

The following Assessment has been placed on land by the Board of Equalization for this County—on Fulton, Calvary, Friendship, St. Pauls, St. Marks, Concord, St. James, Manning, Plowden's Mill, Harmony, and Sammy Swamp. Ara. \$3.50. Wood, \$1.25. Midway and New Zion—Ara. \$3.50. Wood, \$1.00. Mt Zion, Brewington, Douglass, Sandy Grove, and Mott's Bridge—Ara. \$3.00. Wood, \$1.00. All swamp lands at 20 cts. per acre.

The County Board of Equalization will hold its second meeting on the 24th March to hear all grievances and complaints in reference to assessments.

In the face of the oft repeated declaration made by some members on the floor of the deadening and depressing effect of the present low valuation of land upon the reputation and business interests of the County and extending to the State at large, every effort at affixing anything like an average cash valuation was promptly voted down, and the assessment of the year previous was reduced not far short of seventy-five thousand dollars.

This was done to, against the wishes of the people expressed in their returns, a majority of whom desire to have their lands properly appreciated for their commercial value abroad.

By comparing figures and dollars it will be seen that the present Board of County Commissioners (we use them only to illustrate the point in issue) has done its work with less money than the Board preceding, and under a great strain, as for instance, the enormous expense of the Courts, with the large criminal dockets, and the host of witnesses. With all this rigid economy put into active exercise, the funds have fallen short the past year over two thousand dollars, and a similar difficulty was prevented the year before by small unexpended balances in the Treasury being brought forward by act of the General Assembly to meet the deficit.

To avoid a like trouble these facts were brought to the attention of the Board, and while a good minority saw the difficulty and appreciated the situation, the majority promptly vetoed the undertaking. Owing to the low assessment of the past year the levy of four mills was necessary to raise the County tax for the fiscal year 1885. This is an economy that carries no benefit to the tax payer, that we can see. A certain amount of money is necessary for the support of the Government, whether the valuation be high or low. But by the present system there will be a steady building up of a deficiency, year by year, of a thousand or more dollars, for the payment of which a special tax must be levied. Then why not pay as we go? If payment could be finally avoided we might see the force of the reasoning. The policy adopted by the Equalizing Board places us as a country and State upon a false basis and in a damaging light before the world, which is detrimental in the extreme to the material interest of the country.

The statistics of the State, under existing valuations, will represent us as a desperately poor people, literally taxed to death, when such is not the case. We only have low assessments, and as a natural consequence high levies. We understand a petition is circulating to have undone what has been done. The State Board is the Board of final appeal; they may take the matter in hand and come to the rescue.

The Turning Point. Twenty-two States in the Union of thirty-eight have Democratic Governments. The home rule of more than three-fifths of the American people is Democratic.

The Democrats hold the House of Representatives by a majority of forty-three. They lack only seven of a majority in the United States Senate.

At the last election of a President the Democracy carried twenty States out of thirty-eight by a plurality of 23,000 in a total popular vote of more than 10,000,000.

three courts, \$600 per year, for Darlington county. The quota of this county to the stenographer's salary is \$325. The first estimate saves the county \$825 per year. A mean between the two would be more correct. This is the mere dollar and cent side.—Darlington News.

Don't Fool with "Futures." It is to be hoped that there is not a farmer in South Carolina who will take the advice given by "an intelligent, well-to-do farmer" in the News and Courier yesterday. The suggestion that any farmer can invest "the honest surplus he made last year in future contracts in New York at 9 cents" is an excellent one—not to adopt.

More attention should be given to the raising of provision crops, and undoubtedly there is pressing need for a greater diversity of agricultural operations, but no farmer can afford to dabble in "futures." It is a risky and dangerous business, even for those who are in the swim, and it would be certain financial ruin to any one not accustomed to the sudden surprising variations of the market and the tricks of those who control the price of cotton. The farmers should shun futures as they would shun the pestilence.

Millions of dollars are made in this artificial way every year, but just as many millions are lost; and the farmer who speculates in "futures" is as sure to lose as is the man who should attempt to beat the game with all the cards stacked against him. Better raise cotton at seven cents a pound all your life, and give a lien for advances on your crops at the rate of 90 per cent profit to the lien shark, than trust your fortunes to the tender consideration of the gamblers who speculate on the ups and downs of a mythical market.—News and Courier.

The United States Senate, by a vote of 36 to 11, has passed the Blair bill appropriating \$77,000,000 in aid of the common schools in the several States. Every lover of constitutional liberty will learn this with profound regret. No more dangerous scheme has been foisted upon Congress since the war. It is a direct blow at the autonomy of the States, and if it goes into operation, will be a long stride towards centralization. It will result in subjecting the public school system of each State to the absolute control of Congress. No State can, without a loss of self-respect, thus abdicate its own sovereignty. The law is espoused by the Republicans because they see in it a wedge with which to spit and rend asunder the Solid South. It will be converted into a gigantic political machine for the controlling of State elections and will be a prolific source of corruption. It is difficult to see how Southern Senators can lend themselves to the creation of so monstrous a scheme. State pride alone should be sufficient to induce them to reject this proffered aid from the Federal government. To accept it is to admit that the States are not equal to the task of performing their plain duty.—Georgetown Enquirer.

Hon. Jas. E. Tindal on the Agricultural Society and its Purposes.

Mr. Editor:—Last October the Agricultural Society instructed its President to get some one to deliver an address before it in January. Two gentlemen had recently attracted wide attention, by a vigorous expression of their views. The President invited both of them. Col. Dargan could not come, but wrote a very kind letter, expressing earnest sympathy with us, and his earnest conviction that organization was essential to the future prosperity of the Agricultural population. Mr. Tillman did come and deliver a vigorous speech which has had wide circulation. These gentlemen, each in his own line of thought, have earnestly pressed their opinions upon the people of the State, and their views will enter into our future political discussions.

Free and fair discussion is the life and safeguard of good government. It helps the people to take reckonings of their situation and see whether they are drifting.

The Agricultural Society is not a political organization. Its Constitution excludes even the discussion of political questions except such as effect especially our farming interests. As many do not seem to understand this, we will illustrate: The Editors of the State have an association, which, like ours, is non-political. But if it were seriously proposed to curtail the liberty of the press, that would be a subject affecting the whole people, but more especially the editors, and they would discuss it in their society, and adopt every rational measure to prevent it. And so, if it were proposed to take from physicians the right to charge mileage, the medical association of the State would cry aloud against the measure vigorously.

So the farmers have the undoubted right to discuss measures of public policy which they believe affect their rights. When it comes to say who shall fill the public offices, these societies, in their organized capacity, have nothing to do. That belongs to political organizations containing all classes. But that is not the whole of it. It is important to fill the offices with honest and capable men, but it is of much greater consequence, that public measures, to be enacted into laws, shall be fair and just to all the people. Nothing so certainly secures impartial laws, and a high statesmanship in the conduct of Public affairs, than full and fair discussion which awakes the attention of the whole people. It is when the people are asleep that bad laws get upon the Statute books. It is when apathy, like political death, comes over the people, that designing men, or corporations, or rings, keeping their schemes from

public notice, do get men into the Legislature, as by stealth, to pass their measures. Apathy is the ruin of the farmer. If a measure, for example, be proposed in Congress, injurious to banks, rail-roads, miners, manufacturers or merchants—all these classes are up in arms at once. The warning signal is no sooner given, than it reverberates over the whole land. But millions of dollars may be wrung from the farmers by indirect methods, and they would never know it, until poverty and want began to stare them in the face. And should they find it out, how could they be a match without organization, for the organized classes, who were robbing them?

A proud old man came to my house some time ago, who had a fine plantation, from which, he said, poverty had driven him away. He was peddling about books and life insurance, etc. He said that money could not now be made at farming, "and" he continued, "it must ever more be a losing business." But his heart yearned for the old home. He remembered tenderly, its happy associations, and his proud heart made him keenly sensitive of the dependent, mendicant-like business he was at, as contrasted with the independence of his once, more prosperous farm life. I said to him: my friend, do not the cities and towns, and all mankind live upon the productions of the soil? Yes! Well then, if the people who coax those productions from the soil, can make nothing, is it not because the rest of mankind get more than a fair share of their own hard earned productions? And how is this except that the Statesmanship and policy which has guided our affairs have allowed it to be possible? And shall the farmer never organize or learn anything of their rights? Will they join no society for their benefit?

The Agricultural Society is for the benefit of Agriculture. It is not against any other class. It is for the education and enlightenment of farmers through and by each other—with the assistance of honest, fair and generous men of any calling, who have human hearts and do not wish to live by taking advantage of their ignorance. Just laws for all the people, is the true interest of the Agriculturist. And just laws are what they want, and it is all they seek, either in or out of the Society. A friend said to me, "your society should not meet in Manning, some people here are opposed to such societies." Are they? Have they more wisdom than Calhoun and Webster who said that Agriculture is the basis of our wealth? Does the good God rain down Manna for some, that they may have no interest in the productions of our soil? Or in those who dig those productions from it? Anything which could even in a small degree benefit our agriculture would in like degree benefit almost everybody else.

J. E. TINDAL. March 13, 1886.

HORRIBLE! The hanging of two men in an insensible condition.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—At 7.30 this morning when the keepers of the jail made efforts to arouse Ford and Murphy they could not wake them up. After examination the physicians concluded that the men had taken belladonna. At 9.30 Murphy had rallied a little, but Ford was still unconscious.

A States' Baton Rouge specially says: The Governor this morning received a telegram from Sheriff Butler, of Orleans Parish, saying: "Ford and Murphy attempted suicide this morning by swallowing poison. They are in a stupor and in a comatose condition. Doctors believe the attempt a failure, but cannot say how long it may take to restore them to consciousness. Should they not revive before the hour fixed, shall I execute the warrant notwithstanding?" The Governor replied: "Yes, go on with the execution. Carry out the warrant." Ford and Murphy were hanged at 12.51 o'clock.

Preparations for the execution began at 12.03 o'clock, when the yard and corridors were cleared of prisoners. Both men were lying in their cells. Murphy was in the same semi-conscious state and, although his eyes wandered in all directions, he could not understand what was going on. Only once he gave evidence of consciousness, and then he held out his hand to Pat and endeavored to shake hands with him, but it was only for an instant. His face once more relaxed into unconsciousness, and this notwithstanding that emetics caused him to eject the poison. It was of a greenish hue, and after a careful examination was pronounced to be powdered belladonna. At 12.35 the arms and legs of the two men were pinioned while they were in a recumbent position. Six witnesses were sworn in by Sheriff Butler, and the death warrant was read to ears without hearing and shown to eyes without sight. The men were carried to the scaffold at 12.45.

It was indeed a miserable spectacle. At the gallows they were placed in a sitting position with their backs to a wall to give them support. Nearly all present involuntarily turned away from the sickening sight, some even having to nerve themselves against a fainting fit and to hold fast to the balcony rail for support. Fortunately there was not long to wait. It needed only a few minutes, or seconds rather, for the executioner, in domino and mask, to adjust the ropes and black caps. He then as quickly re-entered his cage. Almost instantly the sharp "swish" of the axe was heard as it cut the rope and simultaneously the trap fell. The bodies shot downwards eight feet, rebounded with a jerk, and then fell back, stretching the cords to the utmost tension. Death was instantaneous. The bodies were allowed to hang twenty-five minutes and were then cut. At 1.15 P. M. the same jury which witnessed the hang-

ing viewed the bodies, and gave a verdict of death by hanging. The necks of both men were dislocated. The bodies were taken charge of by the Ford family.

A Birthday Party a bore to Him Kill anything? asked a citizen of the suburbs who met a boy carrying a gun. Naw! See anything to kill. Naw! Expect to see anything? Naw! Then what on earth are you tramping around in the slush and mud for? Cause it's my birthday. Well what of that? I've either got to do this or hold a birthday party. Guess you dont know what it is to be a boy.—Detroit Free Press.

SHERIFF SALES. State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF CLARENDON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Samuel C. Richardson, Plaintiff Against Adrianna C. Butler and Edwin Bates, T. R. McGahan and Charles K. Bates, late copartners as Edwin, Bates & Co. Defendants. Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER to me directed in above stated cause bearing date Feb. 11th, 1886, I will sell in front of the Court House in Manning, within legal hours of sale, on Monday the 5th day of April next (being salesday) to the highest bidder for cash, "All that tract, piece or parcel of land, containing three hundred and twelve acres, lying, being and situated in the said County and State, and bounded as follows: On the North by lands of the estate of J. B. Brogdon, on the East by lands of T. M. Mims and W. W. Richbourg, on the South by lands of the said Adrianna C. Butler, and on the West by lands of Mrs. Kate D. Briggs and Mrs. S. J. Stacky. Purchaser to pay for papers.

H. H. LESHESNE, Sheriff Clarendon County. March 5, 1886.

State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF CLARENDON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Louis Loyens, Plaintiff Against Chapman L. Barrow, Defendant. Judgment of Foreclosure and sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER to me directed, by His Honor, Judge B. C. Pressley in above stated cause bearing date Feb. 11th, 1886, I will sell in front of the Court House in Manning within legal hours on Monday the 5th day of April next, (that being sales day) to the highest bidder for cash, "All that tract of land situated in Midway Township, State and County aforesaid, measuring and containing two hundred acres, butting and bounding, North on lands of J. T. Kirby, East on lands of Lewis McFadden, South on lands of J. J. Fleming and West on lands of Stephen Evans. Purchaser to pay for papers.

H. H. LESHESNE, Sheriff Clarendon County. March 5, 1886.

State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF CLARENDON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Moses Levi, Plaintiff Against Minnie C. Briggs and A. J. Briggs, Defendants. Judgment.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER to me directed by Judge B. C. Pressley, in above stated cause, bearing date February 10th, 1886, I will sell in front of the Court House in Manning, within legal hours on salesday next, being the 5th day of April, to the highest bidder for cash, "All that tract or parcel of land lying being and situated in the County and State aforesaid, containing two hundred and eighty acres, more or less, known as the "John Thomas" tract, and bounded as follows, to wit: On the North by "Telegraph Road," on the South by Marion Brock, on the East by lands of James H. S. Briggs, residing, on the West by lands of African Methodist Church. Purchaser to pay for papers.

H. H. LESHESNE, Sheriff Clarendon County. March 5, 1886.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CLARENDON COUNTY. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. J. Adger Smyth and Andrew M. Adger, copartners under the firm name of Smyth & Adger, Plaintiffs Against Charles M. Thames and the Etivan Phosphate Company, Defendants. Order of Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER to me directed in above stated cause, I will sell in front of the Court House in Manning, South Carolina, within legal hours, on the first Monday in April next, being the 5th day of said month, to the highest bidder for cash, "All that piece, parcel or tract of land lying, being and situated in the County of Clarendon, State of South Carolina, containing one hundred and thirty-two acres, bounded on the North by lands of W. A. Mahoney, on the East by lands of Mrs. Nellie's children, South by lands of D. Beaton, and on the West by lands of Mrs. Mary Kelly, formerly Mrs. Tallon. Purchaser to pay for papers.

OLD VELVET RYE WHISKEY! Eight Years Old. Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome For Medicinal or Other Uses. FOR SALE ONLY BY S. WOLKOVISKIE, Agt.

HAPPY NEW YEAR 1886. Do you hear a big noise way off good people? That's us, shouting Happy New Year! to our ten thousand patrons in Texas, Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Tenn., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla., from our Grand New Temple of Music

which we are just settled in after three months of moving and regulating. Hallelujah! Anchored at last in a mammoth building, exactly suited to our needs and immense business. Just what we have wanted for ten long years, but could not get.

A magnificent double store. Four stories and basement. 50 feet front. 100 feet deep. Iron and Plate glass front. Steam heated. Electric lighted.

The Largest, Finest and most complete House in America.

A fact, if we do say it ourselves. Visit New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, or any city on this Continent, and you will not find its equal in size, imposing appearance, tasteful arrangement, elegant fittings, or stock carried.

BUSINESS

And now, with this Grand New Music Temple, affording every facility for the extension of our business; with our \$200,000 Cash capital, our \$100,000 stock of Musical wares, our eight branch houses, our 200 Agencies, our army of employes, and our twenty years of successful experience, we are prepared to serve our patrons far better than ever before, and give them greater advantages than can be had elsewhere, North or South.

This is what we are living for, and we shall drive our business from now on with tenfold energy. With hearty and sincere thanks to all patrons for their good will and liberal support, we wish them all a Happy New Year.

Ludden & Bates Southern Music House Savannah, Ga.

P. S. If any one should happen to want a Piano, Organ, Violin, Banjo, accordion, band instrument, or sheet music, Music book, picture, frame, Statuary, art goods, or artist's materials, we keep such things, and will tell you all about them if you will write us.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CLARENDON COUNTY. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. J. Adger Smyth and Andrew M. Adger, copartners under the firm name of Smyth & Adger, Plaintiffs Against Charles M. Thames and the Etivan Phosphate Company, Defendants. Order of Foreclosure.

Notice. I have established myself in the shop lately occupied by Julius T. Edwards, and am prepared to Dress and Cut Hair After the latest styles.

ALSO SHAVING AND Ladies' and Children's hair cutting a specialty. ROBERT T. McCANTZ.

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AFFLICTED SUFFER NO MORE. Dr. Howard's Family Medicines are now for sale by J. G. Dinkins & Co., at Manning, Liver, Kidney and Dyspepsia Powders, cures chills, pains in the back and side, Liver complaint, dyspepsia, retention or suppression of urine, constipation, nervous and sick headache price, per box 50 cts.

Dr. Howard's Infallible remedy for Worms. Expelled 319 large worms from four children in Clarendon County, after using second dose. Try this great worm medicine, it is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless. Price per box 25 cts.

AGENTS WANTED To sell these great medicines. Address, Dr. J. MEXTER HOWARD, Mt. Olive, N. C.

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Also Dealers in GENERAL HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL STEELS Hoop Iron, Haws and Mule Shoes, Wood and Cutlery, Coopers tools, Miners Tools, Canning, Gun and Sporting Articles. Prices made on application.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF CLARENDON. Having made arrangements with the best distillers, I am now prepared to furnish my customers with the Purest Distilled Liquors.

My stock is now complete with the choicest brands of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, Cordials, Beer, Ale, Porter, Etc. Etc.

I have in stock a magnificent line of Cigars and Tobacco in which I defy competition. Liquors for Medical purposes a specialty. I also take pleasure in introducing the Kunitzkie's celebrated Wire-Grass Bitters; also the Carolina Ginger Tonic. These Bitters and Tonics are noted for their medicinal properties.

My Pool and Billiard tables ARE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS. Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of same, I remain, Respectfully, S. WOLKOVISKIE, Agt. Jan 6

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NOTICE Is hereby given that the undersigned, members of the Manning Baptist Church will apply to James E. Davis, Esq., Clerk of the Court, for Clarendon County, on the 30th day of January 1886, for a charter for said Manning Baptist Church.

W. T. TOUCHBERY, J. G. DINKINS, T. A. BRADHAM, A. J. TINDAL, B. A. WALKER, W. J. DANIELS, D. J. BRADHAM, D. W. ALDERMAN, P. W. JAYBOE, J. C. STUBBS. Manning, S. C., Dec. 28, 1885.

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GREAT ACME PENETRATIVE. POSITIVELY BURNS STUMPS. No crude petroleum, sulphur, saltpeter or any other poisonous or explosive compound, which, if put in the ground, will burn it, will burn it.

ROOTS AND ALL GREEN GRASS. Penetrative to burn 12 large corn stumps. Satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Send for illustrated circular, &c. Agents Wanted. Address F. E. FROSS & CO., Lock Box D, New Carlisle, Ohio.

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