Financial and Commercial

New York Cotton

New York, Feb. 20.—After showing considerable steadiness during today's early trading, cotton ruled off under realizing for the three day adjournment on scattering selling which appeared to be promoted by spinners. The market closed steady at an advance of 1 point on May, but generally unchanged to 5 points lower. Business was more active during early trading and there appeared to be a very fair, if somewhat scattering demand. Liverpool cables were better than due and houses with Liverpool connections were buyers of old crop months here, presumably to undo straddlers. There was also covering for over Washington's birthday, and some little demand from local traders who were looking for a bullish week-end statement and an improved spot demand, with the beginning of work on March commitments. After opening steady at an advance of 4 or points on this buying, active old crop months sold about 9 points and the new crop 5 or 6 net higher, although there was some selling of October and houses who were buying May and July contracts. Realizing checked the advance around 12.04 for May contracts, and demand became less active by the close of Liverpool. Prices consequently eased off and offerings became a little more general after publication of the week-end figures. March and the new crop months were relatively easy on the decline and after having maintained a premium of around 20 points earlier in the day, March closed about 27 points over May. The New York market will remain closed from today until next Tuesday.

Cotton futures closed steady.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	12.30	12.35	12.21	12.23
May	12.01	12.04	11.95	11.96
August	11.75	11.75	11.72	11.71
December	11.55	11.56	11.48	11.48

New Orleans Cotton

New Orleans, Feb. 20.—Cotton today was inclined to advance in the early trading. Cables were higher than due and the movement into sight displayed signs of a decided falling off. Mill takings for the week, however, were signs of a decided falling off, at 282,000 bales against 347,000 this week last year and 454,000 this week two years ago, and the selling that resulted was more than the market could absorb.

At the highest of the day, the trading months were 5 to 7 points up. After the posting of the week's takings, prices were 3 to 5 points down, compared with yesterday's last quotations. The close was at a net loss of 2 to 4 points.

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Feb. 20.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand; prices firm, middling fair 7.73; good middling, 7.45; middling, 7.07; low middling, 6.75; good ordinary, 6.01; ordinary, 5.47. Sales, 8,000, including 7,600 American and 5,000 for speculation and export. Receipts, 11,000, including 7,600 American. Futures closed quiet: February, 6.68 1-2; Feb-March, 6.68; March-April, 6.68 1-2.

Cotton Seed Oil

New York, Feb. 20.—Cotton seed oil today was easier under scattered liquidation by trade houses, induced by the heaviness in lard, but steadier at late in the session on room covering. A large part of the day's trading was in the way of switching. Final prices were 2 points lower to 1 net higher.

Cotton Goods

New York, Feb. 20.—Dry goods market today were generally quiet with some easing reported in bleached and gray cottons for late deliveries. Silks were active. Wool markets were strong with more buying reported in foreign wools.

Sea Island Cotton

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 20.—Sea Island cotton: Receipts, 224; exports to domestic mills, 28; stock 1,159; sales, 257. Extra fine, 28; fine, 26; off cotton, 19; tinged, 17.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 20.—Sea Island cotton: Tone steady; receipts, 579; sales, 1,535; shipments [illegible]; stocks, 4,765. Weekly quotations: Fancy, 29 1-2; extra choice, 23; choice, 21; extra fine, 20 1-2; fine, 18 1-2.

Stocks and Bonds

New York, Feb. 20.—The only semblance of life in the stock market today was derived from the movements of shares with a small speculative following which ordinarily play an unimportant part in the dealings. These stocks moved irregularly, reflecting no general tendency.

There was a good undertone and the market was not influenced by selling here for foreign account. London disposed of about 10,000 shares on balance. With a week-end session tomorrow and a holiday on Monday, professional traders do not wish to put out new lines. The day's transactions were the smallest of the year.

Rumely shares gave way sharply, the preferred breaking 5 points, Rock Island common, at 5 5-8, and the preferred at 9 1-8, reached the lowest points at which these issues ever sold. Central leathers developed heaviness following publication of its annual report, which revealed a decrease of $1,166,000 in total income. J. I. Case preferred made up 5 points of its recent decline. American Ice continued to advance, and the electric stocks made a good showing; General Motors, after its recent spectacular rise, fluctuated erratically, closing with a loss of about 2 points.

Known movements of currency during the week indicated only a small statement called for an increase in cash holdings of $1,500,000. The large total of new financing by the railroads within the last few days was increased by the sale by Southern Railway of $10,000,000 of 5 per cent. three year notes and $5,000,000 ten year equipment trust notes.

The bond market was quiet. Changes were unimportant, except in the case of Rock Island issues, which advanced sharply. Total sales of bonds, par value, $2,800,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Total sales were 158,700 shares.

Chicago Grain and Provisions

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Revival of export demand today had a strengthening influence on wheat. Except for an occasional slight lapse, the market was higher throughout the day and closed steady with a net gain of a shade. Corn finished 1-2 @ 5-8 to 5-8 up and oats at an advance of 1-8 @ 1-4 to 1-4, but provisions off 2 1-2 @ 5 to 7 1-2.

Money Market

New York, Feb. 20.—Call money steady, 1 3-4 @ 2; ruling rate, 1 3-4; closing, 1 3-4 @ 2. Time loans, steady; sixty days, 2 1-2 @ 3-4; ninety days, 2 3-4 @ 3; six months, 3 1-8 @ 1-2. Mercantile paper, 3 1-4 @ 4 1-2. Sterling exchange steady; sixty days, 4.83.75; demand, $4.85.90. Commercial bills, 4.83. Bar silver, 57 1-2. Mexican dollars, .45. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds irregular.

A Quiet Week

New York, Feb. 20.—The cotton market has had another quiet week. A bullish view of the census report on supply and distribution inspired some scattering demand, which sent May and July contracts slightly above the 13 cent level on Monday, or about 55 points from the low record. Buying also seemed to be encouraged by reports of continued steadiness in Southern spot markets and talk of large spot commitments for March shipment, but the demand did not become general or aggressive, and prices have since fluctuated irregularly owing to scattering liquidation, while trading was restricted toward the end of the week by the approach of the three day adjournment.

Many local traders believe the straddle lines, short of May or July here against purchases of the corresponding delivery in Liverpool, have been reduced, and there has been some selling of March against purchases of the later spring months of July.

Very little cotton appears to be heading in this direction from the South for current delivery, however, and prices have maintained its recent firmness, while there has been further selling of late months here supposed to be against purchases abroad in the expectation of a further widening of differences. These differences between markets and between months undoubtedly contribute to the uncertainty of sentiment as expressed around the local ring, and as reflected in the apathy of general business. Moreover, both sides of ordinary market uncertainties are being emphasized. There come are predicting increased pressure of low grades with the approach of the planting season, while others predict that March commitments are heavy enough to cause a sharp advance. Nearly all traders anticipate a decreased acreage this spring, and extensive cultivation, but it is also realized that all this depends largely on the weather, and some predict a late spring, following a comparatively open winter.

Meanwhile few profess to see any immediate pressure of actual cotton or any urgency of immediate demand, and the general ruling of the market has doubtless reflected a disposition to await fresh developments.

Hester's Statement.

New Orleans, Feb. 20.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued today shows an increase for the week just closed of 17,931, against a decrease [illegible] week last year.

The total visible is 6,315,287, against 6,197,456 last week, 5,567,341 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 4,411,287, against 4,379,456 last week, [illegible] last year and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,904,000, against 1,737,000 last week, 1,145,000 last year.

The total world's visible supply of cotton shows an increase compared with last week of 17,931, an increase compared with last year of 547,546.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton, there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe, 3,145,000, against 3,195,000 last year; in Egypt, 352,000, against 294,000 last year; in India, 848,000 against 747,000 last year; and in the United States, 1,872,000 against 1,352,000 last year.

MADE GOOD STALL.

In the Attempt to Evangelize the World.

Columbia, Feb. 20.—With the members of the South Carolina house of representatives present as guests, the second annual convention of the laymen's missionary union of the Lutheran church closed last night with a mass meeting at which J. Campbell White of New York, general secretary of the laymen's missionary movement of America and Canada, issued a final plea to volunteers to evangelize the world during this generation.

NATION'S WATER POWDR POLICY

Washington, Feb. 20.—Secretary Garrison tonight made public a letter to Chairman Adamson of the House committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which embodies the water power policy of the national administration as it has been approved by President Wilson. The secretary announced that in the controversy over the rights of the States and the federal government, he had decided to "adopt a policy which recognizes the equitable sphere of each."

Accompanying the letter was a draft of a new act representing the administration's views on water projects in navigable streams. The plan would require those who wished to dam a stream for water power purposes to obtain the right to do so from the public utility commissions of the various States, and present their applications to the federal government after showing that the applicants are duly incorporated public utilities. Power of regulation would be retained by the federal government and the war department would be vested with discretionary right to issue permits only to those States which have public utilities laws imposing reasonable charges" and proper safeguards to the public interest.

Briefly speaking, it provides that those who wish to dam a navigable stream and incidentally create water power, must, as at present, obtain the right so to do from their State, then must obtain authority from the congress. The company seeking this right must be a public utility company and subject to laws regulating public utilities, so that its operations may be legally controlled. The State in which this company is incorporated, or in which it operates, must for the protection o the people and the protection of the people and the present have provided a commission, or body authorized and empowered properly to regulate public utilities of this character, and such body or such law, must have provided proper regulations to the end that the company shall make proper use of the utility, give proper service, make only reasonable charges, and otherwise conduct itself in a way to conserve the right of the people in the use of the public utility. In all cases where these provisions have been complied with, the secretary of war may issue the permit, the franchise or right may be for any period up to fifty years."

DIXIE LEAGUE MAKES PROPOSALS

Wants Use of Southern League's Grounds During Ensuing Season

(By Associated Press)

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 20.—A proposition containing the terms on which the Southern Baseball Association will agree to the Dixie League entering the Southern baseball field and using Southern Association plants in 1915, will be submitted by representatives of the Dixie League at the schedule meeting of the Southern Association at Mobile tomorrow.

President William M. Kavanaugh, before leaving tonight for the Mobile meeting, announced the terms to be offered.

The Dixie organization plans to enter the field in 1915 and seeks to place clubs in six cities in the Southern circuit—Memphis, New Orleans, Atlanta, Nashville, Birmingham and Chattanooga. Little Rock and Shreveport are to complete the Dixie circuit leaving Mobile and Montgomery to carry only Southern League teams. The newcomers offer to put up a guarantee of $50,000 that they will not inflict financial injury on the Southern, the guarantee to cover a period of five years. They also offer to pay Southern League clubs 6 per cent interest on their investments in their plants in the six cities.

In reply to these propositions, the Southern officials will demand that the guarantee be increased to $100,000 and that 8 per cent interest be paid on Southern club's investments in the cities the Dixie proposes to enter. The total value of Southern League parks in the cities is estimated at $380,000.

DENIED NATURALIZATION

(By Associated Press.)

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 23.—Judge H. A. M. Smith, in the United States district court, today refused naturalization papers to George Dow, a native born Syrian on the ground that he was not a "free white person" within the meaning of the act of congress bearing on that qualification for citizenship.

ARCHITECTS TO COMPETE.

(By Associated Press)

Washington, Feb. 20.—Ten architects, one each in San Francisco, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, and Washington and three in New York, have been asked by the George Washington memorial association to compete in drawing plans for the George Washington memorial building to be erected here.

RODIN'S MASTERPIECE.

Turned Over to the Republic of France.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Negotiations today were concluded between Premier Doumergue and Auguste Rodin, the French sculptor, presents to France the whole of his collection of Greek, Roman and Egyptian art and also of his own works, also to his profession. The gift is conditional on the French government creating a Rodin museum in the residence now occupied by M. Rodin and appointing him custodian for life.

CHINA TODAY

March 10 next will see the beginning of the third year of the Chinese republic. The revoution broke out at Wuchang October 10, 1911, but Yuan Shih Kai was not inaugurated provisional president of the provisional republic until March 10, 1912. The October date has been officially designated as the anniversary of the republic's birth, just as we honor July 4, but China's record of achievements, of advance steps taken too hastily, of retrogression here, real progress there, in her new political and civic phase, more properly begins with Yuan's oath taking in Peking.

China, once so distant, so little known, so far removed from the 20th century currents of political and commercial life, so steeped in her own tradition, is not the China of today. China today is alive, with her face set toward the future. She is close to us, she is vital, and her interests are our interests. The savant who so long browsed alone through the mysterious lore of Cathay now finds himself rubbing elbows with a growing army of alert Americans who want to know all there is to know about the big new republic across the Pacific—the success of the republic, the efforts to restore peace and order, her resources, her trade, etc. The country has moved from the speculative realm of the Sunday feature story to the pulsating news columns of the up-to-the-minute news on the front page. China awake and on the march is infinitely a better story than China mysterious and asleep.

Now that the republic has begun to shake down into the mold of its own natural limitations, many events of her year just closing appear the antithesis of democracy. For instance, Yuan's iron handed suppression of the provincial revolt of last July and August indicated the despotic rule of a Bismarck rather than the benevolent administration of a Washington, until it became clear to the world that Huang Hsing's revolt was the scheme of a few provincial politicos to enjoy unrestrained control of that very time honored graft which the republic was created to abolish. The revolt was put down within two months, partly because of President Yuan's and Vice President Li Yuan Hung's prompt and effective military measures, and partly because of the refusal of the safe and sane merchants of South China to finance the revolutionists. They gave their all for a nation-wide crusade against the Manchus and the petrified forms which they represented, but they refused aid to the politicians who under the banner of "states" rights, sought to wade through the blood of soldiers and peasants toward that haven of grafters—decentralized control and immunity from the auditors of Peking.

Perhaps the most picturesque and dramatic event of China's second year as a republic was the convening in Peking on April 8 of the first congress. Less picturesque, but just as important and even more dramatic than the opening of the new congress was the dissolution the following December. To democratic America this looked like a distinct step backward, especially as there was nothing dove-like in the methods President Yuan used. On the other hand, all Americans who have recently arrived from China, and those who have written from there, whether they be missionaries, diplomats, publicists or business men, realize that the dismissal of 300 solons who were of the Kuo Mingtang party, followed by the dissolution of the whole congress and the replacing thereof by a national administrative council of less than 80 members, was a good thing for the country.

They point out that the parliament was premature and that such a body would have been unwieldy in any country. It consisted of 600 senators and 300 representatives. It was not made up of two or even three well organized political parties, but of several factions, constantly shifting, merging, dissolving and emerging, with no definite political or civil principles.

The biggest single faction, the Kuo Mingtang, was bitterly opposed to the central authority. President Yuan Shih Kai, and frankly in favor of a government by parliament, such as in France. Not one of the members had ever had experience as national legislators, which was no fault of theirs, of course, and of the total membership only a small proportion had enjoyed the benefits of foreign travel and education. Even this element did not work in harmony, as the American trained solons were opposed almost to a man to the radical teachings of the ex-Japanese students. Out of eight months of disorganization not one sound legislative measure came forth.

The outstanding result was the campaign of vilification waged against President Yuan Shih Kai by the Kuo Ming-tang, resulting ultimately in the president's drastic action. Whether it was good or bad only time can tell. In any event, the congress was followed by an administrative council of less than eighty officials which works smoothly in executing the chief magistrate's orders.

The Chinese republic starts its third year with a far better commercial and financial outlook than she faced last March. At that time there was grave doubt as the comparative $125,000,000 loan from the Five Power group going through, the country was near over [illegible] officials collectors were unable to contribute more than their share. Internal commerce was in a chaotic condition. Interest on previous foreign loans was overdue, no revenues whatever were being received by the central government from the provinces, and not even enough money could be raised to pay off and disband thousands of useless soldiers, former imperial troops and revolutionary commands, who, lying idle and unpaid, looted the cities and despoiled the countryside. March, 1914, will find the country in a more happy financial state.

The customs collections for 1913 were $26,000,000, according to a statement issued [illegible] the largest annual revenue the country ever has had from this source. It was more than sufficient to meet all fixed charges, including the payment of the entire Boxer indemnity for the year. The total volume of trade was over $500,000,000, but with the balance still slightly in favor of imports, however. The reorganized salt tax system under Sir Richard Dane, directed jointly by foreigners and Chinese for the purpose o meeting the interest charges on the $125,000,000 loan, is exceeding all expectations in spite of some preliminary bungling and more or less racial misunderstandings. Provincial taxes are beginning to flow steadily into the Peking coffers, due to the suppression of the counter revolution of last July and Yuan's skilful placing of officials whom he can trust in advantageous points throughout the eighteen provinces.

Until January of this year, the republic's officials have been accepting payment 60 per cent. in cash and 40 per cent. in bonds. This is a wholesale sacrifice of which the world at large has heard little. With the lifting of the financial cloud somewhat came a partial relief to office holders, so that now all who earn $400 and over a month receive 80 per cent. in cash and 20 per cent. in bonds, while those whose pay is $300 or over draw 90 per cent. in money and the balance in bonds. All officials and employes earning less than $300 a month—and they are in the vast majority—are now paid in full. A modern system of public auditing has been agreed upon, but its adoption even in Peking has still to be made general, with still poorer results in the various provinces. Indeed, the proper collection and supervision of China's internal finances is of far greater gravity and complexity than her much discussed foreign loans.

In this connection it is interesting to know that China has the lowest actual and per capita national debt of all great countries. Including the Five Power loan of $125,000,000,000 and the small private Austrian flotation of last fall, it now totals $663,834,995, a per capital of only $1.66. Little Japan, with a population of less than 50,000,000 as compared to China's 400,000,000 people, owes twice as much. France has a national debt of $6,348,208,000, while the Germans stagger under a load of $75.67 in comparison to the Chinaman's $1.66.

VALUABLE HORSES ARE SUFFOCATED

Shipped by Freight from Kentucky to Sumter—Valued at $1,000 Each

(By Associated Press)

Sumter, S. C., Feb. 20.—Ten thoroughbred horses on their way to the Sumter horse show were suffocated while being shipped here from Lexington, Ky. The animals were part of a shipment of eighteen traveling in an ordinary box car. The Sumter purchaser today stated that a stock car had not been available. Railway rules prevented the side door being pulled open. When the car reached Knoxville, ten of the eighteen horses were dead and another had developed pneumonia. All were high priced horses and two were valued at $1,000 each.

Dun's Weekly Review.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, Feb. 21.—Dun's Review of today says:

"Weather conditions were an important factor in the business situation this week. Recent storms impeded railroad traffic and retarded the distribution of merchandise, yet certain lines of trade benefited by the heavy snowfall and zero temperatures. There was a notable increase in the movement of footwear and heavy weight apparel, while fuel was in greater demand.

"Sentiment in commercial and industrial channels remains optimistic and evidences of improving conditions accumulate. This is particularly true of wool, sales of which continue large at advancing prices. A material reduction has occurred in supplies at all seaboard markets since the beginning of the year, and in some instances stocks are now scarce. Both cotton and woolen mills are well employed and prospects are considered satisfactory.

"Failures this week were [illegible] in the United States against 334 last year and 59 in Canada, compared with 21 a year ago."

TO INCREASE COMMISSION.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Increasing the Interstate Commerce Commission to sixteen and dividing the country into five districts with headquarters at Washington, Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City and San Francisco, today was proposed in a bill by Senator Kenyon. Three commissioners in any district might decide a case which could be appealed to the entire commission.

AGAINST OFFENSIVE BANNERS.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 20.—All scarlet black flags and all banners and signs with inscriptions offensive to organized government, or morals, or sacrilegious in character, will be forbidden in public parades and assemblages if a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Phelan, passes. The use of the national flag on such occasions would be made obligatory.

UNKNOWN STEAMER ASHORE.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 20.—An unknown steamer is reported ashore one mile south of Little Island life saving station. Life savers will hardly be able to reach the vessel tonight as there is a severe northeast storm accompanying the coast and the seas are unusually high.

WILSON'S PROGRAM

Washington, Feb. 20.—The President records the bill creating an interstate trade commission as the central figure of the trust program. He said a recent study of the statute creating the bureau of corporations had convinced him that this bureau had much greater powers than generally was realized. He believed, however, that the trade commission should include the bureau of corporations and that additional duties should be given to the commission.

Mr. Wilson indicated in his talks that serious consideration had been given in the framing of the trust legislation to provisions that would protect small business concerns from statutes prohibiting trade arrangements and combinations. He suggested that it was a difficult thing to frame an exemption in terms of dollars and for this reason did not believe it was practicable to exempt all firms under $5,000,000 in capitalization from the inquisitorial process of the interstate trade commission as proposed but that some other plan would be worked out.

The house judiciary sub-committee virtually completed the holding bill, the fourth of the measures from the judiciary committee for the administration trust legislation program. Finish touches will be given the bill and it will be introduced probably by the first of next week.

The sub-committee is considering and may agree to redraft all four of its measures, those dealing with holding companies, interlocking directorates, trade relations and definitions of restraints of trade, into one bill, to be introduced at the conclusion of hearings scheduled for the last of the week.

The holding company bill, as framed would prohibit the existence of holding corporations. It excepts from the inhibition such concerns as the great life insurance companies.

Chairman Clark and Commissioner Clements of the interstate commerce commission, discussed the proposed measure to regulate stock and bond issues before the house committee on interstate commerce.

Chairman Clark was doubtful of the expediency of the proposal to exempt issuance of short term notes from federal supervision, saying if they were excepted, there might be expected to follow applications for permission to issue refunding paper. He thought it might lead to interference with legitimate regulation. He urged legislation amending the Hepburn act of 1906 so that the commission could investigate the books and other records of the Louisville & Nashville and other roads back of that date. He said the issue as to whether the records prior to 1906 were a sealed book, was being fought out with the Louisville & Nashville, now in a mandamus proceeding to enforce the commission's asserted right.

Mr. Clark expressed the belief that with the proposed control of capitalization, people would have more confidence in stocks and bonds, feeling that the railroads were organized as business enterprises for transportation and not for manipulation by Wall street. He said the new generation in handling railroad properties more and more was appreciative of the new order of business ethics. Railroad people today, he added, would scorn to do the things that once were considered legitimate.

Hearings before both committees of the house probably will close the last of next week.

CREE SIGNED BY ORIOLES.

(By Associated Press.)

Baltimore, Feb. 20.—Manager Dunn of the Baltimore International League club today announced that outfielder "Birdie" Cree, released by the New York Americans yesterday, had signed a contract to play with the Orioles.

PHILLIES' SCHEDULE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—The schedule o the Philadelphia American League baseball club for the spring training trip tonight was announced. Eighteen games have been scheduled for the regulars. They will play six games with the Chicago Cubs and one with the St. Louis Nationals [illegible] home they will play with Savannah, Richmond and Baltimore. The regulars will arrive at Jacksonville about March 8.

FEDERALS TO PENSACOLA.

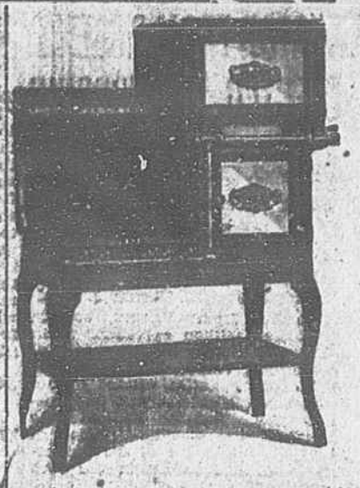
Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 20.—The Brooklyn Federal League club today closed a deal for the baseball park in this city for spring training ground and will report next Monday.

METHODIST BISHOP RECOMMENDS CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Rev. James A. Lewis, Milaca, Minn., writes: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been a needed and welcome guest in our home for a number of years. I highly recommend it to my followers as being a medicine worthy of trial in cases of colds, coughs and croup." Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a trial and we are confident you will find it very effectual and continue to use it as occasion requires for years to come, as many others have done. For sale by Evans Pharmacy.

DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT.

Some say that chronic constipation cannot be cured. Don't you believe it. Chamberlain's Tablets have cured others—why not you? One tablet a dose. Very easy to take. For sale by Evans Pharmacy.



You will be doing yourself a good turn by installing a GAS RANGE. We sell them under the strongest guarantee.

Easy terms—$2 down and $2 per month.

Anderson Gas Co.

EVANS' PHARMACY
—Three Stores—

—$5—

Five Dollars Reward

—$5—

For the largest Water Melon grown from our seed. We have TOM WATSON, KLECKLEY SWEET AND MONTE CRISTO. We also have for introduction several hundred packages of three entirely new water melons which will be given free to any of our farmer friends who will call at our store.

Fant's Book Store.

Mantels Tile Grates

We have a large assortment from which to choose. Let us show you and help you plan your fire-place for looks and comfort.

Ulmer Mantel & Tile Co.
Bleckley Building
ANDERSON, S. C.

It's Just Like This

When you need glasses you naturally want the best and at a living price. Right here is where you get both, as well as the services of a graduate Optrometrist with twenty-two years experience. Examination entirely free.

DR. McCREARY GETMAN
Eye-Sight Specialist.
Over Evans Pharmacy No. 2.

ASTIGMATISM:

Will cause headaches.

Glasses properly fitted is the only remedy. Let me fit them for you. I do it for less money and guarantee satisfaction.

DR. I. M. ISRAELSON
The Leading Optician
Over Evans' Pharmacy No. 3

DOES IS YOUR BOILER?

It has been stated that a man's stomach is his boiler his body is his engine and his mouth the fire box. Is your boiler (stomach) in good working order or is it so weak that it will not stand a full load and not able to supply the needed energy to your engine (body)? If you have any trouble with your stomach, Chamberlain's Tablets will do you good. They strengthen and invigorate the stomach and enable it to do its work naturally. Many very remarkable cures of stomach trouble have been effected by them. For sale by Evans Pharmacy.