

DEVONALD D. EVANS. EDITOR.

CHARLESTON AS SHE LOOKED.

On Friday last, we spent the day in Charleston. Arriving there by the early morning train, just about daylight, the familiar sound of the hackman's voice gave evidence that Charleston was still up and doing. Walking from the Northeastern depot down Richardson Street, the first signs of the earthquake were a number of tents constructed of blankets, quilts or cloth, and huts of cast off tin and rough boards, dotted about on the open spaces in the streets and lots, and heaped near the side walk or scattered at random, were bricks, crumbled mortar, or the broken marble of some handsome residence, which made us involuntarily look up or step out into the middle of the street, for fear other wrecks might follow. Until you got to the middle part of East Bay, about the Market line, no very great damage was apparent, but from there on down to the DeSausure house on East Battery the damage is fearful. The handsome store of W. M. Byrd was down with only the walls of the lower story left and the remains of a battered roof. Many of the other buildings are damaged in a like or less degree. By this time the sleeping city seemed to stir and on all sides men began work, and as we go on down, barricades on the side walk, the sound of the trowel, the hammer and saw at this early hour showed that Charleston was not sitting disconsolate, but was hard at work to retrieve her disaster. Up Broad St. we go, and calling at the street door of the News and Courier, are greeted with the welcome, in big letters, "Go off," "Get out," so we got, just in time to escape a number of bricks which fell from the top of the roof. At the park, called Washington Square, we saw the tent life of the colored population in all its grotesqueness, the tents and huts made of every conceivable article which would make a cover. The rain of the night before had produced great discomfort and everything looked wet and soggy. Just in this neighborhood can be seen some of the worst ruins; those of St. Michael's and the Main Station being most noticeable. Bricks were still falling from the corner of the church and the space between it and the Station House was barricaded and marked dangerous. The day before, Mr. Beasley, the sexton, had all alone gone up into the steeple and finding that the clock had run down, wound it up and as the pendulum commenced to swing and continued so do, the injured condition of the steeple was assured. The regular police force in full uniform, the additional force enrolled for the time, and the occasional passing scout on horseback, furnished by the Charleston Light Dragoons, showed that Maj. Frost was fully up to the duties of the hour. Up Broad St. we go and thence to Queen, where in the old Cathedral lot, we see a snug encampment of well-tents arranged in military order. Protected in front by the grand ruins of the Cathedral and on the other three sides by a heavy plank fence, here many of the white families of Charleston are camped, Romanist and Protestant alike, owing their safe quarters to the kindness of Rev. Father Duffy, from whom the camp is named. Our next route is down East Battery, where the most delightful homes of Charleston are situated. With the exception of a new residence on the corner of Queen St., every house in many of the best streets and some of them will have to be pulled down. On South Bay, the damage is not so extensive apparently, but in the interior of the dwellings there is immense damage done. In among the oaks of White Point, the rising sun gleams with kindly ray on the white wall-tents, where are housed, in more or less degree of comfort, as the means of the occupants allow, hundreds of white women and children, while out in the bay ride the ships at anchor, the receding tide sings a song of comfort, and under the Battery wall the swallows fly and the denizens of earth and water pursue their regular course. The camp is just awakening and from many a tent flap issue the mothers, daughters and children, seeking in their ruined homes, means to prepare such meals as they can. Here this, the male portion of the camp, are already hard at work. Oh! what a blessed thing is this being compelled to work, and none but one who witnessed the activity of Charleston last Fri-

day can conceive how its citizens did work. Just at this hour, sunrise, no evidence of disaster is seen, as far as the usual business of the city would show. With the exception of about 250 negro men who were sitting or lying in the sunshine in the lower part of East Bay and at other points, the whole male population of the city seemed to be at work, and we suppose also most of the female cleaning up and putting in order their household gods. The street cars making their regular trips, the cotton compresses at work, the drays with their loads of cotton and merchandise, the street vendors, were all on full swing, while in the stores that were not dangerous, the clerks were at their posts and customers seemed to be plentiful. One marked peculiarity was the extraordinary number of drays loaded with lumber and other building materials, showing that extensive repairs were in progress. The baker, ice and grocery wagons ran as usual, but in certain parts of the streets, the mixture of street cars, vehicles of all descriptions and people on foot keeping to the middle of the street as far as possible, showed that there was danger on each side. Every native seemed up to his eyes in work and one could hear but little talk of the earthquake and its effects. It was only by meeting personal friends and asking questions that we could get any information, and even then the feeling of thankfulness for the preservation of life seemed to blot out the consideration of pecuniary loss. Taking breakfast at the Pavilion Hotel, everything seemed to be in good working order, from Mr. Wilson who kindly relieved us of our money, to the head waiter and the sub who served us with a full bill of fare cooked and served in the best style of that popular caravanary. Some ominous looking cracks in the dining hall showed the effects of the shake, but since then, architects have pronounced the hotel perfectly safe. Our next visit was to the Citadel Green, now called Marion Square. Here we found that the damage to the Citadel was being repaired at a cost of \$1,200, and that it would be ready for the opening of the Session in October. Work on the Calhoun Monument was in progress, the huts and tents of the colored population were being pulled down, a long row of sheds on the east and west sides of the Square having been provided, and a number of hydrants furnishing a plentiful supply of water. The steeple of the Baptist Church, the spire of which had been thrown down in the gale of last year, was cracked from top to bottom and may have to be rebuilt. No other extraordinary damage was noticed in the surrounding buildings. The fire department showed what effect discipline can have. Promptly on Tuesday night on the first alarm given by the breaking of the alarm wires every engine was out, and the men standing to their work were able to conquer the four fires which broke out almost simultaneously in as many different parts of the city. On Friday they were camped in different parts of the city, the engines and hose reels on the street side, the horses haltered on open lots, next to the tents of the men, some of whom had been on continual duty since Tuesday night. Just after 12 o'clock noon the fire alarms commenced to ring on the bell, and citizens who were not informed were much excited. It was simply a test of the fire alarm telegraph, and a visit to the water works, on George Street, showed that the works and the alarm system were in perfect order, thus relieving the soothing force of an immense amount of night riding. To relieve actual necessity a free distribution of rations had been instituted, but on Friday, the abuses of the system having been discovered, this system was stopped and another instituted which will supply only actual want, and the system is so established as to reach every one, white or colored in the city who need aid. As to the damage done to property, no description which we have yet read can give any idea. Three fourths of the brick houses, and many of the frame houses are destroyed or badly damaged, and it will cost at the lowest estimate over 5,000,000 to repair damages Charleston does not complain and has not yet asked help, but she needs it, and all over the United States, the feeling of a common brotherhood has produced liberal contributions. All bail fair city by the sea, may her present trials be but the beginning of a bright and prosperous future.

We, along with many of our readers, will see with feelings of regret, that Capt. W. C. Coker has declined to remain any longer in political life. His reasons, we are assured, are good and conscientious, but by his action Darlington County and the State will lose one of the best men, who has ever graced the State House. We hope that the financial precepts so ably given by Capt. Coker during three terms, will still be heeded by the financial committee, and that his successor at the end of his term, will merit the same "well done," so universally given to Senator Coker. The Democratic Executive Committee met in the Court House on Monday, and issued a call for a convention, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, to nominate one Senator, four members of the House of Representatives, and for all county officers, except Sheriff and Clerk of Court. The candidates for Legislative honors are expected to reply in open convention to such questions as may be put to them on the leading political issues, before a ballot is entered into. Clubs are entitled to representation as formerly. Normal Institute. The County Institute for colored teachers convened on August 30, in the colored school house of this place. On the first day 21 teachers were enrolled and the number continued to increase until about the middle of the second week there were 42 on the list. The teachers were punctual in their attendance and very attentive. The singing conducted by different members of the institute was always good and very creditable to those who had it in charge. The exercises covered in the main the same scope as those for the white teachers. But there were more class drills, and perhaps a more practical application of the principles underlying the teaching of the different branches. Special stress was laid on Reading, Language, School Organization and School Management. In reading, Appleton's 3rd Reader was used and such points as the Word and Sentence methods, Word-calling, how to render phrases, and the analysis of the paragraph with the view of getting at the sense were dwelt on from day to day. In connection with reading the language idea was also made prominent, as conversational exercises about pictures, the reproducing of lessons and sentence writing in connection with word-calling. Throughout the entire course of instruction on this most important subject this idea was made prominent, namely, that thought controls expression. All machine reading and rote work was discouraged. One of the special features in this connection was the drill on sounds of letters adapted to the peculiar wants of the colored people of this section of the State. Many words and combinations of words were put on the board and the class drilled in their correct pronunciation. If the teachers present will follow the directions their pupils will no longer say 'fo' for four, and 'galler for yellow.' In Language stress was laid on sentence writing, reproducing orally and written, and on writing on special themes. Pupils always be first taught what to say and then how to say it—first orally then written. Illustrations, in an elementary way, were also given on the subjects of History, Geography and Arithmetic. On these subjects Dr. Baer insisted that the subjects should be taught and simply any given book on these subjects. An interesting feature of the session was a debate on Monday evening, the 6th, on "Resolved that the people of the United States owe more to their warriors than to their statesmen." The debaters on the affirmative were Mrs. Amanda Martin and McCoy, and on the negative Miss McIver and Rev. J. Wofford White. The subject was exceedingly well handled. Some of the speakers were quite eloquent. The decision as to the merits of the arguments was rendered by three judges appointed in favor of the affirmative. There was also a record kept on the subject of errors. This was in favor of the negative, the affirmative having five errors and the negative three. Another feature of the institute was the earthquake session on Tuesday evening. These exercises were arranged by the director with a view of leading facts about earthquakes at a time when all were interested in the subject, on the principle of strike while the iron is hot. Mrs. Nixon had charge of the music, and the following participated and most of them with great credit to themselves and the institute: Miss Jennie Williamson read an essay on the history of earthquakes in general, and in particular on the Lisbon earthquake in 1755. Mrs. Amanda Martin recited "The Wonderful One Hoss Shay." Miss Ida Keith the "Balders." Mr. W. C. Coker the "Student." Miss Addie Hart read an essay on the recent earthquake as detailed by the press of the day, laying particular stress on the affliction it brought on Charleston. Mr. J. B. Middleton made some remarks in which he expressed his opinion that it was the hand of God. Dr. Baer drew a sketch on the board representing the crust of the earth and explained the cause of earthquakes and also the direction

of the shocks and their peculiar motion. He claims that the fact that the earth is cooling off and shrinking may cause earthquakes, not simply by compressing the internal molten mass, but that the pressure exerted on caverns near the surface will have the same effect. He gave it as his opinion, as far as he had been able to form an opinion that the centre of the disturbance was some where near Charleston and that the shocks were likely more or less vertical. He also touched on the religious point of the subject, saying that God was everywhere, in the drop of water, in the wonderful mechanism of the human body as well as in the storm and in the earthquake. Still he thought it was improper to say or think that God made the earthquake and killed some of the poor people of Charleston. The earthquake was the result of natural causes just as much as the lifting of the lid of the tea kettle standing on the stove filled with boiling water. Listen to the words of Christ: "Were those persons on whom the town of Sileam fell sinners above all others?" On Friday, W. A. Ham read an essay on "Home Education" and J. A. Ham one on "The Mother as a Teacher." Both were well received. The institute closed at 1 o'clock. Before closing W. C. Coker offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of the institute are due and are hereby tendered to Col. W. H. Evans, County Commissioner of Schools, for providing the colored teachers of the county so satisfactorily with a County Normal Institute. Resolved, That the thanks of the institute are due to Dr. Samuel A. Baer for discharging his duties as instructor so faithfully. His instruction was able and presented in so plain and simple a manner as to be especially valuable to the teachers. Union Services. A union meeting, conducted jointly by the pastors of the town, with such help as they may be able to procure, will begin at the Presbyterian Church, Sunday night. The services will be held at the Presbyterian Church on account of its convenient and central location. Preaching may be expected every night during the week at 7 o'clock P. M. The people are requested to assemble promptly so that they may be dismissed at an early hour. These special Evangelistic services are inaugurated not in the interests of any one denomination, but for the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom in the hearts of all the people and for those who are out of the Kingdom. Salvation is freely offered by the Great King to all who will accept it. "And the Spirit and the bride say come. And let him that heareth say come. And let him that is athirst come; and whosoever will let him take the water of life freely." J. N. G. LAW, Pastor Presbyterian Church. G. B. MOORE, Pastor Baptist Church. P. B. JACKSON, Pastor Methodist Church. Editor Darlington News: Please announce in your paper that I will not be a candidate for the Senate in the approaching campaign. The people of Darlington have shown me so much honor in the past, and so many of them have tendered to me the expressions of their confidence and offers of renewed support in the present campaign, that I feel it is due to them to make my position known unequivocally at the outset of the campaign. I can not take leave of the political service of Darlington County without some regret, and certainly not without a real gratitude for the kindness with which all my acts have been judged and the hearty support that I have always received from the people, but I feel it due alike to myself and the public that I should not accept a renomination or election to the high office to which I have been three times elected by the people. W. C. COKER. On the Death of Gen. Manigault. At a regular meeting of the Darlington Guards, Private O. D. Evans, offered the following resolution. He said: Mr. Charman and Gentleman of the Darlington Guards: I desire to call your attention to the death of Gen. A. M. Manigault, late Adj. and Inspector General of South Carolina. He has written his name high in her annals, and has added by his brave deeds to her glorious history. By devotion to duty he won on the field the distinction of command in her armies, and bore in his body to his dying day the effects of wounds received in her service. Called to take charge of her citizen soldiery in times of peace, he raised them to that high standard which he ever set for himself, the standard whose watchword was "duty." Well did he merit the "well done," which the recent convention of his State accorded him. Let us trust that when summoned to answer the roll call of the Great Captain, he took with him the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and passing without fear the silent river, now rests under the shade of the trees. Resolved, Therefore, That we have heard with sincere sorrow of the death of Gen. A. M. Manigault, late Adj. and Inspector General of South Carolina. That the State has lost a conscientious, and capable officer, and each member of her

soldiery a valued friend. That at our next inspection the officers of the Darlington Guards wear crepe on their swords as a mark of respect to his memory. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late comrade, and that they be published in the News and Courier and THE DARLINGTON NEWS. The resolution were adopted by a rising vote. Attention Farmers! Editor Darlington News: There will be a mass meeting of farmers, at Lydia, on the 17th instant. Their rights as citizens and their interests as tillers of the soil, will be discussed by Mr. B. E. Tillman; a man conscious of his rights and fearless to maintain them. Let every freeman make his acquaintance and patiently hear him. Who will may consort; thinking men may choose for themselves. T. N. RHODES. A Leaf from History. Soon after the great earthquake in New England, in 1727, the Rev. Josiah Smith, who was then pastor of the Dissenting Church at Cainhow, a village near Charleston, S. C., preached a sermon in Charleston, with the earthquake as his text, some sentences of which, when read in connection with the recent occurrences in the South, have an odd sound. "The God," he said, "who shook New England can, with equal ease, make Carolina tremble." Other sentences of this discourse, which was printed in Boston in 1730, were as follows: "We are, perhaps, greater Sinners than they. Though justice has smote them, and spared us, our Crimes might be more Crimous than theirs and our State more dangerous. It may be, God reserves us for severer Rebukes of Providence. There is, doubtless, Provision enough in Nature for an Earthquake in Carolina. We know not what vast Subterraneous Caverns we stand over and what store of nitrous Sulphurous Particles are lodged below us; to fulfill their Sovereigns Will upon his Work or Touch. The Earthquake which shook New England had almost reached Carolina, or rather, been felt in the more distant parts and skirts of the Province; and very probably, by comparing Times, Charleston heard its Roar; what spring Mercy that we only heard." The Work of the Committee on Relief. News and Courier, Sept. 13. The relief committee had a well-earned rest yesterday. Up to Saturday night there had been twenty thousand rations issued, at a cost of about \$3,600. Part of this sum, however, had been expended in the fitting up of the distributing office and other necessary attachments of the office and its organization. Dr. Rose said yesterday that there could be no reason to suppose that there was to day a single person in Charleston in absolute want or distress. This, he said, would not have been the case but for the method adopted by the committee of reaching every home in the city. There were, he said, hundreds of poor people, such as music teachers, seamstresses and others, chiefly ladies, whose occupations were gone for the present and who would have hesitated long before they applied personally to the committee for relief. Such cases had to be sought out and in that way the necessities of many deserving poor and unfortunate ladies had been provided for. The distribution of provisions from the wagons will be continued to-day and henceforward until it has been stopped by the central committee. The fact of the distribution in this manner will not prevent the supplying of exceptional cases that may make application for speedy relief at the office in Cumberland street. It may as well be understood, however, that inasmuch as the distributions from the wagons will be very general and inclusive of every district in the city, only cases of extreme emergency will be attended to at the office. In other respects all the arrangements and services of the committee will be as heretofore until further notification. Artists Among the Ruins. Harper's Weekly and Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper for last week contain numerous pictures of the ruins of the public buildings in Charleston, caused by the earthquake, and of various scenes, real and imaginary, on the streets at the time of the first shock and afterwards. The pictures of the ruins are copied from photographs and are accurate. Some of the sketches of the groups to be seen in the public places are also interesting because they are true, or possible. The full page and double page illustrations of the events of the night of August 31 are of course purely imaginative productions, and while they give a fair idea of what occurred everywhere in the city, are only valuable for whatever artistic merit they possess. Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Wilcox & Co.

OLD VELVET CURVE WHISKEY! Highly Recommended for its Purity by the Medical Fraternity. FOR ALL USES CAN NOT BE EXCELLED! BE SURE AND GIVE A. Nachman, A TRIAL—THE ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENT. May 11, '86—4

COFFINS AND BURIAL CASES AT C. MOONEY'S

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF DARLINGTON. Court of Common Pleas. MARY M HILL, Administratrix of Estate MARY TARRH, HARRIET E. ROGERS and B. W. EDWARDS, Ex'rs. of the Will of EZEKIEL COOK, Plaintiffs, against Margaret Hill, Martha E. Cook, M. Annie Bryant, Emma B. Harrell, Henrietta L. Carter, M. C. Adelaide Brigman, Jacob E. T. Cook, Judson N. Cook, Della Carter, Carrie Carter, Jerome Carter, Rosa Lee Carter, Bennie Carter, Lavinia Carter, Defendants. Copy Summons for Relief—Complaint not Served. To the Defendants above named and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas for said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at Darlington Court House, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. B. W. EDWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney. Dated August 6, '86.

To Daniel Cook and Caroline Cook and any other children of Epirium Cook: Take notice that the summons of which the above is a copy and the complaint in this case, were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court for Darlington County, South Carolina, on the 6th day of August, 1886, and an order obtained on the said day that you and each of you come in and become parties to this action which is for the partition of the estate of Mary Tarrh, deceased, and plead, answer or demur within 20 days after the completion of service hereof, or be debarred any interest herein. B. W. EDWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney. Aug. 6, '86. Aug 12—6t

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA DARLINGTON COUNTY. Court of Common Pleas. SALLIE L. PIERCE, Plaintiff, against James M. Pierce, William Jordan, Belle Wisdum, Anna Wisdum, Thomas Jordan, Oscar B. Jordan, John H. Mett, Julia, Jacob Pierce, Eliza Stacey, Elizabeth Stokes, Franklin J. Pierce, Thos. J. W. Pierce, Mary J. Brown, Nancy A. P. Weeks, Sarah A. Spear, Martha S. A. Farris and Amanda Dev. Defendants. Copy Summons for Relief—Complaint not Served. To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas, for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at Darlington C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. WARD & NETTLES, Plaintiff's Attys. July 28th. A. D. 1886.

To the defendants, Jacob Pierce, Eliza Stanley, Elizabeth Stokes, Franklin M. Pierce, Thos. S. W. Pierce, Mary J. Brown, Nancy A. P. Weeks, Sarah A. Spear, Martha S. A. Farris, and Amanda D. A. each and all of you. TAKE NOTICE. That the complaint in this action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Darlington County, South Carolina. WARD & NETTLES, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Attest: J. N. GARNER, [L. S.] C. C. P. & G. S. July 29, 1886—6t

WARD & NETTLES, Plaintiff's Attys. July 28th. A. D. 1886. To the defendants, Jacob Pierce, Eliza Stanley, Elizabeth Stokes, Franklin M. Pierce, Thos. S. W. Pierce, Mary J. Brown, Nancy A. P. Weeks, Sarah A. Spear, Martha S. A. Farris, and Amanda D. A. each and all of you. TAKE NOTICE. That the complaint in this action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Darlington County, South Carolina. WARD & NETTLES, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Attest: J. N. GARNER, [L. S.] C. C. P. & G. S. July 29, 1886—6t

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF DARLINGTON. By Elisha C. Baker, Esq., Probate Judge. Whereas, J. N. Garner, Clerk of Court, has made suit to me to grant unto him Letters of Administration of the estate of and effects of Giles Carter, deceased, and I have granted the same, and I have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 11th day of August, A. D., 1886. E. C. BAKER, Probate Judge. Aug. 19, '86—6t

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF DARLINGTON. By Elisha C. Baker, Esq., Probate Judge. Whereas, J. N. Garner, Clerk of Court, has made suit to me to grant unto him Letters of Administration of the estate of and effects of Giles Carter, deceased, and I have granted the same, and I have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 11th day of August, A. D., 1886. E. C. BAKER, Probate Judge. Aug. 19, '86—6t

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M ANNE INFORMS THE Public OF THE Town and County. That He Has Opened THE PAL' OR BAR, With the largest assortment of Imported and Domestic Liquors. —ALSO— He receives a large assortment of STRAW GOODS, Direct from auction in New York, which will be sold —AT— NEW YORK PRICES. ICE, ICE, ICE, 90,000 POUNDS, And will furnish the Public at ONE DOLLAR per 100 pounds, OR 14 CENT PER POUND. To be delivered to any part of town every day in the week, Sunday included. —FREE OF CHARGE.— March 25, '86.

GIN AND COTTON INSURANCE! CALL ON F. E. NORMENT, Fire Insurance Agent. And insure your Gin Houses and Contents during the ginning season. F. E. NORMENT, Insurance Agent. Aug. 26, '86—3t

T. H. SPAIN. Attorney at Law. DARLINGTON, C. H., S. C. Office Up-stairs over Post Office. Will practice in Circuit Courts and Supreme Court of South Carolina. Prompt attention given to all business, and special attention given to collections. Cotton Gins. The greatest triumph of mind over matter of the age in the way of a Cotton Gin, is the one I am now offering to the public. For lightness of draft, rapidity of execution, artistic workmanship, durability of service and exquisite beauty of finish, they stand unrivalled upon the list of fame. ROBT. DICKINSON, Darlington, S. C. Aug. 5, '86—4t

Creditor's Notice. All persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. M. J. F. Dargan, deceased, will make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them, properly proved to E. J. FORRESTER. Sept. 9, '86—3t

Final Notice. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that one month after date, I will file my Final Account in the office of the Probate Court for the County of Darlington as administrator of the Estate of C. B. Fort, deceased, and apply for a final discharge as such. A. M. SOMPYRAC, Adm'r of C. B. Fort. Sept. 9, '86—4t

THE FINEST —IN THE— STATE. Recommended by Physicians, as the best for medicinal purposes. DUFFIE'S MALT WHISKEY. GROCERIES, Staple and Fancy. SIGARS and TOBACCO. Liquors, OF ALL KINDS. XXXX MONOGRAM AND DUFFIE'S MALT, SPECIALTIES. PURE NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE CORN WHISKEY CALL AT M. G. ALEXANDER, July 1, '86 6m