

THE DARLINGTON HERALD.

VOL. III.

DARLINGTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1893.

NO. 51.

CURRENT TOPICS.

WHAT YOU KNOW AND WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW.

Personal and short items of interest to the local and general reader.

Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead is visiting in Anderson.

Miss Clara Ward is visiting friends in Spartanburg.

Mr. M. Bonnoit left on Wednesday for Asheville.

Mrs. John D. Baird is spending a while in Greenville.

Miss Sadie Dargan is visiting friends in Spartanburg.

Mr. Henry M. Smith has returned from the World's Fair.

Mr. R. L. Dargan has returned from a visit to Sumter.

Master Albert Woods has returned from a trip to Saratoga.

Dr. W. W. Garner has returned from a visit to Kershaw.

Mrs. A. C. McFall is spending a few weeks in Greenville.

Mrs. Hearon and Miss Mattie have gone on a visit to Charlotte.

Read advertisement of Columbia Female College in this issue.

Miss Zada Hughson, of Sumter, is visiting Miss Rosa McCown.

Miss Judith Hodges, of Sumter, is visiting Mrs. J. H. Sanders.

Capt. and Mrs. Thompson have returned from Cleveland Springs.

Mrs. H. A. Edwards is visiting friends and relatives in Anderson.

Mr. J. D. Trevelyan, of Florence, spent Wednesday in the city.

Misses Beasie and Mary Lucas, of Society Hill, are visiting Mrs. Baird.

Mrs. J. M. Waddell and her two daughters went up to Cleveland Springs on Tuesday.

Mr. J. A. Blackwell, of Williamsburg county, is on a visit to his brother, Mr. J. W. Blackwell.

Mr. W. F. Early has returned from the World's Fair, and advises every one to go who can do so.

Editors Waddy Thompson, of the News, and W. D. Woods, of THE HERALD, left on Wednesday for the World's Fair.

Mr. I. Lewenthal left this week for Northern markets, where he will purchase his stock of general merchandise.

Messrs. P. C. Beck & Bro., are receiving a full line of staple and fancy groceries, and will convert their old saloon into a first-class grocery.

Mr. S. A. Woods has gone to New York to purchase his fall stock. He will spend a few days at Saratoga Springs before commencing the work of buying.

There is a movement on foot to have a grand bicycle tournament at the race track some time during September. A meeting of the wheelmen will be held to-day.

The town authorities on Saturday made arrangements for the purchase of a hook and ladder. The machine will cost \$395 and will have all the modern improvements and appliances.

Mr. I. Lewenthal has removed his stock of general merchandise to old stand of Marco & Lewenthal, on the west side of the square, where he will be pleased to serve his friends and patrons.

Rev. Edward McCurdy, assistant rector of St. Matthews Episcopal church, at this place, has accepted a call to Trinity church, at Abbeville. He will conduct his farewell services at this place next Sunday evening.

Mr. Walter S. Parrott has opened a grocery store in the room lately occupied by Mr. I. Lewenthal. Mr. Parrott will endeavor to satisfy the demands of the inner man, at prices to suit the times.

The Enterprise Hotel is offered for rent and possession given on September 1. This is an opportunity for some one to make money. The rent is very reasonable, and includes the use of the hotel furniture. Read "Ad" in another column.

An excursion will be run to Red Springs, N. C., on Thursday next, via the C. & N. Railroad. The ticket from Lamar, Syracuse, Darlington and Mont Clare will cost \$1. The train leaves Lamar 8:05 a. m., Syracuse, 8:10, Darlington, 8:35, Mont Clare, 8:50, and returning will leave the Springs at 6 p. m.

The same old way.

The barren of engraving and printing is working two hours a day over time in an attempt to hastily supply additional notes for circulation. In addition to its regular work this increase of time will permit the issue of 100,000 notes a day, the face value of which will be about \$1,500,000. If the banks and government can keep this gait the currency famine will soon be a thing of history. This is encouraging, but the important question remains, how is a person to get any of the supply without waiting for it in the old, unpleasant way?

THE BICYCLE RACES.

The Result of a Successful Contest on the Florence Track.

Darlington News.

A good crowd attended the Florence bicycle races last Friday, though the number was not as large as was expected. The contests were exciting and were watched with interest by the spectators. The success of the races reflects credit upon Messrs. Trevathan and McCright, under whose management the meet was conducted. The following is the result of each race:

First race, two mile open: Won by Clarence Rike, S. Manne second. L. M. Norman's pedal came loose and he dropped out. Time, 5:09.

Second race, one quarter mile boys: Won by Paul Brown, Ernest McCullough second, Cephus Hill third. Time 35 seconds.

Third Race, half mile No. 1 Ramblers: Won by J. E. Wingate, Platt Morgan second. Time, 1:18.

Fourth race, one mile open: Won by L. M. Norman, S. Manne second. Clarence Rike bent his pedal in a fall at the start and dropped out. Time, 2:26.

Fifth race, half mile boys: Won by Carl Hewitt, Ernest McCullough second, Cephus Hill third. Time, 1:10.

Sixth race, half mile: Won by Clarence Rike, A. H. Moore second. Time, 1:10.

Seventh race, one-quarter mile for purse: Won by Carl Hewitt, Paul Brown second. Brown lost control of wheel and fell off. Time, 3:24 seconds.

As will be seen from the above the following Darlington boys won prizes: L. M. Norman, silver medal; S. Manne, gold pen and silver match box. Ernest McCullough, bicycle bell and baseball; Carl Hewitt, bicycle cap and \$2.50 in cash.

New Enterprises in the South.

Reports from the Southern States during the past week have been notable, not only for the number of new business enterprises but also for improvements to factories and other plants already in existence. Extensions and additions are being made which would not be needed except to meet the demands of increased business. Among these are noted the additional buildings of the Langley Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., which will give employment to 850 more hands, and the additional buildings being erected by the Reymann Company, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

The demand for municipal improvements is increasing, and the Manufacturers' Record this week publishes requests from Punta Gorda, Florida, for estimates on an electric light plant, from Front Royal, Virginia, for ice machinery and from Franklin, Kentucky, for a water works and electric light system.

A partial list of the new enterprises in the South is appended:

Bower Mills, Missouri—F. G. Elliott will open several lead mines.

Key West, Florida—Smith, Curry & Co., are building an ice machine plant.

Lapidum, Maryland—Spencer & McGonigle are about to open a large cannery; factory.

Abbeville, South Carolina—Work has begun on a locomotive round house and railway repair shops for the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad.

Ladonia, Texas—The Crews Ladder Manufacturing Company will begin the manufacture of ladders.

Keyser, West Virginia—A. C. Scherr & Bro., are building a woolen mill.

Greenville, Alabama—A canning factory is to be erected at Greenville for packing all varieties of fruit.

Iverness, Florida—J. R. Biggs & Co., are about to open phosphate mines.

Natchez, Miss.—Dreyfus Bros., propose to establish a wagon factory at Natchez.

Joplin Missouri—The Wyandotte Mining Company is preparing to open several veins of lead ore.

Lynchburg, Virginia—John Katz, Jr., is to have a tobacco factory 60x32 feet and three stories high.

Houston, Texas—The Magnolia Brewing Association is erecting a bottling plant.

The public schools of this country have 360,000 teachers and 13,000,000 pupils.

Mrs. Harriet Strong, of Whittier, Cal., last year imported pampas grass from South America to her rancho and raised three million plumes. They make handsome decorations. One million of them were sent to the World's Fair. She has exported over 650,000 to Europe.

The State farm at Roanoke, N. C., employs more than eight hundred convicts, who have under cultivation about six thousand acres. There will be an enormous crop this season. The corn field contains about two thousand acres, and will yield about one hundred thousand bushels; the cotton crop will be about one thousand bales. More than three thousand bushels of wheat have been harvested and the pea crop will amount to about ten thousand bushels.

MEAT SUPPLY.

DOES IT PAY TO KEEP SMOKE-HOUSES IN THE WEST?

An Interesting Paper Read by Mr. J. W. Beasley Before the Darlington Agricultural Society. MR. PRESIDENT:

It seems to me that this question is a very truly and important one. I cannot think of any question more closely connected with our material prosperity than that of our meat supply. Bacon seems to be an absolute necessity with our people, and many thousands of dollars are annually spent for it.

We talk about high tariff and free silver and other monetary conditions that, I have no doubt, effect our business unfavorably, but an amount of financial legislation can give us the success we deserve as long as we purchase the present system of raising cotton to buy food supplies. I do not discourage such discussion, but on the contrary think it is right and the duty of every man to interest himself therein; but there are many questions of farm management and production just as important to us and as well worthy the serious consideration of the most talented amongst us. Of these is the one now under discussion.

I do not understand that you mean to ask whether bacon or some other meat is the cheapest for our section, for the hog has always been our main reliance, and probably always will be, so that the real question seems to be, shall we raise our own bacon, or continue to buy it from the Western farmers? The argument has been frequently made that it is cheaper to buy it, but I doubt that many will be found to support this theory after the experience of this year.

It is a humiliating spectacle to me to see a poor fellow take his little piece of bacon, bought at 16 2-8 cents, and trudge home fifteen or twenty miles behind a poor mule that has been plowed to death to make cotton to pay for the little piece of bacon. But more humiliating must it be to the man himself to find when he gets to town that the bacon is out or his lien has expired, and he must go home empty and put his wife and children, as well as himself, on dry bread for a while.

It seems to me that this practice of buying from abroad has gone far enough. I cannot help thinking that our people are being degraded by it. I do not believe that a man can preserve a proper self-respect under existing conditions. We all know how humiliating it is not to be able to pay a debt when it is due.

The borrower is servant to the lender." With the uncertainty of crops and prices we are often subjected to this unpleasantness, and worse still, we are often forced to ask for further help when we owe for meat and bread that is eaten up. Men may come to the front when they can stand this, for it is said that "we can get used to anything," and I fear that many of our people have already come to it, but to my mind it is a fearful condition to be in. To say that it adds energy and progress is putting it very mildly. I believe it is a millstone about our necks, sending us deeper and deeper into the ocean of despair and degradation. Now, sir, I do not derive this conclusion from fine spun theories, but from cases of absolute distress that make my heart sick and that would make me helpless for the future, were it not for the conviction that we will yet see the error of our ways and amend them.

So then I hold that it is not a question of simple profit and loss of manhood and independence. I know men who admit the fallacy of buying instead of raising their bacon, and yet continue to buy it. To say that this course is the result of absolute laziness would probably be putting it too strong, but it is certain that the keeping of any kind of stock requires care and attention to details not agreeable to our indolent man. A friend once told me that he knew it was cheaper to raise horses than to buy them, but he was too lazy to raise them. He said that they required attention every day, and he did not always feel like giving it to them. He acted on the principle of doing little and having little, rather than doing much and having more—a principle which, if adopted by all, will make any country a poor one.

Nothing to me seems so poor as a plantation without stock—hogs, cattle, etc. It has always been pleasant to me to remember that my stock are always working for me. I suppose there are people who have never thought of such thing. I call my hogs my meat factory and it runs day and night. The hogs furnish all the machinery, nature supplies the water and air, while I furnish the food only, and that composed largely of the crudest material, much of which without the hog would run to waste.

If your cotton factory, sir, would work on the same principle you would soon make a fortune. When I hear a man say he cannot raise hogs

TEMPORARY COIN.

THE SCHEME OF SENATOR GORDON, OF GEORGIA.

To Relieve the Financial Stringency in Fifteen Days—Suspension of the State Bank Tax.

There was a marked falling off in the number of silver petitions presented to the Senate on Wednesday not more than half a dozen being sent up for reference to the finance committee.

Mr. Gordon introduced a bill, and before its title was read, went on to explain and advocate it. It was not, he said, a panacea for all our ills, but he believed solemnly that if it was enacted into law it would end the panic in fifteen days. That was a statement to which the Senate would agree when it knew what the bill was. It was a bill, not to repeal the ten per cent tax on State banks, but to suspend its operation for six months. The effect of it would be this: The cotton crop was to be moved. Only yesterday a telegram had been sent from the cotton centre with a request that something be done in the Treasury to have bills of lading antedated changeable for money, or to have some course provided to move the cotton.

The bill would enable the banks of Savannah, for instance (the central port for cotton), to issue for the time being their individual notes. The programme was this: Bank A with a capital of \$100,000, would issue notes to the amount of 20 per cent of that capital. There were six such banks in Savannah. All of them would endorse the bills of each. In addition to that, collateral security would be put up. This would be true as to all the State banks of Savannah, so that, within ten days, there would be at least \$600,000 additional money in circulation in that city. It would not be, perhaps, money; but would be the notes of the individual banks, and would be good for paying debts there and elsewhere. So it would be in all other cities. If objection were made that the repeal of the tax on State bank circulation would encourage the establishment of State banks, the reply was that no one would think of taking a dollar of stock in a new bank that would be wiped out of existence by the expiration of the provisions of the act.

Only last night he had had a conference with a large number of able bankers as there were in the country, and they all were of the opinion that the circulation thus provided would relieve Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, and all the cotton states within a few days after the removal of the embargo on the movement of the cotton crop. It was a matter of gigantic moment to those states. The banks were to-day absolutely not only without ability to provide the money for moving the cotton crop, but they were without ability to command their own money on deposit in the city of New York. The checks which they drew on their own deposits in the New York banks were paid in some other way than in the circulating medium.

The bill he introduced would supply temporary currency, which would pay every dollar of indebtedness in any state that happened to possess it. There was no merchant in any of the towns of that region who would not recognize the fact that notes of any bank to the amount of 20 per cent of its capital would be good in themselves. But, in addition to that, the banks would have to put collateral, and the other banks would endorse its notes. There was better money in the country than these notes would be. They would be equivalent to a shipload of gold, and would at once move the entire cotton crop and relieve the commercial stringency.

He asked the serious attention of the Senate to the bill. While he knew that his remark that it would relieve the panic in fifteen days was calculated to provoke a smile, he still undertook to say that it would relieve the panic in Georgia in ten days after its passage. It would do the same in every Southern State. They never had a defaulting bank in the city of Savannah, except when they were wiped out of existence during the war. He asked the reference of the bill to the finance committee, and he asked that committee to report it back promptly.

Ayer's Ague Cure is an antidote for malaria and all malarial diseases, whether generated by swamp or sewer. Neither quinine, arsenic, nor any other poisonous drug enters into the composition of this remedy. Warranted to cure fever and ague.

A preparation or injections of carbolic acids are extremely dangerous. Try Japanese Pile Cure. Positively guaranteed by Dr. J. A. Bord.

SHILOH'S CURE, the great Cough and Croup Cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25c. Children love

EXCURSION TICKETS.

Through Cars to Chicago and the World's Fair.

The Queen and Crescent Route, widely known as the road running the "Finest Trains in the South," is in the field to carry everybody from the South to the World's Fair at Chicago. No part of the Southern country is left uncared for by this great railway and its connections.

The Through Car System is an admirable exposition of the wonderful capabilities of American railroading. From New Orleans and Birmingham Through Sleeping Cars run daily via Cincinnati to Chicago without change.

From Shreveport, Vicksburg and Jackson another Through Sleeping Car Lane comes to join and become a part of the magnificent Vestedbed Through Trains, which passing through Birmingham and the famous Wills Valley of Alabama, is joined at Chattanooga by the train from Jacksonville, Fla., Brunswick and Atlanta, Ga., over the E. T. V. & Ga. Ry., and proceeds north over the beautiful Cincinnati Southern, through the grandest natural scenery and most attractive historical country in the world, to Oakland, where two magnificent Pullman Cars are received, coming from the Richmond & Danville System from Charleston, S. C., through Columbia, S. C., the beautiful French Broad country, and Asheville, N. C., and Knoxville, Tenn., one car to Cincinnati, the other via Louisville to Chicago. The Sleeping Cars from Jacksonville, Savannah and Macon also run through to Chicago via Cincinnati without change.

The time to Chicago is made so as to afford the most convenient hours for departures from the principal cities, and arrivals in Chicago. Passengers can purchase tickets good over one line north of the river, and returning via another if they desire a variable route without extra charge. Or they can go via Cincinnati, returning via Louisville or vice versa.

Round trip tickets on sale at reduced rates. Agents of the Chicago line will, on request, assist in looking up rooms or accommodations for visitors to the Fair.

Everything that an almost perfect system can devise to deserve the praise and patronage of the traveling public has been provided. Any of the agents of the company named below, will cheerfully give all possible information or assistance. R. H. Garratt, New Orleans, La.; I. Hardy, Vicksburg, Miss.; J. R. McGreggor, Birmingham, Ala.; E. T. Charlton, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. D. Cozatt, Junction City, Ky.; D. G. Edwards, Cincinnati, Ohio, or any agent of the E. T. V. & Ga. Ry.

Patent for Trade Mark Refused.

Governor Tillman has applied to the United States patent office for permission to use the palmetto as a trade mark for the South Carolina distillery whiskey. The patent officers are reluctant on the subject and say that it is not a proper thing to give out information concerning trade marks until they are issued. Then the subject is a public one.

The facts in the case are that some time ago Attorney General Townsend, of South Carolina, came to Washington, and it is reasonably thought now that his mission was to secure the trade mark desired. The examiner to whom the application was referred denied it. He maintained that the statute provided for the issue of trade marks only to persons, firms and corporations, and that a state is neither. Mr. Townsend then applied to Commissioner of Patents Seymour.

The brief sets forth that a trade mark is incidental to the right of trade, and that a trade mark cannot be denied to a state without a denial of a State's right to trade. It then reasons that the right of a state to trade is not disputed, and cites the mail service, the Government control of railroads in Germany, of tobacco in France and the wines in Hungary. The commissioner's decision as to whether the trade mark ought shall issue will be made public within a few days.

Teachers' Association.

The court house on last Saturday was filled with members of the Darlington County Teachers' Association. In the absence of the president, Mr. H. C. Burton was elected temporary chairman. The first subject, "What is the best method of teaching the fundamental rules of arithmetic?" was discussed by Miss Sue C. Burton, Miss Sallie McColl and A. J. A. Parrott. The second subject, "Is the use of the diagram advantageous in teaching grammar?" was discussed by Miss Sue C. Burton, Miss Fannie Dalrymple, Miss Mamie White and others. The third and last subject, "Should history and geography be taught collectively?" was discussed by Misses Beasie, Dalrymple, McColl, White and Mr. Parrott.

The time for the next meeting will be fixed by the School Commissioner and announced in the county papers. Due notice of the programme will also be given.

ON THE HILL.

HAPPENINGS AT THE FACTORY THIS WEEK.

Personal Paragraphs Pertaining to Visiting People—Improvements and Other News.

Mrs. Rosa Smith is visiting her parents at Mullins.

Il. A. James and C. A. Sullivan are at Chimney Rock, N. C.

Mr. B. W. Sutton is erecting a photograph gallery on Railroad street.

Mr. Levi Pope and three of his children are quite sick with the fever.

Misses Ella Padgett and Ella Butler spent last week with friends at Marven, N. C.

Chief Engineer Dickson has just returned from a week's vacation spent in Marion with his father.

Mr. Bill Battison, of North Carolina, has returned to his home after a very pleasant visit to friends and relatives here.

Mr. J. S. Melton and family have returned from Rockingham, N. C., where they have been spending a week with relatives.

Mr. Tom Cook has moved his stock of merchandise from Mont Clare up here, and will hereafter do business in Garner's store, corner of Railroad and Law street.

A Small Fire.

A small house on Dr. McGirt's place caught fire on Saturday, but was extinguished before any special damage was done. It originated in a defective flue, and had the fire started at night the building would probably have been consumed. If the insurance companies would require their agents to have every house carefully inspected before taking a risk on it, fully three-fourths of the fires that occur could be avoided. It very often happens that a fire that results from carelessness or a defective flue is charged to incendiarism. It would pay the insurance companies five times over to have a careful and conscientious inspector and to positively refuse to insure any building until it was given a careful inspection. The large majority of architects are either ignorant or careless unless they are made to put up buildings properly, fires will keep on increasing. This is a matter in which every property holder has a vital interest as every fire that occurs has a tendency to increase the rates of insurance. No good fire insurance company will take a risk without having the applicant subjected to a rigid examination, and there is no good reason why a fire insurance company should not do the same with reference to a building. It is very true that were this rule adopted a good many buildings would be uninsured, but this would be the fault of the owners and they would have no one to blame except themselves; but on the other hand the insurance on buildings that were uninsured would be increased.

There is great room for reform just here, and we trust that a change may soon be made. It should be the duty of the authorities of the cities and towns to see that valuable property is not endangered by those who are too careless or selfish to keep their buildings in repair. There are two striking illustrations of this sight in our midst that should be looked after immediately. One is the case of a very small and worthless out-building covered with rotten shingles, that a spark would ignite as easily as it would loose cotton, which is a constant menace to two nice new residences, to say nothing of other property that might be involved. The other is a very small building, not worth fifty dollars, and also covered with rotten shingles, that is allowed to stand and endanger the largest and most valuable blocks of buildings on the square. If any persons who are interested wish to have these two fire traps pointed out we will take pleasure in locating them.

Darlington County Dispensary.

The Darlington County Board of Control met last Tuesday, and passed upon Dispenser Floyd's report. Mr. Floyd's bond was strengthened by adding the names of Messrs. J. P. Kervin and J. M. Waddell. The report was only for nine days, in July, being the age of the dispensary, and is as follows:

Value of liquors and beer sent from the State dispensary, \$1,486.37. Number of requests, 1,083; amount of liquors, beer, etc., sold, 104 gallons and 5 half pints; value of liquors, beers, etc., sold, \$337.03; cost of liquors, beers, etc., sold, \$257.90; gross profit, \$79.13. The expenses are as follows: Board and clerk services, \$86.20; office furniture, \$18.50; stationery and stamps, \$2.50; clerk hire, \$6.00; auditors, \$1.20; hauling, \$1.50; insurance, \$30.00; refrigerator, \$20.00; rent, \$25.00, making the total expenses, \$175.90. This does not include the salary of the dispenser, which will be fixed by the State Board of Control.

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