

COME TO SOUTH CAROLINA.—What the Philadelphia Times says so well and so earnestly in regard to the necessities of Florida will apply with equal force to South Carolina. Adapting the views of our contemporary to this State, we may say that it is settlers, not speculators, that South Carolina needs; and the half-starved settlers of the thin, black hills of Pennsylvania need South Carolina quite as badly as South Carolina needs them.

The climate of South Carolina is the finest in the world, and tens of thousands of acres of the most fertile lands are here ready and waiting for the occupation of a sturdy and industrious people. Transportation facilities in the State are numerous and increasing; the schools and colleges are equal to any that can be found in the South; labor is cheap and abundant, and the laws are administered in justice and equity. There is no State of the New South which offers more substantial inducements to agricultural and manufacturing industries than South Carolina.—*News and Courier.*

VENTY MILES OF LAVA.—San Francisco, February 24.—The steamer Australia, which arrived here yesterday morning from Honolulu, brings full particulars of the great lava flow from Mauna Loa. The lava is described as magnificent beyond description. The column of fire was first observed from the summit of the crater on the night of January 16. The fire died down before midnight, but great volcanic disturbances continued up to the night of the 18th, when fire and lava again burst forth from the mountain side. The length of the flow is estimated at twenty miles. This distance the lava accomplished in two days, spreading as it descended, reaching the sea on the evening of January 20.

The stream of lava continued to flow without interruption until the 25th, when a river of lava burst forth, following the line of lava flow. When the first flames of the heavy earth-quake ceased, although slight tremors were felt at intervals thereafter.

THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS.—W. D. Salt, Drug-gist, Hippus, Ind., testified: "I gave recommendations of Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at J. W. Peasey Drug Store.

Mrs. DRUSE HANGED.—Herkimer, N. Y., February 28.—Precisely at 12 o'clock the trap was sprung and Mrs. Druse was hanged. The execution was attended with no sensational feature except what arose from her sex. It was conducted with due decorum, in private in presence of only twenty-five persons permitted by law to be present.

Because the criminal was a woman, great interest has been attached to her case, but from that cause only. Her crime was one of phenomenal atrocity. She murdered her husband with every appearance of long premeditation and, to conceal her crime, she cut the body into fragments and burned them in the kitchen stove, the cremation occupying eight hours, keeping her little son and a hired boy busily carrying fuel. Her daughter Mary is now serving a life sentence for aiding her mother's crime.

EXCITEMENT IN TEXAS.—Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head, everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills, by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at J. W. Peasey's.

GENEROUS ROBBERS.—About the 2nd of January Judge Hynum, of Charlotte, left for Florida and only returned on the 23rd of this month. During his absence his house was entered and robbed of \$2,500 worth of silverware. Imagine his surprise on his return. He at once set about to discover the thieves, but before he had proceeded far, his quest became useless. In the express office was a box which had been received for him about the first of February from New York. He paid the express, and curious to know what it contained, opened it and found all his missing ware. He has no idea of the cause of the robbery and return of the goods.

WOULD HAVE IT IF IT COST \$50.—My daughter has been suffering for many years with that dreaded affliction known as female disease, which has cost me many dollars, and notwithstanding I had the best medical attendance, could not find relief. I have used many other kinds of medicines without any effect. I had just about given her up—was out of heart, but happened in to see Dr. W. E. Eckler several weeks since, and he, knowing of my daughter's affliction, persuaded me to buy a bottle of Bradford's Female Regulator. She began to improve at once, and I was so delighted with its effects that I bought several more bottles. The price seemed to be very high at first, but now I think it the cheapest preparation on the globe, and knowing what I do about it, if to-day one of my family were suffering, I would have it if it cost \$50 a bottle, for it has cured my daughter sound and well, and myself and wife do most heartily recommend Bradford's Female Regulator to be just what it is represented to be. Respectfully,

# The Weekly Union Times.

R. M. STOKES, Editor  
E. P. MCKISSICK, Local Editor.  
UNION, FRIDAY, MARCH, 4, 1887.  
SUBSCRIPTION—\$2 00 PER ANNUM.

Dishop S. T. Jones, of the A. M. E. Zion Church will preach in St. Augustine Chapel next Sunday.

The March term of Court for this County will convene next Monday, Judge Aldrich to preside. The Sessions docket is pretty full, but there are no homicide or other important cases upon it, that we know of.

Mr. George Geddes has purchased a lot next to R. F. Briggs' grocery store, and intends building a workshop and removing his marble yard to it. We are always pleased to have such good men for neighbors.

Congress has finally passed the long-discussed river and harbor bill, in which \$300,000 are appropriated for the Charleston Jetty. That makes the people of that city just half happy, as the estimated amount required for completing the Jetty was \$600,000.

Irish Potatoes—Peerless and Early Rose, at A. B. STOKES & CO'S.

The Ordinance to raise supplies for the town government, which we publish this week dispels the excitement created by a report that the town Council had determined to raise the street tax to \$5. The report created a great deal of hard kicking among all classes, and threats and bad words were freely used against the town officials. We think the Ordinance is equitable and just throughout, and will meet the approbation of the tax-payers.

Fresh Hams, of the finest Brands, just received at A. B. STOKES & CO'S.

Maj. D. A. Townsend has been elected to deliver the Address to the graduating class of Davidson College in June next.

The selection of Maj. Townsend is one of the best that could have been made, but we regret to learn that in consequence of a press of professional business from now until after that time, he will be compelled to decline the honor conferred upon him. Probably no man in this State is more competent to perform such an important duty than Maj. Townsend, and his inability to accede to the wishes of those who elected him will deprive them of enjoying a rare and highly intellectual feast.

The report of Mr. E. M. Pace, the expert employed to examine the samples of tobacco grown in this State and exhibited in competition for the prize of \$100 offered, does not, in our opinion, give much encouragement to those who think that the cultivation of tobacco in South Carolina can be made profitable. Most of the samples exhibited he pronounced unmarketable, and would not pay to ship. True, in the majority of cases, he says had handling, inexperience in drying and curing, &c., were the main causes of inferiority. Of the samples exhibited by our friend, R. S. Thomas, of Santuc, he says:

Better results should have come from the Yellow Orinoco seed. It should have been cured by fires and coal fires. The tobacco shows some body, but color is what is wanted. Sell at best offer; don't ship to a tobacco market or you will be disappointed in your returns.

The Homestead Again.—Many persons take only a superficial or one-sided view of the present homestead law. They only look at it from the standpoint of the individual who takes the benefit of the law to enable him to avoid paying his debts and at the same time save a home to his family, forgetting that probably by doing so he is robbing the family of his creditor of a home. We know a case in point, where a man with a large family holds a note for \$600 against a man living on a homestead of real estate, set apart to him by commissioners, that is well worth \$2,000, while the holder of the note is living on rented land and his family is really in needy circumstances. And we are told by those who know, that there are very many such cases in this county. Now take the \$600 from the homestead, and give it to the holder of the note, and he would be able to buy a home for his family, while the debtor's family would still retain a home of more than twice the value of the creditor's, and without a homestead law, the effect of each one would be good for all necessary supplies, and neither would be compelled to submit to the high prices under lien laws.

But that is only one view of the injustice and injury inflicted by the homestead. Let us take another view.

Three men own individually to the limit of the homestead, \$1,600, or an aggregate of \$4,800. Each one wishes to borrow \$300, to purchase supplies, and they are willing to endorse for each other, but their combined names upon a note will not command the money, and their only alternative is to give liens on their crops. The \$200 cash, would buy what would cost \$300 under a lien. Now let us make a calculation and see if the homestead don't stand directly in the way of the prosperity and independence of these small or limited land owners.

The first year one borrows \$200 on a note endorsed by his neighbors, the interest added makes it \$220. This buys him supplies that would cost him \$300 under a lien, so that he saves \$80 the first year.

This \$80 saved, it is legitimate to assume, he carries over to the second year, so that he will only have to borrow \$120—interest added, \$132. With this \$132 he can buy what would cost \$195 under a lien, and saves \$65, to be carried to the next year, making the total saved in two years \$146, requiring a loan of only \$55 to carry him through the third year, and to make him independent of homesteads, high priced supplies and high priced money.

With the homestead standing in their way, the expenses of each for supplies, in three years, is nine hundred dollars, or \$2,700 for the three, when, if they could obtain credit upon their property, the total expenses of each would be only \$600, or \$1,800 for all, a saving of \$900 in three years by mutual assistance.

We have based our calculation upon the extreme limit of the homestead, but the same result, in amount borrowed and saved, could be secured upon a much smaller amount of property, if free from the homestead incumbrance.

Much as we are opposed to the lien law, after well considering the workings of the homestead law, we think it would be better for the county to let the former remain and abolish the homestead, or greatly reduce its limit. The lien would give the non-landowner an equal credit for supplies, while, if there was a homestead the small-landowner could borrow money, and in many instances assist a worthy neighbor to buy supplies "cheap for cash."

The Negro Exodus.—Another "gospel train," as the negroes call the emigrant cars which have lately passed through here laden with numbers of their race for the West, came along last Tuesday night and took off over sixty negroes—men, women and children.

For weeks the negroes of this section have been in a state of excited demonstration, caused by the flattering stories told them, by oily-tongued traveling and local agents of the glorious prospects open to them in the Western States, and the free passage offered them to get there. It is a waste of time and breath for their old friends and neighbors here to tell them of the terrible disappointments of those who have gone to that great land of promise and are writing for money to enable them to return, or to explain to them the uncertainties and dangers they must encounter in trusting to the promises and delusive lights held out to them by strangers who have no other interest in them than to get from their employers so much a head for every one they can induce to leave their old homes and old friends and follow them to they know not where and for they know not what. If a negro once gets the notion into his or her head that they "must go West on the gospel train," they may as well attempt to change the wind as to try to get that notion out of their heads. They will sell the last article they own for a song, or give it away, rather than "miss de nex train." In many instances they have left good homes and good situations without giving any notice of their intention to leave, and many a household have awoke the morning after the "gospel train" left and found themselves minus a cook or a house servant, and sometimes both. On some farms the gospel train fever has carried off every hand. If it would select only the worthless, lazy fellows that are lying about our streets, it would be a cause for rejoicing, but occasionally it takes some of the most thrifty and industrious men and women, which is causing for regret, more on their account than any other else.

High License a Failure.—RORROR TAXES—Will you oblige me by publishing the following for the information of the advocates of high license in this town: M. H. W. The Laurens Advertiser reports that the men who had taken out license, to retail liquor in that town, held a convention for the purpose of investigating the unlawful selling of whiskey which is being done to their injury.

Whereupon the Convention implored the Town Council to come to their rescue and use their utmost endeavors to put a stop to the pernicious practices, which set at defiance the laws of the town, and endangers the reputations of law-abiding citizens. Furthermore, it was agreed and determined that if the council failed or refused to protect those to whom licenses had been issued, they would apply forthwith and immediately to have their licenses cancelled and their money refunded.

Storm of Rain, Hail and Wind.—Last Saturday evening dark and angry clouds suddenly rose in the West and rapidly passed over this section, threatening destruction to everything in their course. Everybody became excited, expecting a terrific cyclone to strike the town every minute. Fortunately it passed without doing any more mischief than deluging the ground with rain and shaking up things generally with wind. At night it cleared off cold with the wind blowing a perfect gale, that lasted all day Sunday, and on Monday morning thick ice was found on exposed standing water.

It appears, from the following, that the same storm visited other places doing considerable damage.

A CYCLONE IN SOUTH GEORGIA.—A frightful cyclone passed across South Georgia Saturday evening, crossing in the same path as that of 1884. In Harris County houses were blown down, cattle killed, and much damage done. The greatest destruction was in the historic old town of Easton, where a dozen buildings were blown down and one man was killed, a blacksmith named Willis Marshall.

Louisville, Ky., February 27.—Early Saturday evening the wind commenced to blow here heavily, coming from the northwest. It continued to blow a perfect hurricane at intervals until 10 o'clock evening. Many accidents are reported and considerable damage has been done.

The river is rising two inches an hour, and if the heavy rains of last week continue much suffering will follow. The water has already reached many houses. The hurricane to-day also smashed in about 150 feet of the western wall of the Southern Exposition building, doing one thousand dollar damage.

Detroit February 27.—Specials from various points in the upper Peninsula and from the northern part of the southern Peninsula report the storm of the past twenty-four hours to be of mammoth proportions and terrific intensity. A heavy gale blew the snow about, making drifts from five to ten feet deep and effectually stopping all traffic.

Two Grand Rapids and Indiana trains are snowed in south of Mackinaw, and the Michigan Central train is blocked in the same neighborhood.

Staunton, Va., February 27.—A violent wind storm last night did much damage to fences and timber in this section, and several houses in the neighboring country were blown down.

Spartanburg, February 28.—The Dakota blizzard reached us on Saturday evening and it looks as if it was going to stay some time. After the rain-storm a strong wind set in and all day Sunday and Sunday night it blew furiously. This morning the ground is frozen about two inches deep and the snow has begun to melt during the warm weather looked wilted to-day. Farmers have fears in regard to the small grain, but usually that is not killed until the thermometer drops below 20°. It is about 30° this morning.

Shocking Details of the Recent Terrible Earthquake.—The late telegraphic reports from the earthquake in Southern Europe—the first account of which will be found on our fourth page—is truly appalling. The loss of life is estimated at 2,000, while the number of those seriously if not fatally injured, is greatly beyond that number, and the property destroyed cannot be computed, but amounts to many millions of dollars. The distress among the people is heart-rending. We give below a synopsis of the scenes and occurrences of that sorely afflicted region:

Rome, February 27.—Heart-rending details of the disaster caused by the earthquake to-day a child of twelve years old, her father, were extricated from the debris, when the latter expired on the spot. The survivors at Diana Moriano say that the majority of victims were killed by the second shock, the people having re-entered their houses to procure clothing. The bodies, wrapped in shrouds, lie in the middle of the street.

At Bassano only one church steeple remains standing. Soldiers there are still searching the ruins. They have rescued twenty-seven persons, all of whom are more or less injured. The panic was renewed at Genoa to-day on a false report that Father Denza had predicted another shock. Both there and at Savona the people refuse to return to their houses. They sleep in carriages and improvised places of shelter.

Notes from North Paeolet.—MARCH, February 23, 1887. Mr. EORRIS.—The beautiful supply of rain that has fallen for the past few days, has thrown farmers considerably behind in sowing oats, but the sun has shown out again, and I think the prospect good for a fair spell of weather for a time, and the way people talk, I think they will make good use of it.

Farmers are picking up more zeal this Spring than ever before. They are talking about diversified crops, and have generally come to the conclusion that the all-cotton system of farming will not do. I hope that the day is not far distant when our smoke houses will be moved from the meat packing cities, and our corn cribs from the West. We should have them at home. Every farmer should try to raise enough corn for home use, and this can be done on any ordinary farm, besides sowing wheat and oats bountifully, and planting peas, then a surplus of Cotton can be raised, sufficient to meet the ordinary money demands.

For the past few years we have had a drought just in time to cut the cotton off from fruiting. Wheat and oats come in before the drought, and early corn is generally made. And that happy farmer that harvests so large a crop of wheat and oats, and has nice fields of corn, can certainly enjoy the revival meetings in August, when the all-cotton farmer stands gazing on the heavens wishing for a shower to refresh his parched cotton leaves. Just imagine his condition, nothing but an uncertain cotton crop to pay for his gins, a large bill of supplies and his taxes. No wonder preachers go without their salaries, and doctors refuse to wait on some poor people without the endorsement of a moneyed man, and so many people are behind in paying the Editor for their county paper.

Now, if every farmer would go to work and try to remedy these mistaken notions of farm life, in himself, it would not be a great while until we would have a South Carolina boom, like those of Alabama, and places where diversified crops are grown. So far as our county is concerned, we have lands fertile enough to grow anything we need. And if our farmers give their business proper attention, we will be a prosperous people in the near future.

If we get the extension of the new projected railroad from Union to Black's, it will likely run through the center of the County, crossing Broad River near the old rolling mills, where there is, without doubt, the finest water power in the State. This would induce large cotton mills to be erected on those water powers, and add Union county to the list of prosperous manufacturing localities of the South. There are also mineral ore, such as gold and iron, that will some day add immensely to the wealth of our county.

The Flint Hill gold mine has been recently examined by a New York expert, who pronounced it to be worth about \$10,000. An English company will soon commence to work the mine. And it is thought that other good mines can be found in our neighborhood, together with other minerals. With the advantage of a railroad and cotton Mills, I think our section would be the richest in the State.

The wealth of a country does not depend altogether on its agricultural advantages, but combine it with other inducements for capital from abroad, any country can become rich.

What we need at present is good farm labor and capital to improve our farms. I know of a great deal of fine cultivating land that will lay until this year, on account of the scarcity of labor. There has been a great exodus of laboring people from this section to the West, and I hear of many who have found the change to be not what they expected, and are wanting to get back to their native Carolina, but for the lack of money they can't get back. If some of their good friends would help them back to their old homes, where they can have good health and get money for their work, it would be a grand thing for them.

Mr. W. H. Mercer has returned home from Birmingham, Ala. He is interested in the Birmingham Agricultural Works, where he will have several of his ingenious Patented inventions manufactured and placed on the market.

The new churn power that our Mr. C. C. Davis has invented, is claimed to be the best among the patent churns on the market.

E. P. Macomson, Esq., has resigned his commission as Trial Justice. He was a man that suited the office—more for peace than law.

Mr. C. L. N. Legg has been appointed his successor. I think Capt. Legg a suitable man for the place, and will fill the office according to law and justice.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF UNION COUNTY, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1885-86.

CHECKS DRAWN FOR ORDINARY COUNTY PURPOSES	
No.	In whose favor.
859	N. B. Morgan..... \$ 25 00
860	Fant McKissick & Co..... 1001 13
861	Jos. F. Gist, C. Treasurer..... 623 95
862	Emilie Nicholson..... 11 45
863	F. H. Counts..... 43 65
864	Jao. P. Gage..... 50 00
865	Jas. T. Douglass..... 71 95
866	N. B. Morgan..... 300 00
867	Tao. Garner..... 2 10
868	J. L. Hames..... 8 40
869	G. B. Fowler..... 80 00
870	C. L. Allen..... 187 55
871	C. B. Bobo..... 33 50
872	Foster & Wilkins..... 33 50
873	J. G. Long..... 1219 87
874	Wm. A. Nicholson..... 25 00
875	Jas. Munro..... 247 80
876	Mose Kershaw..... 30 00
877	Jas. Vanderford..... 31 25
878	R. M. Stokes..... 163 25
879	E. P. Macomson..... 37 50
880	C. Gage..... 230 75
881	Jao. C. P. Jeter..... 25 00
882	T. J. Orr..... 42 00
883	D. Johnson..... 100 00
884	Drs. Murphy & Smith..... 60 00
885	Jas. Grant..... 35 00
886	Dr. M. A. Moore..... 85 00
887	Foster & Wilkins..... 321 88
888	W. H. S. Harris..... 21 00
889	O. S. Kendrick..... 25 92
890	Jas. H. Sims..... 25 00
891	S. L. West..... 25 00
892	Phillip Rice..... 25 00
893	Wm. Jefferies..... 100 00
894	Jos. F. Gist, C. Treasurer..... 1179 90
895	R. W. Tinsley..... 17 00
896	E. D. Sharkey..... 72 50
897	Herring Safe Co..... 440 00
898	Tena Belew..... 25 00
899	Ellen Palmer..... 21 00
900	J. H. Williams..... 89 94
901	Jasper Gibbs..... 7 50
902	W. M. Foster..... 2 70
903	Newel Smith..... 25 00
904	Wm. Smith..... 14 00
905	Thos. Tramwell..... 6 00
906	W. A. Law..... 250 00
907	W. H. S. Harris..... 4 00
908	J. H. Williams..... 10 00
909	Jas. S. Spearman..... 43 75
910	Thos. E. Bailey..... 23 05
911	P. H. Hargrove..... 12 50
912	D. C. Flynn..... 10 60
913	Charles & Green Bailey..... 41 00
914	Wm. A. Nicholson..... 328 56
915	J. H. Fowler..... 14 37
916	C. W. Whisonant..... 8 00
917	J. H. Williams..... 16 45
918	Fant, McKissick & Co..... 15 32
919	Geo. C. May..... 2 60
920	Foster & Wilkins..... 29 90
921	Robinson & Allen..... 6 50
922	Dr. M. W. Culp..... 12 00
923	J. C. Hunter..... 98 68
924	J. B. Foster..... 27 19
925	Geo. W. Fowler..... 36 94
926	T. C. Duncan..... 57 80
927	R. J. Betsil..... 1 80
928	Farr & Thomson..... 49 90
929	Dr. J. D. Orr..... 5 50
930	Walker, Evans & Cogswell..... 25 74
931	W. T. Graham..... 2 70
932	Nimrod Smith..... 18 11
933	Garner & Wood..... 4 14
934	Wm. Jefferies..... 7 12

TOTAL..... \$8387 30	
ORDINARY COUNTY, PAST INDEBTEDNESS, FISCAL YEARS 1883-84.	
No.	Checks Issued.
907	Wm. Smith..... \$ 3 75
908	J. H. Fowler..... 6 48
909	Dr. B. F. Rawls..... 5 98
910	Wm. A. Law..... 46 19
911	Wm. A. Nicholson..... 206 26
912	John A. Fant, Jr..... 369 25
913	Drs. Munro & Culp..... 18 26
914	Rice & McClure..... 25 40
915	Jas. Grant..... 46 27
916	Dr. C. T. Murphy..... 8 20
917	Foster & Wilkins..... 125 87
918	Geo. W. Fowler..... 20 00
919	John Rodger..... 51 46
920	Wm. Jefferies..... 35 53
921	Wm. J. Oetzel..... 5 65
922	J. H. Williams..... 14 47
923	Charles M. Bailey..... 31 73
924	Jas. T. Graham..... 19 92
925	W. T. Graham..... 17 48
926	S. M. Rice..... 161 79
927	R. T. Gee..... 31 21
928	Jas. H. Rodger..... 33 08
929	G. S. Gregory..... 3 59
930	J. C. Hunter..... 17 32
931	Benj. Jerry..... 21 00
932	A. R. Aughty..... 6 02
933	I. G. McKissick..... 10 00
934	Jesse Bailey..... 2 08
935	Walker, Evans & Cogswell..... 31 79
936	A. E. Susong..... 57 27
937	Sanford Wilburn..... 4 15
938	W. H. S. Harris..... 6 71
939	D. Johnson, Jr..... 62 89
940	Mike Beatenbaugh..... 22 65
941	Jao. R. Jefferies..... 3 20
942	D. C. Flynn..... 47 48
943	Jas. B. Steelman..... 200 00
944	Jasper Wilburn..... 4 59
945	Nim Smith..... 25 81
946	S. L. Susong..... 62 28
947	Asx Smith..... 4 98
948	Wm. Munro..... 17 85
949	Allen & Miller..... 11 45
950	Jno. W. Harris..... 6 01
951	Charles A. Calvo..... 12 45
952	Dr. J. P. Thomas..... 3 32
953	F. W. Eison..... 8 85
954	Jas. Munro..... 40 22
955	J. B. Foster..... 27 23
956	W. T. Jeter..... 14 86
957	Roberson & Grimball..... 4 49
958	Jas. M. Gibbs..... 2 25

INTEREST ON RAIL ROAD BONDS.

894	E. R. Wallace, Pres't. M. & P. Nat. Bank..... \$6928 51
928	E. R. Wallace, Pres't. M. & P. Nat. Bank..... 3000 00
Total	\$9928 51

THE firm name of Ray & Baxter, doing business in the town of Union, S. C., was dissolved on the 15th day of January, 1887, by mutual consent.

W. E. RAY,  
H. BARTLES.

Notice of Dissolution.

Where all our tolls are o'er,  
And parting and grief and pain  
And death are no more.

Gadsden, Ala., THOMAS H. AMBERSON,  
February 21st, 1887.

CHARLESTON SHAKES AGAIN.—Charleston, Feb. 26. About 6 o'clock this morning a slight earthquake shock was felt here, at Summerville, and in the adjacent country. The shock continued five seconds, and the direction of the wave was from the East. In one house a vase was thrown down, but no damage was done anywhere. The shock was so slight that many persons sleeping at the time were not disturbed.