

Wood Piercing Insects and Birds.

In the fifth report of the United States Entomological Commission, by Dr. A. S. Packard, may be found a full description of most of our forest pests. More recently the subject was treated by Prof. A. D. Hopkins, entomologist of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, in the official bulletins for last January and February. Considerable time was given to discussing wood-piercing insects and birds during the scientific meetings in Brooklyn in August; both in the botanical section of the A. A. S. and in the American Forestry Association, in which Mr. Hopkins, Hon. G. W. Minier, Major Jed Hotchkiss, Hon. B. E. Fernow, and others participated. What is now attempted is merely to put in a popular form some of these scientific facts and conclusions.

Every thoughtful person must feel a degree of alarm at the rapid disappearance of our American forests. The ax, the torch, and other foes that might be named, will soon disrobe our hills and compel costly expedients to be resorted to in order to replace what is being so recklessly destroyed. We should welcome any information that will help us to maintain our natural forests, or to plant successfully cultivated groves, or that will augment the utility, beauty or value of our existing woods. Beetles and grubs may not make the sensation caused by a forest conflagration, nor do they endanger human life. Yet the reports show that these minor causes destroy annually many million dollars' worth of valuable trees and lumber. For instance, only four years ago, the pine bark beetle invaded the pine lands of Virginia, and the result now is that hundreds of thousands of acres of forest are killed as effectually as if it had been done by a conflagration. Similar devastations are reported from portions of New York, New England, and the Maritime Provinces. It is high time for us to pay attention to wood-boring insects and their enemies.

There is a difference in the habits and methods of these insects: some attacking the healthy wood of thrifty trees, others the substance of injured trees, and others, again, only dead wood, or logs and stumps. The sap wood alone is perforated by certain species, while others pierce the sound heart of the tree. The wormholes vary in diameter from the one-hundredth of an inch to an inch or more, and in length from half an inch to many feet. In many cases they are subsequently enlarged by wood ants, or by the process of natural decay. Minute perforations called "pin holes" are often found in otherwise sound oak and chestnut wood, which are a serious injury to square timbers, planks, staves and headings. These are made by larvae armed with horny gouges, the young of certain winged beetles. They pierce through to the heart wood, while other kinds stop in the sap wood. The latter are usually the adults, however, instead of the young, the tiny beetles burrowing nests, or even extensive galleries, for the purpose of depositing their eggs. The brood remains imprisoned till matured, when it emerges to repeat the work of destruction on new material. How great that destructive work is in the aggregate it is impossible now to say, owing to our meager knowledge of facts. By some the depreciated value of the annual lumber output is estimated at fully fifty per cent, and in some cases it is said to reduce the cash returns below the cost of production, while others report comparatively slight loss from the causes indicated.

But the important and hopeful thing to be said is that, by simple and comparatively inexpensive measures, a large per cent of this immense loss can be prevented. Experiments are being made as to the introduction of friendly parasites that shall rid our woods of hostile insects. Suggestions have been made as to steaming the infested timber, and other direct modes of attack. But meanwhile much may be done, in a preventive way, by improved methods of managing standing trees, logs and stumps, and manufactured lumber.

It seems to be generally conceded that forest beetles will not deposit their eggs on sound living trees, but only at places where a tree has in some manner been wounded. This indicates that they may be repelled from such places by suitable applications. But this is at present practicable only in groves under cultivation.

But it has also been observed, by Mr. Hopkins and others, that the beetles will not lay their eggs on dead trees, logs, or stumps from which the bark has been removed. Lumbermen know perfectly well that trees felled in certain months will lie for years without being infested by insects; while others felled at a different time of the year will be worm-eaten at once. Usually, even quite intelligent lumbermen will attribute this remarkable difference to the mysterious influence of the moon. But the true reason, and that of which due advantage should be taken, is that while trees felled about the time when the beetles are laying their eggs are almost sure to be attacked; those felled a little later will certainly escape for that year, and will probably

offer no attractions to the invaders by another year, owing to their changed conditions. The rule as laid down by the West Virginia Agricultural Bulletin is: "Take the bark from all logs and felled trees cut between October and April 1, that will have to lie more than one month after the latter date before being converted into lumber, and from all cut between April 1 and October, unless they can be made into lumber immediately after the trees are felled."

It might be added that stumps, strippings, and other rubbish of the logging camp, or the clearing, should be burned as soon as possible, for the sake of the living trees in their vicinity. Adherence to these simple rules would save our country millions of dollars' worth of timber every year, by preventing its destruction or deterioration.

Among other methods that have been suggested is the fostering and multiplication of friendly birds that are known to feed on the hostile insects. These allies are especially valuable in warding off those forest pests that are known to attack growing trees. No one can doubt that the woodpeckers, for instance, obtain a large share of their food from the insect world. But, on the other hand, it is asserted that the woodpeckers fail to discriminate between pernicious insects and their parasites. It has been determined that the Clerid beetle is the worst enemy of the European bark beetles, and also that the woodpecker is the greatest foe of the friendly Clerid. But, after all, the conviction is firm in our minds that the birds are among our best friends as insect destroyers, and ought accordingly to share our protection. Their mission in the economy of nature is to thin the ranks of a vast army by which, without their aid, we should be overwhelmed, and our forests would be hopelessly ruined.

Some highly suggestive facts have been brought to light by recent investigations as to the conditions of wood resulting from the work done by the Columbian timber beetle. It seems that this insect prefers to attack the healthy sap wood of living trees, where it excavates its galleries and develops its brood without affecting the vitality of the tree. The result of its attack on the oak, birch, tulip, and other trees is of economic interest. The wound made stains the wood above and below it. In white oak the stain extends only a few inches, while in tulip trees the stain may be several feet in length. The stained wood is not sound, nor is its quality impaired even for a century or more. The stain is caused by a colored liquid proceeding from the wound made by the beetle, and is fully effected within twelve months. Singularly the result does not follow the wounding of dying trees, even when their wood is sound; which shows that the movement of the sap promotes the spread of the coloring matter.

The observations made by Mr. Hopkins as to the habits of the woodpecker, commonly called the sapsucker (Picus pubescens), have convinced him that he pecks the bark altogether for the sap. The punctures thus made at different stages of the tree's growth correspond to the succession of elevations and depressions visible in the annual layers of wood. This is the cause of the beautiful bird's eye poplar. If a lumberman wants it, let him select logs whose bark shows the most work done by the sapsucker.

Possibly the bird's-eye maple is due to the same cause. At least it is well known that the sapsucker is extremely fond of the sap of sugar trees, whose bark it pierces by numerous rows of holes for the purpose. A single bird has been known to make a hundred punctures in the same tree in one season. Sometimes this wounding causes decay. But if otherwise, it is possible that the healthy cicatrices are what make the curly maple. The subject is certainly of sufficient interest to demand further investigation.—By H. C. HOVEY in Scientific American.

What is Hard Wood?

A recent issue of the Timberman contains the following legal decision in regard to what constitutes hard wood: "A certain man had a contract with a railroad company to deliver 'hard' cord wood, and he delivered poplar in part fulfillment of the contract. The railroad company objected, but the contractor won his case in court in consequence of the judges' decision that botanically any tree that had a leaf as distinguished from a needle was a hard wood; regardless of what the actual texture of its fibre might be. This is strictly in accord with other decisions based upon the technical and commercial nomenclature of the wood. There may be no particular reason for saying that Lombardy poplar or basswood or cottonwood is a hard wood, but such it is commercially as decided by the courts. If this new decision, based upon botanical considerations, is sustained, it will merely add strength to the old position.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached therewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at B. F. POSEY'S Drug Store.

What Has Been Won.

Western democrats have told wherein the tariff bill is a disappointment. The great American privilege of letting men who do not act on the square know what we think of them has been exercised against those who spoiled the house bill in the senate.

There is the difference between democrats and republicans. The McKinley bill was privately denounced by Blaine. Senator Plumb voted against it. But the voice of protest was instantly silenced by party machine, and the western republicans, who had been forced by the trust-bought managers to eat their words and abandon their interests, have either said nothing since or have sworn by all that was sacred that the McKinley act was the best tariff law ever passed or proposed.

Republicans have learned how to give up the right of free speech for the sake of party. Democrats never have learned and never will learn to surrender a single manhood right for the sake of party and politicians.

We have spoken our opinion of the senate bill's shortcomings. We have also an opinion to the effect that our representatives and senators collectively have, at the cost of unstained labor and in the face of unnumbered difficulties, passed a bill which is so much a relief that it is a revolution.

The influences which withheld much good which elevated civic wisdom would have bestowed were protection influences. They constituted the remaining strength of a long pampered aggregation of interests which the democratic majority in the senate was not large enough to dislodge.

The merits are the democratic part and they are many. The democratic heroes in both houses deserve the highest commendation; for every reduction was a battle with desperate and well-armed partisans of protection.

Fifty per cent. of McKinley taxes have been taken from most of the articles of common consumption. Woolen manufacture, which has languished in spite of almost unlimited protection, will be expanded through access to the world's wool markets. We shall have cheaper and better clothing and blankets—and we can at last get pure wools of American manufacture. Steel and iron will preserve a healthy level of prices, instead of being the plaything of alternate scarcity and overproduction. Cotton ties and bagging will not be monopolized whenever there is a good crop of cotton. Tin plate duties are fifty per cent. less.

In wools and knit fabrics the reduction is from one hundred per cent. to an average of thirty-five per cent. This is of great significance, not only because it will cheapen these absolutely necessary articles to the consumer, but because it will stimulate trade with Germany, Belgium, France and England, where the demand for our meats, flour and grain is the largest. The protectionists may ask how foreign trade can be stimulated and home woolen manufacture enlarged at the same time. The answer is that consumption will increase with great rapidity. Among three-fourths of our people far less of good woolen clothing, carpets and blankets is used than the users would like and would have if they could pay for more. Enlarge their export markets and they will enlarge the home market.

Our new tariff will have a good effect on business and production. Southern and western democratic members have done their best, and have a great public good to show for their year's labor.

Send to Washington a larger majority. Confer upon the democratic party power to change specific to ad valorem duties, so that the inventions which cheapen goods everywhere may go to the benefit of the people. The only tariff which does not require tinkering every session is an ad valorem revenue tariff which adjusts itself to the needs of government and the conditions of production. We want no specific duties, which put low grades of goods under the same charges as high grades, and which keep the same tax in force for years even if invention reduces the natural cost of an article to one-tenth. The next two objects of tariff reform are free raw materials and ad valorem rates. The people have but one avenue to the reform—the election of democrats.—St. Louis Republic.

Where Some Rags Go.

Housewives must often have wondered where all the rags go to after they pass into the wagon of any one of the several hundred ragmen who pass through the alleys with their monotonous cries. These gatherers of old rags take them to warehouses where they are bought in bulk, and then assorted by girls according to quality. There was a time when most of the rags were sent to paper mills. Now a very small proportion of rags are made into paper, straw and clay being the chief ingredients. Fine linen paper, so called, is made of rags. Ninety per cent. of the rags collected, however, go into the manufacture of "shoddy," of which cheap ready-made clothing is manufactured. This stuff is now made up into the brightest and most attractive patterns, and can only be told when new from wool by the expert, and by experience with the wearer.—Clothing Man in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Labor and the Sugar Trust.

The Sugar Trust was formed for the purpose of limiting production and increasing the price of the owners of the refineries. It joined in the general pretense of protectionists that the tariff tax was for the benefit of labor, but its performance is more significant than its words.

It began by closing down nine refineries. These refineries had a producing capacity of about 11,000 barrels a day, within 1,000 barrels of the daily product of the two great Havemeyer refineries in Brooklyn, which, working together, produce nearly twice as much as any other refinery in the country. All the men employed in these closed factories, in number more than those now employed by the Havemeyers, were thrown out of work. Not only that, but the falling off in the demand for labor reduced the wages paid to those who retained their employment in the refineries.

The closure of the work enabled the refineries to employ the cheapest kind of labor. Most of the workmen are Poles and Hungarians; a few are Germans. They are obliged to work twelve hours a day for \$1.20. This is equal to \$1 for a day of ten hours, or 80 cents for a day of eight hours. The work is of the hardest and is done under hard conditions. The heat is terrific, ranging on the first floor up to 150 degrees, the average being 125 degrees. The men are victims of frequent prostration from heat and the ambulance service of neighboring hospitals is constantly in demand. One man jumped from the window of the Havemeyer & Elder refinery is said to have been crazed by the heat. The Sun, a Protection newspaper, on June 19, 1894, had this to say of the condition of labor in the Havemeyer & Elder refinery:

The excessive heat is causing much suffering among the thousands of employees in the Williamsburg sugar refineries. Already there have been many prostrations. During the corresponding hot spell last year there were, it is said, more than a thousand cases of prostration from the intense heat in the buildings. The ambulance service has been called upon to take away all that could be done was to carry the victims out of the refineries and leave them in the street to get home as best they could. Many of the victims died.

There is nothing to be added to this picture. The employer of these unfortunate workmen is the trust that begged for legislation in their name and finally produced, to distress labor and to declare dividends of from 75 to 285 per cent. on its investment.—E.

Early fall is an excellent time to set out small fruit-land provide against that lack of them which we felt so keenly during the heated term. Raspberries, blackberries and currants are all deservedly popular and healthy food, and they possess the great merit of requiring very little cultivation.

Blackberries and raspberries may be grown on any soil except a very heavy clay or one that is liable to remain water-soaked. They are generally propagated by cuttings and should be planted so as to allow the roots to grow before the ground freezes. It is a general benefit to cut back the canes to within six inches of the ground after planting. The earth should be pressed firmly about them so that the soil and roots may come into close contact.

Raspberries should be set about four feet apart, and blackberries six or seven. The best varieties of raspberries are not as hardy as the black or the blackberries. All, however, require to be heavily mulched with manure before winter. If manure is not accessible, an extra amount of earth should be placed about the plants, but it must be removed in the spring. Red raspberries will not bear a crop for eight years, and fair ones for another eight, while blackberries will last even longer.

A raspberry bed may be formed in the fall with a little care, so as to give fruit the next year. This is accomplished by digging up plants with a quantity of earth about them and carefully resting and watering them. The top must then be shortened in and half the foliage removed from the canes, which should be left about three feet in length.

Currants and gooseberries deserve to be much more extensively grown than they are at present. They are sure annual and abundant berries, and require but little trouble and require only to be kept free from weeds. Currants are propagated with the greatest ease from cuttings, which should be less than a foot in length when set. They should be inserted slanting, so that only the top bud is above the ground. They will root very readily, and, as a rule, the richer the soil and the better the cultivation the heavier the crop and the larger the berries. Plenty of moisture is required. The plants need renewing every six or eight years.

Gooseberry cuttings also root easily. But many prefer sowing the gooseberry in a grassy field, and require no special care, but not too wet. They will not stand drought or crowding. A little shade is also essential. When grown in the full sun the fruit is apt to mellow on the sunny side. The general cultivation is much the same as that of raspberries, but more care is required. The English varieties are much finer than the native, but are also more liable to mildew. The disease can, however, be successfully kept in check by means of spray pumps and fungicides.—Eckong.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't do your work, begin at once taking the most reliable, strengthening medicine which comes from the East—Brown's Iron Bitters. It will not only give you strength, but it will also give you a good appetite, and it is pleasant to take.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 17th.—Since the adjournment of Congress, and the departure of the Knights of Pythias, the Capital City has been quiet. The early weeks in September, however are generally the duller in the year.

Congressmen who were renominated are in their respective districts on their biennial campaign. The Cabinet officials, except Secretary Carlisle, have left their portfolios with their assistants, either for recreation or outside work. Secretary Herbert of the Navy, is expected to return in a day or so from his annual tour of inspection. Many of the Chiefs of Departments are also at their vacation places for the present.

The Democratic and Republican Campaign Committees are busily engaged in distributing literature and in arranging details in the Congressional districts. The Populist are not very aggressive, but are looking for a chance to face with either party. Secretary Carlisle and Public Printer Benedict, say that "to the victors belong the spoils." Changes have been made in their departments to suit many democrats who were waiting for the "leaves to fall."

The amount of the Treasury Department shows that the amount of money in circulation September 1st was \$1,046,671,481, or at the rate of \$23.99 per capita of population. This is a decrease of \$34,000,000 as compared with September 1893. The gold coin and bullion in the Treasury September 1st was \$121,596,142, as against \$120,885,869, the preceding year. In an editorial on the South's possibilities, the "News" of this city, contained these encouraging words: "Men may talk as much as they choose about the nation being confronted by the perilous possibilities of land exhaustion, but their words are vain as long as the South continues to improve its land improvement under the hand of intelligent, industrious and patient men, who realize that no one is more independent than the possessor and worker of small farms."

The recent reorganization of the Richmond and Norfolk railroad, as the Southern Railway will prove a boon to the South. Its operations are exclusively in the South, and embrace 4,500 miles of roadway, representing more than a hundred million dollars capital.

Washington is a great educational center, there are various institutions here, and prominent among them is the Winslow College of Pharmacy, with Prof. Wm. Winslow, L. L. B. P. H. D. as president, and Madame Lilla Winslow, vice-president. The College is in its second year and the classes are flattering. Prof. Winslow is also President of the Winslow Scientific, Religious and Benevolent Association of America.

By a recent act of congress officials of the government occupying judiciary positions, can give their bonds through organized surety companies. This is desirable since officials will not be compelled to resort to special friends to sign their bonds, to whom they would naturally feel under obligations. South Carolina is well represented in the city, but compared with some other states its quota is not full. Much interest is manifested here in the campaign there. Senator Butler's long service in the Senate has made him many friends who hope for his return, while Gov. Tillam is followed who would like to see him come back to the State. The State is the only one with a negro representative in congress, and it is hoped that her efforts in this campaign will give her a solid democratic delegation.

Southern Governors are much displeased at the course of the English committee to investigate Lynchings in the South. Your Governor expressed himself very emphatically on the question, while Mr. Frank Rutledge, also of your State, said a few nights ago at the "Normandie in this city that," it is the rankest piece of impudence, the most consummate exhibition of British gall that modern history has afforded. Such a course is founded on ignorance of our laws and institutions. They will find out their mistake before many days of investigation."

The Louisiana sugar planters are much frustrated over Secretary Carlisle's decision against the sugar bounty, while the consumers are pleased to know that the price of sugar will not be materially increased. Taylor, the negro Recorder of Deeds, is in troublesome waters. It is expected that the President will ask for his resignation on account of violating civil service rules.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows has been invited to hold its next session in this city. The action of the president of the Cable Car Company of this city in refusing to obey the order of the commissioners to suspend the movement of Cars on labor day, during the parade, will likely cost him his position. The labor unions are very pronounced in denouncing his course. Among South Carolinians visiting the city the past week we are pleased to note: Wm. A. Nicholson, Union; W. C. Cleveland, Mrs. Willie C. Williams, Miss Annie Norwood, Geo. T. Barr, Greenville; W. S. Hunter, Seneca; Geo. T. Daughtry, Chester; L. W. White, Abbeville.

FANT BROS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIES. — A LARGE STOCK OF — MEAL, FLOUR, BACON, SALT, AND OTHER GROCERIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Peerless Magnolia Hams, AND BEST 100 PER CENT FLOUR. SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, — AND — FANCY GROCERIES. BAGGING, TIES, ETC. DENTISTRY.

DR. H. K. SMITH'S DENTAL ROOMS — OVER — A. H. POSTER & CO'S STORE COCAINE USED IN EXTRACTING TEETH Jan. 5-1-1.

HEAVY — AND — FANCY GROCERIES. FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE, BACON LARD, AND SALT.

Best Banquet Hams. KEROSENE OIL, MACHINE OIL, ETC. BAGGING AND TIES. FULL STOCK OF PLUG AND SMOKING TOBACCO. — PLANTATION HARDWARE. — Fresh supplies of everything in the Grocery line always on hand at rock bottom prices, at

W. H. SARTOR'S. — ON THE CORNER — Sep 14 37 D. C. 1.

OUR OFFICE has been overhauled and enlarged.

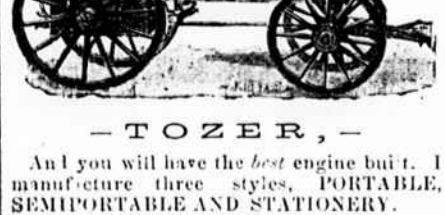
We are now prepared to do

JOB WORK

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES AND BRING YOUR JOB WORK TO

THE UNION TIMES CO.

IF YOU WANT AN ENGINE — YOU WANT THE BEST, THEN BUY A



TOZER, — An Engine will have the best engine built, 1 manufacturer three styles, PORTABLE, SEMI-PORTABLE AND STATIONARY. The TOZER has stood the test for years and never failed to give satisfaction. They use about 1/2 the fuel and water of other makes. Steam is easily raised in from 20 to 30 minutes. Full line always in stock. Write for prices.

REPAIR WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED — J. S. A. WILLIS, Columbia, S. C. "NICE STOCK AND FINE WORK" THAT IS THE VERDICT OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

MONUMENTS. TOMBSTONES. IRON RAILING. Best of stock and fine work at LESS COST than any competing house in the South. GEO. GEDDES, — UNION MARBLE WORKS — O. L. SCHUMBERT, T. B. BUTLER, S. C. SCHUMPERT & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. 3 1-2 LAW RANGE, UNION, S. C. Business intrusted in our hands will receive our immediate attention. March 16-11-0.

Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that we will apply to the General Assembly of South Carolina at its next session, for a charter incorporating the Chester and Greenville Railroad Company; and I read to be run from Chester, S. C., to Greenville, S. C., by the most practicable route. C. D. FARRAR, Agt. for Corporators. Aug 24-31-0703m.

MASTER'S SALES. FOR OCTOBER, 1894.

The State of South Carolina. COUNTY OF UNION. In the Court of Common Pleas. Wm. A. Nicholson, Plaintiff. A. D. Sweet and J. W. Sweet, Defendants.

IN obedience to an order made in the above stated case by His Honor Judge H. C. Watts, I will sell at Union Courthouse, on Saturday, 1st, October 1894, during the legal hour of sale, the following described lands to wit: All that parcel of lot of land situated in Union County, State aforesaid containing one hundred and forty-three acres, more or less, bounded by lands of T. N. Kelly, Isaac Knox, East by Zack Johnson, being the tract purchased by Elizabeth F. Sweet from James Eaves.

TERMS OF SALE. One-half cash, balance in one year, with interest from day of sale, secured by bond of the purchaser and Mortgage of the premises. C. H. PEAKE, Master for Union County. Master's Office, Sep. 14, 1894. Sep. 15 37 D. C.

SHERIFF'S SALES. FOR OCTOBER, 1894.

By virtue of an execution to me directed, I will sell before the Court House door, in the town of Union, on Monday the first day of October next, during the legal hours of Sheriff's Sales, the following described property to-wit: All the interest that James G. Love owns in the mineral in one tract of land situated, lying and being in Union County, containing one hundred and forty-four acres, more or less, bounded on the north by the Kennedy dower tract, on the east by Broad River, on the south by other lands of James G. Love, on the west by the Flint Hill tract. Levied on and to be sold as the property of James G. Love at the suit of Kion and McKissick P. Smith against James G. Love Defendant. J. G. LONG, S. U. C. Sheriff's Office, Sept. 10th 1894. Sept. 11-37-34.

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. ACCOMMODATED BY PHYSICIAN.

FROM 25 CTS. UP.

CARRIAGE PAINTS 50 CTS. A CAN.

A FULL LINE OF STATIONERY.

Perfumery, Fancy Toilet Soap, DRUGS AND DRUG SUNDRIES

TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES

UNION DRUG CO.

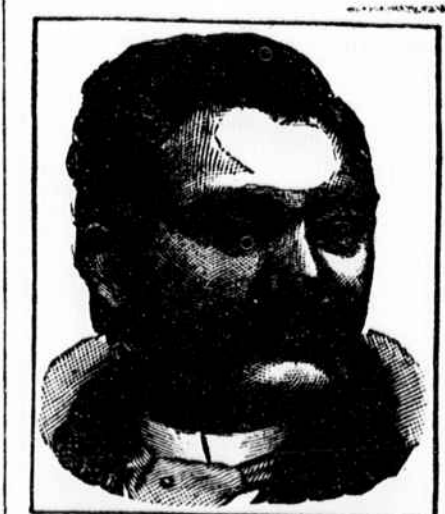
July 20-29-1y. BUY BEST MATERIAL TO YOUR ADVANTAGE — FROM —

FLEMING CEMENT & BRICK COMPANY.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL MASONS' SUPPLIES. 276 EAST BAY, Charleston, S. C. LIME, PLASTER, ROSENDALE, ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT, ALL IZES TERRA COTTA PIPE, FIRE BRICK AND CLAY, HAIR, BRICK, TILES, ETC. MIXED LOTS. CAR LOAD LOTS. Agent for the Celebrated Rock Wall Plaster.

LARGEST DEPOT IN THE SOUTH. WAREHOUSE ON R. R. TRACK. — WRITE FOR PRICES —

BUILDING BRICK A SPECIALTY. Sept. 7 36 6m.



TIRED, WEAK, NERVOUS, Could Not Sleep.

Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep, I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to do in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit. It Cures."

For sale by B. F. Posey, Druggist.