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See advertisement in another column.

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Capital stock \$60,000. Surplus, \$50,000.  
Stockholders' liabilities, \$60,000.—  
Total—\$170,000.

OFFICERS.—F. M. Farr, Pres't. A. H. Foster, Vice Pres't. Geo. Munro, Cashier. J. D. Arthur, Ass't Cashier.

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WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

**CITY**  
**Oyster Saloon.**

I am now running a first-class Oyster Saloon. I have a handsome Ladies' Parlor divided from Gentlemen's Parlor. Everything is clean, and Oysters fresh from Norfolk are served in all styles every day. Ladies are invited to come and inspect our Parlor and Cooking Arrangements. A show can be prepared in five minutes. Families furnished by the quart twice a week if wanted. Also have a full line of the finest FRENCH CANDIES, also PLAIN and MIXED CANDIES. Fruits of all kinds. I am headquarters for the finest CAKES and CRACKERS. Also for TOBACCO and CIGARS. Try the "Seaboard". Will keep Loaf Bread and will give you regular customers prices.

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I door below Bailey's Furniture Store.

## LET US HAVE PEACE!

### A PATRIOTIC APPEAL FROM A YOUNG MAN.

Let the White Men of the State Get Together—The New Constitution should be made sure of by the Union of the Whites and the Negroes from Injustice and Oppression.

To the Editor of The News and Courier:

Brothers, embittered and estranged, with high indignation that seems reconciliation, meet at the sick bed of their mother, mingle their tears and prayers, and are friends forever more. No explanation, no adjustment of past differences; only a solemn recognition in the private sanctuary of each soul, or the nobility of a petty pride and resentment when compared with the immutable bonds fixed by Nature—the awful responsibilities of living. In voting for the Constitutional Convention I cherished the hope that the solemn duty of Constitution-making would prove the means of reuniting our distracted people, as a foreign war calls all Frenchmen to but one love and one duty. But the South Carolinians less loyal? Blood is thicker than water, and though, in this commercial age, fellow-citizenship has ceased to mean blood-relationship and the sentiment of patriotism is growing weak, yet no other people have a more "national" character and spirit than South Carolinians, for none have a more pronounced agreement of minds and of interest, which is the condition that is the efficient cause and rational basis of harmony and patriotism. Hence South Carolina has always stood as a unit, guarding zealously her interest against the rest of the world. Though of late her citizens have been played in two hostile factions, yet while their passions were inflamed, and their understandings convinced as they cannot be again inflamed and convinced against each other, all attempts to bring them to open party division have been vain. The verdict is unmistakable. In their angriest moments the great body of our people have clung to the semblance of unity. They would not cross the Rubicon. And why should they? Could they know where lies the path to the highest welfare of our State, which would follow another path? If we go different ways we are lagging in the race. All our honest differences are due to want of information and to error of judgment. And in our country our one duty is to search diligently, to reason together, and thus finding, shoulder to shoulder pursue the true path to the welfare of our all.

With indignation exhausted and passions cooled, with understandings sobered and disposed to grapple rationally with the causes of the distressing conditions that are now upon us, with a wider range of view now than when five-mile posts below in our ascent of this century of wrongs, and our opinions and went to battle upon them, there is among a growing consciousness of the groundlessness of continued formal division, and a yearning for unity. To this desired result the new approach of the Constitutional Convention has contributed no little, and the renewed fraternizing of our people should find its consummation on the election of delegates to that Convention and in the conduct of these or its floor where many a contention can be shown by chivalric gentlemen.

How shall these delegates be selected? Is the absorbing problem. Patriotic promoters of unity have suggested a plan, but the task is more delicate, the juncture in our affairs is more critical than seems to be fully appreciated. There is a method which will leave nature to take its course, whereupon the wound will heal on first intentions, and there is a method which might mistakenly interfere with nature's work, keep the wound a running sore and possibly make of it a festering scar. A blunder here would be a crime. Be sure we are right, and then go ahead.

The plan of prorogating delegates between the Conservatives and the Reformers was naturally the first to be thought of, and the first to be a step towards the discovery of one less crude. Such discussion and approval as it has received have done much to cultivate and further disseminate that spirit of unity which has been slowly growing among us. But let us not beguile ourselves into believing that a county should select its delegates as Conservatives and Reformers. Let not this Convention go down in history as one in which delegates acted as Philistines and Anti-Philistines. Let us not push an artificial and personal division to a result so belittling to the State. Let there not be parties, and consequent causes and drove-like voting. Let each member be free to vote as he pleases, and let the influence of the others with expectation of winning with no recognized impassable gulf between—no lurking prevailing suspicion that every proposition is a Trojan horse. If the Constitution be the product of such a Convention it will be an enduring monument of shame to our State. Let men stand not on past, but on living issues, not on personal or factional, but on rational agreement, with one agreed promise on which all appeals may be based—supreme loyalty to South Carolina. This only can the Convention be a deliberative body or afford to succeeding generations an honorable and dignified example of patriotism, as a Convention in which men met as South Carolinians, knowing in their counsels no party affiliation, but the tie of South Carolinians.

Not only is the presence in the Convention of Conservatives to represent their faction and of Reformers to represent their faction essentially wrong as well as calculated to keep our people in opposing camps, but the delegates on such a basis of mathematical division is to count for naught, the personal preferences of the individual voter and the views of the intended delegate on the vital questions that may or should come before the Convention. Let us not "forget the will of the people," "convert the primary into a machine to register the will of the bosses," or in any way certain the opportunity for free and effective use of the ballot. The time has passed when a Conservative or a Reformer is willing to leave it to leading men of his faction to do his thinking.

Especially should those who insist that the Constitution should be referred

back to the people for approval advocate the selection of the Constitutional makers by the free and untrammelled individual suffrage of the people after the fullest public discussion and interchange of opinions. However the delegates be selected, to do a work, necessarily a compromise of many views, containing possibilities of which experience alone can prove the good or evil, could hardly meet the approval of the people in every detail before it had been tested in operation; and hence, were it the most perfect of Constitutions, the costs of making it would probably be wasted if it must be referred back to the people. But if accepted it must be as it comes from the Convention, without adding to or taking from it. If, therefore, the people are to have their say in regard to their Constitution it should be not after the work is done, but before the delegates should nowhere be named by meetings, for in these the average citizen takes no part.

The Constitution must be made and put upon us by one hundred and sixty men, and must be largely a compromise of the individual opinions of this small number. The character of the Constitution would be as uncertain as the turn of a die were delegates selected with regard simply to their personal prominence and worth. But as long as we do not depart from our theory of representative government, we shall run no such risk. If all the men of a county with the prerequisite qualifications of character, to be true to their trust and intelligence, to be competent to carry out their purposes, are urged to go before the people as candidates and present their views backed by every bulwark of truth they can bring to their support, instructing the people in the principles of government and becoming themselves instructed by the new thoughts which debate develops, the minds of the opposing candidates, of the people and of the press will all be stimulated, and the result will be that any one hundred and sixty of the people elected in the State could then make a better Constitution than they could have without this friction which generates thought. But the one hundred and sixty elected (if reason is permitted to rule) will unquestionably make the best possible Constitution for South Carolina in last decade of the nineteenth century.

They will be the exponents of the consensus of South Carolina needs and purposes. What the agreement will prove to have been the resultant of the various intellectual and moral forces of South Carolina—the high-water mark of her governmental development at this time. And we must remember that no State should have a Constitution for which she is not by internal evolution prepared. More's Utopia, like Locke's Institutes of Government, would be a dismal failure. That government is best which is the product of the genius of its people.

In illustration of the justice of these principles, consider the disposition of many to incorporate into Constitutions matters of mere legislation. Legislation is experimental and liable to early repeal or modification. What folly it would be to give one hundred and sixty men, whose opinions on this head had not been thoroughly sifted, the power to embody in the Constitution statutory laws which would be amended and changed as the laws of the Medes and Persians! Proper discussion before the people should result in a general acceptance of the only safe rule, which is to put in the Constitution only fundamental principles and policies on which all agree, and are confident of continuing to agree, leaving the people ample power to deal through the Legislature with any problems that may arise. Matters of legislation should be left for future action, and legislative forensic contests, as physical, social, intellectual and moral conditions shall unfold.

If such a canvass and such an election as above indicated can be held, then the Constitution of the State, the product of the best thought of the State, vindicated as such before the calm reason of the people. In such a canvass present divisions would be obliterated and new and temporary alignments would be made, as should be the case if debate is not mockery. But such a canvass is impossible unless we can keep off both evil machinations and ill-advised quack remedies. Fortunately we have at hand the means of doing this. The primary provision for State officers by the new Democratic Constitution. By requiring of the candidate an oath that he is not put forward by any faction or clique it forces him to stand on his merits and the merits of his views, and leaves the voter to exercise his free choice. This amendment of the party Constitution is worthy of admiration, for it is a long step towards perfecting popular government. Now of all times do we need its beneficent operation.

The State executive committee should provide for the nomination of delegates to the Convention by a primary held in all the counties on the same day after a canvass, and pledges similar to those required of State canvassers by the new Democratic Constitution.

The distinguished patriots who compose "the party" doubtless contemplate such a canvass, and they and the Convention they have called can concentrate in its behalf the normal forces of the State.

If I seem to regard the Democratic party as "the people," that is my meaning. I am not prepared to say that in 1860 the South fought for mere states' rights for no principle, but the results of forcible violation of constitutional limitation have ripened into right, that we owe a moral obligation to the war amendments to the United States Constitution, that "prosperity and successful crime shall be called virtue."

## AMONG THE PHOSPHATE MINES. THE ANNUAL TOUR OF INSPECTION.

The Condition of Affairs and the Outlook for the Future—Governor Evans Takes Occasion to Speak of Charleston's Future.

The State Phosphate Commission has made the annual tour of inspection among the mines in the phosphate territory, and Governor Evans has talked in an interesting way with the reporters about the trip, which lasted more than a week. He was delighted with Port Royal's prospects as a port, and incidentally took occasion to speak optimistically of Charleston's future. He said:

"Well, we had a great trip. We made an inspection of the land mines and found all the works in operation. There is great complaint that there are no more of our old ports, but we all the dredges at work and plenty of negroes digging."

"We went from there to Beaufort, where we were most courteously received by Col. Averill, who took us in charge. The citizens of Beaufort tended to us the courtesies of the town and the phosphate magazines were kind and considerate in every sense of the word. They furnished us with every means for inspecting the territory and accompanied us. It was gratifying to notice the active operation in Coosaw river of all the dredges, which a few months ago were capized and in many instances submerged in the mud. The dredges have been fully repaired, being as good as new, and now are mining rock as if nothing had happened. Signs of the cyclone will remain on the shore however. Many of the warehouses which were blown down have been got back on their feet. I understand that the Coosaw company is to move to the old chemical works near Beaufort."

"The rock seems to be of good quality as ever. Some seems to be of better quality than the old. The whole we have nothing to fear as to the continued demand for Carolina rock. Our rock has advantages over any phosphate rock ever discovered."

"We went from Coosaw to the Brotherhood company's plant. The workmen are in equally as fine condition and an air of prosperity about the whole place."

"We then proceeded to the Port Royal naval station, and it is indeed gratifying to the State authorities to witness the excellent condition of the dock and buildings, which I am sure will add as much as any other enterprise to make Port Royal the busiest port on the Atlantic coast. We are indebted to Commandant Rockwell for his kind and cordial reception, and for the most charming entertainment. One can hardly realize how it is possible to bottle up for so long a time so magnificent a port as Port Royal. It is as beautiful as Charleston harbor, with the additional advantages of deep water on the bar."

"We then proceeded to Port Royal to accept the hospitality of Capt. Daniels of the steamship 'Jamaican.' The captain is as genial and jolly a fellow as you could find. And his ship is a fine one. The statistics tending to show the great advantages of Port Royal harbor, and while Port Royal two years ago was never heard of abroad, the captain told me that the first mail steamer, the 'Jamaican,' was unknown to the world."

"Port Royal is destined to become the New York of the South. Grain, lumber and coal of the first quality naturally turn in this channel for export. One scarcely realizes the grand resources of our State and possibilities of our ports until he has made a survey of this territory. The progress and development of the country, especially forcing itself to the seashore, and with the infusion of a little new blood into this people, who are growing fat and sleek upon their antiquity, will soon make it the hive of industry that it should have long ago been."

"We returned to Charleston and inspected the bills of lading and accounts of sales of the different phosphate companies. It is rather perplexing to arrive at a simple method of ascertaining the State's royalty and the price of rock mined, but I am satisfied Inspector Jones thoroughly protects the State. The officers of the companies were courteous and allowed a thorough inspection of their books and accounts. I feel assured that the State will receive \$100,000 royalty during the fiscal year. This will give us \$75,000 for the sinking fund and \$25,000 to be used for the ordinary expenses of the State government. Of course this is speculative, but is given me by the phosphate men from the statements of the average shipments now being made by them, and estimated to be made."

"We attended the meeting of the State Board of Health, and it was a pleasure to see the deep interest manifested by the doctors of the State, who serve without pay, in keeping out contagious and infectious diseases."

"The man who furnished this information was in such an excited state that little more could be gathered from him than exclamations of horror. He repeated time and again: 'It was terrible! It was terrible!' The poor women and children went down without hardly being able to utter a prayer. It was terrible! The steamship must be full of dead bodies. They were caught like rats in a trap. I can't tell you any more about it. All I know is that I heard a terrible crash and it was followed by an awful sound of rushing water and escaping steam. It was very dark down below where I was. But, somehow I managed to push my way on deck. The ship resounded with heartrending cries from all quarters, although the officers seemed to be doing all they could to calm the people. I saw a lot of sailors making a rush for a boat and I joined in with them."

"Somehow the boat was lowered and I managed to scramble into it, although it seemed to me as if about a hundred people were trying to do the same. We pushed some of them away, for it was utterly impossible to load the boat any more, and we could see that the Elbe was doomed. She was rolling terribly and settling down on one side in a manner which seemed

## AN OCEAN STEAMER LOST. FOUR HUNDRED MEN AND WOMEN DROWNED.

A Great Vessel Run Down by a Small Steamer Near the English Coast and Sunk Almost Instantly.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The North German Lloyd steamship Elbe went down this morning and all but twenty persons were lost. She had on board about three hundred and fifty persons, passengers and crew. She sailed from Bremen yesterday.

The Elbe was run down by the Scotch steamer Cranthie. The latter was only slightly damaged. The Elbe sank immediately. It is now said that four hundred were drowned—240 passengers and 160 crew.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 30.—The steamship Cranthie, from this port for Aberdeen, Scotland, was put into Maasluik in a damaged condition. She was leaking slightly forward, her stem having been stove in by a collision early this morning with a steamship, the Elbe, which was bound for Rotterdam. The collision occurred at about 5 o'clock this morning and some thirty-five miles distant from the coast of Holland.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—At 8 o'clock this evening, dispatches were received from Rotterdam and London, which confirmed the report of the sinking of the Elbe, which seemed to show that a steamer which had put into Maasluik, supposed to be the Cranthie, bound for Aberdeen from Rotterdam, was the vessel which sank the Elbe. A number of telegrams have been sent to her commander asking him if he rescued any of the passengers of the North German Lloyd steamship. A second dispatch from the Lloyd agent at Rotterdam confirms the report of the sinking of that vessel, owing to a collision with another steamer, and adds that the disaster occurred at about 5:30 o'clock this morning. The Elbe, it appears, was on her way to Southampton, with about fifty passengers, and a crew of 180. The morning was heavy and misty and the steamer was making about a mile an hour and kept the ordinary course. Suddenly a steamer was sighted off the port bow of the Elbe and before a collision could be avoided the unknown vessel had run into the Elbe.

The North German Lloyd steamer was struck above the engine room and sank so rapidly that there was only time to lower three of her boats and one of these was swamped shortly after getting away from the steamer. The first boat contained the third officer, chief engineer, purser and about twenty of the passengers, so far as can be learned at present, as the people who have landed are being cared for at various places and it is difficult to get their accurate details of the disaster at this hour. The occupants of the first boat were picked up by a couple of fishing smacks and were taken to Lowestoft, where they have been landed. It has been found difficult to get the officers of the steamer to make any statement until they have been communicated with the agents of the Elbe, and the passengers who have been rescued are as yet too excited to tell anything but rambling stories. But from what can be gathered of but a very short time must have elapsed between the actual collision and the sinking of the Elbe.

Nothing is known as to the fate of the occupants of the third boat, which was lowered from the Elbe, but it is hoped that they will either be picked up by some passing vessel or else succeed in making a landing on the coast. From what one of the rescued men says, the disaster must have been one of the most terrible in the history of such catastrophes. All of the passengers are understood to have been in the boat and asleep at the time of the collision, and nearly all of them must have been either drowned below or have met death while seeking to rush up on the deck.

The man who furnished this information was in such an excited state that little more could be gathered from him than exclamations of horror. He repeated time and again: "It was terrible! It was terrible!" The poor women and children went down without hardly being able to utter a prayer. It was terrible! The steamship must be full of dead bodies. They were caught like rats in a trap. I can't tell you any more about it. All I know is that I heard a terrible crash and it was followed by an awful sound of rushing water and escaping steam. It was very dark down below where I was. But, somehow I managed to push my way on deck. The ship resounded with heartrending cries from all quarters, although the officers seemed to be doing all they could to calm the people. I saw a lot of sailors making a rush for a boat and I joined in with them."

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## ALL FOR THREE DOLLARS! THE LEWIS SURE FOR MEN and an ACCIDENT Insurance Policy for \$100.—The Policy is good for ninety days.



to threaten turning her over entirely. Somehow or other we got away and a number of people were drowned as they jumped into the sea and swam after us. Of course we could not put back for anybody as we should have been pulled under by the people who were already struggling in the water. Sometime later, I can't say how long for I was too horrified to think, the Elbe gave a fearful lurch sideways and sank with a bounding sound. It seemed to me as if something below had burst as she went down."

"I don't know what became of the vessel that ran into us. I saw a light somewhere in the distance and supposed it was her; but I can't say anything for certain. I had a brother on board, who was from Germany like myself. We were on our way to the United States where we have relatives. I don't know how many people were drowned, but I should think that at least 300 persons went down in that terrible ship. There was another boat lowered at about the same time that we got away, but it sunk soon afterwards. I think it was so crowded with people that it could not float. The chief engineer, who had charge of our boat, is a very nice man and he did all he could for us while we drifted about. He says that he is certain that a third boat was lowered from the Elbe and he believed that she will surely be able to reach the coast of Holland in safety. We wanted the fishing smack to take us to the German coast, but the fishermen insisted upon bringing us here."

"MORE LIGHT"—The sexton of a New York church declares that he will never again be guilty of going to sleep during the service. It was a very warm evening, and after the sermon began, the sexton turned down the gas in the body of the church. The text that evening was, "Let there be light." As the sermon progressed, the sexton unconsciously yielded to a desire to sleep. He came suddenly to his senses, however, when the minister exclaimed, loudly, "More light! more light!" The sexton sprang to his feet, hurriedly went to the stop-cock, and turned on a full heat of gas. A ripple of amusement went through the congregation, and the embarrassed sexton realized that he had made a mistake, even before some one told him that the minister had been quoting the dying words of Goethe.

## VEST ON A HIGH HORSE. He Takes Occasion to Free His Mind on the President's Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—A very animated consideration of the financial question took place in the Senate, as soon as the session opened today. Mr. Culm, Republican of Illinois, presented a dispatch from all the leading banks of Chicago, arguing the President's recommendations be carried out at the earliest day possible. Mr. Vest, Democrat of Missouri, followed with a similar dispatch from the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, which was the text for one of the most stirring scenes that the Senate has heard in many days.

Mr. Vest said the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis did not represent the feeling of the people of Missouri, or of the country, on the financial question. He did not believe the people favored a retirement of \$500,000,000 of greenbacks and treasury notes and the substitution of no currency at all. He did not believe in the favored gold obligations running fifty years, with the interest aggregating \$75,000,000 at the end of that time. It was a selfish suggestion that posterity should be left to pay this bad debt. The obligations of this Senate were as blinding toward posterity as toward the present generation. It was as much the duty of the Senate to protect the suggestion of the President to look after the present and let the future look after itself.

Mr. Vest was by this time putting such energy and dramatic force in his speech that he was given much attention. "The President has declared war on silver," proceeded Mr. Vest. "He would make us necessities to this effort to fix the gold standard upon us." The Senator asked if any man really believed the supposed emergency could not be met by treasury payments in silver. And yet the impression was being conveyed to the public that the country was on the brink of ruin. If the President had the power he would force us to the single gold standard. "But," said Mr. Vest, impressively and raising his right hand in emphasis, "so far as I am concerned, I will never vote to issue bonds to secure gold and place us on a single gold standard."

Mr. Culm rose at this point with a question as to what the finance committee, of which Mr. Vest is a member, intended doing towards securing some definite policy. He was asked for a moment before replying, and then said: "It might be more proper to let the chairman of the committee answer that question. But in his absence I will say that I do not believe there is the slightest possibility of the finance committee agreeing on any measure to report to the Senate."

The announcement—the first that had openly been made as to the situation in the finance committee—was received with marked attention and evident surprise. Mr. Vest proceeded to say that the talk about lack of revenue, as suggested by Mr. Culm, was a waste of words. He had talked with the Secretary of the Treasury only day before yesterday and had been assured that the revenues for the meeting of expenses were ample. Mr. Culm—"So the Secretary of the Treasury is ready to assure us he has all the revenue he wants?" "Yes, he was on deck. The ship resounded with heartrending cries from all quarters, although the officers seemed to be doing all they could to calm the people. I saw a lot of sailors making a rush for a boat and I joined in with them."

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many months in order not to add to the discord within our great party; but we have now reached the parting of the ways. I will go no further."

Mr. Vest closed with the emphatic declaration that party could never lead him to aid in fastening the gold standard on the country. If the St. Louis chamber of commerce wanted some one to help toward that end, they would have to find some one else than him.

No PROHIBITION THERE.—During a recent court-martial trial held in New Mexico, a colored sergeant was called to testify against a lieutenant, formerly his troop commander, now charged before the court with intoxication and neglect of duty. "You say that the lieutenant told you to march the troop down to So-and-So's ranch, and there go into camp?" asked the judge-advocate. "Yes, sah," replied the African sergeant.

"Well, from previous testimony, it seems that your troop went that night without water."

"No, sah; we didn't git no water."

"Well, how was that? There was plenty of water at the ranch. They didn't prohibit you from getting water, did they?" asked the judge-advocate. "Oh, no, sah! Dey weren't no prohibition about it. Dey was water dere; but dey just wouldn't let us hab it."

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