

CURRENT TOPICS.

WHAT YOU KNOW AND WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW.

Personals and Short Items of Interest to the Local and General Reader.

Solicitor Johnson will be unable to attend court and Mr. G. W. Brown will act in his place.

Cotton has been coming in very freely all the week and the buyers have been kept very busy in handling it. The highest point has been 8c's, but it takes very fine cotton to bring this.

Mr. T. E. Early lost his oldest son, Willie, on Tuesday. He was sick only two days and succumbed to a violent attack of meningitis. His death was a great shock to his parents. The remains were interred at the cemetery of Old Bethel.

Mr. Josey DuBose, the oldest son of Mr. O. B. DuBose, was the successful applicant for the citadel scholarship having stood the best examination of all who applied for the place. He will do credit to his county and we predict for him a bright future.

Some very artistic work in white-wash has been done on the fence around the Guard House. The artist, with the modesty of true talent, will not allow us to publish his name. In having this work done the police have exhibited a strong desire to cultivate the aesthetic tastes of their guests.

The rush of cotton was so great on Wednesday that the weighers could not keep up with it. Some of the sellers had to wait several hours before they could be accommodated. There is plenty of money to pay for it and the banks are prepared to furnish the money to move any amount of it that may be brought in.

The sales of the Dispensary on Saturday amounted to \$320.00. The moderate drinkers must have been pretty thirsty to have consumed all this liquor. The old toppers are not allowed to have any. If they were supplied the sales would be much larger. In quantity it was about 100 gallons. Take off the prohibitionists and old toppers and this makes a big amount for the moderate drinkers.

One of our most prominent mercantile firms, Joye & Sanders, has been compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Their business methods were safe and conservative, and this step was only made necessary by one or two creditors and the slowness of collections. Mr. C. W. Hewitt is the assignee. It is earnestly hoped that an early adjustment of the matter will be made and that they will be able to resume business at an early day. They have the confidence of everyone in Darlington, and their misfortune is very much regretted. They are amply able, as soon as collections can be made, to meet every obligation in full.

If the money can possibly be spared, which we fear is impossible, the town authorities ought to have shade trees planted on the streets wherever they are needed. Quite a number have been put out that are utterly worthless owing to the fact that they were topped too low down. If they grow the limbs will always be in the way. They ought to be removed. The work ought to be done systematically and by one who understands the business, so that the trees will be in a form in height and stand at a proper distance from each other. We suggest that it would be well that each lot owner pay for the trees in front of his place. The cost to each one would be very small.

Thos. C. Cox, who was sheriff of the county under the Republican regime died on Tuesday in this town. During his incumbency the first hanging, after the War, in the State occurred, and was conducted by him in an orderly manner. He made a better official than many of his contemporaries, and outside of politics discharged the duties of his office about as well as his environment would allow. His remains were taken to Charleston for interment. Despite the fact that he was surrounded by a great deal of official corruption he preserved his integrity, and there was never anything wrong either in his own conduct or in the discharge of his official duties.

MISS ANNIE ABBOTT.

A Mysterious and Wonderful Entertainment.

The exhibition given by Miss Annie Abbott was entertaining in the highest degree and more than met the expectations of even the most sanguine of her audience. It is very probable that many, perhaps a majority, who were present expected that her feats were made possible by some ingeniously constructed machinery, and that her seeming display of strength was entirely due to mechanical means. It only took a few moments to convince everyone that there was no electric battery or any other kind of machinery concealed on her person or on the stage, and that her extraordinary power was entirely a gift of nature and one concerning which she is unable to give any explanation. She is not in any sense a trained athlete for her most remarkable feats were performed without any muscular effort, and as additional proof of this it may be mentioned that she did not give the least evidence of fatigue during the whole performance, which of necessity she must have done had her muscular strength, it matters not how great, been called into action. She made a bona fide offer of one thousand dollars to anyone that would lift her off the floor. Some of our strongest citizens, stimulated by the offer and having a lurking suspicion in their minds that they were unequal descendants of Samson, exerted themselves to the utmost to lift her, but failed in every instance, and so far as appearance went might just as well have been trying to pull up a tree. It may be well to state that in order to exert her power the persons trying to lift her had to have their hands in contact with hers. After giving anyone who wished an opportunity of trying to lift her, she let six strong men try at the same time but they could not move her the fraction of an inch. She then stood on one foot and let three men exert all their strength to try and move her but they failed entirely to do so. By lifting six men at one time without the least effort, she showed that her mysterious power was not only passive but also active. She performed other astonishing feats but we have not space to mention them all in detail. There has never been any scientific explanation of this mysterious power, the general supposition being that it is animal magnetism, which is an explanation. The man who will investigate the matter and give a rational and scientific explanation of it will take high rank in the domain of science.

Suppose that Samson had been endowed with this mysterious power, would his feats of strength have been incredible as to be doubted.

Death of Mrs. A. W. Parrott.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. A. W. Parrott which occurred at her residence on Tuesday night. Mrs. Parrott was the daughter of the late Mr. Thomas House, one of the best citizens that the country has ever had, and was related to some of the most prominent families in this section. Her training, in early life, was carefully conducted by her parents and when quite young she connected herself with the Church and was a consistent Christian throughout the balance of her life. When quite young she was married to the Rev. A. W. Parrott and for twenty years she was a devoted wife, and the light of her home until she was removed by death. She had been in bad health for a number of years and the end to her was a welcome release from physical suffering not death but the ushering in of life; that life that knows no end and where she shall dwell forever in the Paradise of the blessed dead.

Her funeral took place on Wednesday and was largely attended by her relatives and friends. The interment was at Bethel Church.

Married.

On Oct. 17th by Rev. C. C. Pinckney D. D. Mr. B. S. Lucas of Society Hill to Miss Sallie Lucas of Charleston.

On Tuesday evening at the Episcopal Church by Rev. A. R. Mitchell, Mr. W. H. Darby to Miss Lillie Lucas, both of Florence.

THE FAIR.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2 AND 3, THE TIME.

The Committees and Premium List—A Baby Show Talked Of—Refreshments.

The ladies composing the Darlington Horticultural society met at the residence of the Misses Williamson on Monday afternoon to make arrangements for the coming Floral display. The time selected was on Thursday and Friday Nov. 2 and 3. The ladies were very fortunate in securing the new Amory of the Darlington Guards for the display and this will be a guarantee of having sufficient room for all the flowers that may be sent in. This is the nicest hall in town and is admirably situated for the purpose. The prospects for a good display are very promising and everyone who has fine flowers is requested to send them. The hall will be handsomely decorated and flowers that are not fine enough for display can be used for this purpose. The exhibition will open on Thursday night and continue through Friday and Friday night. On both nights there will be an entertaining performance on the stage. Refreshments will be served on both nights. Contributions in this line are solicited. The children will be entertained on the afternoon of the second day, and for their parents or nurses having them in charge, the admission will be only five cents. Regular admission will be twenty five cents. All flowers must be sent in by nine o'clock on the first day.

The practicability of having a baby show is being discussed. The only trouble will be in getting any people brave enough to act as judges.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

The price of admission to the fair will be 25 cents, except during the childrens entertainment, when children and parents or nurses who accompany them will be admitted for 5 cents each.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

The composition of the committees, in charge of the fair, which we give below will insure its success:

On receiving and Arranging Flowers—Mrs. C. S. McCullough, chairman, Mrs. D. S. McCullough, Mrs. F. F. Norment, Mrs. W. E. James. On Refreshments—Mrs. H. T. Thompson, chairman, Mrs. F. P. Edwards, Mrs. W. B. McGirt, Mrs. J. L. Edwards, Mrs. A. C. McFall. On Children's Entertainment—Mrs. A. T. Baird, chairman, Mrs. E. T. West, Miss Corinne Player. On Decorations—Mrs. T. W. Norment, chairman, Mrs. H. E. P. Sanders, Mrs. G. E. Dargan, Mrs. Patterson Wardlaw, Mrs. J. W. Evans.

THE JUDGES.

The judges for awarding premiums on exhibits are: Mrs. W. E. James, chairman, Mrs. H. L. Charles, Mrs. F. E. Norment, Mrs. L. V. Zimmerman, Miss K. C. Williamson.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

The following premium list has been arranged:

Chrysanthemums, cut blooms—Best twelve varieties, distinct but not named, \$2; second best of same, \$1; best six varieties, distinct but not named, \$1; second best, 50 cents; best twenty-four varieties, distinct but not named, \$2; second best, \$1. (In the above exhibits there must be three specimens of each variety in each cup.) Best design in chrysanthemums alone, showing originality and taste, \$2; best vase and bloom, \$1.

Roses—Best twelve named and distinct varieties, \$1; best six named and distinct varieties, 50 cents; best vase of cut roses not named, \$1. (All roses are to be single specimens in each cup.)

Green House Plants—Best collection of green house plants, \$3; best collection of begonias, \$1; best cut blooms, \$1.

Violets—Best collection, 50 cents.

Dahlias—Best, cut blooms, \$1, second best 50 cents.

OTHER MATTERS.

A meeting of the society for the purpose of continuing the preparation will be held at the new armory on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock when a full attendance is requested. Parties living at a distance who wish further information are requested to communicate with Mrs. G. W. Dargan.

TILLMAN SIZED UP.

What is Thought of Him by an Important Newspaper.

St. Louis, Oct. 11.—The Bimetallic Convention met here, deliberated, adopted resolutions and adjourned. The Convention itself was not quite up to the call. It brought no large number of delegates, and those who did come were chiefly men well known as movers in the organization of a minority political party.

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, was the striking figure of the Convention. He is more to be considered than the resolutions, because he is the thing itself. He is the embodiment of a force that is going to tell in politics and government. The Republic gave him and what he said liberal attention because there was more to be learned from him than from all the addresses, motions and resolutions. About many subjects he is mistaken; He does not take into account the qualifications that men of larger experience have applied to the premises with which his thinking begins.

Do not, nevertheless, let yourself suppose that because you can detect flaws in his logic, blemishes in his taste and omissions in his data, this man Tillman is not a living force of more than ordinary momentum. Momentum is the resultant of weight and motion and he has both.

Emerson wrote of Napoleon that every sentence he spoke is worth reading because it is the sense of France. Tillman is worth the keenest watching because he is the sense of an immense body of small farmers in the South who are as hardened, independent and determined as any men who tread the soil of America. Look well at Tillman. He is the man with whom it is going to be necessary to deal. He is of his time. Mistaken and all, he must be met and met with honesty and reason, for he and his kind are hard to fool, and harder to browbeat.

He is artificial nowhere. From the standpoint of artistic finish, he is in a state of nature. He is not a looking-glass talker nor a poet, feeding the sugar-appetite with confectious. He has not the fluent and stately platitudes of the old school Southern orator, nor the ostentatious affability of the old school Southern politician. In what is more to the present purpose he is highly educated. He knows his clients. He has to the degree of high training the instinct of playing in tune and time with the popular apprehension of this section.

In politics—and in all else that men do—you can tell ten times as much about what is likely to happen if you know the men than if you know only the subject. Men never act out of theory. The subject is seen through their instincts and is acted upon by their habits. They turn an idea more than an idea turns them. They accept as much as they please and work it out as far as they care to go.

Tillman demands attention, for behind him appears the background of a million voters—the Southern farmers, descendants of English, Scotch, Irish and Huguenot immigrants, resolute, and oligious, moral, persevering voters. These men seldom trifle. They are chary of joking about what they deem serious matters. They have never counted the cost when they started to settle a point. They beat Cromwell and Tarleton. They stuck to the civil war until their clothes were rags and their leaders surrendered. Further back, before they became Americans, they fought Cromwell if they were Royalists, and Dundee if they were Covenanters.

The further currency errors go with them, and the more they think they see of reform in socialistic projects the harder will be the task of the statesmen who labor that his country may be right. No light-mindedness or indifference lets convictions dance in and out with them. Notions are apt to stick. Therefore, it is not a good thing for the nation, that arrogance and intolerance rouse in them the fighting spirit. It won't do to tell them that they are Anarchists and fools. They have full belligerent status and, whether mistaken or not, will exact the consideration due them or make trouble.

Tillman, the spokesman of the Southern small farmer, is a fully accredited agent. He enters politics and is one with whom parties must deal.—Republic.

THE STORM.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF LIVES AND PROPERTY.

Houses Floating Upon the Water—Clinging to a Cedar Tree—The Story.

[Columbia Journal, Oct. 16.]

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Oct. 15.—Reports of the recent storm are gradually coming in. From what formation, it is learned that the full force of the hurricane must have spent itself upon the coast line between the Santee and Wilmington.

Starting at North Island, the history of the disastrous effects of winds and waves there and to the northward is something appalling.

Mr. H. Bryan, United States inspector, resident on North Island, gives a graphic account of the storm. Everybody sought shelter in the light house. The waters covered the floors of every dwelling to a depth of several inches. All but five houses were swept away and those five are seriously damaged and hardly fit for habitation. The waves made a complete breach through the Island, cutting a channel, in some places ten feet deep. He (Mr. Bryan) had to convey his family to the light house in a large boat drawn by a rope, previously attached as a measure of precaution.

Pawley's Island suffered severely. Here several houses were completely demolished, the inmates being forced to seek refuge in other dwellings. In every house thrilling scenes of rescue and relief were enacted, and all the lower floors had to be abandoned and the upper floors and garrets resorted to. The waters rose so rapidly that personal effects had to be abandoned to the mercy of the encroaching waves. The tide rose on Friday morning at the rate of an inch to the minute and attained a height of five feet, nine inches above the highest point reached during the August storm. All live stock on the Island was drowned.

Just above Pawley's Island, as is well known, lies Magnolia Beach, a broad flat strip of sand, several miles long, but without a hill and hardly a tree, easily accessible from the mainland by a road and foot path, which is covered by the water only at high tide. This road leads from the lower end of the beach. The upper and middle portions of what is strictly a peninsula are widely and positively separated from the mainland by creeks and marsh. I am informed, however, that the highest general level of this beach is barely a foot above ordinary high water. The residents on this beach were: Mrs. L. C. Hasel, Marianna Willet, Dr. A. B. Flagg, Sr., and wife, A. B. Flagg, Jr., wife and four children. Living with Mr. A. B. Flagg, Jr., was Miss Bessie Weston and a little sister, and as visitors for a few weeks, were Miss Bett LaBruce and Miss Alice LaBruce. In Dr. A. B. Flagg's house were Messrs. J. Ward Flagg and Allen Flagg.

The house occupied and owned by Mr. Hasel was built long ago in antebellum days, by Col. Ward, who established a foundation and embankment of mud, and erected a structure of great strength and capacity. This is the only house that stands on the beach today. Mr. Hasel, on Friday morning invited the residents of the beach to take refuge in his house. Mr. Willet, (who is Mrs. Hasel's brother) did this, and owes his life to the act. The others declined, and remained in the other two houses.

It seems that Dr. A. B. Flagg, Sr.'s, house was the first to succumb, and the occupants, at the time found themselves in the water. Mr. J. Ward Flagg was thrown by the waves against a cedar tree, to which he clung desperately. Hardly had he made firm his hold, when the waves bore near him a little girl, (Mrs. Bently Winston's child), whom he grasped and drew to the tree. It is said that his mother and father were at this moment very near him so much so that he called to them, in the brief agonizing moment, to come and grasp the tree, when a huge tree buried them from his sight, in an instant, forever. To

the tree he clung, with his helpless charge, until the waves receded.

Mr. Allen Flagg found himself upon the roof of the kitchen, and was thus born to the main land. He says, (I am informed,) that while in this position, he saw the house of A. B. Flagg, Jr., still standing, and Mr. Flagg walking in the water near it. When it collapsed and what became of the occupants he did not see and cannot tell. All this occurred about 9 o'clock on Friday morning, at which time the gale was still blowing inshore and the tide was at its greatest height. Inasmuch, however, as the wind shifted to the west shortly thereafter, it is assumed that the outgoing tide carried the bodies to sea. This is most probably correct, as the body of one of the children was found on the beach this morning, five miles above Magnolia.

It is needless to speak of the deep tide of sympathy which flows out of every heart towards these bereaved survivors of a terrible calamity, and towards their relatives here and elsewhere, upon whom the blow has fallen so suddenly and appallingly.

Beyond Magnolia, however, while there was no loss of life, the destruction of property is said to be inconceivable. I am told that nearly every house along the ocean front is wrecked or totally demolished, and particularly is this the case in the neighborhood of Murrel's Inlet. The Bucks, Bentys, Dusenberrys, Doziers and others have lost their houses and contents, and what was a few short days ago a beautiful and charming nest of summer cottages beneath the oaks, is now a desolation.

Mr. J. F. Dozier, son of Hon. R. Dozier, lost not only his house, but everything in the line of personal effects of every description which he owned. And so of Mr. John Vass and others in the neighborhood, who like Mr. Dozier, were in their permanent homes, and have to begin life and its battles anew, with not a change of clothing.

October 16—6:30 a. m.—News has just received that the bodies of Dr. Flagg and one servant have been found on the shore in the woods.

Advise to Farmers.

BENNETTSVILLE, Oct. 5, 1893.

To the Cotton Planters and Members of the Alliance of Cotton State: This has been a bad year for cotton; with storms and floods and drouths with the elements and season out of joint, as it were, the crops are short. There will be no cotton to pick worth speaking of after the 1st of November in the Atlantic States. The Texas crops is reported to be from 300,000 to half a million bales less than last year. The price of cotton is about the average cost of production. American spinners are in a large measure out of the market on account of the impossibility of procuring money on time loans to invest in cotton, and the price is governed almost entirely by what Europe will pay for it. Now what are you going to do? He that provideth not for his own household "hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." The cotton farmer can command the situation by holding on to cotton until the trade conditions improve, and those who want it and obliged to have it come after it with money. Hold on to every bale of cotton where you can possibly do with out injury to your creditor until the price advances. Make every honorable effort to meet your obligations, but hold your cotton; you are entitled to a higher price if there is any virtue in the law of supply and demand. There is neither justice nor reason in the farmer always sacrificing himself that others may leap to fortune. But present action is not all that is necessary; plan for the future. The farmer buys too much; he should be always a seller; prepare to reduce the cotton acreage for next year and to raise your own corn, wheat and broom at home. Not until you do this will you be independent and able to fix your own price. I take this opportunity of appealing to press throughout the cotton state to help the farmers in their righteous efforts to procure a living price for their cotton before it all gets out of their hands. I take opportunity of appealing to our creditors to help us in this effort to prevent the sacrifice of our year's labor.

W. D. EVANS,
President Farmer's State Alliance of S. C.

ON THE HILL.

HAPPENINGS AT THE FACTORY THIS WEEK.

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

Mr. Gideon Revell is confined to his bed with chills and fever.

Misses Maggie and Pauline Rollins of Timmonsville are visiting Miss Madge Revell.

Rev. J. E. Carlisle conducted prayer meeting at the hall last Wednesday night.

All the members of the Mormon Mission Society are requested to meet at the hall next Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The Sunday School will meet every Sunday evening at 4 o'clock until further notice. All connected with the school are urged to be there promptly at that hour.

Married on last Sunday evening at 7 o'clock at the residence of Mr. J. M. Best, his eldest daughter Miss Kate and, Mr. Gerill Bacott. The Rev. John Stout officiating. The young couple have the best wishes of a host of friends.

THE LIQUOR CASES.

The Appeal of the State from Judge Hudson Decision.

Following right after the filing of the opinion of Judge Hudson declaring the dispensary law unconstitutional, comes the appeal of the State from his decision, in each individual case. It was not until last evening that the grounds of appeal were drawn up and the notices upon Judge Hudson and all the attorneys concerned in the various cases.

The following is a copy of the paper giving the grounds of appeal and it speaks for itself.

To His Honor J. H. Hudson, presiding judge and to the attorneys for the defence.

Take notice that the plaintiff in the case above entitled hereby appeals from the order of His Honor of date—day of October, quashing the indictment herein for it is respectfully submitted His Honor erred

1. In holding that the said Dispensary Act was not passed as an exercise of the police power of the State.
2. Because His Honor did not hold it a valid and constitutional law enacted in pursuance of the sovereign power for the power for the police purpose.
3. Because His Honor did not hold that the indictment as drawn was full and sufficient and complied with the provisions of the act of 1887, when the same plainly and substantially contained the description of the offense sufficient to show the defendant with what crime he was charged, and what he was required to meet.
4. For that His Honor held that the Legislature was not the sole judge of the exercise both in manner and extent of the police power inherent in the State, whereas he should have held that the Legislature alone was the sole judge as to the form and manner in which the restraints imposed upon the liquor traffic should be carried into effect.
5. For that His Honor erred in holding that the said Dispensary Act and its exercise by the State through her officers was a monopoly, whereas he should have held it was a modified form of local option.
6. For that His Honor erred in holding that the State could not engage in the liquor traffic to the exclusion of individuals, the State owning the property.
7. Because His Honor erred in holding that the State could not have a monopoly in the sale of a subject of police regulation.
8. For that His Honor erred in holding that there was no punishment in this State for the sale of liquor. The same not being sold in a place kept for that purpose, although it was prohibited in section 6 of the Dispensary Act.
9. Because His Honor erred that this was an Act to raise revenue and not to regulate or restrain the sale of whiskey in exercise of the police power of the State.
10. That His Honor erred in holding that the provisions of the Act are so closely connected as one single scheme that if one section is declared unconstitutional, the whole Act in its full scope and bearing, must fall.