

HOW BRYAN WON.

FULL TEXT OF HIS GREAT SPEECH BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

Fighting Not for Conquest, But in Defence of Homes, Families and Posterity—No Question of Honor.

Here is the full text of William J. Bryan's speech before the convention, which gave rise to such a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm, and did so much toward carrying the convention for his nomination.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I would be presumptuous, indeed, to present myself against the distinguished gentlemen to whom you have listened if this were but a measuring of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizen in all the land when clad in the armor of a righteous cause is stronger than the whole host of error can bring.

"I come to speak to you in defence of a cause holy as the cause of liberty—the cause of humanity. "When this debate is concluded a motion will be made to lay upon the table the resolution offered in commendation of the administration, and also the resolution in condemnation of the administration. I shall object to bringing the question down to a level of persons. The individual is but an atom; he is born, he acts, he dies, but principles are eternal and this has been a contest of principles. Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out, as this issue has been, by the voters themselves.

"On March 4, 1895, a few Democrats, most of them members of Congress, issued an address to the Democrats of the nation, asserting that the money question was the paramount issue of the hour; asserting also the right of a majority of the Democratic party to control the position of the party on this paramount issue, and concluding with the request that all believers in free coinage of silver in the Democratic party should convene and take charge and control the policy of the Democratic party.

"Three months later, at Memphis, an organization was perfected, and the silver Democrats went forth openly and boldly and courageously proclaimed their belief, and declaring that if successful they would crystallize in a platform the declaration which they had made. And then began the conflict, with a zeal approaching the zeal which inspired the crusaders who followed Peter the Hermit.

"Our silver Democrats went forth from victory unto victory until they are assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter upon the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country.

"In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother and father against son. The warmest ties of love and acquaintance and association have been disregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiments of those whom they would lead, and new leaders have sprung up to give direction to this cause of truth.

"Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as binding and solemn instructions as were ever fastened upon the representatives of a people. We do not come as individuals. Why, as individuals we might have been glad to compliment the gentleman from New York, Senator Hill, but we know that the people for whom we speak would never be willing to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party.

"I said it was not a question of persons; it was a question of principle, and it is with gladness, my friends, that we find ourselves brought into conflict with those who are now arrayed on the other side.

"The gentlemen who just preceded me, Governor Russell, spoke of the old State of Massachusetts. Let me assure him that not one person in all this convention entertains the least hostility to the people of the State of Massachusetts. But we stand here representing people who are the equals before the law of the largest citizens in the State of Massachusetts.

"When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests we reply that you have disturbed our business interests by your course. We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of 'business man.' The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in a great metropolis. The merchant at the cross roads is as much a business man as the merchant of New York.

"The farmer who goes forth in the morning and toils all day begins in the spring and toils all summer, and by the application of brains and muscle to the natural resources of this country, creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the Board of Trade and bets upon the price of grain. The miners who go one thousand feet into the earth or climb two thousand feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured into the channels of trade are as much business men as the few financial magnates who in a back room, corner the money market of the world.

"We come to speak of that broader class of business men. Ah, my friends, we say not one word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast; but those hardy pioneers who brave all the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert blossom as the rose—those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to Nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds—out there where they have erected school houses for the education of their young, and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead, are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country.

"It is for these that we speak. We do not come as aggressors. Our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting in defence of our homes, our families and posterity. We have petitioned and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated, and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged, and they have mocked, and our calamity came.

"We beg no longer; we entreat no more; we petition no more. We defy them.

"The gentleman from Wisconsin has said that he fears a Robespierre. My friend, in this land of the free you need fear no tyrant who will spring up from among the people. What we need is an Andrew Jackson, to stand, as Jackson stood, against the encroachments of agrarian wealth.

"They tell us that this platform was made to catch votes. We reply to them that changing conditions make new issues; that the principles upon which the Democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen, and we are attempting to meet these conditions.

"They tell us that the income tax ought not to be brought in here, that it is a new idea. They criticize us for our criticisms of the Supreme Court of the United States. My friends, we have not criticized. We have simply called attention to what you know. If you want criticisms read the dissenting opinion of the court. That will give you criticisms.

"They say we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it. The income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went before the Supreme Court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind, and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind.

"INCOME TAX JUST. "The income tax is a just law. It simply intends to put the burdens of government justly upon the backs of the people. I am in favor of an income tax. When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the government which protects him I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours.

"He says that we are opposing the national bank currency. It is true. If you will read what Thomas Benton said in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That was Cicerio, who destroyed the conspiracy of Catiline to save Rome. He did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America.

"We say in our platform that we believe the right to coin money and issue money is a function of government. We believe it is a part of sovereignty and can no more with safety be delegated to private individuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes or levy laws for taxation.

"Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded as good Democratic authority, seems to have a different opinion from the gentleman who has addressed us on the part of the minority.

"Those who are opposed to this proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of the bank, and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson rather than with them in holding, as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the government, and that the banks ought to go out of the government business.

"They complain about that plank which declares against the life tenure in office. They have tried to strain it to mean that which it does not mean. What we oppose in that plank is the life tenure that is being put at Washington, which excludes from participation in the benefits the humbler members of our society. I cannot dwell on this longer in my limited time.

"Let me call attention to two or three great things. The gentleman from New York says that he will propose an amendment providing that this change in our law shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that there is no intention of affecting those contracts which, according to the present laws, are made payable in gold. But if he means to say that we cannot change our monetary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made, I want to ask him where, in law or in morals, he can find authority for not protecting the debtors when the Act of 1873 was passed, when he now insists that we must protect the creditor.

"He says he also wants to amend this law and provide that if we fail to maintain a parity within a year we will then suspend the coinage of silver. We reply that when we advocate a thing which we believe will be successful, we are not compelled to raise a doubt as to our own sincerity by trying to show what we will do if we can.

"QUESTION OF PARITY. "I ask him, if he will apply his logic to us, why he does not apply it to himself. He says that he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement. Why doesn't he tell us what he is going to do if they fail to secure an international agreement? There is more reason for him to do that than for us to fail to maintain the parity. They have tried for thirty years—for thirty years—to secure an international agreement, and those who are waiting for it most patiently don't want it at all.

"Now, my friends, let me come to the great paramount issue. If they ask us here why it is that we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain 14 thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform which we believe, we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the constitution, all other necessary reforms will be possible, and that until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished.

"CHANGED IN THREE MONTHS. "Why is it that within three months such a change has come over the sentiments of this country? Three months ago, when it was confidently asserted that those who believe in the gold standard would frame our platform and nominate another candidate, even the advocates of the gold standard did not think that we could elect a President, but that they had good reasons for the suspicion, because there is scarcely a State here today asking the gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the Republican party.

"But note the change. Mr. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis on a platform that declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until it should be changed into bimetalism by an international agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the Republicans, and ever since three months ago in the Republican party prophesied his election.

"How is it today? Why, that man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon—that man shudders today when he thinks that he was nominated

on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Not only that, but as he listens he can hear with ever increasing distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena.

"Why this change? Ah, my friends, is not the change evident to any one who will look at the matter? It is no private character, however pure, no personal popularity, however great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will either declare that he is in favor of fastening the gold standard upon this people, or who is willing to surrender the right of self-government and place legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers.

"CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS. "We go forth confident that we shall win. Why? Because upon the paramount issue in this campaign there is not a spot of ground upon which the enemy will dare to challenge battle. Why if they tell us that the gold standard is a good thing, we point to their platform and tell them that their platform pledges the party to get rid of a gold standard and substitute bimetalism. If the gold standard is a good thing, why try to get rid of it?

"I might call your attention to the fact that some of the very people who are in this convention today, and who tell you that we ought to declare in favor of international bimetalism, and thereby declare that the gold standard is wrong and the principle of bimetalism is better—these very people four months ago were open and avowed advocates of the gold standard, and telling us that we could not legislate two metals together, even with all the world.

"I want to suggest this truth, that if the gold standard is a good thing we ought to declare in favor of its retention, and not in favor of abandoning it, and if the gold standard is a bad thing, why should we wait until some other nation are willing to help us to let go?

"THE LINE OF BATTLE. "Here is the line of battle: We care not upon which issue they force the fight. We are prepared to meet them on either issue, or on both. If they tell us that the gold standard is the standard of civilization, we reply to them that this the most enlightened of all the nations of the earth, has never declared for a gold standard, and both the parties this year are declaring against it.

"If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why, my friends, should we not have it? So, if they come to meet us on that, we can present the history of our nation. More than that, we can tell them that they will search the pages of history in vain to find a single instance in which the common people of any land have ever declared themselves in favor of a gold standard. They can find where the holders of fixed investments have.

"Mr. Carlisle said in 1878 that this was a struggle between the idle holders of idle capital and the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country, and, my friends, it is simply a question that we shall decide, upon which side shall the Democratic party fight? Upon the side of the idle holders of idle capital or upon the side of the struggling masses? That is the question that the party must answer first and then it must be answered by each individual hereafter.

"The sympathies of the Democratic party, as described by the platform, are on the side of the struggling masses who have ever been the foundation of the Democratic party. There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well to do prosperous their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up through every class and rest upon it.

"CITIES REST ON PRAIRIES. "You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country.

"My friends, we shall declare that this nation is able to legislate for its own people on every question, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth, and upon that issue we expect to carry every single State in this union. I shall not slander the fair State of Massachusetts nor New York by saying that when its citizens are confronted with the proposition, 'Is this nation able to attend to its own business?' I will not slander either one by saying that the people of those States will declare our helpless impotency as a nation to attend to our own business.

"ISSUE OF 1776 OVER AGAIN. "It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors were the 3,000,000 who had the courage to declare their political independence of every other nation on earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70,000,000, declare that we are less independent than our forefathers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of this people.

"Therefore, we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. If they say bimetalism is good, but we cannot have it until some nation help us, we reply that, instead of having a gold standard because England has, we shall restore bimetalism and then let England have bimetalism because the United States has.

"If they dare to come out and in the open defend the gold standard as the uttermost, we shall fight them to the death. Having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world; having behind us the commercial interests, and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not cruelly manacle upon the wrists of gold.'

"REPUBLICANS JOINING. BUTTE, Mont., July 14.—A tremendous mass meeting was held in Butte last night, and the Bryan and Sewall Club organized. Over 2,000 voters signed the roll, including many of the most prominent Republicans in the city. Mayor Thompson and State Attorney W. L. Wines, both Republicans, made strong speeches declaring no silver man could consistently support McKinley. Speeches were also made by prominent Populists and Democrats.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING LAST SATURDAY.

Cotton in Need of Sunshine Since the Wet Weather, But the Prospects Good—Other Crops Prospering.

The following bulletin covers the weather and crop conditions for the week ending Saturday, July 11, as reported by Observer Bauer, which were prepared from reports from one or more correspondents in each county of the State.

Ordinarily, the week just passed includes the dates of highest temperatures for the year in South Carolina, and about stationary temperature may be expected for the remainder of the month and into August, after which a slow decrease at first, then more rapid will ordinarily occur.

The mean temperature for the past week averaged 5 degrees cooler than normal; highest temperature 96 on the 5th at Blackville, and on the 6th at Spartanburg; lowest 52 on the 6th at Lenoir. Mean temperature of 40 stations, 77, and the approximate normal for the same period is 82.

At many places there was rain on seven days of the week. Out of 44 reports the smallest amount reported was 1.82 at Yemassee. The distribution of the rainfall is shown by the following reports: Augusta, 6.74; Allendale, 1.88; Batesburg, 4.00; Blackville, 2.56; Greenwood, 9.71; Greenville, 8.51; Spartanburg, 6.03; Cheraw, 6.05; Florence, 3.61; Kingstree, 3.20; St. George's, 3.11; St. Matthews, 3.58; Pinopolis, 2.33; Darlington, 3.85; Tiller's Ferry, 7.41; Shaw's Fork, 6.00; St. George's, 2.45; Charleston, 6.31; Liberty, 5.75; McColl, 6.40; Beaufort, 6.00; Winnsboro, 5.15; Anderson, 4.90; Santee, 6.48; Reid, 5.75; Tril, 3.61; Columbia, 6.85; Camden, 7.27; Chesterfield, 6.18; Mont. Clare, 6.75; Ellerbe, 2.37; Longshore, 6.80; Loop's, 8.05; Trenton, 6.51; Little Mountain, 8.67; Walhalla, 5.36; Clemson College, 9.48; Poverty Hill, 8.35; Hillisville, 1.95; Stateburg, 7.57; Hagood, 4.20; Society Hill, 5.21.

The average of these 44 reports is 5.45 and the normal for the same period is approximately 1.29 inches. The rain fell so that much of it ran into the ground and the subsoil is now thoroughly saturated and no apprehension of drought need be felt for the remainder of this crop season.

There was less than half the usual duration of possible sunshine, the percentage for the State having been 37, ranging from 18 at Trio to 53 per cent. at Winnsboro. The effect of so much cloudiness was in the main beneficial by preventing scalding, which would have occurred had the sun shone hot before the ground had become partially dry.

Too much rain. That and high winds on Wednesday, 8th, caused a general falling off in the condition of corn and cotton, but with less effect on other crops, in fact, minor crops were decidedly improved except on over-flooded land. The wind is reported to have blown a gale in the western counties, breaking down and tangling corn and large cotton, and owing to the changing direction of the high wind, it worked holes around the roots of cotton, breaking off the upper roots and retarding its growth materially. Much of the green fruit remaining on the trees was blown off, thus further shortening an already small crop.

The rivers, and many of the smaller streams, overflowed their banks and ruined a large portion of bottom land crops. In estimating the damage from this source, the fact should be taken into consideration that bottom lands yield nearly, or quite, twice as much as the same acreage of ordinary uplands.

The Great Pee Dee rose to within 6 inches of the great freshet of March, 1865. The Broad, Congaree, Wateree, Lynches, Savannah and other rivers were over their banks, more or less, but the damage can as yet not be accurately estimated.

Farm work was delayed by the rains and wet soil and crops are fast becoming grassy, but as fields were previously well cultivated, except in a few counties, the grass can be brought under control before much injury will result from that source. Hillside lands were badly washed in six counties.

The general condition of corn is not as good as it was a week ago, with the exception of upland in Laurens and Chesterfield where it is very fine. The greatest injury to corn was done by the wind. The rains prevented the sowing of corn. Dry weather and wet soil will improve late corn, so that a rapid improvement in the condition of corn is expected.

Cotton was also injured by the wet weather but to what extent can not now be definitely stated. Shedding of squares is reported from four counties and the lack of sufficient sunshine has caused rust to appear at places and the plant to turn yellow. It is sappy and growing largely to wood, nevertheless it continues to fruit heavily and the general condition is good.

Tobacco curing was retarded by the rains but the condition of tobacco in general is very promising now.

Rice is in excellent condition but planters on lower Santee are apprehensive of overflows when the high waters of the Wateree and Congaree reach the first named river.

Peas are still being sown to some extent. Peas as well as all other minor crops are in excellent condition.

Sweet potatoes doing very well, also sorghum cane, late gardens and pastures. Truck along the coast is rotting from too much rain.

Ludden & Bates are Your Men. If you want to buy a fine piano direct from factory, and without paying middlemen's profits, write the well-known Southern Music House of Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga., about it. They are your men. They manufacture the new Ludden & Bates piano. They own an interest in the great Mathushek Piano, sold by them for twenty-five years past. They control almost the entire output of the factory and have just opened large wholesale warehouses in New York City. They sell from factory direct to purchasers and save purchasers all intermediate profits. They are your men. Read their latest advertisement in this issue and write them either at Savannah, Ga., or New York City.

A Prophecy Fulfilled. RALEIGH, N. C., July 15.—Two years ago William J. Bryan delivered a commencement address at the State Normal and Industrial Schools for girls here. Miss Gertrude M. Bagby was class prophet and said Bryan would be the next Democratic nominee for President and would be elected.

A SPICY MEETING.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.]

one occasion have shown he did not love the honor of his office well enough to keep from disgracing it. This young man has seen fit to attack me on political grounds. There is no question no dispute as to where I stood in 1890, nor where I am and have been for the past four years. My record is open; whatever I did was done on conviction and with honesty of purpose, concealing nothing from any man. But can my competitor say as much? He was a Bratton man in 1890, and does not deny it, knowing I have the proof. Can he tell you truthfully that he acquiesced Gen. Farley with his honest views on politics that year, before accepting that office under him?

"Will Mr. Watts also say whether or not he is a member or attended upon the meetings of an organization known in Columbia as 'Scatterwood Alliance or Club,' and if so, to tell you truthfully the purpose of that club? When he does, I will show you that organization is looked on with abhorrence by true Reformers from both a moral and political standpoint.

Messrs. Robinson and Mayfield, candidates for superintendent of education, and the candidates for congress—Finley, Tranham and Strait—were the other speakers.

MISS TILLMAN'S DEATH.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.]

over the same railroad.—State. THE REV. MR. LEE. The following special was received by The States from Yorkville about the Rev. Robert A. Lee:

YORKVILLE, July 16.—The Mr. Lee referred to in The State today as being killed yesterday at Bravard, N. C., is Rev. R. A. Lee, rector of the Episcopal church in Yorkville. The news of his sudden death has cast a gloom over the whole town. He was a very promising young man, and had strengthened the church here. He was almost idolized by his congregation, and was popular with other denominations, as he was a Christian first and an Episcopalian afterwards. His parents live at Due West, S. C. His remains will be buried tomorrow at the family burying ground in Abbeville. Mr. G. W. S. Hart, Mr. W. F. Marshall, Dr. R. A. Bratton and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Moore, members of his congregation, left here tonight for Abbeville. The St. Agnes Guild and Ladies' Auxiliary sent beautiful floral offerings. Much sympathy is expressed also for Senator Tillman in his affliction.

Many Men Drowned.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—The most appalling disaster which has occurred in Cleveland, except the Viaduct horror last winter, when a loaded car plunged one hundred feet into the river occurred tonight at 8 o'clock. While a flat-bottomed ferry boat, loaded with between forty and fifty laborers was crossing the old river channel, it was capsized and all the men thrown into the channel and between fifteen and twenty drowned, fourteen bodies having been taken from the water up to 11 p. m. The accident was due to a panic among the men on board. The boat was so loaded that the gunwale was only three inches above the water, and a passing tug made waves which came into the boat. At once there was a rush to the other side and the boat went under and spilled the men. They were all members of a gang of ore handlers and were coming to their homes. The scene in the river, as described by the men on the tug and the steamer Langdon, which were passing, was one of wild struggle for life. Lines and life preservers were thrown from both vessels and many were pulled aboard. Others of the unfortunates were rescued by small boats, and some swam ashore. The life saving crew was summoned and the work of searching for bodies at once begun. Within a short time seven of the unfortunates were brought to shore and taken to the morgue for identification. Those who escaped scattered in every direction, and it is uncertain just how many lives were lost.

Bryan Going to Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 16.—The Bee says today: If William J. Bryan has his way Ohio will be the storm center of the ensuing campaign. The Democratic candidate promises to stamp this State and to deliver at least one address in Toledo. Mr. Bryan is desirous of having a joint debate on the currency question with ex-Gov. McKinley and he will let Mr. McKinley select the time and place. Among the sellers upon the distinguished nominee after the nomination was Peter Degnan, of this city, alternate at large.

"Can we hope to see you in Ohio during the campaign, Mr. Bryan?" he asked. "You certainly can," was the prompt reply. "I expect to make a number of speeches in Ohio between now and election."

"What, invade the home of McKinley?" "I know Mr. McKinley very well," returned Mr. Bryan, "and esteem him very highly as a man. We were together in Congress and worked together in the Ways and Means Committee. He is an excellent gentleman and thoroughly honest in all he says and does."

"If you come to Ohio you may happen to meet him," was suggested. "I would not ask anything better than to meet Mr. McKinley in joint debate," said Mr. Bryan, "his eyes kindling, 'right in his own State and at his home.'"

The conversation was continued in an informal way for some time and Mr. Bryan several times referred to his desire to meet Mr. McKinley.

Their Prayers Answered.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Mrs. Elizabeth Siemaker and Mrs. Lucretia Woolford, sisters, aged 85 and 83 years, respectively, who had lived together all their lives and who last Sunday prayed that they might die together, were burned to death last night. Their husbands died years ago.

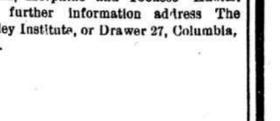
British Ships Collide.

LONDON, July 15.—The Atlantic Transportation Company's steamship Mobile, Capt. Layland, for New York, collided with the British steamer Storm King, bound for Baltimore, at Gravel and today. Both vessels were damaged.

Jefferson said of agriculture that it is the grand exchequer of the world that honors all drafts however large. To express the idea otherwise, all the world stands with open mouth, waiting for the farmer to fill it with food.

A \$25 Cooking Stove

ONLY \$12.00.



Delivered to your railroad depot, all freight charges paid. Read the description carefully. This splendid Cooking Stove is No. 8; has four 8 inch pot holes; 18x16 inch oven; 18 inch fire box, 24 inches high; 11x25 inch top; nice smooth casting. I have had this stove made for my trade, after my own idea, combining all the good points of all medium priced stoves, and leaving out the objectionable features.

Beyond all doubt the best No. 8 Cooking Stove made, for the price. Fitted with 2 pots, 2 pot covers, 3 skillets, 2 griddles, 3 baking pans, 3 joints of pipe, 1 elbow, 1 collar, 1 lifter, 1 scraper, 1 cake polish, 1 iron tea kettle, 1 shovel. We want to make customers and friends in every part of the South, for the purpose of introducing our business to new people, and to renew our acquaintance with old friends.

We call attention to the few items below. These are our Retail prices: WELCH & EASON "PERFECTION" FLOUR, Finest Flour Made, Barrels \$4.75, Half Barrels \$2.50. WELCH & EASON'S "BEAUTY" FLOUR, Best Grade, \$4.50 barrel. Choice Family Flour \$4.25 barrel.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN SUCH PRICES BEFORE? Best Leaf Lard, 50 pound cans, 6 1/2c pound. Best Leaf Lard, 20 pound cans, 7c pound. Best Leaf Lard, 10 pound cans, 8c pound. Compound Lard, 50 pound cans, 5 1/2c pound. Compound Lard, 20 pound cans, 6c pound. Compound Lard, 10 pound cans, 7c pound.

IN RICE

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS. We have it at 2 1/2c, 3 1/2c, 4c and 5c pound in any quantity less than a barrel. Samples mailed free on application.

COFFEES

We have all grades at 18c, 20c, 22c, 25c and 30c pound to suit all lovers of a good cup of coffee.

TEAS

Green and Black at 25c, 30c, 35c and \$1.00 per pound.

Granulated Sugar

Best quality in 100 pound sacks at 5 1/2c pound by the sack or 5 1/2c pound in smaller quantities. Second quality, and very nice, in 100 pound sacks at 5 1/2c pound by the sack or 5 1/2c pound in smaller quantities.

Cheap Biscuits

By the Box ONLY 25 to 25 pounds. Ginger Snaps..... 4 1/2c pound. Lemon-Sweet..... 5 1/2c pound. Mince-Sweet..... 5 1/2c pound. Soda XXX-plain..... 1 1/2c pound. Plantation..... 6 1/2c pound. Fluted Vanilla..... 6 1/2c pound. Lunch Milk..... 7c pound.

We have the largest and most varied assortment of canned goods, etc., to be had in the South. Get a copy of our Price List and peruse it carefully—you'll then find it to your advantage to send us your orders. One order will make you a customer of ours. Our guarantee stands behind everything we send out and we live up to it in every instance. Your money isn't our money until you are pleased.

WELCH & EASON, UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, 185 and 187 Meeting and 117 Market Sts., CHARLESTON, S. C.

THERE IS NO

Preparation that can compare with Hillon's Life for the Liver and Kidneys, in the mildness of its action and the certainty of its effects, in the relief and cure of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and all their attending ills, such as sick headache, sour stomach, want of appetite, etc., and as a regulator in Habitual Constipation. A few doses will tell something of its merits. No need of a long continued course before its benefits become apparent.

TRY IT, AND BE CONVINCED.

Sold wholesale by

The Murray Drug Co.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

AND

Dr. H. Baer, Charleston, S. C.

HELP WANTED!

MEN WANTED in every Township in this county to advertise Diamond Crystal Syrup. Those willing to work hard eight hours per day can make from \$3 to \$10 per day. No more hard times for you or your dependents if you engage with us and hustle. Send stamp for particulars to Lock Box 127, Orangeburg, S. C.

JOHN A. WILLIS,

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