

Taxing Manufacturing Plants.

Colonel William H. Palmer, who has been closely identified with the business and financial interests of this community for years, said in his speech at the Bijou Theatre Monday night that he knew a number of cases where manufacturing plants which had been retired from service were sold for what they would bring, and that the price obtained was less than one-tenth the original cost of the machinery. Colonel Palmer is very conservative in all his statements and no citizen has a higher sense of justice. In view of these facts, however, he is satisfied that it is unfair to tax the machinery of manufacturing concerns upon the basis of its cost. Machinery is valuable only when it is successfully operated, and it is successfully operated only when it has the direction of an intelligent man or set of men who understand their business. Even when thus operated, because of adverse conditions, it may be operated at a loss, and, if so, for the time being at least, it is worse than useless. One of the largest manufacturing concerns in this community was operated for several years at a loss to its owners, and if conditions then existing had continued it must inevitably have gone down at last and the machinery which cost hundreds of thousands of dollars would have brought the price of junk.

It cost a great deal of money to equip the shipyard which was operated for some time in Richmond, but it proved to be an unprofitable venture, and had to shut down. The machinery has not all been disposed of, but it goes without saying that it will bring in the aggregate far less than it cost. If Richmond enlarges her borders and takes in outlying territory, in which manufacturing plants are situated, these facts will doubtless be taken into consideration when the assessment of the machinery is made.—Richmond Times.

English Colony for South Carolina.

I have read much in the newspapers in regard to the interest taken and efforts put forth to locate immigrants in South Carolina. I am now interested in such a movement as an amateur, and may become so as a professional. I am an Englishman and I know my country men are greatly in favor of South Carolina, North Carolina, and old Virginia, over all other states. Among my English acquaintances I have partially arranged for one hundred good families to come out to this country. They will need farms ranging from one hundred to two hundred acres and some larger size. Now these farms may not be adjoining, in fact I think it better that they be some what scattered with native families intervening. We shall need as a starter some fifteen or twenty thousand acres of land. Prices and terms should be made favorable. However excellent may be the immigrants coming from the various European nationalities, I believe the South Carolina people will be pleased with the English, as they speak the same language and have similar habits, customs and manners. Through the courtesy of Commissioner E. J. Watson, of Columbia, I shall at an early day visit South Carolina and select a suitable location for the beginning of what I trust may ultimately result very satisfactorily to the English families and the people of South Carolina. Any suggestions or information tendered by any of the readers of this letter will be gratefully received. Yours respectfully, R. A. Saloman, 756 Maiden Lane, New York.

Uses For Cotton.

The Charleston branch of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association has adopted a resolution recommending that all merchants and shippers use cotton bags, instead of jute or burlap, for the shipment of such commodities as rice, corn, meal, grits, sugar and the like. The movement is a good one and should be extended. Not only is the cotton bag neater in appearance than the jute bag, but it is more economical in that it is stronger and will last longer, and when empty is of greater value. Furthermore, cotton is a native Southern product, while hemp and jute have to be imported. The use of cotton bags would largely increase the demand for the South's great staple crop. A Charleston merchant is quoted as saying that a test had shown losses from certain shipments of rice in jute bags to be nearly 10 per cent, owing to the bags becoming torn and spilling their contents. Similar shipments in well-made cotton bags had shown practically no losses. Another great opening for the use of cotton is in the twine trade. Immense quantities of cotton twine are now used, but the farmers of the Northwest continue to use hemp twine with their reapers and binders and for sewing their filled grain sacks.—Savannah Morning News.

The Monroe doctrine was promulgated to deter foreign powers from expanding in our direction and in planting their autocratic systems of government under our noses. Now, begob, Dr. Roosevelt wants to use the ancient and honorable doctrine to extend our system of collection among a lot of insurrectionary republics.—Wilmington Star.

Warsaw, March 27.—Baron Von Nolke, chief of police of Warsaw, who was injured by the explosion of a bomb yesterday, owes his life to the bad aim of his assailant, who threw the bomb behind instead of underneath the carriage. The body of Von-Nalke is full of innumerable splinters of the bomb. His assailant has not yet been arrested.

Charleston, March 28.—A rear-end collision occurred this afternoon on the Consolidated Street railway on Upper Meeting street, in which the motorman of the rear car and two or three passengers on the platform of the front car were injured, none of the injuries being of a serious nature, however. The cars were badly damaged.

Tamatave, Madagascar, March 28. It has been definitely ascertained that the whole Russian second Pacific squadron left the waters of Madagascar March 16 for an unknown destination.

THE FLAGS OF FORT SUMTER.

Stars and Stripes Lowered by Major Anderson Now at the War Department.

Washington, March 27.—Secretary Taft has received the Union flags that were displayed at Fort Sumter, Charleston, when it fell into the hands of the Confederates in the spring of 1861, and marked the actual beginning of hostilities between the North and South. Gen. Anderson, who commanded the fortress at the time, retained possession of the flags up to the time of his death, and they were since among the cherished possessions of Mrs. Anderson and her children. They have now been turned over to the War Department, in accordance with the wish of Mrs. Anderson as expressed just before her death recently. Secretary Taft has directed that the historic flags be placed on exhibition in his reception room, together with the Appomattox table and other mementoes of the civil war.

TEN YEARS FOR CHADWICK.

Notorious Woman Swindler Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Cleveland, March 27.—Unless the higher Court interferes Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick will spend the greater part of the next ten years in the Ohio state penitentiary. A sentence of ten years was imposed upon her by Judge Robert W. Taylor, in the United States District Court at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The sentence came at the close of a busy day for the Court in hearing arguments on a motion for a new trial, which lasted all day. The motion was overruled. Mrs. Chadwick was convicted on seven counts and sentenced upon six counts. For four of these counts a sentence of two years each was imposed. Upon two counts a sentence of one year each was imposed, making a total of ten years.

Shot Dead in Chester.

Chester, March 27.—One of the most shocking tragedies ever enacted in this country occurred today at the Wylie Cotton Mills, just outside the corporate limits, when W. E. Perry, an operative, shot and instantly killed Langdon L. Boozer, manager of the mill store. Two shots were fired, one entering just below the mouth, the other penetrating the left breast in the region of the heart. The trouble arose over a \$1 account, which Perry refused to settle on Saturday night. He went to the store today with a pistol in his hip pocket and renewed the trouble, addressing an insulting remark at Boozer. Boozer was unarmed and told Perry he was a coward or he would not carry a pistol, whereupon the latter drew his weapon and said: "I'll show you whether I'm a coward or not," firing twice in rapid succession. His victim fell dead in his tracks in the store door. He at once took to the woods and made good his escape. A sheriff's posse went immediately in pursuit, but up to a late hour tonight, nothing has been heard from him.

Carnegie Library in Marion.

Marion, March 28.—The N. P. Smith property, on the east side of the Court House square, has been bought by Mr. P. Y. Bethea, president of the Library Association. It is currently reported that the new Carnegie Library building will be erected on the lot. Mr. Smith has moved away the store building and is now moving his dwelling house preparatory to turning over the property to Mr. Bethea. He will put his dwelling on his farm property, just outside of Marion, near Rose Hill Cemetery.

Cleveland, O., March 28.—Henry L. Woodward, an attorney of New York city, and Charles A. Broun, a traveling salesman for the National Supply company of Toledo, Ohio, committed suicide in their rooms at the Hollenden hotel sometime during last night and today. The bodies of both men were found today. The coroner's verdict in each case gives despondency over domestic and business troubles as the cause of the suicides. Both men had used a pistol and had sent a bullet into their heads in almost the same spot, death in each case being instantaneous.

Leslie's Weekly says: "A tax on posters is suggested. Why not? What reason exists for permitting the restraint? A man who covers a dead wall facing on a public street is really grabbing a public franchise. In Italy, Belgium and France this fact is recognized and billposters pay a franchise tax. There is no question of legality of such a tax. Municipalities have a right to levy it. Furthermore, the courts have repeatedly held that the taxing power can be exercised to the point of confiscation. There is no limit to it. The posters are usually an offense to the eye and sometimes to morals. Wherever they are, in the subway, or on dead walls, they can be readily put out of existence by the taxing method. Tax them to death!"

Town Topics explains the whole matter as follows: "Charley Anderson, a negro politician, as collector of internal revenue in New York is the outcome of a dare. When Crum was appointed collector of the oort at Charleston, S. C., the Southern papers and politicians said that Roosevelt would not dare to make such an appointment in the North. Collector Anderson is the President's retort. Nevertheless, no Dinahs and Sambos danced with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the inauguration ball."

The brilliant wife of Field Marshal Oyama holds about the same place in Tokio society as the society papers say that Mrs. Astor holds in New York. The Japanese woman has won her way to the top with her brains and charming manners.

Men are not drawn to the church by using the creed as a club.

You cannot blame a bag of wind for steering clear of pointed facts.

THE STRAWBERRY CROP.

Prospects North of Charleston Said to Be Best in Years.

According to advices from the principal berry sections in the South the prospects for a large crop of strawberries is favorable. In the sections north of Charleston, S. C., the vines were not seriously injured by the extremely cool weather during February, and now the season is so far advanced that, according to competent authorities, there is little probability of the occurrence of periods of weather unfavorable enough to injure the buds, blossoms or young fruit. The advices are: "Where the buds and blossoms are injured by the cold the vines will bud out again in a short time so that at the present time the effects of any possible cold spell are not feared by the growers."

"All that could possibly shorten the crop is the occurrence of dry period of weather while the vines are budding out or after the fruit forms. Last year while the crop was a large one it was cut short by a dry period of weather just before the fruit began to ripen. In consequence many of the berries dried on the vines and did not ripen. Such an occurrence but seldom happens two years in succession. Growers all through this section are much elated over the favorable prospects."

"It will be about the first of May before the crop in this territory is ready to market. Already, however, northern buyers have sent representatives here to look over the land and engage what crops they could. Local growers, however, have shown disposition to hold off for a while yet before selling the crop. Year after year the demand for berries from this section has grown in the northern and eastern markets."

Confederate Flags

"Cheerful things do happen," insists Collier's for March 25. "The vote of Congress, a month or so ago, to return Confederate flags, was one of them. It showed how much the North has improved in temper since 1867. The South is improving, too. Stupid arrogance on one side and blind haughtiness on the other, have given way to human decency and some comprehension that the shield has two sides. Congress voted unanimously to restore the Confederate battle flags. Why should any man of heart object to the memories that are so deeply burned into men and women of the South? If their cause was mistaken, it was not less nobly upheld, and the deaths and privations which were endured for its sake were not less real. When Mr. Cleveland wished to return these flags, Governor Tomaker of Ohio opposed the measure, not, as he elegantly explained, 'that I have any affection for the dirty rags, but because they are emblems of treason, and are wanted for no other purpose than public parade, and to fire the Southern heart with pride for a lost cause, the crime of the age.' Foraker introduced the bill providing that the Government mark the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in the North. He has improved along with the rest of us. The flag incident continues to give satisfaction everywhere, and it refreshes us to dwell part of the time on such indications of a spiritually better state."

Following the lead of Kansas in its fight against the Standard Oil company, Nebraska will fight the binder twine and cordage trust, and to that end the state legislature appropriated \$250,000 with which to build and equip a factory for the manufacture of binder twine. The plant will be constructed at Lincoln within the walls of the state prison and the convicts of the penitentiary will do all the work. The finished article, which is used in binding grain, will be sold at cost to the farmers of Nebraska. Should the experiment prove a success, the markets of adjoining states may be invaded in time. Work is expected to begin immediately, and if possible, the output will be ready for use in harvesting this coming summer.

Habit may be one of our best allies as well as one of our worst enemies.

A veneer of religiosity has none of the virtues of religion.

Among those spoken of for election to the state senate to succeed Hon. D. E. Hydrick who will resign to accept a seat on the bench as judge for the seventh judicial circuit, are: H. B. Carlisle, E. L. Archer, Mayor A. B. Calvert, Dr. S. T. D. Lancaster, Horace L. Bomar and Capt. C. C. Chase. The license tax receipts from domestic corporations up to Wednesday amount to about \$30,000. The foreign corporations, such as the railroads and telegraph companies, have until May 15 to pay their tax, under a recent ruling the revenue from this source will be cut off about \$30,000.

Durban, Natal, March 29.—The British steamer Dart, which arrived here today from Rangoon, February 28, reports having passed on March 19 thirty war ships and fourteen colliers steaming eastward, 250 miles northeast of the Island of Madagascar.

The executors of the estate of the late F. G. Stacy of Gaffney, have brought suit against the Fidelity Casualty company for \$5,000, the amount of a policy carried by the deceased in that company. The complaint states that the death of Stacy was due to an accident, he having struck a man a blow in the face and the teeth of the man encountered the knuckles of the deceased, causing blood poison, which was the immediate cause of his death. The contention of the defence is that the death was not accidental, neither sudden nor violent; that when the deceased engaged in the encounter with the fellow he assumed all personal risk.

Paris, March 29.—Although official information is lacking, it is asserted in well informed quarters that Japan has permitted Russia to learn that the peace conditions will be severely rigorous and will not be responsive to the recent sentimental plea to Japan's magnanimity. In particular, it is said, that Japan's indemnity figure is \$200,000,000, and that this stupendous sum has proved so staggering to Russian diplomacy that it is the chief cause why the preliminaries do not advance to a decisive stage.

OHIO BANK FAILS.

Officials Steal Ninety Thousand of Depositors' Money.

Lorain, Ohio, March 31.—The doors of the Citizens' Savings Bank was closed this morning, due to a shortage of \$90,000 which was the result of speculation of persons connected with the bank. The notice on the door announced the assignment and the appointment of T. W. Francher as assignee. The statement also says the depositors will be paid in full. The shortage, according to Cashier Kansen, was not known to the directors until yesterday. The bank was organized by T. C. Beckwith, the president of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, which was wrecked by Mrs. Chadwick, but he later withdrew.

MAY HAVE SIGNIFICANCE.

French Ambassador Confers With President Roosevelt.

Washington, D. C., March 31.—The French ambassador had an hour's conference with the president this morning, but what transpired is not known. The ambassador when asked if the conference had any bearing on the peace negotiations said the meeting was only to bid the president good bye before he started on his Western trip.

What Watterson Escaped.

You will observe that I speak trippingly of the older New York. In a desultory way I grew up there and there about. In ante-bellum days my father was not an inconsiderable real estate owner in the then upper end, now the heart of Manhattan Island.

The war of secession came, and, being a southerner, he let his holdings go otherwise I might now be of the original Four Hundred, with an ocean-going yacht over on the deep waters of Ville-franche, and a thousand horsepower Mercedes in the palatial coachhouse of the Grand Hotel de Cimiez, instead of a wandering scribe and your humble servant, dear, my friend and fellow-student, of the moralizing ilk and the didactic vein, whereby—if you don't mind my being a little prosy, instead of witty and picturesque—believe me, there is always a design beneath my dullness—whereby hangs a tale!—Henry Watterson in Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Witty Butcher.

Miss Marian Winchester, the American girl who is known in Paris as the "Sugar Queen" on account of her successful sugar speculations, has a reputation for cynical humor, says the Salt Lake Tribune.

"Miss Winchester," said a New York woman, "was recently called on for a toast at the annual dinner of a woman's club."

"She spoke very brightly. She made many keen, swift thrusts at the faults of women. I remember how she attacked woman's vanity."

"There was a butcher," she said, "who in a season of depression went to a great expense. He put up behind his counter a tremendous mirror. Concerning this innovation, some one said: 'Why has the butcher put up that large and costly mirror behind his counter?'"

The answer was: "To prevent the servant girls from watching the scales."

A new form of post-card originating in France is one to which is attached a thin, transparent gelatine disk which bears a gramophone musical record. A hole is pierced through the center of the disk, and the post-card can be placed on an ordinary talking-machine and played in the usual way. The musical post-card opens up an entirely new field for the craze. Photographs of great singers and composers will be accompanied by extracts from their works, pictures of national flags by the anthems of the different countries, and so on in endless variety. Candidates for political honors, instead of sending merely their photographs to constituents, will be able to accompany them with the phonographic records of an election address. The additional cost, as compared with ordinary cards, is very slight. The disk, being perfectly transparent, does not in any way interfere with the picture beneath. As a novel advertising medium the new cards are certain to be popular. French champagne firms are already having pictorial cards printed which will literally sing of their wares.

The dispensary investigation drags its slow pace along. Further time has been granted the executive force of the institution to prepare the information wanted by the legislature commission which was appointed to probe its affairs. That will be perfectly agreeable to the public, which is not excited in the slightest degree over the investigation. Nothing much is expected to happen in the matter of the dispensary until the State campaign of 1906 comes on and the people will await their time in full patience. When the moment comes for them to speak they will make themselves understood quite clearly.—Charleston Post.

One of the most remarkable results of a primary for the nomination of a public official is reported from Prosperity. There were two candidates for mayor. It was the first primary an even hundred votes were cast and each of the candidates received fifty of them. A new primary was ordered to settle the issue, at which ninety-eight votes were cast, these being divided equally, also. It has become necessary to hold a third primary. Sometimes a citizen is heard to say that he won't bother to vote, as his one ballot will make no difference in the result. The even division in Prosperity shows the fallacy of such reasoning. A single vote one way or the other would have named the mayor for that prosperous town in either of two ballots.—Charleston Post.

Rev. J. D. Huggins, of Paxville, has resigned his pastorate of the four churches in his charge.

THE LONG DISTANCE STATION.

Southern Bell Telephone Company Anxious for Uptown Office.

Mr. D. McL. Therrell, superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company in Charleston, who spent two days in the city this week looking over the long distance situation, stated in a conversation with a representative of this paper that he was anxious to place the long distance service of the Bell Telephone Company on a basis in Sumter that would make it both convenient and useful to the business of the city. He said that he fully realized that the present location of the long distance station is inconvenient to those who have occasion to use it. The location is a detriment to the company and prevents it from obtaining the business it would otherwise receive.

He said further that the Bell Telephone Company is not only willing to establish a station up town but is anxious to do so, and the only thing that stands in the way is one clause in the ordinance adopted by city council. This clause gives the council the authority to arbitrarily fix the location of the long distance station, and it can be construed to give authority to council to require the company to move the station at any time it sees fit. The original ordinance that passed one reading in council did not contain this clause, although practically the same as the ordinance finally adopted. It was accepted and would still be accepted by the Bell Telephone Company, said Mr. Therrell. All that stands in the way of an uptown station is the fear of the company that the power of the city council to fix the location of the station might be used to the detriment of the company.

Aged Dowager Dead.

London, March 31.—The dowager Duchess of Abercorn is dead at the age of 93.

FIRE IN SUMMERTON.

Depot and Oil Mill Warehouse Burned Last Night.

Summerton, March 31.—The Northwestern Railroad depot was burned last night about 10 o'clock, and the building and its entire contents was a total loss. There was a large lot of freight in the depot. One box car and a warehouse of the Independent Cotton Seed Oil Company were also burned, as well as a section of the track near the depot.

The cause of the fire is unknown and the extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained.

The tracks were repaired in time for the morning train to leave on schedule time.

Until a new depot can be built the Northwestern Railroad will use a warehouse owned by the Independent Cotton Seed Oil Co. as a depot.

END OF ECONOMY.

By a decision handed down by Judge J. Sharp Wilson of Beaver County, Pa., the old town of Economy along the Ohio River, for almost a century of the landmarks in this section, ceases to exist, and merges its identity with that of the new town of Ambridge, which, by the ruling, is incorporated into a borough.

The formation of the Borough of Ambridge, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch, is the result of several attempts to form Economy and the town of Ambridge separately into boroughs, and which was opposed during the past two years by the American Bridge Co., which had erected great works near Ambridge. Efforts were made to incorporate Ambridge, leaving out the works of the American Bridge Co., but the movement met with opposition and failed. The company then started a movement to incorporate both towns as one, and met opposition in the relatives of John S. Duss, the bandmaster, and trustee of the Economite Society. The company overcame this opposition, and secured the ruling which allows the works to remain outside the limits of the new borough, which will have a population of 5,000.

With but four of their former number of several hundred thrifty pioneers remaining the Economites fought sturdily against the abolition of their town. The place is full of memories of former days when the society was numerous and strongly entrenched.

Founded by George Rapp in Wurtemberg, Germany, the Economites came to America in 1803, settling in Harmony, Butler County, but removing to New Harmony, Ind., in 1815. The settlers became dissatisfied with the new location and returned to the banks of the Ohio, where they formed Economy Township and started the town of Economy. Of a thrifty nature their material prosperity grew apace, and they have been considered one of the wealthiest sects in this country.

The customs of the society were not favorable to increasing numbers. New members were never received into the fold, and the opposition to marriage relations brought the organization to a standstill in membership.

With the death of Senior Trustee Jacob Henrich, about 12 years ago, there was left remaining but a half dozen members of these quiet living folk, with John S. Duss, senior trustee recognizing the inevitable extinction of the society, Trustee Duss promptly accepted an offer of \$8,000,000 for the property and transferred the title to the greater portion of the old town to Pittsburgh capitalists.

St Petersburg, March 29.—Trustworthy reports from Georgia, Russian Trans-Caucasia, say that the insurrectionary movement is growing in the mountainous districts. It is added that the authorities have been deposed, that a provisional government has been proclaimed and that the troops decline to carry out the orders given them.

At Batum, Erival and Karns anarchy prevails and business is at a standstill.

NO PLACE FOR NEGRO.

Yazoo Refuses to Accept Negro Assistant Postmaster.

Washington, March 30.—M. J. Hornsby, a young negro, who twice passed a civil service examination and twice has been appointed to clerkships in the postoffice at Yazoo, Miss., has complained at the White House that he is prevented from holding his position by reason of the brutality of white citizens of Yazoo. Hornsby was presented at the White House by the Rev. S. L. Corothers, but the President was unable to take up the case because practically all that remains of his time before leaving for his Western trip has been filled with engagements. The case was stated to Secretary Leob, however and Hornsby was referred to the civil service commission. According to the negro's story he entered on his duties at the Yazoo post office, whereupon certain white patrons of the office thrashed him several times when he was caught going to and from his duties. This maltreatment resulted in the resignation of Hornsby, but he took the examination for the vacancy that was created by his own resignation. Others who took the examination were two negro men, one negro and two white men. Hornsby passed the best examination and again was appointed. While returning from Jackson, Miss., where his bond was fixed up, Hornsby noticed a gathering of white people near the train after it had entered the Yazoo railroad yards. He left the train and attempted to escape, but was overtaken and carried off to an oil mill, where some of the members of the mob counselled lynching, others whipping the negro. Hornsby promised to write out his resignation and leave Yazoo never to return. The resignation was sent to Washington and Hornsby followed it. He is seeking relief, but is not sure of the character of relief he wants. He says he is afraid to return to Yazoo.

Martin Ansel Against Dispensary.

The Pickens Sentinel-Journal, speaking of the dispensary, says: "Should the people rise up in their might they could wipe it out. All the State needs is to see that the counties, singly, are determined to remove it from their borders, then it will go. How do you propose to reconcile your conscience by voting a dispensary in Pickens, yet next year you will vote for Martin F. Ansel for Governor and his platform is anti-dispensary. He will get lots of votes in this town and county out of men who are now working their hardest to keep this rum shop in our borders."

The District Attorney of New York has brought suit aggregating \$287,000 against the American Tobacco Company and all subsidiary concerns for alleged violation of the lottery laws of that State. "The suits," says a New York correspondent, "grow out of the guessing contests organized by the concerns. About a year ago the companies offered \$142,000 to those who made the nearest guesses to the number of cigars of certain brands which would be taxed within a stated period of time by the Federal government. Later they offered \$145,000 to those who made the nearest guesses of the actual number of votes cast for the winner of the last presidential election."

Hon. John L. McLaurin has been invited to address a mass meeting of farmers at Sumter next saturday. The Senator is in demand now to do the very work he wanted to do five years ago.—Marlboro Democrat.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Heitz

Weak Hearts

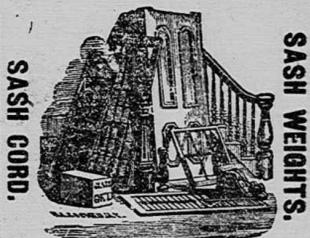
Are due to indigestion. Ninety-nine of every one hundred people who have heart trouble can remember when it was simple indigestion. It is a scientific fact that all cases of heart disease, not organic, are not only traceable to, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which fails of perfect digestion ferments and swells the stomach, puffing it up against the heart. This interferes with the action of the heart, and in the course of time that delicate but vital organ becomes diseased.

Mr. D. Kauble, of Nevada, O., says: I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state as I had heart trouble with it. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and it cured me.

Kodol Digests What You Eat and relieves the stomach of all nervous strain and the heart of all pressure. Bottles only \$1.00. Six holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50c.

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