TILLMAN FORCED TO GIVE OUT

Bates Gives Out Another Statem Which He Prepared Some Time Ago and now Gives to the Public with Tillman's Consent. The Destination sent. The Destination Explained. The Affair Looks Uglier

COLUMBIA, June 21 .- On the eve of the campaign for State and Senatorial tions. honors the "bond affair," as it is called, is the all-absorbing issue. No one talks of anything else at this time, and it will be the central feature of the approaching campaign until it is made to take a second place by something of more importance. It is the red letter for the present, at least, and Governor Evans, his friends and his enemies, seem to so appreciate it. That its importance is appreciated is testified to by the statements that are being made by the interested parties and the eagerness with which anything about the matter is

For a long time there has been keen interest taken in what Senator Tillman would have to say about the matter. He at first intended to treat the matter with silent contempt, but the calls for statements from him from the Reform newspapers have been so persistent that he could not afford to keep silent, and today he mailed a statement with reference to the matter, which deals with the question generally, and is to go as a kind of prelude to a more explicit review of the matter from State Treasurer Bates. Governor Evans has about finished his statement, and will have it ready for use at the Manning meeting to-morrow. He has the testimony that was taken at the hearing of the commission matter in Baltimore, as well as all of the acts and decisions about the mat-

Senator Tillman and Dr. Bates start the campaign with their statements, and there will, no doubt, be plenty of others from all sides to follow.

Senator Tillman's statement is as fol-

To the Public: I have been absent from the State during most of the last two weeks making silver speeches in the west and have been ignorant of the furor created by the unsigned articles in the New York Times charging crookedness in the bond matter. I read it as copied in the State papers just before leaving South Carolina, and immediately deduced that the author was my political and personal enemy and a South Carolinian I did not feel that the anonymous attack was worthy of notice, and so stated to a reporter. On my return I find that A. B. Williams is known to be the writer and this statement of itself will be sufficient to most men as to the motive of the attack and truth of the charges. I learned further that Dr. Bates had written a card explaining the receipt by him of a commission amounting to about \$2,000 for extra and unofficial work, but graver charges directly or indirectly per cent bonds. made of a collusion with Rhind and the than disarmed criticism. He submitted bonds in which there was invalidity. this statement to me, and now gives it facts of the case.

But for the fact that there are others sult. involved in the so-called "bond scandal" I would adhere to my original purpose one man to have an exclusive option on as that of 1889 and 1891, except that it fund commissioners. Transactions covof treating it with silent contempt, be- the bonds to be issued. We were led to provided for 4 per cent bonds instead of ering the recording, cancelling and filing liberal pensions and the present adcause Gen. Butler made practically the the adoption of this plan on account of 4 per cent bonds, and they were to be 20 same charges at Walterboro in 1894, and the bad condition the State's credit was 40-year bonds instead of 40-year bonds, of Brown coasols, and the recording I made a full and complete answer to in, and we had in mind the experience and provision was made for a culmina and reissuing of an equal amount of them then. I recognize, however, that of Treasurer Bamberg when he underthe shafts of slander and malice which took to refund the deficiency bonds, have fallen harmless from me may smounting to only \$400,000. Some of wound others who are not less worthy the newspapers that noticed his adverof public confidence. I take occasion, element savagely attacked the credit of and place to the credit of the State in the voucher, entry and figure were found therefore, to repeat what I said at Walt the State, both in Europe and the Unit- Manhattan Trust Company \$250,000 by correct. terboro two years ago. I never received ed States, and addicated the invitation December 1, 1892; \$5,000,000 by January one dollar of Rhind's commission, and for bids for South Carolina bonds! Other 1, 1893, and any balance that may be never made any agreement, directly of parties wrote him insulting letters. We indirectly, with Rhind or anyone else know also there were dissatisfied holders Mr. French soon afterwards became ill they sell readily from 109.50 to 110. In that would give me compensation for of invalid State bonds, and other pre- and died. During his brief illness some making the contract upon the terms ferred creditors of the State, who were agreed upon. I work it in the State's aware that the State was approaching a having become alarmed at the unusual interest and for her be nefit wholly, and financial crisis! They knew that almost shipment of gold from the United States it is simply damnable that the papers of her entire bonded debt, and on which to Europe—the first decided indication the State should give currency and quasi she was paying 6 per cent interest, was of the approaching terrible pante of endorsement to these repeated sianders about to mature, and practically the and lies.

done by Dr. Bates was entirely outside vantage of the iftuation to force the of and spart from his official duties, and State to settle their claims. We were that every criticism of him for it, in my informed that other States and comjudgment, is unreasonable and unjust. doing it, and I did not then, and do not Therefore, on February 20, 1892, the now, see why he should have refused to do the work that in no wise conflicted with his official duties and which did not Act, made an agreement with Mr. J. G. cost the State one cent. On two occadons Dr. Bates, in the plentitude of the best interests of the State, refused to sign the modifications of the contract rhich the exigencies of the situation desaw it was our last and only chance. tions for the bonds or contracts for ex-The agreement to do the work for the changes, and dropped the matter at the was made two weeks after the ct was signed, and he signed

DR. BATES'S STATEMENT.

To the People of South Carolina: the 11th June I gave to the press a brief statement explaining the payment to me by the bond syndicate of \$2,031.25 for extra services to them during the refunding of the State debt. That document instead of being criticised in the light of past events known of all men, and easily accessible in public documents and newspapers, has been made the excuse for the most malignant and outrageous insinuations and accusa-

Most of these have emanated from papers opposed to the Reform Movement. and could be attributed to malice and a desire to secure political advantage. But, as many Reform papers have been equally unreasonable and severe in their comments, I have decided to give a full history of the entire refunding matter, so that all fair-minded men may judge for themselves how unjust and cruel are the insinuations and accusations that have been made against me and against Governor Tillman, with whom I was associated in the transaction.

"The original Refunding Act passed in 1889. I came into office in December, 1890, and at the close of the fiscal year October, 31, 1891, I reported officially as follows:

"I complied with instructions given in the Act and had proper notices inserted in newspapers. I also had circulars and copies of the Act printed, and notice was given that they could be had upon application by parties desiring information and have sent out a large number of copies, * * * Until July, 1892, the office is restricted to the system of exchanging the new 4 per cents for the brown consols. But little progress has been made in exchanging. Only \$29,-396 70 of new 4 per cents have been exchanged for an equal amount of brown consols. Under the rigid requirements of the Act I am afraid not many exchanges will be effected. * * *"

The Legislature amended the Act in

December, 1891, at my suggestion and provided for the payment of a commis-sion for placing the new bonds if it should be necessary However, we were still restricted to issning bonds bearing only 4 per cent interest, and not allowed to sell them at less than par.

In my annual report of October 31 1892, I stated as follows: "The holders of the brown consols have not shown their willingness to exchange them for the new bonds, but seem to prefer to await their maturity before deciding what they will do. Negotiations for placing the new bonds have not yet been

completed." During a visit to Charleston prior to October, 1892, I was told by more than one prominent bondholder and financier in that city, whose names I can give if necessary, that it was useless for the State to attempt to refund in bonds bearing less than 5 per cent interest. One of these gentlemen went so far as to say that masmuch as the State had. under the Consolidation Act of 1873, settled with the holders of her bonds, at fifty cents on the dollar, she ought not to expect her bondholders to exchange apparently shunning or ignoring the their maturing bonds for other than 5

commission. On arriving at Columbia 1892 I was assured by a prominent deal-I found Dr. Bates had prepared a full er in South Carolina bonds that the statement of the whole bond transaction | State could not float a bond bearing less but under bad advice had confined his than 5 per cent interest, and could not statement as published to an explanation even float a 5 per cent bond unless she of the commission paid him, which was made some settlement of the non-fundnot at all satisfactory, even to his able bands listed on the Stock Exchange friends, and thereby had invited rather amounting to \$5,965,000, and other

Copies of our Refunding Act and the to the press at my suggestion. I have best showing of our finances that could read it carefully, and can corroborate as be made were presented in person or true everything it contains as to the through the mail to such houses as

State had not a dollar with which to pay I take occasion to say that the work it, and they were planning to take admunities had floated bonds advantage-He consulted me as to the propriety of ously through brokers or premoters. Governor and myself, in the exercise of the discretion allowed us in the Refund-Zachery, of New York, gransing him an exclusive option for ninety days on the aution for what he supposed to be for entire issue of new 4 per cent bonds This gentleman presented testimonials from prominent business and representative men in New York and elsewhere. sanded, and I overruled him, because I He, however, failed to secure subscripexpiration of the time.

On the 16th of May, 1892, an option was granted to Mr. Colden Rhind, of residation. I was associated to Mr. Colden Rhind, of Augusta, Ga., who presented letters all the agreements with the brokers and substances. If he is not an orable, structure and prominent financiers in New York, with whom he had business connections, and prominent financiers in New York, with whom he had business connections, and prominent financiers in New York, with whom he had business connections, and prominent financiers in New York, with whom he had business connections, and prominent financiers in New York, with whom he had business connections, and prominent financiers in New York, with whom he had business connections, and prominent financiers in New York, with whom he had business connections, and prominent financiers in New York, with whom he had business connections, and prominent financiers in New York, with whom he had business connections, and prominent financiers in New York, with whom he had business connections, and prominent financiers in New York, with whom he had business connections, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at Dr. J.

The Act of 1802, under which the refunding took place, appropriated the bottles only fifty cents at Dr. J.

Bitteres cureby giving the need-truly said, there comes a time of too the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at Dr. J.

A Boyd's drug store.

S. J. ORMAND, June 11—8t.

Administrator.

onds at par a commission of \$120,000. 000,000 of 4 per cent bonds fourteen months prior to time of issue is not

After some months spent in New York ported that he did not think it possible for the State to float a bond at par bearing less than 41 per cent interest, and that South Carolina 6 per cent bonds were selling at ninety-five cents on the

On September 5, 1892, Col. Mike Brown, of Barnwell County, S. C., was granted an option. The commission allowed in this agreement was three per cent. He also failed in his efforts and reported that a 44 per cent gold bond could be floates dt par.

During the month of October, 1892, Gov. Tillman and myself visited New York, and remained there some werks. trying to induce capitalists to take the ssue of bonds then provided for. We did not succeed in our efforts. Governor Tillman in an interview gublished in the papers soon after his return from this visit to New York said: "There is a strenuous effort being made by the holders of the old fraudulent bonds to force the State into some sort of recognition of their claims, and some of our own people in Charleston are in conspiracy with New York sharks who fattened on the misfortunes of our people in the Reconstruction period, and owing to the virtual cessation of business produced by the Columbus celebration and the feeling of unrest and distrust which exists because of the uncertainty as to which party will be victorious in the coming election, we foundd capitalists

The South Carolina bondholders evidently and most naturally perferred to have their six per cent bonds continued and at the session of the Legislature in 1892 an apparent effort was made by Col. J. C. Haskell to have them continued for four years and this had a very demoralizing and depressing effect upon the negotiations then pending in New

could accept."

After our return from New York I urged Gov. Tillman not to abandon all effort even for a time. If public effort on our part was to be abandoned I advised that private effort through a broker be continued as we had no time to lose and the danger was great on account of the serious difficulties in our way. Mr. Rhind was confident if his plans were approved and he was allowed an opportunity he could succed in arranging with a syndicate to take our bonds and enable us to float the debt I advised that the opportunity be given him and the result was most fortunate for the State. In my annual report of Oct. 31, 1893, a statement of the refunding matter is given and all the details of the work put forth.

This agreement with Mr. Rhind was suggested by him, and made early in November, 1892. It authorized him to

"1st. To sell the present issue of bands at 95 per cent; that is at par, less quaintences of both factions, who are of American citizens; reaffirms the a commission of 5 per cent."

"2nd To sell an issue of 20-40bonds bearing interest at the rate of 41 per cent, to net the State par."

"It being understood as part of this agreement that either transaction will an unprecedented financial panic then ture of the State for ratification, and we threatening to defeat the contract into in their warfare for independence and pledge ourselves to recommend to the which we had Legislature the passage of an Act ratify- matters arising after the contract had ing such transaction."

During the month of November Mr. French, then president of the Manhattan State from meeting its maturing obliga-Trust Company, on the part of said com pany and its associates. It was upon Drezel, Morgan & Co., but without re- this proposition as a basis that the Re-We have been criticised for allowing the Legislature." this Act was the same tive sinking fund to be derived from the royalty on the phosphates.

The proposition of Mr. French was to needed by Feb. 1, 1893. Unfortunately of his strongest associates withdrew,

"Mr. Rhind, however, continued his efforts, assisted by one or more of the associates of Mr. French. succeeded in organizing a syndicate of New York, C. Davinson, president, was the agent. This syndicate, after much correspondence and delay, entered into a written contract with the State on the 19th day of January, 1893, to take \$2,00000, of the bonds flat, and were allowed an option on the remaining \$3,250,000 until April 1, 1893, at the same price. On the 7th interest from January 1, 1998.

Copies of the original and the amend-

mission. Not a dollar of this money was used and strictly speaking no com-The statement in the New York Times mission was paid by the State to anybo that he was offered 5 per cent on \$6,- dy The interest from January to July 1893, as required by the contract, was paid, every cent of it, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, or to the subscribers of the syndicate upon Mr. Rhind failed in his efforts, and re- their order. How the syndicate settled with Mr. Rhind was his and their own affair and one with which the State had nothing to do. The State would gladly have saved the six months' interest, but her danger and extremity were such that she had to pay it and under the circumstances she was glad to pay it in order to be prepared to meet her debt maturing in July, 1893. She had not the money in her treasury and was obliged to sell bonds in advance in order to raise it, Had an offer to take gold bonds been accepted I believe she would have been forced to pay interest from January to

July, 1893, just the same. The act of the Legislature authorized the payment of this interest, the contract required it and both Act and contract were sustained by the Supreme Court. The bill was introduced and passed by the finance committee after all the details of the contract had been submitted to them and approved. The only bona fide offer made by any responsible party before the contract with the Rhind syndicate was signed, was one by Mr. E. H. Pringle, of the Bank of Charleston, to take \$250,000 of the bonds at 97 per cent. This was much less than we sold the whole lot at.

Any assertion that members of the syndicate offered to take the bends at 3-4 of 1 percent is false, and some of the Charleston holders of the old bonds antagonized the State throughout. Gov. Tillman was convinced that they schemunwilling to make any offer that we ed in every way possible to keep us from refunding the debt at all and desired to get us in their power and then dictate hard terms. The editorial columns of the News and Courier at the time were cited by him to sustain this conviction. ity." There was doubtless deep chagrin when they found we succeeded in refunding the debt without them.

> As for Mr. Rhind's commission it was matter that concerned him and the syndicate. Every banker and capitalist in the State knows that the State debt the circumstances in the face of such

strong opposition at home and abroad. The charge or insinuations that I have shared in the commission allowed by the State are false and without foundation. After earnest solicitation to do the work, and when I saw that it would not conflict with my duties as State Trearurer, I did render the syndicate much valuable and responsible service, for which I accepted compensation, not a cent of which came out of the State. These services were some extra official, and others unofficial, and were services which I could not have been expected or requir- which the Americans use and for ed to perform as State Treasurer. They facilitated and expedited the work of refunding, and in renderlag them I protected the interests of the State. The open negotiations on either basis stated matter was not one to be published in an official report, but was known and approved of by personal friends and acas honorable as any critics in the land. position of the party in favor of the year I have in no way violated my official Monroe Doctrine; endorses the adtrust. On the contrary, the compensation received by me was for the services rendered the syncicate growing out of Hawaii; demands protection for ial work for the New York ssarily be submitted to the Legisla- raging over the entire country and enteredbeen made, and which but for the services I had rendered would have imper-Rhind submitted a proposition from Mr. illed the settlement and disabled the

The records and vouchers in this refunding matter have been carefully exfunding Act of 1892 was introduced into amined by two committees—one of the Legislature and the other of the sinking is demanded. away of nearly five and a half millions ministration is denounced for dropnew bonds, and the handling of nearly \$3,000,000 of cash involved in the refunding, all done during the panic of take 20-40-year 44 percent bonds at par 1893, were carefully examined, and every

The credit of the State has been re habilitated. She has out now bonds and sold as low as 95, and some of her most influential and wealthy capitalists were busy undermining her credit.

The successful refunding of the State nor Tillman and myself, the persons charged with this responsible, difficult and delicate duty, to some honor and credit, and I confidently believe these organizing a syndicate of New York,
Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston and
other capitalists, of which the Baltimore
Trust and Guarantee Company. Robert

it, but would not only rob us of character as well if they had the power.
In faithful service for the State I have

done what I could,

W. T. C. BATES, State Treasurer.

Cure for Headache. of March, 1893, the syndicate exercised effects a permanent cure and ter. Human nature is pretty the option, and an amended contract the most dreaded habitual sick much the same everywhere. was made binding them to take the en- headaches yield to its influence. People who show the newspaper We urge all who are afflicted to man kindness never made a beted contracts are on file, also copies of habitual conscipation, Electire sooner or later. As has been

THE G. O. P. PLATFORM

A SYNOPSIS OF THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

It Decleares For a Gold Standard

And Upholds The Monroe Doctrine. The platform is substantially as fol-

After a lengthy preamble in which he Democratic administration is severely denounced, the money plank is ached and reads: "The Rej ublican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar is as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can, be obtained the existing gold silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at a nations of the earth."

"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosper

The platform denounces the present Democratic party as "sectional, partisan and one-sided and disastrous to the Treasury and destructive of business enterprise;" demands such an equitable tariff on foreign imports coming into competition with Ameriwas refunded to great advantage and as can products, "as will not only fureconomically as could be expected under nish adequate revenue for the neces sary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation and the wage level of other lands;" declares that the party pelieves in liberal reciprocity and just relation; favors restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of the merchant marine; condemns the present administration "for not keeping faith tanburg, and the following takwith the sugar producers" and says: "The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which they pay to other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually.

The foreign plank, drawn by Senator Lodge, is general in its nature, outlining a policy in regard to all current foreign questions. It contains a declaration for the protection ministration of President Harrison on the attitude of this country towards for a long time engaged in spec-American missionaries in Armenia; World and Washington Post. expresses sympathy for the Cubans Spartanburg Herald. takes a position in favor of awarding to them belligerent rights.

the extension of the principle wherev- hear the cry that murders, dier practicable. The use of public vorces and all crimes should be money for sectarian purposes and the kept from the press. No! We union of church and State are opposed. A declaration is made in favor of the vices of mankind as well as arbitration between employees and the virtues. The press is a lookemployers but not specific legislation

A declaration is made in favor of ping from the rolls without examination deserving soldiers.

The building of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States government is favored.

The audience and delegates followed the reading with intense interest The reference to the administration of Benjamin Harrison evoked the first demonstration, but louder still bearing only 41 per cent interest, and came the roar when the words of the platform pledged the party again to 1892 her bonds bore 6 percent interest the doctrine of protection in the interest of American labor and American industry. The reference to the restoration of the policy of reciprocity as the twin brother of protection debt during one of the worse panics this also came in for a round of applause. country has ever known entitles Gover- Protection to the sugar industry aroused the Louisiana delegation to cheers and the merchant marine plank brought Maine, Maryland and Massachusetts' delegations to their feet with three cheers.

Value of Newspaper Friendship.

Every newspaper treasures up in its memory the names of As a remedy for all forms of overlooks an opportunity to as-Headache, Electric Bitters has sist the former, but never goes proved to be the very best. It out of its way to boost the latprocure a botttle, and give this ter investment or one that more IRBY BACKS DOWN.

Because He Has Not The Manhood to Stand The Racket and Make a Loosing Fight.

LAURENS, S. C., June 17-In a short interview with Senator Irby today your correspondent asked him this question:

"Will you be at Manning next Monday, Senator?" which the senator answerd: "No. I shall not attend that or any other campaign meeting as a candidate for the United States Senate. I had intended up to a short time ago to ask for the nomination at the ensuing pri mary, but have concluded not to enter the contest. From advices received from different sections of the State I concluded that my motives and official acts for the last year have been misunderstood by the faction of which I was a charter member. It is apparent from these advices that I must antagonize those with whom I have cooperated politically since 1886. It seems that the entire machinery of the party government has been organized to humiliate, defeat and destroy me. This would not have been but for a standard must be preserved. All our misunderstanding of my motives in opposing the equal division of delegates to the Conparity with gold and we favor all stitutional Convention, the demeasures designed to maintain in- fence of the name of Butler in violably the obligations of the United that Convention, my opposition States and all our money whether to the plan of suffrage as adoptcoin or paper, at the present standard ed, and the uncompromising the standard of the most enlightened position taken by me in opposition to a bolt in the late State Democratic Convention. In addition, If I were to run with my old friends organized against me, I could only expect support from those heretofore my political opponents, which would be distasteful to me, as they owe me no favors. In arriving at this conclusion I desire to say that I cherish no spleen towards those whom I believe misconstrue my motives and political course recently, and confidently anticipate the future to vindicate those positions and policies."-News and Courier.

> Miss Floride Cunningham Embarks in Business in Asheville.

Miss Floride Cunningham, formerly of Laurens, S. C., has embarked in the real estate business in Asheville, N. C. Miss Cunningham is known in Sparen from the Asheville Citizen will be of interest to her friends

"Miss Cunningham is a progressive woman, and poss the qualities that will doubtless bring to her share of the work all the pretty things in that Asheville has for real estate agents.

"Miss Cunningham is said to be the only woman real estate agent south of Washington city. She is prominent among the wo men of her state, South Carolina, and was lady manager of the World's Fair for that state. She is an able writer, and was

In his baccalaureate sermon at Harvard Sunday, the Rev. Civil service reform is approved and Dr. Lyman Abbott said: "We want a press that shall tell us ing-glass. We look in it every morning and we see ourselves Our Styles Always CORRECT very dirty. But we do not want to find fault with the glass. We want to wash ourselves."

> And Napoleon McKinley was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo! And Horace Boies lives at Waterloo, Iowa!-the State.

> Mr. J. H. Scarborough made trip to Darlington village on his wheel Thursday.-The Bishopville Mirror.

Notice of Final Discharge.

OTICE is hereby given that on July 1, 1896, we will file our final accounts in the office of the Pro bate Judge for Darlington county as executors of the estate of Mrs. A. A. Baker and will apply for letters dis J. G. McCALL, PAUL WHIPPLE,

Executors.

Notice to Creditors.

LL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of Miss Lizits friends and, likewise, its zie 8 Fountain will present the same enemies. It seldom if ever, duly attested, and all indebted to her estate will make payment to me. JANIE E. FOUNTAIN,

June 3, 1896. Qualified Executrix.

CREDITORS' NOTICE.

A LL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS DOORS, remedy fair trial. In cases of surely pays them a hundredfold, mand, deceased, will present them legally proved to my Attorneys,

Administrator.

Why suffer with Coughs. Colds and LaGrippe when Lax. ative Bromo Quinine will cure you in one day. Does not produce the ringing in the head like Sulphate of Quinine. Put up in tablets convenient for tak. ing. Guaranteed to cure, or money refunded. Price, cents. For sale by O. B. Davis



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in good trim for the winter. W. L. PEARSON.

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