

THE DAILY NEWS.

BIORDAN, DAWSON & CO., PROPRIETORS. OFFICE No. 149 EAST BAY.

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THE WEEKLY NEWS, PRICE (IN ADVANCE) FOR SIX MONTHS, TWO DOLLARS; FOR THREE MONTHS, ONE DOLLAR. No subscription received for a less period.

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LETTERS should be addressed to THE DAILY NEWS, No. 149 East Bay, Charleston, S. C. REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 100. Cotton was quoted heavy, with sales of 950 bales, at 20 3/8.

At Liverpool cotton was easier, but quotations unchanged at 10 1/2.

San Tsjen, one of the Chinese embassy, has bestowed \$50, and the promise of a \$500 annuity on the man George Boyce, who saved him from drowning at Buffalo, New York.

His Royal Highness Duke William of Wurttemberg, reviewed the cadets at West Point on Friday, in the presence of a large and brilliant audience.

The Chinese hold the office of school-teacher to be the highest in the world. All the people there are educated, and the instruction of youth is universal.

A negro member of the Alabama Legislature asserted his "civil right" to ride in the ladies' car on the Georgia Central Railroad the other day. He only submitted to the frightful outrage of a compulsory seat in the ordinary cars upon the suggestion of the conductor that a broken head would ensue upon a refusal.

An attempt was recently made to lynch a fellow in Kentucky who had the reputation of beating his mother, but he shot one or two of his assailants and discouraged them. His mother now writes a card, saying that it was all a mistake; that she sometimes fought with her son's wife, but never with him, and that it was all in the family at any rate.

The Jacksonville (Florida) Mercury says: "Throughout the State generally the cotton crop is a failure. A gentleman, visiting in the Alachua county, informed us a few days ago that in that county, as in others, he saw entire fields that had been totally destroyed by the caterpillar. The crop is a failure—no more than one-third to a half of the planted crop in the State will be saved."

An heir to the Greek throne, child of Queen Olga, was born at Athens, August 2d last, and on the same day received the name of Constantine Henry Demosthenes, amidst great rejoicings. The joy of the people at the birth of the prince is represented to be unbounded, such an event not having before occurred within four centuries. The Queen of Olga is the daughter of the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Russia, who, with her two sons, Grand Dukes Alexis and Nicholas, was present at the christening.

It is stated that the foreign population of the United States are raising a fund for the purchase of a homestead for General Henry A. Wise, in token of their appreciation of his resistance to the proposition of foreigners by the "Know-Nothing" party. The scheme originated at the North, and there seems to be no doubt of its success. About one thousand dollars will be raised in Richmond, in sums of one to five dollars. It is intended to purchase a home, stock it well and furnish it elegantly in every respect, and settle the old gentleman comfortably for the balance of his days.

In Newark, N. J., an ingenious German has constructed a "safety coffin," and it is to show wherein its safety consists. He will get into his coffin, be buried as the dead generally are, covered securely with the customary load of earth and laid away to rest. Those above ground are requested, however, not to retire immediately, but wait an hour or two. In that time the buried man promises that without visible assistance he will raise the earth up out in good humor, as the speculators who have observed the performance. He claims that his coffin will be a preventive of the burial of living persons.

A communication in the Rome (Ga.) Cour. for this describes the proceedings at the colored church in that city recently. "At a recent attendance on this abominable mockery of religious service, we heard a whining voice sing out, 'I'm going to heaven on a white horse.' Another jumped up and shrieked, 'Blessed Lord, here's a poor nigger grine to hell on a black mule.' One raised her hands, and with eyes fixed on the ceiling, screamed, 'I see Jesus, I see Jesus, I see Jesus a lookin' at me.' Another replied, 'I see him too, a lookin' out to winder at me.' Another cried out, 'Blessed Lord, I'll Jesus to send down a rope and I'll climb up to heaven.' This last idea struck a dozen or more with force, and they jumped up and down, shouting, 'Send down a rope, and we'll all climb to heaven.'"

A Washington letter in the New York Herald states that, from advices received in that city, the resident members of the Democratic Executive Committee affirm with confidence that the following States are certain to go for Seymour and Blair: New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, the three Pacific States, and all the Southern States except South Carolina and Florida. Even in the most Radical of the New England States the Democrats count upon some gains in membership of Congress. On the other hand, the Republican Central Committee profess to have information upon which they ground, in many respects, very different conclusions. They tacitly concede the loss of New York, but they are hopeful, and to all appearances confident, of carrying Ohio and Pennsylvania. They claim all the Western States, but are distrustful of the South; and while they are hopeful as to the general result, the disinterested observer cannot fail to notice the most positive evidence of anxiety and alarm.

Paris secured two holidays out of the "Fete Napoleon" this year. The 15th of August falling on Saturday, Friday was added by the generous Emperor. The great event of the first day was the review of some 80,000 troops, which took place under a blazing sun on the Champs Elysees. Every place was crowded, as there were half a million spectators. The Emperor stood at a window of the palace, dressed in turquoise blue silk, clouded over with Valenciennes lace, while the Emperor, with the Prince and staff, Lord Napier and others, rode down the line. Then the troops filed past. There were some droll but characteristic scenes—such as the little boy-character of some old National Guard, and wearing his decorations who, marching between two columns, halted, at great risk to his poor little self, and "presented arms" to the Emperor and Prince, to the evident delight of father and son. Then there was the "National Guardsman,"

who came on the ground with fixed bayonet, and on his arm his mother, an old dame in a "foulard" an list slippers; and, finally, the "vivandieres," who were so fat that they resembled a Hottentot Venus. As each division of this great army of the people of Paris defied past the Emperor and the heir apparent of France, there arose a cheer which might have been heard at once at the Tuilleries and the Arc de Triomphe. It was not mere cheering, but audible enthusiasm. On Saturday came the civil fete. This was not so largely attended as that of last year, when the Exposition was in full blast; but it is estimated that the population of Paris was doubled. Beggars, organ-grinders and street professionals of all kinds have free scope on this day, and well they used the privilege. Then the theatres were opened gratis, where Nilsson sang in "Hamlet," and the "Pirates de la Savoie," "L'Albino," and all the popular pieces were given. Fairs, open air sports and gambling followed in the afternoon, and in the evening the Place de la Concorde was lighted up with the electric light and fireworks innumerable.

The attention of farmers along the seashore and inlets has been attracted recently to the value of salt mud as a fertilizer. The American Agriculturist says on this subject: "Large quantities of mud accumulate in the bays and coves along the sea-shore, made up of the wash of rivers, of decayed manure, vegetation, and in many cases, also, of animal remains, shell-fish, and very minute organisms. It is found in many places of great depth, and so soft that an animal would sink out of sight in it. It is very fine, and of great value as a fertilizer. Near the shore this mud is laid bare at very low tide, and it might be easily secured by the use of wheelbarrows and planks. The deeper water eel grass strikes its roots into it, and the mud is pulled up in large quantities with the eel grass rakes. Much of the virtue attributed to the grass, which is generally used by shore farmers, is doubtless due to this mud. More of the mud and less of the grass would be better policy. We have seen," says the Agriculturist, "the mud applied as a dressing for corn and potatoes with the best results. It is an excellent top-dressing for grass, often doubling the crops the first season. An analysis of this article, made by Professor Johnson, shows that the organic matter contains nearly four and a half per cent. of nitrogen, or nearly double the amount found in good peat. The mud should be weathered a few months before it is applied. Summer is the best time to secure it." A correspondent of the Providence Journal adds to this testimony the statement that the benefit of salt mud as a manure is well understood by farmers along the coast of Massachusetts. There the salt mud is hauled six or eight miles from the seashore into the country, and pays the farmer well for his labor. There is an abundance of this fertilizer in portions of this State, and the subject is commended to the attention of farmers so situated as to be able to avail themselves of it.

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CHARLESTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1898.

For President.....HORATIO SEYMOUR. For Vice-President.....FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

The Elective Franchise.

To the People of South Carolina: It was referred to the State Central Executive Committee, by the late Democratic Convention, to inquire into the disabilities imposed, by reason of the war, upon a portion of our people, restraining them from the exercise of the elective franchise in South Carolina, and to publish the conclusion attained, for the information of the people of the State. The committee in discharge of that duty, announce that they have examined the subject, and beg to state:

1. That no such disabilities now exist by or under the acts of Congress, known as the Reconstruction act, the State having been officially declared to be in the Union. 2. That no such disabilities exist under the so-called amendment, known as the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the disabilities therein expressed having reference to office-holding, and not to voting. 3. That no such disabilities exist by the so-called State Constitution of 1868, under which it is claimed that the State has been reconstructed and restored to the Union.

The undersigned, therefore, announce that no such disabilities exist by force of any law, or supposed law, or authority whatever; and they urge their hitherto disfranchised fellow-citizens, in every part of the State, to exercise their right to vote at the coming election for President and Vice-President, of which right they have been so long deprived by military power. By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Reasons Why.

The reasons why the colored people in this State are deserting Radicalism by the thousand are both few and plain. There is no abstract principle in them, no aesthetic feeling or theoretical sympathy with anybody or anything. They are direct and personal in their application, and are powerful and convincing because of the force with which they appeal to every man who has a body to clothe, an appetite to satisfy, or a family to support.

As long as promises of dollars and land were the currency of the South, the Radicals knew no check or rebuff; but now that these promises have been refused payment, the colored people understand that their interests lie in another direction. They know by experience that the very class whose homes were to be seized for their benefit harbor no malice toward them, and are just as willing to befriended them as though alien interlopers had never attempted to destroy all good feeling, and make mortal enemies of races which depend mutually the one upon the other. Hence, the negroes turn away from the delights of unlimited votes and innumerable public speeches, and make up their minds, with characteristic quickness, that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

The colored people are employed by the whites; they rely on white intelligence and the capital of white men for their every honest occupation; the land which they cultivate, and the implements which they use, belong to the white man alone. They live by the white man, prosper as he prospers, and fail as he fails. But if they add here to Radicalism they will lose their situations and will have no work to do. There will be no means by which they may earn a livelihood in the fields of the country or the streets of the town. They will become vagrants, without employment and without bread; and this will not be because they are discharged by their employers and ejected from their quarters on account of their political principles, but because a "disfranchisement of Radicalism will kill trade

and make successful agriculture impossible. The choice is between bread and no bread, and the colored man wisely says, let me at least have bread for myself, my wife and children.

There is another reason, and that is the desire of the colored people to be on the winning side. They feel that the white Radicals are shaking in their shoes, and are pondering the propriety of clasp to their hearts the Democratic colors. They see that the white people intend to carry this State for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and had rather vote on the side of about three hundred thousand victorious white South Carolinians than on the side of one or two hundred defeated white adventurers.

The knowledge that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, and that it is safest to be on the winning side—these are the reasons why the colored men in South Carolina are going over en masse to the ranks of the National Democracy.

Fifty Years Hence.

A recent article in the London Spectator contains some curious speculations upon the question—whether the next fifty years can by possibility witness as marvellous a change, political, social and material, as the fifty years which have wrought. The great agencies of steam, the telegraph, the factory and the press, have all been born, or at least reached manhood, within the last half century. Can it be that we are on the threshold of discoveries equally new and equally tremendous in their effects upon mankind? Take, for example, a single department of human knowledge, the healing art. Is the day far distant when physicians, in the words of a great Edinburgh surgeon, "shall be familiar with the chemistry of most diseases; when they shall know the exact organic poisons that produce them, with all their exact antidotes and eliminatives; when they shall look upon the cure of some maladies as simply a series of chemical problems and formulae; when they shall melt down all calculi, necrosed bones, &c., chemically, and not remove them by surgical operations; when the bleeding in amputations and other wounds shall be stemmed, not by simple ligatures or stupid needles, but by the electric application of bioelectric gases or washes; when the few wounds then required in surgery shall all be swiftly and immediately healed by the first intention; when medical men shall be able to stay the ravages of tubercle, blot out fevers and inflammations, avert and melt down morbid growths, cure cancer, destroy all morbid organic germs and ferments, annul the deadly influences of malaria and contagions, and by these and various other means markedly lengthen out the average duration of human life; when our hygienic condition and laws shall have been changed by State legislation, so as to forbid all communicable diseases from being communicated, and remove all causes of sickness that are removable; when the rapidly increasing length of human life shall begin to fulfil that ancient prophecy, 'the child shall die an hundred years old,' when there shall have been achieved, too, advances in other walks of life, far beyond our present state of progress; when houses shall be built and many other kinds of work performed by machinery, and not by human hands; when the crops in these islands shall be increased five or ten-fold, and abundance of human food be provided for our increased population by our fields being irrigated by that waste organic refuse of our towns which we now recklessly run off into our rivers and seas; when man shall have invented means of calling down rain at will; when he shall have gained cheaper and better motive powers than steam; when he shall travel from continent to continent by submarine railways or by flying and ballooning through the air?" Though these sentences may read like the dreams of a poet and enthusiast, they contain nothing beyond the fair range of scientific conjecture. Again, we hardly know, we can scarcely guess, when the application of powers already used may end. Suppose it true, as many men of mark in science believe, that the next great step may be in sea-going steamers, that international communication may be accelerated as internal communication has been, that we may yet see New York brought within two days' journey of Liverpool. The probability is that in ten years every social condition now existing in Europe would have ceased to exist, that the millions who toil for others, and on whose toil modern society is built would choose to toil for themselves, would precipitate themselves in a rush, to which all the movements of mankind have been trifles, upon the New World. Suppose the population of Britain and Germany reduced to ten millions each—a change less in magnitude than that which has occurred in many countries—and those ten millions only retained by advantages as great as the New World can offer, what would all the changes of the past half century be to that?

You will do well to read the outline of the speech of Senator Duddy Cain upon the Social Equality bill, published in our Columbia correspondence this morning. This colored man, who, a few months ago, was hounding on his legions to burn down Charleston, now declares that he is opposed to social equality, and that the Social Equality bill is unwise, unwise and injudicious. The speech was moderate and sensible, and stands out in striking contrast to the bombastic and vindictive declamation of Wright and Whipper.

An interesting sketch of the birth, life, and probable early death of the Social Equality bill will be found in our Columbia correspondence, published this morning.

Partnership Notice.

COPYRIGHT NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a partnership under the style of BIRDIE & CO., for the transaction of the FAO, OAK, E AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, at North Atlantic Wharf.

J. F. BIRDIE, H. M. HUGHES, H. C. HUGHES.

Charleston, S. C., September 1, 1898.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY ENTERED INTO A PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE STYLE OF GUY & KILPATRICK FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING ON THE DRAYAGE BUSINESS.

JAMES W. GUY, J. M. D. KILPATRICK.

Charleston, September 1, 1898.

Wants.

A BOOKKEEPER OF STEADY HABIT. Terms moderate. Address GLENN, through P. O. Box No. 283. 7* September 5

COOK WANTED.—A CAPABLE WHITE FEMALE, without children, will find a good situation as Cook in the first class LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capacity and zeal are always well rewarded in this location. Direct, with real name, Postoffice Box No. 824, Richmond, Virginia. 1mo* August 31

WANTED, A GERMAN GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. Apply at No. 123 KING STREET, Book Store. September 4

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED COLORED COOK AND WASHER, without children, for a family of four. Best city references required. Good wages and desirable room. Apply in CHURCH-SIDE, three doors from the Battery, west side. 2 September 4

TO THE UNEMPLOYED.—INDUSTRIAL and educational gentlemen of color address WALTERS' CONYERS, 123 EAST BAY, INSURANCE COMPANY. Capacity and zeal are always well rewarded in this location. Direct, with real name, Postoffice Box No. 824, Richmond, Virginia. 1mo* August 31

AGENTS WANTED.—DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN GOODS.—Eight by ten Oval-oval Engravings of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, with or without names. Sheets 25 cents each. Life of both candidates. Photographs. Pins. Badges. Cards, &c., one hundred per cent. profit. Sample packages by mail for one dollar. Address at once G. O. PHELPS, August 14 2mo* No. 37 Park Row, N. Y.

WANTED BY A VIRGINIA LADY, A SITUATION in a pleasant family to teach the usual ENGLISH BRANCHES, FRENCH and MUSIC. She speaks several languages and will go either north or West. References exchanged. Address, immediately, "A. B. C.," care of Mr. W. E. Nuckolls, Bricklayer Depot, Louisiana, La. 1mo* August 14

GOOD TRICKERS, WILLING TO WORK ten hours a day, at the rate of \$5, will find steady employment by calling on or addressing SECRETARY OF THE MECHANICAL AND DEERS' EXCHANGE, 111 Liberty-street, New York. 1mo* August 1

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.—SERVANTS can be obtained by application to the "UNION HOME," 9 to 11 1/2 o'clock daily. Servants can also find places by application to the same place, at the same hours. Inquire for the Mission, corner Church and Chalmers street June 19

WANTED, A SITUATION, IN ANY BRANCH, as a Clerk. The subscriber is willing to engage in any business, and will make himself generally useful in any way, and is satisfied with a very moderate salary. Address "W. W.," Charleston, through the Postoffice. June 17

WANTED, A PLACE AS GARDENER. An ex-member of Haggard's Brigade, U. S. A., who lost an arm in the war, and who is now in reduced circumstances, is anxious to get employment as GARDENER, and to take charge of lots at Magnolia. He is willing to work and can give the best testimonials as to experience, efficiency and fidelity. Address H. B. THOMAS, Daily News office. May 12

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT AS A WATCHMAN, or in any other capacity in which he can earn a livelihood, by a one-armed colored man, who is anxious to get employment. Address "J. S.," Office of the DAILY NEWS. April 21

WANTED, SUBSCRIBERS FOR ALL THE LEADING MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS, at publisher's rates. CHARLES C. RIGHER, No. 161 King-street. April 21

WANTED, AGENTS EVERYWHERE, to sell our PATENT EVERLASTING METALLIC CLOTHING LINES. Write for circulars to the AMERICAN WIRE COMPANY, No. 162 Broadway, New York. 3mo* April 20

WANTED, EVERYBODY TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE CIRCLING LIBRARY.—CHARLES C. RIGHER'S SELECT LIBRARY of New books contains all of the latest publications. April 21 No. 161 KING-STREET.

For Sale.

A PRIVATE SALE.—A FINE NEW BRICK BUILDING, with Rooms and other Out-buildings, in the most business part of the town. One-third cash; balance on long credit. One Steam Engine, fifteen horse power, with or without mill-churn. One Oil Engine, 10 horse power. Price \$225. One French Bure Walnut, \$175. One Set of ten French Bedsteads, \$60. Lamps in small or large Trac. September 3

FOR SALE, TWO NEW COUNTERS, OF LATH AND SHEET METAL, and HELVING, for sale. Apply at No. 5 HAYNE-STREET. September 4

FOR SALE, OLD NEWSPAPERS, in any quantity, price 75 cents per hundred. Apply at the Office of the DAILY NEWS. February 20

To Rent.

TO RENT, A PART OF HOUSE No. 171 Coming-street. Inquire on premises. September 5

TO RENT, TWO FINE ROOMS, No. 367 King-street. Apply in the STORE below. August 15

TO RENT, FOR THE SUMMER, A FINE HOUSE, with Rooms and other Out-buildings, on the front beach Sullivan's Island, back of Beargard Distery. Apply at DAILY NEWS OFFICE. July 2

TO RENT, AT SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, A FINE HOUSE, with Rooms and other Out-buildings, both having double piazzas facing north and south. Both houses are in good condition, and well adapted for private residence, but also for business purposes. To be rented singly or together; the Furniture taken by agreement, if desirable. For particulars, apply at the OFFICE OF THE DAILY NEWS. August 24

Removals.

REMOVAL.—MR. A. ILLING RE-SPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 227 KING-STREET, nearly opposite to the Big Boot. September 5

REMOVAL.—THURSTON & HOLMES have removed their counting room from accommodation Wharf to ADGINS' NORTH WHARF. September 4

REMOVAL.—DR. FRANCIS L. PARKER has removed his office from No. 79 Broad-street to No. 74 HASSEL-STREET, two doors east of the Post-office. July 24

Educational.

MISS ROACH WILL RESUME THE EXPENSES OF HER SCHOOL Monday, September 5, at No. 19 SOCIETY-STREET. September 5

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—THE Fifty-fifth Session of this institution will begin on the 1st day of October 1898, and end on the Thursday before the 4th of July, 1899. The organization of the institution is very complete, embracing a thorough course of instruction in Literature and Science, and in the professions of Law, Medicine and Engineering. Entrance examinations—exclusive of books, clothing and pocket money—of the Academic student \$300; of the Law student \$350, and of the Medical student \$350. For particulars send Catalogue to Wm. Wertheimer, Secretary, or S. MAUPIN, Chairman of the Faculty. P. O. "University of Virginia." 1m* August 3

NIGHT SCHOOL.—NIGHT SCHOOL, No. 35 WENTWORTH-STREET, (LUTHER ROOM OF ENGLISH METHODIST CHURCH). THE HOUR FOR THE EXPERIENCED IN ARITHMETIC, WRITING, READING, OF IRMAN AND ENGLISH GRAMMAR, from 7 o'clock P. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. in advance. Book-keeping, charged extra. December 7 C. H. WEGMANN.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED INTO THE Base Course, a RED COV, with white face, which the owner can have by proving property, paying expenses and taking her name. September 2

SPECTACLES LOST.—LOST, in the Market, about ten o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a suitable reward will be given if lost at the SECRETARY OFFICE. August 27

Consorial.

L. MEUER'S FASHIONABLE BARBER'S SALOON, 19 AT No. 93 MARKET-STREET, Richmond, Va. Mr. MEUER is a German Barber, has been thoroughly trained in his business, and is prepared to serve his friends and the public generally in the several branches of his art, viz: SHAVING, HAIR-DRESSING, SHAMPING, BLEACHING, &c., &c. January 11

Meetings.

CHARLESTON TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF YOUR SOCIETY will be held this evening, 5th instant, at 8 o'clock, over the Store of Mr. J. H. VOLZERS, northeast corner of Beaufain and St. Philip-streets. By order, JAMES RONAN, Secretary. September 5

DAN LODGE, No. 93, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH. THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THIS LODGE are respectfully requested to attend the regular meeting of this Order, at Odd Fellows Hall, corner King and Liberty streets, To-Morrow, 6th instant, at Four o'clock P. M., as there is business of importance to be before the Lodge. By order of the President, J. H. LOEB, Secretary. September 5

Insurance. FIRE AND MARINE. INSURANCE AGENCY. S. Y. TUPPER, IN PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, No. 133 EAST BAY.

RISKS TAKEN IN THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN COMPANIES: PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Cash Capital and Assets.....\$1,612,076 SECURITY INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, Cash Capital and Assets.....\$1,477,677 INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK, Cash Capital and Assets.....\$1,128,013 MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, Cash Capital and Assets.....\$1,035,630 NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK, Cash Capital and Assets.....\$749,911 ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. CINCINNATI, O., Cash Capital and Assets.....\$1,301,328 (Security by State Law, \$200,000.) CENTRAL CITY INSURANCE CO. OF SELMA, Ala., Cash Capital.....\$300,000. TOTAL EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS. Losses adjusted and paid in Charleston. August 17

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Cash Capital Paid Up and Invested over \$8,000,000 Gold. U. S. Branch Office, No. 40 Pine-street. LOCAL DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK: E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., H. B. M. Conover, Chairman. RICHARD IRVIN, Esq., RICHARD IRVIN & CO. ED. S. JAFFRAY, Esq., E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. J. BOURMIAN JOHNSTON, Esq., J. BOURMIAN JOHNSTON & CO. A. A. LOW, Esq., A. A. LOW & BROTHERS. EDWARD SALOMON, Esq., No. 1 West 38th-street. JAMES