

THE CHILIAN WAR.

BALMACEIDA, THE DICTATOR, COMPLETELY OVERTHROWN.

Peace and Quiet Soon Looked For—Scenes at Valparaiso—Rioters Get Arms at Friday's Battlefield—Incendiarism Feared—The Capital City Surrenders.

VALPARAISO, Chili, Aug. 30.—Santiago has been formerly the scene of the triumph of the Congressional party is complete, and peace and quiet may be looked for in Chili before many days have passed. After the crushing defeat which Balmaceda's forces met with at the hands of General Canto's troops on the hills back of this city Friday, and the subsequent entry of the conquering army into Valparaiso, the fall of the capital was only a question of time. Balmaceda's army, after a vain and useless resistance, had surrendered his capital and fled. The insurgent fleet came into the bay yesterday morning and found convenient anchorage ground. The sailors were greeted almost as enthusiastically as were the soldiers when they entered the city Friday.

SENOR MONTE TAKES CHARGE. Senor Don Jorge Monte, chief of the Junta Da Gobierno, came in with the fleet and took charge of affairs immediately on his arrival. The first business to be transacted was the formal declaration of the city. The foreign admirals have had a general supervision of affairs in connection with Senor Walker Martinez since Friday, and a conference was held at which were present Senor Monte, Senor Walker Martinez, the foreign admirals and the late lieutenant, Viel. Senor Monte announced that the only terms he had to offer were the unconditional surrender of the city, and of all officers and troops, as prisoners of war. The Junta had to offer to civil officers, and had no pledges to give. These terms were, however, accepted, and Senor Walker Martinez was continued as Intendente, until the arrival of the Junta from Santiago, when final arrangements will be made.

MOST EXEMPLARY BEHAVIOR. The behavior of the insurgent troops since their entry into the city has been most exemplary, perfect discipline has been maintained and officers and privates have conducted themselves in a most orderly manner. This is not to be taken as a compliment, however, as the town is crowded with disbanded soldiers, and disorderly characters of all kinds. Many of them have visited Friday's battlefield and possessed themselves of rifles and ammunition. Fights and riots are of constant occurrence in the streets and several people have been killed by the rioters.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPTS FREQUENT. Incendiarism is a frequent feature, and fears of a general conflagration are entertained. Strong patrols of soldiers are out through the streets constantly, and the fire department and suburban guards are on duty all the time. By their active work no serious outbreaks have occurred, and the situation is being dealt out to men found leading disorderly demonstrations, it is altogether probable that order will be secured and maintained before very long.

BLUE JACKETS ON HAND. In the meantime, a detachment of 100 marines and blue jackets from the United States ships, under command of Lieutenant Commander B. F. Tilley, executive officer of the San Francisco, has been stationed at the American consulate and are looking after American interests generally. Similar action has been taken by the other admirals, and they will act in concert if the occasion demands. This, however, is not regarded as likely.

THE FLEET SAVED. Now that the full details of the fighting of Friday are at hand, it appears that the jealousy and bickering of Balmaceda's generals was largely responsible for the overwhelming defeat. They had no concerted plan of action, and the battle was fought on their side with absolute disregard for tactical advantages. Their men were brave enough, but they were, it is now pretty certain, simply sacrificed. The total number of killed on the government side is now given as 200 men and of the opposition 300. It is impossible to learn the number of wounded.

THEY'RE AFTER BALMACEIDA. Every possible effort is being made by the Congressional leaders to discover the whereabouts of Balmaceda, but they have not succeeded in finding a trace of him. The impression is growing that the president and some of the officers of the fleet are making all possible haste to escape from the country by the way of some of the passes in the Andes. It is now winter in this country and it is a task sufficient to daunt the strongest man, to make his way overland to Montevideo or Buenos Ayres.

The Junta has already taken steps to get hold of the thirty tons of silver bullion which was taken from the treasury by Balmaceda, and shipped on the British sloop-of-war Espiegle, to Buenos Ayres, there to be transhipped to Europe. The treasury is empty, but it is doubtful if it will be refilled by this silver.

SHIRKED THE RESPONSIBILITY. GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 28.—Special Wednesday night, twenty miles below here, a party of fifty-five white men, started out to lynch a negro who had been captured after having attempted to outrage a white woman. The man confessed his crime and was prepared for death. On the way through the woods the lynchmen gradually left the party, and upon arrival of the place appointed for the hanging there were only four white men present. These were from another part of the county, and after consultation they decided that, as the people of the community where the white woman lived had evaded the responsibility of the lynching, they would have nothing to do with it, and accordingly they turned the negro loose, told him to "git," and left for their homes. The negro disappeared.

Worse than Pirates. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—The Picayune's special dated "Off Bimini, Great Bahama banks, August 23," says: "The revenue cutter McLane arrived here this morning with a black schooner Cora in tow. Captain Byrd of the disabled steamer Eldorado reports that on the 15th his ship was boarded by 150 black English Bahama wreckers armed with knives. They demanded the cargo and then to prevent bloodshed he had to let them have it. Of course half of it will be secured when they arrive at Nassau. The wreckers who invaded the ship after the McLane's departure are worse than Bimini pirates."

Frost in North Dakota. MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—A special from Church's Ferry, N. D., says: Heavy frost last night did damage to green and uncut grain. The thermometer registered 28. Ice was formed on heads of wheat in many fields. Farmers tried smudge fires, but some think they did not commence soon enough, some of them waiting till almost freezing point before starting fires.

SENATOR BUTLER INTERVIEWED.

He Writes Letters to Dr. Stokes and Snell's Alliance.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 31.—Senator Butler is at the Battery Park tonight, on his way to Highlands, with his family. Talking with the Editor of The State tonight, he said that he had written letters four or five days ago to Dr. J. William Stokes and to Snell's Alliance, but had not seen them in print. Asked about their purport, the Senator gave the following as a rough outline of what he had written:

"To Dr. Stokes he had first presented a brief statement of the facts of the Prosperity meeting. He (Butler) had been invited there, Stokes and his friends had arranged the terms of the debate, and the Senator had acceded to them. The Senator then took The State's stenographic report of the speeches, stating it to be absolutely correct, and showed that, according to it, the Senator had been grossly and unjustly misrepresented. He requested him to correct the State, so that its readers, who had been informed of his editorial, might see his reply."

"I note," he said, "that you predicate your editorial upon the report in the News and Courier. This report was not a stenographic report and did not purport to be such, but it is not amenable to the construction you put upon it. The issue is between yourself and myself, and I will be obliged if you will give me your individual recollection of what I said. You replied to me in a half hour, and I said what you charged me with saying, why did you not rebuke me in your presence—you, who claim to be the special champion of the farmers?"

"To Snell's Alliance, Orangeburg County, Senator Butler wrote in substance as follows: Letter being addressed to the president:

"A friend has handed me a copy of a paper containing your resolutions, as follows: [Resolutions quoted.] I will be obliged to you if you will furnish me the source of the information upon which you predicate these resolutions. I have never stigmatized the farmers of South Carolina as thieves and scoundrels. I suppose you mean to insinuate, by your language, that I will hear from you again, to insinuate me from the full and fair expression of my opinions upon public questions, referring, I presume, to my election to the United States Senate. You must indeed have a very poor opinion of me if you suppose for one moment that I am to be diverted from the path of duty, as I see it, by any such threats. I may not live to see the election of my successor, but if I should, I shall abide the consequences of my reasonable complicity. There are some things dearer to me than holding office—among them are my own self-respect and freedom of conscience. I would not surrender these for all the offices the State could bestow upon me. The people of South Carolina sent me to the Senate, and when they retire me, I shall make no complaint. But one thing is certain: I do not intend to permit political hushwhackers and scoundrels to get between me and the people, if I can help it. An early reply will very much oblige yours, etc."

Senator Butler tells me tonight that at the Batesburg meeting on the 9th of September he will formally announce himself as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, and will say that he will sacrifice his election before he will abate one jot of his conscientious opposition to the sub-treasury scheme and other devices of the men threatening him. The Senator is in the fight, and the hottest of it from this time forward, and will meet his opponents upon every stump in South Carolina.

A Ghostly Work Ended. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—It was announced this afternoon that the search of the Park Place ruins was completed, and that no more bodies remained there. Work was at once stopped and longshoremen and other laborers employed in clearing out the debris were discharged. The department of public work will continue its work of clearing the debris from the street, but the task of clearing out what debris remains in the Taylor building must be done by the owner of the property. There still remain about the spot several desolate women, whose dead had not been found and who refused to believe that there had been a cessation in the work of the searchers. Indeed it was a wonder to all that there was so large a number of missing who could not be accounted for. The theory was advanced that, owing to the fierceness of the flames, which raged several hours, some of the bodies were entirely consumed. Forty-six bodies have been identified. Fifty-one are at the morgue, still unknown. Twenty-five persons are reported missing, and deducting fifteen unknown bodies leaves ten to be accounted for.

Stung to Death by a Bee. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to the Press from Williamsport, Penn., says William H. Danley, a young man who carries the mail between the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad station and the village of Tioli, met with a singular and sudden death yesterday. Danley was at his work as usual when an ordinary honey bee buzzed around his head. When he attempted to ward it off he became alighted on one of his fingers and stung him. Danley's hand at once commenced swelling rapidly, and in a few minutes his whole system was affected. Ten minutes after being stung he fell into a comatose condition, and before aid could be summoned he was dead, only fifteen minutes having elapsed from the time he was stung. The physicians who were called were mystified, but expressed the belief that the bee's stinger had entered a nerve or blood vessel, and that the poison was quickly carried to the vital organs, causing almost instant paralysis. Danley was a strong man of vigorous constitution.

Sacramental Wine Poisoned. ROME, Aug. 26.—The Popolo Romano publishes a sensational dispatch from Palermo which says that Don Giuseppe Di Iosia, parish priest of the Countess of Mazzarino, while celebrating mass in the presence of the family suddenly fell to the floor in violent convulsions, his limbs writhing and frothing from his lips. He was speedily removed to his private apartments, but before medical aid could be summoned he died in fearful agony. The same dispatch says that an investigation revealed the fact that the chaplain had been poisoned with corrosive sublimate, which had been put in the sacramental wine served at the mass. The police of Palermo are making strenuous efforts to discover the perpetrator of the shocking crime.

DICTATOR BALMACEIDA, of Chili, has been overthrown by the rebels who will now inaugurate a constitutional government in that unhappy country.

A PLUNGE TO DEATH.

APPALLING RAILROAD DISASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Train Plunges From a High Bridge Fifty Feet Below—Twenty-Three Persons Killed and Twenty-Five Others Injured.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Aug. 27.—At 3 o'clock this morning the west bound passenger train on the Western North Carolina Railroad went through a bridge fifty feet high over Third Creek, two miles west of this place. Eighty-five passengers were aboard the ill-fated train, and very few of them escaped death or injury.

Many of the Asheville firemen returning from the State tournament at Durham were killed.

It is believed that designing parties misplaced the rails and caused the wreck. The standard is of iron and spans. There was no washout, and the bridge was not broken down.

The railway officials say that the disaster was due to the moving of the rails, so that the train ran off the bridge. Three fullman sleepers and two railway officials' private cars were attached to the train.

Twenty-three persons have been taken from the wreck dead, or have died since, and twenty-five were wounded. The dead are as follows:

Engineer Wm. West, of Salisbury. Fireman Warren Fry, Salisbury. Baggage-master Hugh K. Linster, Statesville.

W. M. Houston, merchant, Greensboro. Perry Barnett, Hendersonville. Samuel Gorman, Asheville.

Chas. Barnett, Hendersonville. Jules Thefer, traveling salesman. W. J. Fisher, Campbell, S. C.

W. R. Winslow, Asheville. Day Statesville. "One-legged man."

J. B. Austin, Hickory. Lady unknown, with ticket in pocket, reading Mrs. Geo. McCormick and mother, Elmwood to Alexander's.

Mrs. White, Memphis, Tenn. Unknown lady, had no ticket, danger inside of which is engraved: "L. H. W. to L. L. R."

An unknown colored man. Mrs. Poole, Williamson, N. C. F. Brodie, New York, travelling for a glove house.

Rev. James M. Sikes, Clarksville, Tenn. Dock Wells, colored porter. Miss Ophelia Moore, Helena, Ark.

THE INJURED. George Rowley, Atlanta, injured, but walked to town. Conductor Spang, hurt, but will live.

Sleeping Car Conductor H. C. Clepper, head cut, arm and ankle sprained. Colored sleeping car porter. G. W. Lawson, Louisville, Ky.

Miss Luellen Poole, Williamson, N. C. Mrs. R. C. Moore, Helena, Ark. A. L. Sink and wife, of Lexington.

Both seriously injured. B. M. Estes, Jr., Memphis, Tenn., hurt, but will live. Flagman Shoaf, Lexington, N. C., hurt, but will live.

John Gaze, Asheville, injured, not serious. State Auditor George W. Sanderlin, painfully but not dangerously.

Patrick Ransom, of Northampton county, son of Senator M. W. Ransom, cut on the head, not dangerously.

RESCUED. R. E. Johnson, newsboy. Col. Bennehan Cameron, of Raleigh, a member of the governor's staff. Otto Ramsey, Norfolk, Va.

Worth Elliott, Hickory. HOW IT OCCURRED. The train fell from the north side of the track. The engine lies partly on the embankment on the west side. The first-class coach lies on top of the second-class.

It is supposed that as the engine, which was making twenty-five to thirty miles an hour on a down grade, struck the bridge the track sprang.

Engineer West was found pinned under his cab. Within arms-reach of him were the bodies of two female passengers, and how their bodies got past the first-class coach to the engine will never be known.

Miss Luellen Poole held the head of her mother out of the water until her strength was exhausted, when the head dropped and the mother sank from sight.

A carload of convicts arrived from Newton early in the morning and the wreck is being cleared. The bridge is not damaged in the least, and trains will soon be running over it.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—Among the killed in the accident on the Western North Carolina Railroad this morning was Rev. J. M. Sikes, a graduate of the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn. Mr. Sikes has just been assigned to missionary work in China, and was to have left for that country September 26 next. He was married.

THE WORK OF FIENDS! The Rail Was Removed on the Third Creek Bridge.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 27.—Fearful was the details of the wreck of a Western North Carolina passenger train at the Third Creek bridge, as sent about them. The full horrors of the accident can be realized from no written account. It was the most disastrous railroad accident that ever occurred in this State.

Standing on the bridge and looking down upon the mass of broken cars, ninety feet below, one's first impression is to marvel at the fact that out of fifty people who went down in the fearful crash, more than half of that number escaped with their lives.

All night long corpses were being dressed and placed in coffins, and doctors and nurses went sleepless, assiduously attending to the needs of the wounded who were scattered throughout the town. The stillness of the night would be broken at intervals by the dead wagon rumbling over the bridge on the way to the depot with a body for shipment.

Statesville never knew such a night. The dead were never more tenderly cared for or the injured more faithfully attended.

Those who survived the wreck and found themselves in the hands of the Statesville people will always think of that town with gratitude, for more than the Statesville people did for them, no people could do.

Yesterday all the stores in town were closed, business was abandoned and the whole people of the town set about caring in a good way as they could for the dead and injured.

At nightfall they found that in their care were twenty-one dead bodies and twenty-eight wounded people.

Nearly every one of the dead was crushed in the head.

The reporter drew aside the blanket from one corpse, and started back at the sight. The body of Dr. Brodie, the Chicago drummer, death had come to him quickly, and his features retained an expression of horrified fright. His eyes were wide and staring, and his mouth was open.

His mother corpse showed no outward signs of injury at all, while upon still another no marks could be seen except bad bruises on the eyes.

Each corpse was dressed and placed in a neat casket. The casket was boxed, and as soon as instructions could be relayed to the depot of the body, it would be sent to the depot.

There were still a dozen bodies in Statesville this morning.

It now appears pretty plain that this awful disaster was the work of tramps. The bridge had been loosened. After the accident it was seen that the nuts had been unscrewed and placed on a rock near the bridge, and that the spikes had been drawn.

A short while previous to the accident two tramps had been put off a train near the bridge. They were troublesome fellows, and the conductor had to use force to eject them.

The belief is that these tramps took up the rail in a spirit of revenge. They were going in the direction of Salisbury, and the railroad authorities are making every effort to catch them.

It is learned that Mr. Link died this morning. That makes the total list of dead so far known 22.

A coroner's jury, composed of P. C. Carter, J. S. Johnson, J. L. Lambrecht, Geo. F. Sheppard, M. Williams and J. S. Ramsey, viewed the dead and investigated the wreck yesterday, but without arriving at a conclusion adjourned to this morning.—Charleston World.

FACTS ABOUT OUR OWN STATE. Encouraging Lessons from the Bureau of Statistics in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—It is said most of our tourists see foreign lands before they are fully acquainted with their own country, and in the same way many students of history and current events give their mind to foreign Governments before fully alive to home matters. The bureau of statistics of the treasury department has been getting together some interesting and useful information relating to the State, their people, productions and industrial pursuits, which convey in a compact form much useful knowledge. Your correspondent has collected such of them as pertain to South Carolina.

To start at the initial point it can be said that South Carolina has an area of 31,000 square miles, or 21,700,000 acres, with a population of 1,151,149. The development of the State has not been so rapid as might be desirable, but the agricultural section is increasing rapidly. Beginning with the first census in 1790 South Carolina ranked in population as seventh among the "original thirteen," the number of people then being 219,733; by 1800 it had reached sixteenth place, and by 1850 it had become the third largest State in the Union. The strides made by the West, it commenced to fall back in rank while steadily going ahead, until in 1890 it became twenty-third on the list. Between 1890 and 1870 the increase of population did not reach two thousand, largely owing to the cessation of the war, and no doubt also to imperfect enumeration.

The public school system of the State cost \$160,389 annually, taking the last figures for a basis, of which the teachers and superintendents receive in salaries \$104,584. These teachers number 4,250; males, 2,210; females, 2,040. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools is 194,264. For the higher education of the young of both sexes South Carolina is as well provided for as the average State. There are five theological schools, with 275 pupils studying for the ministry, two law schools, and one medical college. The colleges of the liberal arts are eight in number, having 1,061 students. There are five military colleges, the attendance being 722.

As a cotton producing region South Carolina ranks as sixth State, having an acreage of 1,616,518 acres. The number of farm animals in South Carolina together with their value, is given as follows:

	Number.	Value.
Horses	68,897	\$6,165,754
Mules	79,269	7,770,216
Milch cows	156,575	3,324,087
Oxen and other cattle	208,292	2,613,023
Sheep	95,970	180,125
Swine	670,652	2,228,957

While the State debt has increased during the past decade, that of the counties shows a considerable reduction. Taken together a slight decrease is shown. The facts can be understood from the following statement: The State debt, less sinking fund, in 1880 amounted to \$6,146,596, while in 1890 it had grown to \$6,556,849. The county debt, exclusive of municipal and town indebtedness, less sinking fund, was in 1880 \$1,573,759; in 1890 \$1,062,750. Total debt, less sinking fund, in 1880 \$7,720,355; in 1890 \$7,619,599. Debt, less sinking fund, per capita, in 1880 \$7.75; in 1890 \$6.63.

The business interest show up well in the comparisons relating to commercial failures in the South last year, as 1.26 per cent of local failures is but .39 as against an average of 1.26 per cent for the entire section.

The number of failures in the State last year was but 72 out of a total number of business concerns of 7,316. The total liabilities only amounted to \$119,015.

One particular fact should be recorded, as it exemplifies the tendency to economy of the working people of the State. South Carolina wage-earners have a larger amount of money in the savings banks than can be shown by any other Southern State. Again, with the exception of Georgia, South Carolina has a larger number of depositors. The figures for South Carolina are as follows: Number depositors 21,885; amount of deposits \$3,274,410; average to each depositor \$152.74. The deposits have increased during the last year in the sum of \$577,156.

It is the usual assumption in some quarters, that Southerners are a liquor drinking people, and that in the South the trade particularly flourishes. Statistics, however, do not bear out any such conclusion. They prove any thing they prove that the State is not a good field for the temperance advocates. In the whole of South Carolina there are but 1,029 persons engaged in the liquor traffic, and this includes everybody, from the distillers and brewers to the country storekeepers, while in little Rhode Island 2,054 such dealers can be scored up. Little Rhode, too, leans toward prohibition.

The number of miles of railroad in operation in South Carolina is 2,328, as against 1,427 miles in 1880, showing an increase in mileage of 901 miles in the ten years.

All told, it only remains to be said that South Carolina makes a good showing in this exhibit of the States.—News and Courier.

THE eleventh census will show that in our 65,000,000 population 1 man in every 203 is over six feet high and 1 in every 262 is a lunatic.

Pianos and Organs. N. W. TRUMP, 134 Main Street Columbia, S. C., sells Pianos and Organs, direct from factory. No agents' commissions. The celebrated Chickering Piano. Mathushek Piano, celebrated for its clearness of tone, lightness of touch and lasting qualities. Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano. Sterling Upright Pianos, from \$225 up. Mason & Hamlin Organs, surpassed by none. Sterling Organs, \$50 up. Every instrument guaranteed for six years. Fifteen days' trial, expenses both ways, if not satisfactory. Sold on instalments.

McCune and McAllister Fight. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 26.—A special to the Times-Union from Durant, Miss., states that in a personal encounter between Lecturer McAllister and Editor McCune, representing two Alliance factions, McAllister severely punished McCune. The trouble grew out of Alliance matters. McCune asserted that McAllister had sold the Alliance to Wall Street and that he had lied about another matter in connection with McCune's personal conduct.

Lynchings in Kentucky. GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 28.—A heavily armed mob surrounded the jail at 2 o'clock this morning. The doors were broken open and the leaders took from his cell Frank Dudley, a negro, who killed farmer Frank Hughes Monday night, and strung him up to a neighboring tree. Mob violence is also feared in the case of "Squire Kendall and his four sons, imprisoned in the same place for the triple killing reported yesterday.

Dakota Farmers Ruined. FAULKNER, S. D., Aug. 29.—All of the northwestern part of Faulk county was burned over last night by a terrible and destructive fire, twenty miles wide and extending from Faulkton, fifty miles northward. As far as the eye could reach the sky was lit up with burning timber and grain. The farmers' stores and houses were all ruined. For a space of twenty miles not a foot of grass is left for the stock that escaped the flames. The damage cannot be estimated yet. A heavy gale fanned the flames.

Six Rainfalls Produced. FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 28.—Gen. Dyer, in charge of the recent rain experiments at Midland, Texas, passed through Fort Worth to-day, on his way to Washington. He is jubilant over his successful experiments, and stated to a United Press reporter that in three weeks, under great disadvantages, he produced six rainfalls, three of which were downpours. The last one was the heaviest rain in three years.

Three Men Killed. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 29.—Near Bruch Creek, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Road, this morning, two freight trains going at full speed collided, killing three men and demolishing both trains. Those killed were George Hadden, engineer of train No. 256, C. C. Bridwell, engineer of train No. 183, Harry M. Johnson fireman of train No. 256.

In Each Other's Arms. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 27.—At a family picnic at Blossburg today Misses Sallie and Claudia Marston, of this city, aged 17 and 15 respectively, were drowned while bathing. The older girl, beyond her depth and the younger went to her relief. Neither could swim and they drowned in each other's arms.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be over-estimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health. P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) is a miraculous blood purifier, performing cures in six months than all the sarsaparillas and so-called blood purifiers put together.

Rheumatism.—James Paxton, of Savannah, Ga., says he had Rheumatism so bad that he could not move from the bed or dress without help, and that he tried many remedies, but received no relief until he began the use of P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) and two bottles restored him to health.

Rheumatism is cured by P. P. P. Painful aches in the back, shoulders, knees, ankles and wrists are all attacked and conquered by P. P. P. This great medicine, by its blood-cleansing properties, builds up and strengthens the whole body.

WHY NOT USE OURS? MURRAY'S IRON MIXTURE IS A GENUINE BLOOD TONIC.

MURRAY'S SARSAPARILLA is a Blood Purifier and Spring Medicine.

We are the Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of both.

This is the time of the year the system requires tonic and the blood a purifier. Our stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Druggists Sundries is complete. Our facilities for filling your orders cannot be excelled. We solicit your patronage.

The Murray Drug Co., COLUMBIA, S. C.

ADVICE TO WOMEN If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 29, 1890. This will certify that my members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Menstrual Irregularity, and being without benefit by Physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. The result is truly wonderful. J. W. STRANER.

Back to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

First Class Work. Very Low Prices.

Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Wagons, etc., Warranted Second to none.

Inquire of nearest dealer in these goods, or send for Catalogue—Mentioning this paper.

HOLLER & ANDERSON BUGGY CO., ROCK HILL, S. C.

Second scholastic year begins September 20, 1891. Full corps of Professors, Teachers in Academic, Collegiate, and Art and Medical Departments. Young ladies intending to prepare for the Medical Profession will find it to their interest to take the one year's Preliminary Course in Medicine at this college. Most beautiful grounds and comfortable home in the South. For circular and catalogue, apply to the President.

REV. WM. R. ATKINSON, D. D. Aug. 2-2m.

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NOTICE!

Before assuring your life, or investing your money, examine the Twenty-Year Tontine Policies of

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE United States.

Policies maturing in 1891 realize cash returns to the owners, of amounts varying from 120 to 175 per cent, of the money paid in, besides the advantages of the Assurance during the whole period of twenty years.

The following is one of the many actual cases maturing this year: Endowment Policy No. 64,925.

Issued in 1871, at age 27. Amount, \$5,000. Premium, \$239.90. Total Premiums Paid, \$4,798.

RESULTS at end of Tontine Period in 1891:

CASH SURRENDER VALUE, \$8,449.45.

(Equal to \$175.10 for each \$100 paid in premiums, which is equivalent to a return of all premiums paid, with interest at 7½ per cent. per annum.) Or, in lieu of cash,

A PAID-UP LIFE POLICY FOR \$19,470.

(Equal to \$163.80 for each \$100 paid in premiums.) OR,

A LIFE ANNUITY of \$631.55.

One fact is worth a thousand theories. There is no Assurance extant in any company which compares with this. The Equitable is the strongest company in the world and transacts the largest