

ARRIVAL OF AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM BENNETTSVILLE POST OFFICE.

Arrives—Southern mail via Society Hill, arrives daily, at 3 00 p m. Leaves—Daily, at 8 15 o'clock, a m.

Arrives—Northern mail via Greensboro, N. C., arrives daily at 6 45 p m. Leaves—Daily, at 10 10 o'clock, a m.

Arrives—Blenheim and Clio mail arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 o'clock, a m. Leaves—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 30 o'clock, a m.

Arrives—Laurinburg mail arrives Monday and Friday, at 5 o'clock p m. Leaves—Saturday and Tuesday, at 6 a m.

Bennettsville post-office opens at 8 o'clock, a m., and closes at 5 p m. All mails opened and distributed upon arrival.

Money Order business closes on Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, m. T. L. CROSLAND, P. M.

MARLBORO GRADED SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL—Ed. E. Britton. TRUSTEES—P. E. Dudley, C. M. Weatherly, D. D. McColl, J. F. Everett, P. L. Broeden.

OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

MAYOR—Knox Livingston. ALDERMEN—C. S. McCall, L. Strauss, J. N. Weatherly, D. G. White. CLERK & TREAS.—M. F. Ellerbo. CORPORATION COUNCIL—T. W. Bouchier. MARSHAL—G. W. Ervin.

OUR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff, B. A. Bogers, Clerk, C. M. Weatherly, Coroner, J. F. David, Probate Judge, T. L. Rogers. School Commissioner, Nathan L. Swett. County Commissioners, J. F. Broeden, J. T. Covington, Henry Edens, Auditor, Jacob Alfred, Treasurer, J. R. Liller, Supervisor of Registration, T. F. McTae, Clerk of Board County Commissioners—T. W. Bouchier. Senator, C. S. McCall. Representatives, J. N. Drake and W. D. Evans. Jury Commissioner, J. A. Calhoun.

OUR CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST—Rev. J. W. Daniel Pastor—Sunday School 3.30 p m. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8.30 p m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Supt. S. S., J. F. Everett. BAPTIST—Rev. R. N. Pratt Pastor Preaching 11 a. m., 8.30 p m. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9.30. Prayer-meeting Thursday afternoon at 8.30 o'clock. Supt. S. S., M. F. Ellerbo. PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. W. B. Corbett, pastor. Preaching at 11:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Prayer-meeting on Tuesday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. Supt. S. S., Dr. J. B. Jennings.

BENNETTSVILLE CIRCUIT APPOINTMENTS FOR 1887.

REV. J. C. STOLL. 1st Sunday. Bethel at 11 a m; Antioch at 3 1/2 p m. 2d Sunday. Beauty Spot at 11 a m; Smyrna at 3 1/2 p m. 3d Sunday. Boykin at 11 a m; Pine Grove at 3 1/2 p m. 4th Sunday. Pine Grove, at 11 a m; Boykin at 3 1/2 p m. REV. J. A. RICE. Sunday. Boykin at 11 a m; Pine Grove 3 1/2 p m. 2nd Sunday. Pine Grove at 11 a m; Boykin at 3 1/2 p m. 3d Sunday. Bethel at 11 a m; Antioch 3 1/2 p m. 4th Sunday. Beauty Spot at 11 a m; Smyrna at 3 1/2 p m.

Clio Circuit, Appointments for 1887.

REV. G. M. BOYD, P. C. First Sunday. Clio, at 11 a m.; Bethel at 3 p m. Second Sunday. Hebron 11 a. m., Ebenezer at 3 p m. Third Sunday. Bethlehem, 11 a m.; Manning Chapel 3 p m. Fourth Sunday. Parnassus 11 a. m.; Zion at 3 p m. REV. JOHN MANNING. First Sunday. Manning Chapel, at 11 a. m., Bethlehem 3 p m. Second Sunday. Zion at 11 a m.; Parnassus at 3 p m. Third Sunday. Bethel at 11 a m.; Clio, at 3 p m. Fourth Sunday. Ebenezer at 11 a m.; Hebron 3 1/2 p m.

NORTH MARLBORO CIRCUIT APPOINTMENTS FOR 1887.

REV. L. WOOD, P. C. FIRST SUNDAY. Shiloh 11 o'clock, a m. Ebenezer 3 o'clock, p m. SECOND SUNDAY. Oak Grove 11 o'clock, a m. New Hope 3 1/2 p m. THIRD SUNDAY. Ebenezer 10 1/2 o'clock, a m. Shiloh 3 1/2 p m. FOURTH SUNDAY. New Hope 11 o'clock, a m. Oak Grove 3 1/2 p m. FIFTH SUNDAY. Pleasant Hill, Sunday, and Saturday before 2d Sunday.

District Appointments—3rd Round.

MARION DIST.—A. J. STOKES, P. E. North Marlboro, Oak Grove, July 2, 3. Bennettsville sta., (Friday night) July 15. Bennettsville ct., Bethel, July 16, 17. Dist. Conf. Bennettsville, July 27-31. Clio Ct., Bethel, Aug. 27, 28.

Splints From Covington.

MR. EDITOR:

In reply to "Mr. Alhunkey" we find from reading ancient history Herodotus observes that as the Egyptian could not live without kings they chose twelve, among whom they divided the different districts of Egypt. These princes connected themselves together by intermarriages agreeing to promote the common interest and never to engage in any acts of separate policy. The motive for this union was to guard against the declaration of an oracle that whosoever among them should offer in the temple of Vulcan a libation from a brazen vessel should be the sole sovereign of Egypt and it is to be remembered that they assembled indifferently in every temple. These twelve kings were eminent for the justice of their administration. Upon a certain occasion they were offering sacrifices in the temple of Vulcan and on the last day of the festival, were about to make the accustomed libation; for this purpose the chief priest handed to them the golden cups used on these solemnities, but he mistook the number and instead of twelve gave only eleven. Psammetichus who was the last of them not having a cup took off his helmet which happened to be of brass and from this poured his libation. (But I did not pour any wine in any of the scenes I saw, either at the door when it sprang open.) The other princes usually wore helmets and had them on the present occasion, so that the circumstance of this one king having and using his was accidental and innocent. Observing the action, and remembering the prediction of the oracle the other kings minutely investigated the matter thinking that he had acted designedly. Finding, however, that it was purely accidental they did not deem him worthy of death; but for their own security, deprived him of the regal power, and confined him to the marshy parts of his country, forbidding him to leave this situation or hold communication with the rest of Egypt. Psammetichus writhing under the indignity, resolved to be revenged and with this view sent to consent the oracle at Latona, at Butos. He was answered, that the sea would produce brazen men to avenge his cause. Sometime after, a body of Ionians and Carians who had been engaged in a voyage of plunder were compelled by stormy weather to land in Egypt clad in their brazen armours. The ambitious monarchs immediately conceived these to be the brazen men promised him by the oracle. He accordingly entered into an alliance with them and having, by splendid promises engaged them to unite with his Egyptian adherents, he vanquished the eleven kings, and made himself master of the whole country. This happened before Christ seven hundred and seven years.

July 18th, 1887.

P. S.—We have a hen that at three o'clock laid a fine egg and the next morning at eight, and I set them both and in ten hours I look for another. Come up to that if you can, Mr. Alhunkey.

The Primrose Myth.

James Payn reveals the false basis on which the Primrose league (sacred to the memory of Beaconsfield) was founded. He says: "The origin of the Primrose league, by the by, arose from a mistake. To Lord Beaconsfield's burial the queen contributed a huge wreath of primroses with the inscription on them, 'His favorite flower.' In the royal mind 'His' always signifies something belonging to the prince consort, and it was so in this case; but the fashionable world jumped to the conclusion that she meant the late premier, and at once began to remember how passionately fond he used to be of primroses. There is no mention of them in his works, and I believe only one, where a noble is made to say that he has a respect for primroses, because he has heard that at a picnic one can make a salad of them."—The Independent.

Classical, but Obscure.

To Charles Sumner in Europe, Longfellow wrote from his Cambridge home in January of 1850: "Lowell has lately written in The Atlantic a couple of very clever articles on Shakespeare. Here is a recondite joke from one of its pages: 'To every commentator who has wantonly tampered with the text, or obscured it with his inky cloud of paraphrase, we feel inclined to apply the quadrisyllabic name of the brother of Agis, king of Sparta.' Felton was the first to find out the joke, and to remember or discover that this name was Eudamidas!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Superiority of the Cowboy's Method.

The riding in the Wild West show has impressed several Englishmen by its grace and ease, due to the straight legs which the Americans carry, instead of the shortened stirrups and well bent knees of English horsemen. Letters are printed in The Times proclaiming the superiority of the American fashion over the English method of "riding with the knees in the mouth." It would be hard on American dudes if the English fashion should change just after they have painfully acquired it.—Boston Transcript.

She Was Surprised.

Husband (reading)—Here is a very interesting article from Japan, on the "Mikado" crown really penetrated to Japan! It's quite astonishing!—Puck.

Policies in the Equitable of N. Y. are incontestable, and non-forfeitable, backed by \$75,000,000 assets. II. P. JOHNSON, Agent.

If you want a good Horse, Buggy or Wagon, or a set of good cheap harness, call on D. G. WHITE and get a bargain.

THE SONG OF FLEETING LOVE.

Love has wings as light as a bird, Gullest he looks, as a dove, of wrong; Whatever his song, be it brief or long, It still has this for an overword: Love has wings!

Though to-day the trunk may stay, Though he woos and sues and sings Only sorrow to minds he brings; Fout him and float him, laugh him away: Love has wings!

Hold your pulses calm, unstrutted— Calm and cool as a woodland pool, Let not his song your heart befool, List, through it all, for the overword: Love has wings!

—Alice Williams Brotherton in The Century.

IN A FLORIDA SWAMP.

Overshadowed by a Forest of Blossoms. Snakes in the Low Branches.

Soon the forest closed in on both sides of the narrowing creek. The banks on either side were but three or four inches above water, and we could look far into the dark woods, over a dead level covered with luxuriant vegetation—some fresh, some old. Ferns of many varieties sometimes blocked the view with their fronds. Now and then there were patches of soil in the deep shadow, where nothing grew except the white Atamisque lily. Scores of this starchy flower lit up these somber places. The creek grew more narrow and winding. The trees met overhead, and we bent our heads low to pass under the branches, stretching up our hands occasionally to break off twigs loaded with blossoms. So on for I know not how long a distance, till the boat could go no farther, and we went ashore and loaded ourselves with flowers. A catalogue of them would be too long.

Do you ever experience the delight which is caused by meeting a familiar home flower among strange blossoms? Up here the air was filled with a fragrance which was easily traced to the small white bloom of our partridge berry, much more fragrant in Florida than in New England. Perhaps the most striking feature of this spot is that, after you have emerged from the bottom land and ascended on the dry soil beside the swamp, you find yourself in a small forest of the sparkle berry, a tree which for beauty has hardly a rival. The blossoms, which are small and white, hang by the million on slender stems. Looking up at them you are bewildered with their beauty and lavish abundance.

Day is not long enough to satisfy one who once gets into the heart of a Florida swamp in April. There are countless plants in blossom, and many more whose strange and unknown foliage leads you to wonder what their blossom will be. Among these the sunshine drops through openings in the trees with dazzling effects. Great butterflies, flitting through the shadows, seem of strange and somber color, like huge night moths, and it is only when they cross one of the streaks of sunlight that you recognize your old friends, Turnus or Cresphontes or Palamedes or Ajax. Ajax more frequently puzzles you. His silvery gray wings assume all manner of tints in various lights.

Snakes, do you ask? Yes, many and mighty. So long as you are in the boat you need have no care for them, but when wandering about swamps you may as well keep a sharp lookout. You will not find them, however, in cool weather or cloudy days. We saw a few. The colored folk seem to inherit a condensed portion of the human enmity to the serpent. Whenever one sees a snake he is possessed with a desire to exterminate him. As we rowed slowly down the river we saw here and there a moccasin hanging on a branch in the sunshine, and my boatman always wanted to stop and kill him, and I always consented.—Florida Cor. New York Journal of Commerce.

A Story of Vicksburg.

Here is a story with the scene laid in Vicksburg. It was while I was in Vicksburg starving on pea bread and dodging the Yankee shells. I was detailed to go to the commissary to do some work. The boys made it a part of their work to slip something more than was given to them when they went to the commissary, and it was always something to eat, which they would divide with us. I thought that as it had come my time to go I would be as good as they had been, if the opportunity afforded. That we were watched you need not doubt, and that there was reason for stealing I need not deny. But it makes me feel like a sheep thief yet, when I think of it.

When I was in the commissary, I could see nothing open but a barrel of crackers. I could get to nothing better and concluded to take a good supply of them. In walking about the commissary I made it convenient to go by the barrel of hard-tacks and slip a handful in my bosom, always watching the commissary sergeant. I worked hard when he was looking at me. I never once thought about how many of the crackers I was getting into my bosom. I never noticed that my shirt body was growing to an enormous size. I was thinking of the supper that the boys would have that night. Suddenly the bottom part of my shirt slipped out from under the waistband of my pants. The sergeant was looking at me. The situation I was in can only be imagined. I was excited, and it seemed to me that there was a bushel of the darned things spilled around me. The sergeant simply said: "If I had a supply," and passed on.—J. H. McDaniel in Atlanta Constitution.

Nicolini at Vocal Practice.

When Mme. Patti is a guest at the Windsor, people passing the door of her apartments are occasionally startled by a series of nasal quacks, if they can be so described, terminating in a vocal tone that gradually becomes clear and powerful. The first impression produced on the listener is that some foreign fowl is essaying its vocal powers, but later developments and inquiry make known that the strange sounds are produced by Signor Nicolini at practice. Signor Nicolini begins by directing his tones toward the head, and, having "placed" them properly, sustains and strengthens them. In this method he attributes the preservation of his voice, which most tenors who sing wholly from the chest would long since have ruined by incautious use.—New York Sun.

A white saccharine powder derived from coal tar serves to sweeten the tea and coffee of diabetic patients.

THE BAPTISM OF JOHN.

EXPLANATORY NOTES BY REV. R. S. M'ARTHUR, D. D.

Lesson IV of the International Series (Third Quarter), for Sunday, July 24. Text of the Lesson, Matt. xli, 13-17. Golden Text, Matt. xli, 17.

We here pass from the ministry of John to that of Jesus. The transition hour is the baptism of the Lord by John; that was the most important act in the harbinger's mission. The king was thus inaugurated, and the work of the forerunner was nearing its end. The scene is profoundly instructive. The solemn Onan submits to the symbolical act as if he were a sinner.

THE LESSON.

V. 13. Then Cometh.—We cannot be quite certain how long John the Baptist had been preaching up to this period. Perhaps, taking into account the comparative age of the Baptist, we may suppose that the baptism of Christ took place six months after John began his ministry. Tradition, which has selected the spot, has also named the winter as the time of the baptism. Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee. Mark i, 9 names the town. We have already seen that this town was about seventy miles north of Jerusalem, and perhaps about the same distance from the place of baptism. That spot would seem to be the same as where, in verses five and six, multitudes came to John for baptism. Probably this was the place already signified in the history of redemption. Here the Israelites under Joshua crossed the river; here the waters showed the power of God when they were miraculously opened by Elijah and Elisha. No wonder that multitudes still come, as many travelers inform us, and plunge into the waters at this sacred spot.

V. 14. John's Hesitancy.—John knew something of Christ's miraculous birth, blameless life and divine character. No wonder that he shrunk from performing this service. More fitting it seemed that Jesus should baptize him. He felt unworthy to unloose his Lord's sandals, far less to baptize him. This hesitancy is in perfect harmony with other examples of John's marked humility. The imperfect tense here employed shows that it was not a momentary act when he forbade him. The word means that he tried to hinder him. As Alfred suggests, the word implies active and earnest preventing with gestures of hand and tones of the voice. When Jesus spoke the words which removed John's doubt, he immediately obeyed. We have three accounts of the baptism, but Matthew alone tells us of John's hesitancy to perform the significant act. John already regarded him as the Messiah, but he wanted and he now received perfect assurance regarding his divine anointing. Why should Christ, the sinless one, submit to the baptism of repentance? The answer is not far to seek. He was made sin for us. Being in the likeness of sinful flesh, it was fitting that he should submit to the rite intended for sinners. In this spirit he performed many other acts, such as keeping the Passover, an observance belonging especially to sinners. His baptism thus identified the Lord with those whom he came to redeem.

V. 15. Our Lord's significant answer removed John's hesitancy. The reply also shows Christ's design in submitting to the ordinance. Had Christ left this act unperformed, something would have been wanting that perfect righteousness which he came to manifest. He came in our nature not only to die the death of atonement, but to live a life of perfect obedience. Baptism is an act of obedience. Standing in our place it was fitting that Jesus should submit to this ordinance. What Christ sanctioned now by his own example he afterward commanded, making it binding upon all his true disciples. The baptism also was an inauguration of Christ's public and official life. The "now" suggests that the relation of submission was real, but was only temporary and would soon give place to a truer relationship. Christ recognizes some ground for John's doubt, but John was to acquiesce for good, though temporary reasons. The act is that of Jesus as well as that of John.

V. 16. Went Up Straightway Out of the Water.—After the act was performed the heavens were opened, the clouds were parted, and the spirit as a dove descended.

As a Dove.—This may be understood of the shape which was assumed, or of the manner of descent, so far as these words are concerned; but adding what Luke has said (Luke iii, 22), it is more probable that the reference is rather to the form which the spirit chose to assume. To limit this expression to the manner of the descent is to do violence to the natural meaning of the expression. Nothing could be more appropriate to the character, life and work of Jesus than this dove like form. John tells us (John i, 32) that "it abode on him." It was a permanent possession; thus he received the spirit without measure; thus he was formally anointed for his great work; thus he officially entered upon it. Then John and others knew, by testimony from heaven, that he was the Messiah.

V. 17. A Voice from Heaven.—The voice of the eternal God was now heard. This voice would confirm John most fully and better prepare him for his further relations to Jesus. It is possible that the voice was heard only by him and by Christ himself. The term Son was applied to the Messiah in Psalm ii, 7, 13. On two other occasions the voice of the Father was heard—at the transfiguration and shortly before the crucifixion. A comparison of the records of these three events by all the evangelists will show that on every occasion Christ was engaged in prayer. The three occasions abound in suggestive lessons.

My Son, My Beloved.—This is a sort of proper name; it is a distinctive title. The remaining words are from the Messianic prophecy as found in Isaiah xlii, 1. This was a wonderful moment for the Son of man. Now as never before up to this hour his great mission was opening to his gaze. All the persons of the blessed Trinity were audibly or visibly present: the Father by an audible voice, the Son in human form, and the Spirit as a dove. The ordinance thus honored by the true God should be honored by all true believers.

POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

- 1. It becomes us to follow Christ's example and to obey all Christ's commands. We may not understand the full significance of some of them any more than did John, but it is always right to fulfill all righteousness.
2. Christ's obedience in life as well as his atoning sacrifice was necessary to the completion of his work, and brought a great reward. Every act of obedience on our part also may be followed by a still, small voice saying to each true Christian, 'Thou art my son; thou art my daughter, in whom I am well pleased.'
3. All the persons of the Trinity are deeply interested in, and have their part to perform in, the salvation of sinners. In the conversation of Christ with Nicodemus, the part which each person in the blessed Trinity performs is fully illustrated.—Sunday School World.

Interesting Experiences.

Hiram Cameron, Furniture Dealer of Columbus, Ga., tells his experience, thus: "For three years have tried every remedy on the market for Stomach and Kidney Disorders, but got no relief, until I used Electric Bitters. Took five bottles and am now cured, and think Electric Bitters the Best Blood Purifier in the world."—Maj. A. B. Reed, of West Liberty, Ky., used Electric Bitters for an old standing Kidney affection and says: "Nothing has ever done me so much good as Electric Bitters." Sold at fifty cents a bottle at Haynes, worth & Co's. drug store 4

"Thousands of people suffer with backache, not knowing that in most cases it is a symptom of diseased kidneys and liver, which plasters and lotions cannot heal. The best and safest remedy is Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. \$1 per bottle

AURORA WATCH!

THE JEWELERS GUILD of the United States, after careful examination of all American Watches, have adopted the AURORA WATCH and recommend it as the best Watch.

We have for several years been selling AURORA WATCHES, because they are accurate and reliable Timekeepers.

While we keep in stock all standard Watches, THE AURORA WATCH is the best Watch we have ever handled.

Bridal Presents, Engagement --- and Wedding Rings --- A SPECIALTY!

Warren Prior & Son,

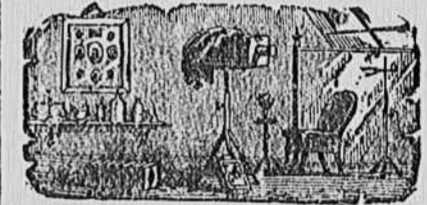
Watchmakers, Jewelers & Silversmiths,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 63 YEARS.

July 13, 1887.

PHOTOGRAPHS



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WILL BE AT GIBSON STATION for Three Weeks, where I will make PICTURES of all kinds. I make Photographs by the

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Respectfully L. T. PEARSON.

June 14, 1887.

J. F. EVERETT,

Dealer in General Merchandise, Caters for the Trade

IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PLANTATION SUPPLIES, And STAPLE GOODS,

Which are Always Necessary on the Farm and in the House.

Buying for Cash and in large quantities and from First Hands, I am able to offer Superior Inducements to those wanting Goods in my Lines.

ON

Flour, Meats, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Family Soaps, Plows of all kinds, LIME by the Barrel or Car Load, Molasses of all grades and kinds in any Quantity. I am prepared to offer as great Inducements as can be done in any of the neighboring Cities, and save my Customers

Expense of Travel and Hotel Bills,

And the Trouble and Inconvenience of Ordering. Besides

You can see the Goods Wanted Before Purchasing.

I make the Offer to Duplicate and Bill in our Lines bought in the neighboring cities, Freight included, and in same Quantities and on same terms.

I Know I am saying a good deal in thus offering to duplicate Bills, but I know exactly what I am saying and am prepared to stand up to it.

Respectfully, J. F. EVERETT.

April 20, 1887.

Railroad Guide.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R.

Condensed Time Table No. 23.

Taking effect 6 a. m., May 16, 1887.

Table with columns: Trains moving North, Pass. and Mail, Freight and Pass. Rows include destinations like Bennettsville, Maxton, Fayetteville, and arrival/departure times.

Table with columns: Trains moving South, Pass. and Mail, Freight and Pass. Rows include destinations like Bennettsville, Maxton, Fayetteville, and arrival/departure times.

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W. E. KYLL, Gen. Pass Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Superintendent.

WADESBORO', N. C. SPECIAL.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Table with columns: North bound, South bound. Rows include destinations like Charleston, Maxton, Florence, and arrival/departure times.

Cars run through between Charleston and Wadesboro'. These trains make close connection at Wadesboro' with East and West bound Passenger trains over the Carolina Central Railroad.

The Local Freight leaves Florence every day at 7.10 a. m., except Sunday, meets passenger train at Society Hill, arriving at Chorn at 11.10 a. m. Leave Chorn at 12.10, passes Society Hill at 1.20 and arrives in Florence at 4.00 p. m., making close connection with train for Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Supt. H. WALTERS, Gen. Manager. J. R. KENLY, Supt. Transportation.

North Eastern Railroad Co.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Charleston, S. C., May 1st, 1887.

SOUTH BOUND

Table with columns: Leave Florence, Arrive Charleston. Rows include destinations like Maxton, Florence, and arrival/departure times.

NORTH BOUND

Table with columns: Leave Charleston, Arrive Florence. Rows include destinations like Maxton, Florence, and arrival/departure times.

NOTES.—Nos. 27 and 78 stop at Ashley Junction, Monks Corner and Kingsley, and at Lan's original No. 23 will stop at all stations on signal. No. 15 and 66 stop at all stations between Charleston and Florence on signal. No. 14 stops at all stations on signal.

New Advertisements.

To THE LADIES OF MARLBORO COUNTY.

BEING aware of the inconvenience to which the Ladies of Marlboro are subjected, in not being able at any and all times to procure Needles, parts, &c., for their Sewing Machines,

I have opened at the Post Office, in Bennettsville, a SHOP, where Needles, and all parts of Machines, Oil, &c., will be kept, and where Repairing will be done on short notice. Having served my apprenticeship in a first-class Sewing-Machine Factory and devoted many years to the work repairing machines I am prepared to guarantee satisfaction in every instance, or no pay. I can take old machines that rattle and run hard and make them as light and as good as a new one, for little money.

Needs for all Kinds of Machines at from 25 cts to 35 cts per dozen.

Don't Throw Aside Your Old Machine and pay Forty or Fifty Dollars for a New One, when a Dollar or two will Make the Old as good as new.

Machines are made of Iron and Steel and will last a life time if the worn and broken pieces are supplied by new ones.

GIVE ME A CALL, and be convinced that I can supply any part of any machine and furnish Needles for the same.

Mr. T. L. CROSLAND, at the Post Office, will attend to all orders in my absence.

J. T. CARSON.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.

Try a Bottle of Carson's Silver Spray Oil and you will use no other.

April 20 1887.