

ERRATA.—In an editorial last week on the County Commissioners we stated that since 1876, every Board of Commissioners had increased the indebtedness of the County by contracting debts largely in excess of the appropriation by the Legislature. The statement did a great injustice to the Board of 1880-1, who should have been honorably separated from the list of these official blunders. The administration of this Board, composed of Messrs. J. M. Knight, C. L. Witherston, and J. J. Harvin, was highly satisfactory to the people, and most creditable to themselves. They not only kept the County free from debt, but at the expiration of their term, a neat little balance was turned over to their successors.

The article is otherwise true in every particular.

WORSE THAN SIBERIA.

If any further evidence were required to prove the necessity of the abolition of the convict camps of Georgia, it has been furnished by the horrible sufferings of Bud Williams, the details of which were given in the *News and Courier* yesterday. Chained to his bed, and covered with only one thin blanket at night, in a room without a fire, the miserable wretch had both his feet frozen solid during the extremely cold weather two weeks ago, and has since lingered in a most frightful condition. It is promised that the county commissioners will go to the bottom of the affair and handle the responsible parties without gloves. They should certainly do so. Such cruelty is a crime, and should be punished as a crime.

The truth of the matter is that the system of hiring out convicts, in Georgia as elsewhere, should either be abolished entirely, or some steps be taken by which these "wards of the State" can be saved from the tender mercies of inhuman overseers. The treatment of Bud Williams is a blot and a disgrace upon the fair fame of Georgia. It is an outrage against Christian civilization that such a thing should have occurred in any part of the United States. There is nothing worse in the annals of the Siberian mines or in the records of the Chateaux d'If. Whether his injuries were caused by accident or negligence, or otherwise, the story of the torture inflicted upon this helpless prisoner will shock every heart that is not steeled against sympathy with human suffering.—*News and Courier.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1886. With discussions in the Senate on Art, Dakota, the Electoral count, and in the House agitation of the silver question, the Pan-Electric tin thunder and several personal encounters among Members, it would seem that our lawmakers are busy. Yet the complaint is that they are only wasting time as usual.

The House is always asking for some investigation or explanation. Its latest important demonstration is against silver. In a test vote on Wednesday there was decided opposition to the Administration's financial policy, and the Secretary of the Treasury will be asked to outline to the House of Representatives his future policy on the silver question.

A Representative Democrat who thought the House was going too far in demanding the Secretary to state his future intentions said, "It is pretty hard on the President." The Senate wants to know his reasons for everything he has done in the past and everything he is doing now, and the House demands his intentions and promises for the future.

Three Cabinet officers so far have been requested to furnish the Senate with information bearing on removed officials. The Attorney General refused to furnish them, Secretary Manning of the Treasury has drafted a letter of refusal which will have been sent to the Senate ere this reaches you, and Secretary Lamer of the Interior will doubtless proceed in the same way.

When Senator Beck of Kentucky was asked what he thought would be the outcome of the controversy between the President and Senate he replied, "It all depends upon what the Republican majority will do. They are in the majority and they can delay public business by deciding not to confirm appointees." He thought this course would be all right if the Republicans were satisfied with it. The Democrats, he said, would adhere to their present plan and he thought it would be for them a good enough issue on which to appeal to the people.

A rather singular episode took place in a Senate committee. Senator Sherman astonished the Democrats in a talk about appointments. Allusion was made to the deadlock which has taken place in the confirmation of officials to succeed those suspended, and a Democratic Senator asked in a semi-jocular way, why the committee should not act on these nominations over which there was no contest. Whereupon Senator Sherman remarked that there were two removed officials in his own State who had written to him that their successors were men of first class character and in every way competent, and they hoped no effort would be made against their confirmation.

Several efforts have been made this session to have nominations considered in open session. Senator Platt of Conn. has made the last proposition of this kind to the Senate. He says secrecy begets suspicion, and as long as Senators work within barred doors they will have imputed to them motives that do not actuate them. There

is a natural aversion in the American mind, to anything partaking of the nature of star-chamber proceedings in legislative and judicial bodies. If the question was put to a vote of the people, it would doubtless carry by a large majority. But a Senator said recently, "Don't, for heaven's sake, ask to have what takes place in executive sessions, laid bare before the public. Locked up here from the eyes and ears of the world, it is all we ourselves can do to listen to some disclosures that are made in secret sessions."

NEGRO JURORS.

At Georgetown Court last week, a complaint in the form of a memorial, was submitted to Judge Pressley, signed by a number of colored persons, setting forth that their race was not sufficiently represented in the organization of the juries for that County, and asking that their grievances, in that respect be remedied.

The *Enquirer* quotes Judge Pressley's reply to the memorial as follows:

"In commenting on this somewhat extraordinary document, the Judge stated that if, as a matter of fact, the negro was deprived of justice, by absence of representation on the jury panels, it was unknown to him. He had observed in Charleston a tendency on the part of a few preachers and colored politicians to create an agitation on this subject, but personal observation enabled him to say that there was no complaint whatever from the great mass of colored people. In the course of eight year's experience, he had found it to be a fact, that colored persons, when arraigned for trial, in nine cases out of ten objected to jurors of their own race and accepted the whites. He had been informed by the lawyers who represented the prisoners in these cases that the reason of this was that a colored juror would frequently convict on mere suspicion, whereas white jurors would almost invariably be governed solely by the evidence, and would refuse to convict where this was not sufficient. In the up-country where there were comparatively few negroes, there were always some on the jury panels, and yet in a large majority of cases they were objected to by colored prisoners.

As a matter of fact, he did not believe the negro suffered any injustice from lack of representation on the juries. On the contrary, he would state it as an absolute fact, demonstrated by his own observation, that juries, consisting almost wholly of whites, were always disposed to give the colored man justice. He had recently tried a white man in Marion County for stealing a negro's ox, the jury promptly convicted him and he had been sent to the penitentiary for two years.

In many cases, where there was a contest between white and colored men over purely civil rights, he had known white juries to find verdicts in favor of the negro when according to his own view of the evidence, the verdict should have been in favor of the white man.

The negroes once had control of our entire State government, and they had allowed their leaders to plunder and steal until their flagrant corruption became intolerable, not only to the State, but to the United States, and they had then been deprived of political supremacy. They were now under the protection of the whites, who controlled the machinery of government and the administration of justice, and he believed it to be the duty of the whites to see that they were protected in all their rights. He made it a rule to charge grand juries that God would not bless the State unless the rights of these humble and helpless citizens were jealously guarded. And he was confident that there was a growing sentiment in the State in favor of their just and liberal treatment.

He was convinced that there was no complaint from the masses of colored people, but that the agitation of this matter originated among colored preachers, who were desirous of controlling the money of their flocks, and aspiring politicians and would-be leaders, whose only aim was to control the negro voters by these means of their own selfish purposes. If the officers charged with the drawing of juries abused their trust and the negroes suffered any injustice, it would then be time for the proper authorities to investigate the matter and remedy any evil that might be found to exist. The injunction laid on the jury commissioners by law was simply that they should select proper and suitable persons to serve as jurors, and he was satisfied that they strove to do their duty according to law. At the present juncture he did not feel called upon to interfere; but if the petitioners, through their chairman, desired to have a further hearing before him, he would gladly give them private audience and cheerfully listen to any grounds of complaint they might present."

guano would have to increase the yield of the crop to which it was applied to the amount of forty-six dollars before any profit would be realized from its use.

The profit of using guano at these figures cannot be great, even where the land is good and the seasons favorable, but when used on poor land and the seasons are unfavorable it is doubtful if it will pay.

To avoid paying such ruinous prices, every farmer should make all the manure at home that he possibly can. On wet days, and at odd times, haul leaves for littering stables and lots, and rake up and save all the manure about the place. Buy acid phosphate and compost it with cotton seed and home-made manure. Use the compost as far as it will go, and buy cotton seed meal and mix with acid phosphate, in proportions of 300 pounds acid to 100 pounds meal, and use instead of ammoniated guano. Cotton seed meal can be bought for \$25 per ton, cash, and acid phosphate at the same price, and when mixed in the proportions named they make a fertilizer equal to the best brand of ammoniated guano.

Of equal importance to cheap fertilizers, is the care of the land, so that the fertilizers will remain where placed, and be of permanent benefit to the soil. It is the height of folly to pay high prices for fertilizers and then apply them to land where much of them are liable to wash away. Lands that are liable to wash should be terraced or well ditched. Terracing is becoming very popular, and is an excellent plan to prevent washing and improve land.—*Cotton Plant.*

CLOSE LIVING.

The little country of Belgium has four hundred and eighty persons to the square mile, or three to every four acres. That is, four acres are made to support three persons. If the United States were equally crowded the population would be 1,650,000,000, or more than the population of the whole world. One acre perfectly well cultivated can easily support one person. It is possible to produce sixty bushels of wheat on one acre, and this is equivalent to the whole support of at least two persons. It is simply a matter of calculation and management. Belgium shows what can be done. And it is well done, for we do not hear of distress in that busy country, nor of paupers, nor of a rush of dissatisfied Belgians crowding away to better their condition. It shows that high farming and excellent cultivation of the soil are profitable, and may be taken as one of the facts that proved this to be a settled principle of agricultural economy.—*American.*

HUMAN NATURE.

[For the Manning Times.]

This is a subject that became threadbare ages before we were born; every day's experience proves the fallacy of all human reasoning, in endeavoring to elucidate its problematic mysteries, and defeats some powerful casuist's deductions just as they are about to gain some weight as the oracles of a sage. A knowledge of the inward springs of the thought and action, which regulate the conduct and unseal the destinies of our fellow men, is an acquisition beyond the slender comprehension of human foresight; in fact it is almost as difficult to solve the natural principles of our own character, and the inward sources of our own dispositions as to fathom the motives and dispositions of others. If then this shallow comprehension of ourselves is made palpable to our minds, how much more difficult must it be to arrive at the proper principles which regulate the conduct of another. Yet mankind in general are so prone to consider themselves elevated in intellect, or more familiar with human nature than their brethren, that this very trait of self confidence is frequently the cause of more actual disappointment, as well in mental as avaricious ambition, than any other.

How frequently do we find men of extensive acquirements and extraordinary minds, addicted to follies and weaknesses that would be disgraceful to a fool. Antipathies are embodied, they know not why, and fondnesses felt for degrading pleasures which none will so readily reprehend as themselves. Lord Byron is said to have been so intimidated by the trifling operation of phlebotomy as to have sacrificed his life, rather than to undergo it; this was certainly an unworthy weakness, and one that detracted from the elevation of his understanding, yet we scarcely read the biography of any eminent individual, but similar discrepancies of intellect will be discovered. The mysteries of these things are only to be unravelled in that parable of parables—human nature. Mrs. CHAS. LIVING.

LIKE A BIT OF FICTION.

A ROMANTIC LOVE AFFAIR IN MASSACHUSETTS. Lowell, Mass., February 1.—The recent quiet marriage of two people belonging to well-known Lowell families has a romantic history. Many years ago, Maurice Johnson, the son of a wealthy Lowell citizen, entered Harvard University to be fitted for the practice of medicine. The young man was supplied with plenty of money, and his name and his purse soon placed him at the head of a lively spendthrift set. His freshman year was one unbroken series of wild exploits, and several times he narrowly escaped being expelled from college. Handsome, dashing and rich, he became the hero of many love adventures, but finally it became known that he was engaged to the young daughter of a wealthy Lowell merchant—a petite young girl, with the customary fair hair, blue eyes and a susceptible heart. Their romance had hardly begun when it was rudely interrupted by the disastrous failure of young Johnson's father. When the news was announced the father of his fiancée broke off the match.

and forbade the young man his house. The girl had to submit and for three years she never saw her lover. The young man meanwhile underwent a complete transformation. He sold his luxuries, did everything in his power to earn money, paid his own way through college, studied hard, and finally graduated at the head of his class. Commencement day he was awarded all of the college honors. That night as he was entering his lodging house he was accosted by a young girl whom he recognized instantly as his former betrothed. She had left her home to come to him and offer to fulfill the vows of two and a half years before. Her supposed desertion angered him and he repelled her, reproaching her as a coquette.

The next day Johnson went to New York. He failed in his profession, took to drink, and finally was found by an old classmate, a brother physician, in the hospital on the verge of delirium tremens. He was rescued, started again in life, and this time succeeded. He became well known in his profession, wrote books on special subjects, and was the envy of his rivals. One day he was suddenly called to attend a lady at the house of Mrs. Eliza B. Merritt, on Coral street. His patient was the girl he had loved years before. She had followed him everywhere. He went, living near him, but never letting him know of her presence. She was dangerously ill, but his skill saved her. His love for her revived, and last week they were married.

The Condition of the State Treasury.

[From the *News and Courier of the 5th.*] The State treasury is steadily approaching the point where the last year's taxes may be definitely abandoned and the Government conducted for one year upon the accumulated surplus of a decade.

It will be a surprise to the people of South Carolina to know what resources their treasury possesses in the very middle of these "hard times." At the request of the *News and Courier* Bureau, Treasurer Richardson has had prepared the following statement of the cash balances of the treasury at periods extending over the most recent months:

On October 31, 1885, there was a balance in the treasury of \$133,506.41. The November receipts were \$167,660.73, making the total \$301,167.14, which, less \$20,334.94 disbursements in November, made the cash balance November 30, \$280,832.20.

The December receipts were \$377,169.87 and the disbursements \$110,168.09, including about \$51,000 anticipated interest on the State debt. The cash balance in the treasury December 31, 1885, was therefore \$547,233.98.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE INTERIOR.

[Cor. Abbeville Press and Banner.]

If the present condition of our public free schools, upon which our people mainly depend for the education of their children, is not improved, I predict that, in a few decades, the records of illiteracy and ignorance will startle us with just fears of our freedom, safety, and tranquility, and bring a blush of shame to all intelligent and patriotic citizens.

It is an appalling fact that a large portion of the patrons of our public free schools are hopelessly deluded in supposing that their children are receiving benefit when the truth is incompetent teachers are absolutely wasting the public money, and what is infinitely worse, the precious mind and time of their children. The people should rise in their might and indignation and demand of those who administer the school laws, that higher qualifications should be required of the teacher than that he should be somebody, like Plato's man, "with two legs without feathers," to keep school from sunrise to sunset. Poor teachers are a curse to a community, worse than the frogs and lice of Egypt, for when they prevail to a considerable extent, they degrade the mind, deprave morals, and corrupt religion.

The State of South Carolina, CLARENDON COUNTY.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF SALE INCLD IN A MORTGAGE DEED executed by Pinkney Wallies & Co., C. E. L. Ivey, on the 17th day of February, 1886—to secure the payment of a bond executed on that day, and recorded in the office of Register of Meigs County, for the County and State aforesaid, in volume "M. M." at page 57, on the 17th day of February, 1885, which deed of mortgage and bond, for which it was given to secure, have been duly assigned to me, Nicholas Stannea, and default having been made therein and there being past due upon said bond and mortgage the sum of Seventy-two and thirty hundredths cents, per annum, from the second day of December, 1885, I will sell at public auction, before the Court House door in Manning, in the County and State aforesaid, on the first Monday (being the first day) of March, 1886, within the usual hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, "All that piece, parcel, or tract of land situated" (in said County and State) "and being near Wybo Swamp, waters of Sandy River, containing Twenty acres, (being the one-third interest of the undivided plantation of Benjamin Wallies deceased, containing sixty acres, more or less, and bounded on the North by lands of Peter Clark, on the East by lands of Josiah or Cyrus Branson, on the South by lands of Wesley Levy, and on the West by lands of Daniel James." Purchase or to pay for papers.

NICHOLAS STANNEA. Feb. 1st, 1886. A. G. CUDWORTH, Agt. 155 MEETING STREET, opp. Charleston Hotel. Manufacturer and dealer in Saddlery, Harness, Collars, Whips, Sable Hardware &c. Keep constantly on hand an extensive and well selected stock of everything in this line. And Manufacture goods to order at short notice. Oct. 11.

HAPPY NEW YEAR 1886.

Do you hear a big noise way off, good people? That's us, shouting Happy New Year! to our ten thousand patrons in Texas, Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Tenn., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla., from our Grand New

Temple of Music

which we are just settled in after three months of moving and regulating.

Hallelujah! Anchored at last in a mammoth building, exactly suited to our needs and immense business. Just what we have wanted for ten long years, but couldn't get.

A magnificent double store. Four stories and basement. 50 feet front. 100 feet deep. Iron and Plate glass front. Steam heated. Electric light.

The Largest, Finest and most complete House in America.

A fact, if we do say it ourselves. Visit New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, or any city on this Continent, and you will not find its equal in size, imposing appearance, tasteful arrangement, elegant fittings, or stock arranged.

BUSINESS

And now, with this Grand New Music Temple, affording every facility for the extension of our business; with our \$200,000 Cash Capital, our \$100,000 stock of Musical wares, our eight branch houses, our 200 Agencies, our army of employes, and our twenty years of successful experience, we are prepared to serve our patrons far better than ever before, and give them greater advantages than can be had elsewhere, North or South.

Ludden & Bates Southern Music House Savannah, Ga.

With hearty and sincere thanks to all patrons for their good will and liberal support, we wish them all a Happy New Year.

L. & D. S. M. H.

Walburn & Pieper Wholesale Grocers, AND DEALERS IN Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco, Etc. 167 & 169 East Bay Charleston, S. C.

N. A. Hunt & Co

Wholesale BOOTS and SHOES Nos. 161 & 163 Meeting street Charleston, S. C.

Henry Bischoff & Co., Wholesale Grocers and DEALERS IN CAROLINA RICE. CHARLESTON, S. C.

H. M. NATHAN & SON, DEALER IN Carriages, Buggies, Harness AND WAGONS. s. w. Cor. Meeting and Wentworth sts. CHARLESTON, S. C.

W. J. TOCHBERG, J. G. DINKINS, T. A. BRADHAM, A. J. TINDAL, B. A. WALKER, W. J. DANIELS, W. J. BRADHAM, D. W. ALDENMAN, P. W. JATBOE, J. C. STUBBS. Manning, S. C., Dec 28, 1885.

Stono Phosphate Company, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

ESTABLISHED 1870 MANUFACTURE Soluble Guano, (HIGHLY AMMONIATED.) Acid Phosphate, Dissolved Bone, Ash Element, Floats. Keep always on hand for sale Genuine German Kainit, (Potash Salts.) Imported direct from Germany, for the Company. A high grade of Dried Blood, Ground Fish Scrap, South Carolina Marl, Cotton Seed Meal. FOR SALE BY M. Levi, MANNING, S. C.

TRUMBO, HINSON & COMPANY, Factors and Commission Merchants, Cotton and Naval STORES, BROWN'S WHARF CHARLESTON, S. C.

E. J. PELZER, President. F. S. RODGERS, Treasurer. ATLANTIC PHOSPHATE COMPANY, OF CHARLESTON, S. C. Manufacturers of Standard Fertilizers and Importers of PURE GERMAN KAINIT. Jan. 13. Brown's Wharf CHARLESTON, S. C.

ESTABLISHED 1836. GARRINGTON, THOMAS & CO., 251 King St. CHARLESTON, S. C. Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Silver plated ware. Special attention paid to Watch repairing. Jan 13.

McGahan, Bates & Co. JOBBERS OF Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Nos. 226, 228 and 230 Meeting St., CHARLESTON, S. C.

Dr. H. BAER, Wholesale Druggist, Nos. 131 & 133 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C. Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Foreign and Domestic Chemicals, Glassware, Spices, Brushes, Essential Oils, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, SHOW CASES, of all sizes, and all articles usually found in a First-class Drug House. Prices low. Quick sales and small profits.

THE WILCOX and Gibbs Guano Co's High Grade Fertilizers. WILCOX, GIBBS & Co.'s Manipulated Guano, for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco, Wheat, &c. WILCOX, GIBBS & Co.'s Superphosphate For Composting. We have in stock all the best varieties of Ammoniates and Potash Salts. KAINIT. Best German, of our direct Importation. Land Plaster, Best Nova Scotia.

For sale at very low prices for cash, by the WILCOX, Gibbs guano Co. 148 Bay St., SAVANNAH, GA., and 78 (New No. 146) East Bay St., CHARLESTON, S. C. Jan 13. 61.

George W. Steffens, WHOLESALE GROCER, Auction and Commission Merchant and LIQUOR DEALER. 197 & 199 East Bay, Charleston, S. C. Agent for the Clayton & Russel Bitters, and the celebrated root cur.

J. S. PINKUSSOHN & BROS. Allegrto Cigar Factory, 47 Hayne St., Charleston, S. C. and 1059 & 1061 Third Av. N. E.

Mantoue & Co. Manufacturers of Cigars, Importers and wholesale dealers in Liquors, Wines, &c. 155 East Bay, Charleston, S. C. Cigar Factory, N. Y.

ORDER Your Seed Potatoes, Bananas, Oranges, Cocoa nuts, Apples and Peanuts, full stock of Fruit always on hand. HENRY BAYER 217 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

S. A. NELSON & Co. Wholesale dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, No. 31 Hayne St., Charleston, S. C. Goods direct from the Manufacturers. We guarantee to sell as low in prices as any house in our line in the Union. Jan 13

S. R. MARSHALL & CO., HARDWARE MERCHANTS. 139 MEETING STREET, Charleston, S. C. Sole Agents For STARKES DIXIE PLOUGHS, WATT PLOUGHS, AVERY & SON'S PLOUGHS, DOW LAW COTTON PLANTER AND GUAANO DISTRIBUTORS. Iron Age Harrows and Cultivators, Roman Plough, Stone, Washburn & Moors' Galvanized Fence Wire, Churns, Mowers and Reapers.

WATSON'S TURPENTINE TOOLS Manufactured in Fayetteville, N. C. Every Tool absolutely warranted and if broken will be replaced. Also Dealers In GENERAL HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL STEELS

Hoop Iron, Horse and Mule Shoes, Wood and Tinware, Coopers tools, Miners Tools, Cutlery, Guns and Sporting Articles. Prices made on application.

C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington D. C.

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C. Bart & Co. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FRUIT 77, 79 & 81 Market St. CHARLESTON, S. C.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned members of the Manning Baptist Church will apply to James E. Davis, Esq., Clerk of the Court, for Clarendon County, on the 30th day of January 1886, for a charter for said Manning Baptist Church.

THE GREAT ACME PENETRATIVE. POSITIVELY BURNS STUMPS. No excise petroleum, sulphur, salt-peter or other poisonous, but is a compound which it puts in the stump and set fire to will burn it. ROOTS AND ALL GREEN OR DRY. Send \$1.00 for enough Penetrative to burn 10 large or 15 small stumps. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send for illustrated circular. Agents Wanted. Address: F. E. FROSS & Co., 222 E. D. New Carlisle, Ohio.

HENRY STEITZ, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Fruit, Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Cocoanuts, Lemons, Pineapples, Potatoes, Onions, Peanuts, Cabbages &c. S. E. Corner Meeting & Market Sts. Charleston, S. C.

D. BENTSCHNER & CO. CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods and Hats FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS. 230 King Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CLARENDON.

Having made arrangements with the best distilleries, I am now prepared to furnish my customers with the Purest Distilled Liquors.

My stock is now complete with the choicest brands of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, Cordials, Beer, Ale, Porter, Etc. Etc.

I have in stock a magnificent line of Cigars and Tobacco in which I defy competition. Liquors for Medicinal purposes a specialty.

I also take pleasure in introducing the Kunitzkie's celebrated Wire Grass Bitters; also the Carolina Ginger Tonic. These Bitters and Tonics are noted for their medicinal properties.

My Pool and Billiard tables ARE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS. Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of same, I remain, Respectfully, S. WOLKOVISKIE, Agr. Jan 6

AFFLICTED SUFFER NO MORE.

Dr. Howard's Family Medicines are now for sale by J. G. Dinkins & Co., at Manning-Liver, Kidney and Dyspepsia Powders, cures chills, pains in the back and side, Liver complaint, dyspepsia, retention or suppression of urine, constipation, nervous and sick headache price, per box 50 cts.

Dr. Howard's Infallible remedy for Worms. Expelled 319 large worms from four children in Clarendon County, after using second dose. Try this great worm medicine, it is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless. Price per box 25 cts.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell these great medicines. Address, Dr. J. MENTER HOWARD, Mt. Olive, N. C.

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