S. & W. D. DOUGLASS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

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