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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE BURIAL OF HAMPTON.

TWENTY THOUSAND HONOR THE OCCASION

The Funeral Ceremonies Are Simple And Unostentatious.

VETERANS FILL THE GRAVE WITH THEIR OWN HANDS.

Sunday afternoon, April 13th, 1902, the mortal remains of Gen. Wade Hampton were laid to rest in the beautiful old cemetery at Trinity church, in sight of the capitol building on whose steps he stood more than a quarter of a century ago and spoke words of pacification to an angered crowd of his fellow-citizens, who felt that their rights were being trampled upon, advising that the peace be preserved and that retaliation for wrongs be put aside.

It was an occasion the like of which has never been witnessed in South Carolina until now. Simple, unostentatious, without display of any kind, it was in accord with the wishes of the dead hero and patriot that he should be laid away, not with outward demonstrations that too often are meaningless, but in the beautiful simplicity which rises to grandeur when the hearts of the people are attuned to the sweet solemnity expressive of their honest grief and unaffected sorrow.

Under the wide-spreading branches of a live oak that looks to be the survivor of centuries, and amid the surroundings that echoed the tread of his ancestors upon pathways that lead to the grave, their honored dust to be refreshed with the knightliest of them all, Wade Hampton was put out of the sight of man, while the tributes of love and affection were heaped upon the new mound that marks his resting place henceforth. Not less than twenty thousand people were there to testify their gratitude for the life that had ebbed away, while from far and near had come floral offerings that were expressive of the purity and beauty of his character.

It had been announced that the body would lie in state at the family residence on the corner of Barnwell and Senate streets, in order that his comrades especially might have a last look at the old warrior, and early in the day there was a stream of visitors who passed through the guard and entered the house with uncovered heads. The special guard of honor was composed of a detail from Camp Hampton, the members of which were clad in Confederate gray uniforms, and kindly received all who came. There was hardly any cessation of visitors from 10 to 2 o'clock, and thousands of people were ushered during that time through the home, passing by the casket and looking at the silent figure that lay there with the calmness of eternal peace on his countenance.

The funeral was beyond question the largest that has ever been held in Columbia, and many say the greatest that has ever been held in the State, certainly the most eventful in the memory of those who attended the great tribute to the virtues and uprightness of Hampton. There was no part of the State that was without representation at the funeral. This, in itself, bore testimony to the great love the people bore their hero of peace and war.

Veterans, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy, citizens, soldiers, municipal delegations, civic organizations, all vied for place in the great funeral cortege.

Never before has there been such a superb collection of floral decorations and tributes to any man in the State. The larger pieces filled two wagons, and each of the hundred Daughters of the Confederacy was handed a floral design to carry in the line of march and place upon the mound at the cemetery. It was a delicate compliment and at the same time kept the floral offerings in the best possible condition.

In the line of march were hundreds of young soldiers wearing the blue that was so often the target of Hampton's men and at the grave the taps were blown by two young men in the Union blue. There were no flags except those that had gone through the bloodiest of battles in the line.

The line of procession was formed in front of Gen. Hampton's home and the central committee in charge of the arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Ambrose E. Gonzales, W. H. Gibbs, Jr., and Capt. W. D. Starling, deserve great credit. There was no delay, no confusion, and for so large a parade it could not have been better managed. The line extended all the way from the Hampton home to Trinity Church.

The route of the procession was from the residence to the church, and it proceeded through broad streets between solid lines of people. Not only were the pavements packed with people of all ages and classes, but windows and piazzas in residences along the line were crowded with people. Every point of vantage from which the procession might be seen was occupied. The square about the church and the churchyard itself was a solid mass of humanity as the funeral cortege approached.

Along the short walk from the churchyard gate to the entrance, on either side, were lined the Governor and his staff and State officials, stand-

ing immediately behind members of the Daughters of the Confederacy. As the casket was borne into the church, followed by the family, the ladies followed, preceding the officers, after them coming survivors and distinguished visitors until the large edifice could hold no more. Comparatively few of the thousands attending the funeral could get into the church, and they, too, could not get near the grave, but they remained silently and respectfully, until all was over.

When the procession arrived at Trinity church, the streets were literally packed with people, and not a vehicle was in sight except the carriages occupied by the family of Gen. Hampton, the only ones permitted in the line of march. On reaching the front gate of the church, the body was met by Bishop Ellison Capers, who was in charge of the funeral services by special request of the family. Bishop Capers, who has been a lifelong friend of Gen. Hampton, was assisted in the services by the Rev. Mr. Satterlee and the Rev. Messrs. Wills, Thomas and Joyner. The same good order that prevailed on the parade was carried out in the arrangements in the church. Trinity church can at most accommodate 1,500, and after the full capacity had been utilized, others anxious to get into their church were advised that they must forego that privilege. The Veterans, Sons of Veterans and military had to remain outside, as Trinity was already full. The services were those ordinarily used in the Episcopal church. Bishop Capers did not think the time on the occasion suited for a funeral oration and he confined the services to the letter of the prescribed service, which is simple and impressive.

While the distinguished pall-bearers bore the casket into the church the surplined choir sang "Rock of Ages," and as the refrain died away the Rev. Mr. Joyner read the lesson of the day. After this the Rev. Mr. Satterlee announced the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," which was the favorite hymn of Gen. Hampton, and which he asked should be sung at his funeral.

Bishop Capers then with much feeling read the chapters of the Bible prescribed in the liturgy. The Rev. Mr. Satterlee delivered the prayer and the superb choir sang "How Firm a Foundation, Ye Saints of the Lord." At the conclusion of the services the casket was borne out to the burial ground.

After the bricklayers had completed the masonry arch work the members of Camp Hampton, Confederate Veterans, took the spades and began filling in the grave, while the Trinity choir sang appropriate hymns.

Around the grave, besides the family, were assembled the flag-bearers of the fourteen or fifteen camps of Confederate Veterans, each holding his hat in his hand and his flag "at rest." The services just at this point were impressive to the highest degree. One of the Daughters of the Confederacy fainted under the nervous strain.

When the mound was completed the magnificent floral offering of Camp Hampton was placed at the head of the grave. This was in the shape of a cross, standing about six feet high, made of white flag lilies entwined with red and white satin ribbon. The official floral offerings were then laid upon the grave, arranged by the ladies of the Wade Hampton chapter, U. D. C., of Columbia.

The floral tributes were so numerous that the crowd was pushed back and the flowers were placed around the mound about five or six feet on either side. In the branches of the overhanging cedar tree were hung many beautiful wreaths.

When all the flowers had been placed Adjutant Newman gave the command for "taps." Messrs. Thomas E. Lightfoot and George M. Kohn sounded taps as slow and impressive as ever a soldier heard, and then Bishop Capers offered a short prayer and the funeral services were completed.

THE FLORAL TRIBUTES TO HAMPTON.

The floral offerings which were sent to the house were positively beyond count. The beautiful flowers were banded deep upon chairs and tables in both the parlors and the hall. The family did not desire that the private cards be published. Some of these were among the handsomest. The beauty of the formation of the floral pieces, the exquisiteness of the blending of colors and the variety of flowers are positively inconceivable by one who did not see them. The sentiment of the cards and the thoughts which the senders expressed were beautiful.

One of the handsomest of all the floral offerings was an eagle of pink carnations and white bridesmaid roses, entwined with maiden hair ferns and a small, in the center was a bunch of calla lilies, with asparagus ferns and palm leaves. This offering stood about five feet high. On the left hand top corner was a magnificent bow of white satin ribbon. On the extreme top was white and red baby ribbon and on the sides were two cards, one inscribed: "Knightly soldier, wise statesman, typical Southern gentleman," and the other was: "From friends, Augusta, Ga."

AN APPEAL TO DEMOCRATS

The Principles of Thomas Jefferson are Equal to the Problems of To-Day.

Thomas Jefferson's birthday, 14th of April, was the occasion of a notable gathering of Democrats in New York City, under the auspices of the Democratic Club, which commemorated the day with a reception at its club house. It was intended as a peace and unity meeting, an effort to harmonize the discordant elements of New York Democracy.

David B. Hill, who had not visited the club for a number of years, was the chief orator of the evening, and in his speech he called upon Democrats to unite in harmony. Perry Belmont, whose differences with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker have kept him away from the club for three years, was also there.

Lewis Nixon, the new leader of Tammany Hall, introduced the speaker, Mr. Hill, among other things, spoke of the combinations of capital. He said:

"One of the great problems which is now presented to the people for their solution is how shall Jefferson's sentiments be utilized for the prevention of the evils which he foreshadowed? It is not a question for political jugglery. It is not a question to be lightly dismissed. It is an elementary proposition which the wisdom of experience has abundantly confirmed and which, even in these days of unparalleled business combinations and speculations, ought not to be disputed, that whatever tends to create a monopoly and prevent legitimate competition between those engaged in a business impressed with a public or quasi-public character, is opposed to a sound public policy."

"It is perhaps difficult to predict how Jefferson, if he were alive today, would meet the difficulties which we encounter. We venture to suggest that he would insist upon some reasonable limitation upon the amount of corporate capital which might be invested in a single corporation."

"Jefferson's teachings might suggest a limitation upon the amount of the dividends which could be lawfully declared or upon the profits which could be legally accumulated by these tremendous business organizations, or he might demand that the government, in justice to its over-burdened taxpayers, should withdraw its tariff from the infant industries represented by these institutions, whose projectors are already rolling in wealth and are astonishing the world by the munificence of their private benefactions."

"We may well believe that Jefferson, who was equal to every emergency in the early history of our country, would, if he were in power, find some appropriate and adequate remedy to curb the rapacity and restrict the dangerous power of these gigantic combinations."

On the subject of colonial extension Mr. Hill said:

"It is safe to believe that Jefferson would never have favored an expansion of our jurisdiction which did not carry with it the provisions of our constitution, to which he was devotedly attached, and which he defended so vigorously with his voice and pen. He would unquestionably have viewed with abhorrence the establishment of a permanent American colonial system, whether continued under military rule or under civil authority appointed by the central government at Washington. His theory was unquestionably the Democratic doctrine of today—that this government has no more authority to create a permanent colonial system than it has the right to create a king."

"Jefferson, as the friend of popular rights, favored a provision in the Federal constitution for the election of United States Senators by the people of the respective States, but temporarily yielded his views rather than imperil the adoption of that instrument. "Jefferson believed in honest men, in honest methods and in honest government. He would have uprooted corruption had it existed in either nation, State or municipality."

These considerations naturally lead to the suggestion that it is peculiarly our duty, as it should be our pleasure, at the present time, to invite Democrats of character, standing and influence to identify themselves with organized movements for party success, for the promotion of the true principles of Jeffersonian Democracy and the elevations of the standards of the public service.

"Why divide on questionable utterances of modern party platforms, largely designed to meet temporary emergencies which soon pass away, when we are all united upon the rock bottom and fundamental doctrines of our faith intended to last as long as our government itself shall endure?"

"Why should there be factional quarrels over details when we are all united upon essentials?"

"It is the part of wisdom for the Democracy to push to the front the issues upon which there is substantial unanimity, and ignore those in regard to which there are such serious and honest differences of opinion as must be fatal to practical success."

"The administration of President Roosevelt is all at sea. It has no fixed policies and no conscientious convictions."

"If any relief whatever to Cuba shall be secured from the present Administration it will be due to the decided stand taken by the Democrats in Congress in insisting that justice should be done."

"The policy of the administration in the Philippine islands is a disgrace

to civilization. The attempt with regard to these possessions to imitate the foreign policy of England has proved a dismal failure."

"The administration will send its special representatives to witness the coronation of a king, but it has no words of sympathy to express for the brave farmers of South Africa, who are heroically struggling to maintain their republics."

In conclusion Mr. Hill said:

"Fellow Democrats: On this day, devoted to honoring the memory of one whose wisest and truest Democrat of his times," let us resolve to renew our allegiance to the principles which he inculcated and the policies which he advocated."

"There are numerous indications of a revival of popular confidence in Democratic policies, State and national. A change of measures and men seems to be imperatively demanded by the best interests of our State and country."

"Our opponents have only succeeded in recent years by unfortunate divisions among ourselves. Let our faces now be toward the common enemy."

"It is a time for unity, for organization, for wise counsels and far aggressive action."

PRINCE AMONG PREACHERS

The Remarkable Career of the Late T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D.

The Philadelphia Times gives the following sketch of the noted preacher, Dr. Talmage, who died on the 12th inst. at his home in Washington, D. C. The immediate source of death was inflammation of the brain:

With, perhaps, the exception of Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage had a more widespread reputation than any other American preacher of the gospel.

For forty years he has been a conspicuous figure in the religious life of America. Even during Beecher's life he held with that eminent divine an almost equal place as a pulpit orator, and since Beecher's death no other preacher has had a popularity with religious audiences comparable to his. His fame was not confined to America. He preached with great success in England, and his sermons have been translated into many languages. During the greater part of his career he added to the circle of his influence by writing sermons especially for the newspapers throughout the country, and the last few years of his life have been devoted exclusively to this work.

Dr. Talmage was born in Bound Brook, N. J., January 7, 1832. His education was obtained at the University of New York. On graduating from this University in 1853 he read law for some time, but concluding that law was not his vocation he decided to enter the ministry. He studied theology at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. Completing his course he preached for a period in Belleville, N. J., and Syracuse, N. Y. After two years' pastorate in Syracuse he went to Philadelphia, and became the pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church of that city, at 7th and Brown streets. It was while he was the pastor of this church that he laid the foundation of his great reputation as an exhorter.

When he took charge of the Second Reformed Dutch Church was an institution of little influence. He put new life into it and drew a crowd almost from the start. He attracted general attention in the Quaker City by his sensational methods. By many he was declared a pulp-dweller and a mountebank, but despite detraction his congregation continued to grow in size until the church was inadequate for its accommodation. Overtures soon came to him from congregations of greater wealth and influence than that over which he presided in Philadelphia, and he was finally persuaded to accept a call tendered to him by the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn.

Apparently this offer did not hold forth the promise of offers which he had received from Chicago and San Francisco, for the reason that the Central Presbyterian Church was at that time rent with dissensions, but for some reason it appealed to him with greater force. In Brooklyn he continued the methods of preaching which had attracted attention to him in Philadelphia, but with a much larger success.

An illustration of these methods which provoked criticism in some quarters which bordered on the vituperative is found in the press reports of the day. It is given as a fair sample of his sensationalism. One Sunday morning when the time came for him to deliver his sermon he walked to the extreme edge on one side of his fifty-foot platform, faced about and suddenly started as fast as he could to jump for the opposite side. Just as everybody in the congregation, breathless, expected to see him pitch headlong from the further side of the platform he leaped suddenly into the air and came down with a crash, shouting:

"Young man, you are rushing toward a precipice." And then he proceeded to deliver a moving sermon upon the temptations and sins of youth in a big city.

Dr. Talmage's preaching became the religious sensation of the time. A brief experience demonstrated the necessity for a larger edifice to accommodate the audiences which his remarkable sermons attracted. To give a greater opportunity to hear him a large tabernacle was built, the old church edifice being used as a Sunday school. Such was the enthusiasm

which his preaching aroused that this tabernacle was rushed to completion and was opened by Dr. Talmage three months after it been begun. All seats in it were free. It was of great capacity; nevertheless hundreds of people were turned away every Sunday.

The burning of this tabernacle one Sunday morning in December, 1872, as the people were on their way to church, is one of the memorable fire calamities of Brooklyn. A new and greater tabernacle was projected and was completed in 1874. Dr. Talmage's congregation in the meantime assembled in the Academy of Music.

The new tabernacle was semi-circular in form, the seats being so arranged that all could see and hear the minister, who preached from a platform. Dr. Talmage preached in this new tabernacle for years, with constantly increasing success. Like the first tabernacle, it was destroyed by fire.

Its fate impressed the congregation with the belief that there was a fatality about the location in Schermerhorn street and the third tabernacle built for Dr. Talmage was erected at Clinton and Greene avenues. This also was destroyed by fire.

Discouraged by the repeated calamities which attended his ministry in Brooklyn Dr. Talmage made the announcement that he would devote himself to regular pastoral and evangelic work. Later, however, he reconsidered this intention and accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.

While he preached in Washington to large congregations, he failed to arouse the enthusiasm which attended his ministry in Philadelphia and Brooklyn. This was probably attributable in a large degree to the more conservative character of the population, and may have been due to some extent to the fact that Dr. Talmage became more and more absorbed in religious journalism.

After preaching in Washington for four years Dr. Talmage, on March 9, 1890, resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, giving as his reason his desire to devote himself exclusively to "religious journalism and the more general work in the cities." Since that time his reputation has been somewhat on the wane, for while his sermons in the newspapers have been widely read, the personal element which constituted so large a factor in his success has been lacking.

Dr. Talmage came of a family which had a predilection for the ministry. Four of his brothers received the honored title of doctor of divinity. John V. N. Talmage won fame as a missionary in China, and James and Gwyn Talmage were both preachers of ability. A fifth brother, Daniel Talmage, was a merchant.

Dr. Talmage was married three times. His first wife was a Miss Avery, of Brooklyn. She bore him two children. She was drowned in the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia, in the early sixties. In May, 1863, he was married to Miss Susan Whittemore, of Greenpoint, Long Island. She bore him five children. She died at Danville, N. Y., in August, 1895. She was wealthy in her own right, and left the bulk of her fortune, estimated at \$200,000, to her husband.

Dr. Talmage's third wife, who survived him, was Mrs. Eleanor Collier, of Allegheny City, Pa. She was the widow of Judge Charles W. Collier, and a woman of wealth. She was much younger than Dr. Talmage, being at the time of their marriage, in January, 1898, but 40 years of age, while he was in his 67th year.

Since his resignation as pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Washington, Dr. Talmage has continued his residence in that city. It was from his handsome home on Massachusetts avenue that his daughter, Miss Maudie Talmage, was married Wednesday to Mr. Clarence F. Wyckoff, of Ithaca.

The animal keepers in the Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago, went fishing a few days ago, and had reasonably good luck. They caught about 40,000 goldfish and 10,000 of other varieties—mostly German carp, sunfish and bullheads—which were taken from the ponds in the park. The object of the fishing party was threefold—to preserve the lives of the goldfish, which were being eaten by the larger varieties; to provide a change of diet for such of the animals as eat fish, and to give workmen a chance to drain and clean the pond.

Oscar Fish, who has been engaged by the United States Government to carry the mails from Valdez, Alaska, to Eagle, will receive \$35,000 a year for making two trips a month between the points named, a distance of 413 miles. This is the second time the contract has been awarded to Fish. The price is not considered exorbitant by officials since the journey must be made by dog sledge over one of the most dangerous postal routes in the world.

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INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL

The King of Siam owns an army corps of 500 elephants, all well trained for military purposes and under command of a general.

Henry M. Flagler has had built in his new home at Palm Beach, Fla., the largest pipe organ ever placed in a private house in this country.

Judge Buchanan has issued a temporary injunction against the expansionists of Brookland, a suburb of Columbia, who wished the municipal limits extended.

John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, will present a \$50,000 pulpit to the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Albany, N. Y.

Thomas O'Day, who lives at Vevay, Ind., is one of the very few survivors of the famous British cavalry Light Brigade, which immortalized itself in history by the charge at Balaklava, Russia, Sept. 25, 1854.

January and October in the same year always begin with the same day of the week. The case is the same with April and July, with September and December, and with February, March and November.

Prof. C. H. Eigenmann, of Indiana University, returned last week from Cuba, where he went to collect specimens of fish for classroom work and the museum. In his collection are 158 specimens of blind fishes.

A commission of experts, representing the Lancashire cotton manufacturers, accompanied by delegates representing the operatives, have sailed from Liverpool for the United States to investigate the cotton industry in America.

A new giant geyser of Rotomahana, N. Z., is attracting attention. A mass of boiling water half an acre in extent rises in a great dome, from which a column of water and stones rises to 300 feet, while immense columns of steam ascend as far as can be seen.

Helen Keller, the deaf and blind girl, has written an autobiography which will soon appear. She is now a student at Radcliffe College. Her book, which is written in sign language of the blind, is said to be remarkable for the excellence of its style.

A new material for skin grafting was used in a New Jersey hospital not long ago. It was the delicate inner skin of an eggshell. A man was badly scalded, and in the operation of grafting, which was found necessary, the eggskin was tried and is thought to be a success.

Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal church, is very ill, and his condition causes grave fears. He has never recovered fully from the apoplexy stroke he received at the international conference in London when he heard of the assassination of President McKinley.

According to the records of the Congressional Library for the winter, 3,000 people have gone into the building every day during the season. Of these about 2,000 daily are supposed to have been sightseers, the rest being people who wished to make use of the reading room. Employees were not counted.

In Japan it is always the rule of politeness to pay a bribe more than the sum mentioned on your hotel bill. To settle the account, not would be considered an insult, or at least a mark of great dissatisfaction. People who have traveled in Japan say that the Japanese always tip the waiter on entering the hotel.

The geographical center of the United States on a high point of land on the public reservation at Fort Riley, Kan., is marked by a large monument erected over the grave of Major Edmund Ogden of the United States Army, who died at Fort Riley in 1856, by Joseph O. Sawyer, formerly of Cincinnati.

M. Cadel, an oculist, of Bordeaux, is reported to have been successful in the treatment of cataract without operations by the application of baths of salicylate of soda. He has arrested the progress of the cataract in numerous cases, and is sanguine of success if the treatment is begun at an early stage.

Senator Cullen, of Brooklyn, has made himself remarkable at this session of the New York Legislature by not introducing a single bill. "My notion," he said, "is that there are too many bills introduced and too many laws passed. I have introduced but five bills in seven years and three of them became laws."

As an instance of the leisurely manner in which the military authorities of Turkey move in time of peace it is said that a committee appointed in 1890 to prepare plans for the construction of fortifications for the defense of the strategically most important points on the Turkish shores of the Persian Gulf has just completed its labors.

The war department has decided upon a general courtmartial of officers for their barbarous treatment of Filipinos. General Chaffee has been notified that President Roosevelt will

not take any excuse in justification of inhuman conduct on the part of American soldiers. General Smith is to be tried for his order to kill Filipinos.

Visitors to Greece are always amazed at the criminal statistics, particularly at the number of murders. Ordinary crimes—dishonesty and the vices that prevail in other countries—are not general, but murders occur almost daily. Homicides in the province in which Athens is located average annually almost 1 to 1,000 of the population. The causes lie mostly in politics.

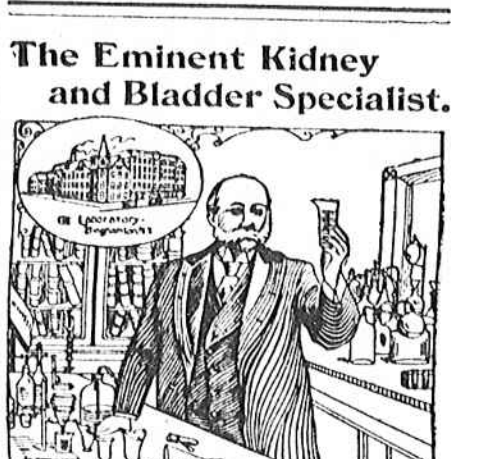
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