The Laurens Advertiser.

VOL. I. LAURENS C. H., S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1885. NO. 21.

QUESTIONS FOR FARMERS.

Some Inquiries Suggested by the Close of the Year.

(Southern Cultivator.)

Up to the present month the farmer has been looking forward. The consummation of his plans, the final outcome of his labor and toil, in the shape of cotton bales and other crops, have been the objective points before him. Now, these cease to be matters of expection and become matters of fact. We hope his expectations have not been too large and his crops too small; we trust that having sown wisely, he has reaped bountifully. But, however, well he has done, he might have done better; farming has not reached perfection and a retrospect may be very useful. Let us go back together and review the year's work. Looking at it now in the light of results, was your year's work well planned? In the first place was the work undertaken proportionate to your means; did you attempt to do more than you could well manage; did you attempt to do more than you could well manage; did you have enough horse-power to work to best advantage; did you make all the substitution possible of machines and horse-power in place of more costly human power; did you spread out the manure you had over too many acres; did you buy fertilizers judiciously and economically; did you cultivate your land so as to save it from washing, and is it in better condition how than it was a year ago; how is the balance-sheet between expense and receipts?

Endeavor to answer these questions in a calm, candid spirit, laying aside all conceit and pride of opinion. Do not attribute to seasons what might have been prevented by foresight and energy on your part. It is an old trick of farmers to explain all failures by laying them at the door of bad seasons. Difficulties occur in every occupation; the successful man is he who anticipates, provides for and overcomes them.

But to our questions. Was your work well planned: did you have fixed plans or did you just work along as weather and circumstances suggested? To illustrate: There are certain kinds of work which can be done on wet days and when the ground is too wet to plow—going to mill, hauling manure, gathering litter, hauling wood making composts, etc. Did you always look ahead and arrange, so that any of these, which of necessity must be done, were done and out of the way when the time for plowing came? When the period for planting a crop drew nigh and preparation for it could not be deferred, did it find you with composts in sacks or barrels already hauled out and distributed conveniently about the fields to which they were applied, or were your teams stopped then to do hauling when every animal should have been hitched to a plow? Had you studied out carefully the best appliances and most expedios method of putting out composts, and was everything ready to do the work rapidly and well? If your land was rolling and the rows had to be run on a level, as they always should be, had you established your lines of levels or guides, or had the plowmen sometimes to wait for you to run one, and if the hurry was very great, were the rows run by guess and therefore imperfectly; was the quantity of compost to be applied to an acre decided on, and were there ony arrangements to guage it? A most excellent plan is to make a memocandum in advance of all work to be done, adding thereto anything that may be suggested by daily observation and experience. Consider this list carefully and establish the order in which the various items are to be executed, and recast the memorandum accordingly. This recasting should be done several times in the course of a year, as circumstances may unavoidably interfere and necessitate changes.

Was the work undertaken proportionate to your means; did you have funds in hand (working capital) sufficient to pay for all the labor needed, all the supplies, all the fertilizers, and all the implements which could be profitably used, or did you have to place yourself at the mercy of merchants and dealers and obligate yourself to pay fifty to one hundred per cent. more for such things than they could be had for cash? Do you think you can make such large percentages on money used in farming? It is doubtful if there has been an average of eight per cent. made by farmers during the last ten years. Scarcely any legitimate business pays more than that. If you did not have the necessary working capital to cultivate as much as you did, it would have been safer, it would have been better to have undertaken less. What profit and pleasure is there in cultivating thirty or forty or fifty more additional acres, the whole yield of which, and more too, must go to Mr. Merchant? As has been tersely and aptly said, you simply make yourself the merchant's overseer over free Negroes, with a guarantee that they shall make him so many bales of cotton. Had you not better save yourself the worry and vexation of spirit; had you not better let your land rest and recuperate? If money can be borrowed at seven per cent., with a reasonable prospect of making ten per cent. on its use, one might be justified in borrowing; but how is it when money is borrowed at fifty per cent., with a very certain prospect of not making more than eight or ten per cent. with it? Is it not passing strange that year after year men will make such ventures? Habit and a blind, unreasonable hope alone must lead them to do it. There have been contraction and shrinkage in almost every business—let farmers follow the good example also. Cut down the number of acres cultivated, especially in case of crops that require much work; make up your mind to strike the first blow at the cotton field. It has made you the slave of the merchant and placed you at the mercy of the negro. Strike for independence of both. Select the best land you have, especially that which is rich in humus, and concentrate upon a few acres of it the labor of preparation and the manure you can get and give the crop the most thorough cultivation—aim for two bales to the acre instead of two acres to the bale. If you can make it, there will be some profit; there ir certainly little or none in the extensive system you have followed for years past.

THE AMERICAN BUDGET.

Estimates of the Money Needed to Run Our Government One Year.

The secretary of the treasury has estimates of the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. The total amount estimated as required for all the expenses of the Government is $339,580,552, which is $15,678,158 more than the sum called for in the estimates submitted last year, and $5,826,710 more than the aggregate of the appropriations for present fiscal year. The estimates for 1886 were $323,911,394 and the appropriations for the same year were $288,762,842. The estimates for 1887 are made up of the following items: Legislative establishment $3,275, 828, executure $18,491,311, judicial $408,300, foreign intercourse $1,704,961, military $25,680,495, naval $30,836,357, Indians $6,051,259, pensions $75,830,200, public works $26,860,016, postal $7,443,914, miscellaneous $24,195,951, permanent annual appropriations $118,910,955. The estimates given above, except the legislative, judicial foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, are for larger sums than those appropriated for use during the present fiscal year. The appropriations for pensions for the present year amounted to $60,000,847, for military $24,349,507, naval $21,697,729, public works $8,926,829, postal service $6,211,58c. The differences between the estimates for the executive establishment, for Indian affairs, miscellaneous and permanent appropriations and appropriations made for the present year are trifling. Among the estimates under the head of public works are the following: Court-house, Chattanooga, $100,000; court-house, Macon, Ga., $50,000; Hillsboro Inlet light station, Fla., $9,000; Norfolk navy yard, $983,869.

THE ATLANTA WHISKEY SUIT.

Judge McCay Decides all the Points in Favor of the Prohibitionists.

Last Thursday morning in the United States Court Judge McCay decided the contested election case growing out of the recent Prohibition election in Fulton county. He had previously granted a temporary order restraining the ordinary from announcing the result of the election which was in favor of prohibition. The Judge refused to continue the injunction, deciding the case against the liquor men on every point.

There is in the bill adopted a provision that Georgia wines may be sold, but as wines from other States were excluded, that portion of the bill Judge McCay decides to be unconstitutional, and that no wines can be sold.

Judge Marshall J. Clark, of Fulton County Superior Court, has granted a temporary injunction to restrain Ordinary Calhoun from announcing the result of the Prohibition election. He set Monday last to hear argument on the question of making the injunction perpetual.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Ten Persons Killed and Nine Wounded on a Georgia Railroad.

A fearful and fatal accident occurred on the Georgia Pacific railroad about 11:30 o'clock on the night of the 14th inst. The accident occurred seventeen miles from Atlanta at what is called the Seventeen Mile water tank. Ten persons were killed and nine wounded. The accident was caused by an East Tennessee train telescoping the Georgia Pacific train. The East Tennessee trains have the right-of-way over the Georgia Pacific track as far as Austell. The Georgia Pacific pulled out of the depot on the fatal night at 10 o'clock. At 10:45 the East Tennessee pulled out. The Georgia Pacific train stopped at the water tank and while taking in water the East Tennessee came up behind and ran into the rear end of the Georgia Pacific train.

The Southern Forestry Congress.

The session of the Southern States Forestry Congress at Defuniak, Fla., last week, was largely attended by delegates from Florida and the neighboring Southern States and from Northern States. Interest in forestry, as shown by the large delegation of representative men, has more than fulfilled the expectations of Governor Perry, Patron of this first Southern Forestry Congress. An interesting feature of the exercises was the planting and dedication of trees in a national circle to every State and Territory in the Union. In the circle of of honor live oak trees were dedicated, with imposing ceremonies, to Oliver Wendell Holmes, Whittier, Paul Hayne, E. S. Jaffray, Baroness Burdette Coutts and H. B. Claflin.

Happy Thought in the Night.

For years Mr. Jas. R. Ackley, of 163 West Fayette street, Baltimore, had suffered with neuralgia so that he could hardly sleep. But he writes, "One night I was suffering very much and the thought struck me that Brown's Iron Bitters would do me some good, and perhaps cure me. It was a happy thought, and to my great joy it has entirely cured me after using two bottles. After three monshs I have had no return of the symptoms. I cheerfully recommend it as the best tonic I have ever used." Neuralgia sufferers, take the hint!

THE Senate has passed the Presidential succession bill as reported by the committee of the Senate. Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, has introduced a bill in the House providing for the same contingencies by way of voting for a second Vice-President who shall be voted for by the Electors, said Vice-President to preside over the Senate in the absence of the first Vice-President.

—Celia Perryman, colored, and her two children, aged respectively 8 and 10 years, were brutally murdered by Sam Wilson, colored, at Laurens, Miss. Wilson fled, but was captured and lynched.

FARM TOPICS.

The "Practical or Business Hen" far Superior to Fancy Breeds of Chickens—The Potato Crop.

How to Prepare the Soil for Growing Roses—Excellent Advice to Growers of Young Stock.

THE BUSINESS HEN.

M. E. Leroy, a French poultry-breeder, has written a work entitled "La Poule Practique,"—the practical or business hen. The chief object of the book appears to be to dissuade farmers and others, who keep fowls for profit, from investing in the fancy breeds of chickens, especially those that originated in foreign countries. He affirms that few breeds of fowls are profitable in places remote from that where they originated. He states that the Houdans are valuable in the department of France where they have long been raised, for the reasons that the incubator is there used for hatching eggs, and that there is a local demand for chickens that furnish very choice flesh. The Creve Cœurs are popular and valuable in Normandy, chiefly because fine grass is plenty in that department of France. Taken to most other parts of the country, however, they soon lose their characteristics and become of very little value. The like, he says, is true of the Houdans, which have gone to other countries and been welcomed by breeders on account of the reputation they acquired in their native home. The Dorking, which is the favorite table fowl in England, he firms, dwindles in France and becomes a very inferior bird. Fowls of either of these breeds begin to deteriorate as soon as they are taken to places having different climatic conditions from that where they have been long raised and where a peculiar practice is followed in breeding them. To keep up any of these breeds so that specimens are fit for exhibition it is necessary to renew the blood by means of fresh importations every two or three years. He states that the Houdans are essential pen fowls. They are great eaters and are wanting in ability or energy to secure food for themselves. They are of little value when the incubator is not used for hatching purposes, and are entirely unsuitable for the ordinary farm.

The author of this work has no praise to spend on the Brahmas, Cochins, or Japanese fowls. He admits that they are very large, that they produce eggs in proportion to the size of the birds that lay them, and that they are good setters and careful mothers. But he remarks that when eggs are sold by the dozen, instead of by weight, there is no inducement for supplying the market with those of very large size. He thinks that incubators are much cheaper than hens for hatching eggs, and believes that the time will soon come when they will be in general use in all countries where fowls are kept. The flesh of all the large breeds of fowls is course and lacking in flavor. It ranks below good beef or prime mutton. The Langshan fowls, in the estimation of this writer, rank far above the Brahmas and Cochins. Spanish hens are praised for producing many and large eggs. It is admitted that most Spanish fowls are poor eating, and that they are not suited to countries having a very cold climate. The Hamburgs are spoken well of as layers, though their eggs are so small that few like to eat them from the shell. The fowls are easily kept, however, and suited to the farm, and furnish very good eating, especially when they are young.

M. Leroy recommends farmers to keep the common barndoor fowls, giving preference to those raised near where they are to be kept. He states that they are hardy, require little care, and are possessed of ability to pick up most of the food they require. They devour grass and eat large numbers of insects. They do not wait to be fed in the morning. Like the farmer who owns them, they are in the field almost as soon as it is light. They are industrious birds and attend strictly to business. They take exercise after the manner of wild birds, and are less liable to disease than fancy fowls of the fashionable breeds. The keeper of barndoor fowls should exercise judgment in the selection of birds to breed from. He should preserve for breeding purposes only the best specimens. Their blood should be occasionally renovated by a cross; the best cross is with the wild Bankiva cock. If that can not be obtained he recommends the Indian game or large English game cock. These birds insure hardiness and vitality, as well as fine eggs and delicious flesh. He winds up his remarks by saying: "In the pen and the farm, for the omelette and the spit, there is but one hen, and that the barndoor."

POTATOES IN THE EAST.

Exhaustive reports to the New England *Homestead* from seven hundred correspondents indicate that the potato crop of New England and New York is fully one-third below the average, and a trifle smaller than last year. The acreage is about the same as in 1884, when it was about 15 per cent. below a full average. Digging will be generally completed this week. Bugs have not been as destructive as usual, but the "scab" is every year becoming more and more prevalent, until this season a large portion of the crop is not smooth and fair. Late potatoes have rotted to a large extent in western and northern Vermont and the shipping counties of New York state. Washington county, New York, which is one of the greatest potato counties in the country, is so afflicted with rot that whole fields are now being plowed under, and some large growers will not have enough tubers for family use. The yield in southern New England is generally light, especially in Connecticut, where rot is reported in late patches, as well as in western Massachusetts. In eastern sections the crop is better, and Maine has nearly an average yield, with not as much rot as in some years. The great potato sections of Aroostook county are turning out better than last year. As we enter the provinces where the crop last year was almost an entire failure, the yield and quality steadily increase, until the shipping sections of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island report one of the best crops for years. The completion of the big railroad bridge across the St. John's river will greatly facilitate shipments to the States, and a line of heated freight-cars will be put on for this traffic as soon as the Boston markets will pay a profit over freights and duty of 15 cents per bushel. Prices in the provinces are now 18 to 20 cents per bushel for unassorted stock at the starch-mills, good, marketable tubers commanding 20 to 40 cents, with growers selling freely. Prices in New England and New York are from 30 to 40 cents in the shipping districts and 50 to 75 cents at city markets, which have an upward tendency, but the surplus in the provinces may prevent a sharp advance. Farmers evince a disposition to hold. It may be advisable to hold good, sound potatoes for one or two months, but unless the rot continues in the bins very high prices in February and March next are not probable. A vast quantity of potatoes are being worked on starch-mills, the product of which will be greater than for three years past.

PREPARING FOR ROSES.

The soil for roses, writes an English florist, should be at least two feet deep; three feet would even be better, especially in dry seasons. A large and excellent bed for roses I once saw made in the following manner: The natural soil was shallow, poor and light. This was first trenched up, the good soil being kept on the top, then twelve inches in depth of soil from an old pasture was laid on that. This was obtained by running a plow at intervals of a few feet through the surface of a grass field, and bringing away what the plow turned up. During next summer the grass grew and filled up the furrows made by the plow, and the pasture was none the worse for the loss of the narrow strips removed. In course of time clay placed on the surface finds its way to the bottom of the moved soil, and it is very useful there in storing up moisture. Indeed, one inch or two inches of clay where the subsoil is very porous placed at the bottom of rose-beds or borders would be a benefit rather than an evil, inasmuch as it checks the too rapid descent of water. In applying clay to the surface as a top-dressing, it should be done in winter and left to pulverize by exposure, so that it may afterward easily mix and blend with the soil. In manuring roses the character of the soil should be studied. For light, porous soils, that from the cowhouse and piggers is the best, stable manure being better adapted for heavy soils. Though roses like deep, heavy loams overlying clays, they will not succeed well where the clays come up near the surface. Clay is very well when covered with a good depth of loam, but roses will not thrive successfully in heavy, cold clays, but even this class of soils can be fitted for roses or anything else if one goes the right way about matters. The first thing to do is to remove some of it now, and when partly dried return it, mixing ashes with it to break it up and adding plenty of manure; then plant before Christmas;

KEEP THE CALVES GROWING.

We presume, at least we hope, that our advice to keep the heifer calves has been taken by many, and that the butcher will never again have such an excellent opportunity to find the material for veal. But let it now be understood that if it is intended to make a good cow—or for that matter, a good steer—the calf must be kept growing. That rule ought to be observed with reference to all young stock. And, perhaps, this is as good a place as any to tell what a correspondent in one of our most valued exchanges says in regard to raising calves without milk. He says he has raised just as fine calves as can be raised by the method to be described. It is this: For three days he lets the calf suck the cow. Then he takes it entirely away from the cow, and feeds upon hay tea and milk, beginning with one-quarter of tea and three-quarters of milk, feeding it blood warm. Gradually he diminishes the milk, until the food is exclusively hay tea. He says that hay tea—the hay must be the best—is much better than grass, and that the calf likes it much better. Millstuffs may be added to the tea as the calf seems to need it, but in small quantities. A little first-rate hay is placed where the calf can get at it, and he will soon learn to nibble at it. The writer is enthusiastic over his plan, and certainly it is cheap. It will pay a great deal better to try it on a heifer calf than it usually will to sell it to the butcher.—*Western Rural.*

The Surgeon as a Psychologist.

My subject being the mechanism of the will, it might be asked, "What has a surgeon to do with psychology?" To which I would answer "Everything." For, without sheltering myself behind Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson's trite saying that "a surgeon should be a physician who knows how to use his hands," I would remind you that pure science has proved so good a foster-mother to surgery, that diseases of the brain which were formerly considered to be hopeless, are now brought within a measurable distance of the knife, and therefore a step nearer toward cure. Again, I would remind you that surgeons rather than physicians see the experiments which so-called Nature is always providing for us—experiments which, though horribly clumsy, do on rare occasions, as I shall presently show you to-night, lend us powerful aid in attempting to solve the most obscure problems ever presented to the scientist.—*Victor Horsley in Popular Science Monthly for November.*

Chief of Detective Bureau—You wish employment on the force, eh? How would you proceed in a delicate interview?

Applicant—Oh, I'd skirmish adroitly for a while; then, when I had succeeded in arresting his attention, I would ——"

"That will do, sir. You can consider yourself engaged. Hang me if I don't want a man on my force who can succeed in arresting something or other."—*Philadelphia Call.*

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ACCORDING TO ROOM.

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Nov19|xtf

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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

On and after October 4th, 1885, Passenger Trains will run as herewith indicated upon this road and its branches:

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

No. 53—Up Passenger.

Lv Columbia (C G D)	11 00 a m
Ar Alston	12 00 a m
Ar Newberry	1 03 p m
Ar Ninety-Six D	2 19 p m
Ar Hodges	3 21 p m
Ar Belton	4 27 p m
Ar Greenville	5 50 p m

No. 52—Down Passenger.

Lv Greenville	10 00 a m
Ar Belton	11 21 a m
Ar Hodges	12 34 p m
Ar Ninety-Six	1 25 p m
Ar Newberry	3 12 p m
Ar Alston	4 12 p m
Ar Columbia	5 15 p m

SPARTANBURG, UNION AND COLUMBIA.

No. 53—Up Passenger.

Lv Alston	12 05 p m
Ar Union	2 47 p m
Ar Spart'g, S U & C depot	4 45 p m
Ar Spart'g, R & D Dep B	5 00 p m

No. 52—Down Passenger.

Lv Spart'g R & D Dep H	11 05 a m
Lv Spart'g S U & C Dep G	11 15 a m
Ar Union	1 12 p m
Ar Alston	4 05 p m

LAURENS RAILROAD.

Lv Helena	3 32 p m
Ar Laurens	6 30 a m
Lv Laurens	8 00 p m
Ar Helena	11 00 a m

ABBEVILLE BRANCH.

Lv Hodges	3 45 p m
Ar Abbeville	4 45 p m
Lv Abbeville	11 00 a m
Ar Hodges	12 00 m

BLUE RIDGE AND ANDERSON BRANCH.

Lv Belton	4 32 p m
Ar Anderson	5 04 p m
Ar Seneca City	6 17 p m
Lv Walhalla	6 45 p m
Lv Walhalla	8 30 a m
Ar Seneca City	8 50 a m
Ar Anderson	10 27 a m
Ar Belton	11 02 p m

CONNECTIONS.

A. With South Carolina Railroad to and from Charleston; with Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad from Wilmington and all points north thereof; with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad from Charlotte and all points north thereof.

B. With Asheville and Spartanburg from and for points in Western North Carolina.

C. Atlanta and Charlotte Division R. & D. R. R. for Atlanta and points South and West.

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Superintendent.

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In Effect September 27, 1885.

TIME 90TH MERIDIAN—ONE HOUR SLOWER THAN C. &. G. R. R. TIME.

GOING SOUTH—DAILY.

Lv Spartanburg	3 00 p m	7 10 a m
Lv Moore	3 27 p m	7 50 a m
Lv Woodruff	3 48 p m	8 25 a m
Lv Enoree	4 04 p m	8 51 a m
Lv Ora	4 20 p m	9 15 a m
Lv Laurens	4 38 p m	9 45 a m
Lv High Point	4 59 p m	10 19 a m
Lv Waterloo	5 10 p m	10 35 a m
Lv Coronaca	5 30 p m	11 50 a m
Ar Greenwood	5 50 p m	11 40 a m
Lv Greenwood	5 50 a m	2 00 p m
Ar Augusta	9 05 p m	6 52 p m
Ar Atlanta	7 00 a m	

GOING NORTH—DAILY.

Lv Atlanta	8 15 p m	
Lv Augusta	7 45 a m	8 10 a m
Ar Greenwood	11 00 a m	1 25 p m
Lv Greenwood	11 00 a m	2 00 p m
Ar Coronaica	11 20 a m	2 25 p m
Ar Waterloo	11 41 a m	2 55 p m
Ar High Point	11 53 a m	3 11 p m
Ar Laurens	12 14 p m	3 40 p m
Ar Ora	12 36 p m	4 10 p m
Ar Enoree	12 52 p m	4 44 p m
Ar Woodruff	1 09 p m	5 10 p m
Ar Moore	1 32 p m	5 45 p m
Ar Spartanburg	2 00 p m	6 25 p m

PORT ROYAL AND AUGUSTA RAILWAY.

GOING SOUTH—DAILY.

Lv Augusta	11 30 a m	6 00 a m
Ar Beaufort	6 05 p m	5 25 p m
Ar Port Royal	6 20 p m	5 45 p m
Ar Charleston	6 00 p m	
Ar Savannah	7 00 p m	
Ar Jacksonville	8 55 a m	

GOING NORTH—DAILY.

Lv Jacksonville	7 20 p m	
Lv Savannah	7 30 a m	
Lv Charleston	7 35 a m	
Lv Port Royal	8 10 a m	5 15 a m
Lv Beaufort	8 22 a m	5 31 a m
Ar Augusta	2 00 p m	5 20 p m

Connections at Greenwood to and from points on Columbia and Greenville Railroad. At Spartanburg with Asheville & Spartanburg R. R., A. & C. Air-Line for points North. At Augusta with Georgia, South Carolina and Central Roads.

Tickets on sale at Laurens to all points at through rates. Baggage checked to destination.

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Sole Agent for Dunlap, Knox, Youman's and other celebrated Hats.

Also, a thoroughly complete line of Underwear, Neckwear, Suspenders, Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, and undoubtedly the cheapest and best stock of Shirts in the city. The best $1.00 Shirt in the market.

The choicest stock of Overcoats in the market—our own make.

Wedding outfits a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed.

All of the above are offered to the public, and the prices guaranteed.

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Can always be found a full line of Medium and Cheaper Grades of

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,

At lower prices than at any other house this side of Cincinnati. This work is all made to order, is lighter running and better finished than the class of work generally sold as standard Vehicles. But I have just received a full line of Fine Family

Carriages, Phætons and Cabriolets!

Just received, another shipment of those Fine Open and Top Buggies, made upon special orders by the best manufacturers North and East. Nothing being used in the construction of these Vehicles but the best materials, and in quality, style and finish, are unequaled by any others now in the market. In stock a full line of

SADDLES AND HARNESS,

All grades, which I will offer at lower prices than have ever before been known in the history of the business. Milburn, Studebaker and Standard Plantation Wagons, all sizes. Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Shoe Findings, Carriage and Wagon Materials, Harness Leather, Belt Lacing of superior quality, Rubber and Leather Belting. Also, a full line of

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Guns, Shells, Powder, Shot, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Plow Points for all makes, Nails, Axes, Hoes, Picks and Mattocks, Pitchforks, Shovels, Spades, Steelyards and Scale Beams, Grindstones, Rakes, Padlocks, Carpenters' Tools, Files, Hinges, Window Sash, Doors and Blinds, Farm and Church Bells, which I am offering at lowest cash prices.

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Steam, Marble & Granite Works,

Manufacture all kinds of

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THE CHEAPEST CARPETS IN GEORGIA.

Stock Larger, Prices Lower than Ever Before.

Carpets and House Furnishing Goods, the largest Stock South. Moquets, Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats and Crumb Cloths, Window Shades, Wall Papers, Borders, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Poles, Cocoa and Canton Mattings, Upholstery, Chromos. ☞Write for samples and prices.

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714 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

Mar. 17, 1885.—15

SAVE

YOUR MONEY

By buying your Drugs and Medicines, Fine Colognes, Paper and Envelopes, Memorandum Books, Face Powders, Tooth Powders, Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Whisk Brushes, Blacking Brushes, Blacking, Toilet and Laundry Soaps, Tea, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Lamp and Lanterns, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff, Diamond Dyes, and other articles too numerous to mention, at the NEW DRUG STORE.

Also, Pure Wines and Liquors, for medical purposes.

No trouble to show goods.

Respectfully,
B. F. POSEY & BRO.,
Laurens C. H., S. C.

August 5, 1885. 1 1y

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