# TEACHER'S COLUMN.

☞ All communications intended for this column should be addressed to S. P. Stribling, School Commissioner, Walhalla, S. C.

### How to Read.

1st. Name the subject.

2d. Let the pupils read consecutively, alternately, or one pupil may read the entire lesson, during which exercise the pupils may, or may not, be allowed to criticise any mispronunciations, misaccentations, improper emphasis, intonations, inflections, after which a familiar conversation may ensue, the suggestion of other kindred subjects, then, the class may be invited to reproduce on paper or the blackboard, or slates, the impressions produced on each pupil's mind by the reading of the exercise and the discussions by the various pupils. Continue this method until each pupil has a distinct idea of the object and purpose in view. Make each pupil realize that he has something to do, and that he is equal to the task; make a personal appeal to each pupil's responsibility, the duty he owes himself, his parents, his country. Make him feel that he has a talent, that that talent only needs development; that development can be made by him, and him only; cite him to that admirable lesson taught in Holy Writ, illustrating the ultimate doom on the one hand of neglected talent, on the other that greatest of all rewards, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." Impress upon his mind that reading makes a ready man; that all depends upon individual exertion; that every one is the architect of his own fortune; that to the victor belongs the spoils. Incite a spirit of emulation among the pupils. Call their attention to men of eminence, those who sprang from the humblest stations of life—self-made men, men whom reverse of fortune seemed to have thwarted; yet, with steadfastness of purpose, indomitable determination, invincible energy reached the high estate of men of culture, influence and power. Such are Andrew Johnson, Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin and our own Joseph E. Brown—men whose names will go down to posterity as models of excellence, undaunted perseverance, usefulness and virtue. Make them feel that these men filled high positions in life and that they, too, by proper application may reach this high plane. These men have passed, and will pass away, giving place to the boys who strive to meet life's conflict.

S. P. STRIBLING.

### The Four Big Guns.

SHALL WE HAVE PEACE?

We print below the views of the Charleston *World*, Columbia *Register*, Charleston *News and Courier*, and the Greenville *News*, upon the result of the recent election in South Carolina, and the necessity for the Democrats of the State to "get together" before the election in 1892. The *Register* says:

Our two Charleston contemporaries came to us yesterday with sound, sensible talk about the situation.

The Charleston *World* classes the people into three divisions. First, those who hate the Governor elect with a most hearty hatred. Of these it says:

"Those who hate him, and there is no doubt but in some quarters he is the most intensely hated South Carolinian that ever rose to authority and command, will wait breathlessly for him to reveal himself as they have pictured him, the worst man in the State of South Carolina."

Of the second class, the admirers of the Governor elect, the *World* says:

"On the other hand, there is no doubt but that thousands throughout this State look up to him with a devotion that is intense, a trust which is limitless and an admiration which is beyond all bounds, who glory in his triumph and ask for nothing else."

Of the third class, the *World* most wisely takes cognizance in the following striking words:

"But there is a third class, and it embraces many more within it than the average observer would imagine, and the members of this class, made up of people of all classes, upon whose action South Carolina depends, are waiting to judge by his own works the power for good or evil and the purposes of this man, who, driving like a storm cloud through the State, has scattered his opponents, overturned all opposition and politically revolutionized the State.

"They are waiting to see how Tillman will use the power and authority which the people have placed in his hands and they will judge him by his acts."

Our contemporary is entirely right. The third class does embrace many more within it than the average observer would imagine. The vote of this State possibly stands at 100,000 whites to 128,000 colored. In the recent election not over 50,000 of this white vote was cast. That would leave in this third class some 50,000 whites who are prepared to judge Tillman by his acts, and who if he, with the Legislature behind, him should give the people of the State on the whole a sound, safe and conservative rule, will set their faces like flint against any disturbance between the people of the State as useless, harmful and selfish. But, on the other hand, should a wild and wanton exercise of power be indulged in, calculated to give the people no rest from selfish and unprincipled agitation, we may set it down that there is power enough in this third class to overthrow any administration they may deem hurtful to their best interests.

We sincerely trust that the following prognostication of the *World* will prove true:

"To the people he will be a faithful servant, serving them best as a firm, just and careful ruler, and South Carolina will, we feel sure, be the better for the administration of this man, who is of and from the people of South Carolina, knowing their needs and in thorough sympathy with them, and when the prejudices natural to this violent upheaval shall have died away it will be admitted by some who have opposed him most bitterly that Ben Tillman, *the man* from Edgefield, will have given to the State of South Carolina an administration that advanced her interests, benefited her people and gave the State an impetus which helped to place her in the van of progress."

This is what every good citizen of the State should wish and should do his best to secure. We do not live to elect this or that man Governor or any set of men to office. Our whole purpose should be to secure good and successful government, let it come from whose hands it may. As Mr. Tillman has said of himself that no man has yet taken him for a fool, we do not expect to see anything of a foolish policy at his hands. As in the case of all other men, we expect to see a sense of responsiblity sober some of Mr. Tillman's extreme views, and that he will do all that in him lies to deserve well of all the people of South Carolina, "without reference to class, race or previous condition of servitude." This is very manifestly his policy, and when he takes his seat as Chief Magistrate he will find it conclusively out of place and beneath the dignity of his office to indulge in sharp and splenetic comments on any portion of the people over whom he has been called to rule. And so far as the colored people are concerned, we expect from the Governor elect, as far as in his power lies, a fair and considerate course of conduct. The colored people have manifestly earned this at his hands in their conservative and prudent action in declining, as they have so largely done, to meddle with the "white man's quarrel" through which we have so painfully passed. They have shown a willingness to leave it to the whites to settle their own differences. They have taken a tremendous step in this action towards inviting the confidence of every right thinking man in the State. Whilst it is undeniable that they could have given us a great deal of trouble in this critical juncture, to their lasting credit be it said they have refused to do so. It is one of the most hopeful signs of our day and times, and the Governor elect, as we take it, is too shrewd a man not to see and appreciate this and reward it by treating these people with ample fairness and by protecting them at their hearths and homes as essential justice requires and common humanity dictates.

Our other Charleston contemporary, the *News and Courier*, in its article of yesterday, "Now Get Together," expresses so happily our own profound convictions of the duty of all good citizens in our present emergency that we cannot forbear repeating here its eminently judicious and patriotic counsels, as follows:

"This is the lesson of the election, and it will be so understood by all true Democrats in South Carolina. The final appeal was to the party, and the party has rendered its verdict by the votes of a decisive majority. That verdict should be cheerfully accepted by those against whose claims it has been pronounced, and the dissensions and divisions which have marked the unfortunate contest within the party during the past few months should end now and end for good. He is an enemy to the party and to the cause of good government in South Carolina who shall seek to perpetuate or to revive such dissensions on any pretext. The truest leaders of the party from to-day forward will be those who shall strive most earnestly and who shall make the greatest sacrifices of personal feeling and opinion, if need be, to restore and promote that spirit of harmony and unity among the white people which has so long characterized their political conduct and which is so necessary to their political and material welfare at all times, and especially at this time.

"The occasion does not require an argument or a sermon to convince intelligent and thoughtful white men in South Carolina as to what is their first duty now. The Democratic party in the State, the white people of the State, must stand together as a unit on all political questions if they would prevent a return in whole or in large part of the evil conditions from which they redeemed the State by their united action but a few years ago. We cannot afford to divide, for division means injury and trouble for us all. We cannot afford to lose the ground we have gained; it is wiser to hold it than to place ourselves in a position where we shall have to fight to recover it, and we can only hold it by standing together and fighting together against the common enemy, instead of fighting among ourselves as we have done this year.

"The Democratic voters of the State understand all this, as they have shown by their vote yesterday. The Democratic leaders of both factions ought to understand it and act on it henceforth. Their duty is plain at any rate. They should compose all their differences at once, and endeavor to restore perfect harmony and unity to the party. Moderate and prudent counsels should prevail on both sides. It is a time for concession, not for quarrels. The election has determined the contest—let the contest everywhere end with the election."

NOW FOR THE WHITE FLAG.

This State has passed safely through one of the most trying ordeals that ever threatened the life of a commonwealth. Disaster has been averted; the unity of the Democratic party has been maintained; the white race stands solid with its hold unbroken. Let us be thankful, and let us all humbly pray that South Carolina may never again be tried and threatened as she has this year.

The danger is not gone. It is only postponed. There is need of statesmanship and courage and manhood and patience to remove it and to secure our permanent safety. The white people are apart. They came together at the ballot boxes on Tuesday in obedience to the demands of duty and patriotism, but there is distrust and anger and bitterness between them. The passions that have been aroused are yet alive; the hatreds that have been created rankle on both sides. These things mean continuing danger and unless they are taken away the danger will remain until opportunity develops it to disaster.

The one way to remove the danger is by concessions which will make our people again one in heart and hope and purpose. These must come from both sides. Concession begets concession as wrath heats wrath. Concession does not mean the surrender of any principle or the abandonment of any honest purpose.

Captain Tillman and his supporters are going into power. They have the right to demand that they be judged on their acts in the future without regard to the past. That is gone and should be buried out of sight and thought by the results of Tuesday and the issues and questions to confront us in the future. Let us all determine to judge the Tillman administration as we would any other, fairly and honestly, to give credit when it should be given and blame where it is deserved.

On the other hand let it be remembered by those of the successful faction that their opponents are white men and Democrats entitled to their opinions and not proper subjects for punishment or wrath. We cannot afford to be divided. We will not be if we will use plain business sense and obey patriotic instincts and the manly principle that a fight is finished when it has been won. There is no need, provocation or excuse for seeking vengeance or trying to gratify old resentments. Each of us has done what he believed to be right and each of us should concede the same honesty of purpose to every other man.

The fight is over. Let the white flag of truce be raised on both sides; let us get together as sons of the same good old State, members of the same party, brethren whose veins hold the blood of the same splendid race. With mutual toleration, forbearance and forgiveness we will soon be again a compact mass of white South Carolina Democrats, keeping our soil against all foes, moving together for our common welfare and advancement, undismayed and invincible.

Down with the fool who cannot read the signs of the times, who would endanger the State by keeping wrath alive or who in mean exultation over victory or unmanly rage in defeat would say any word or do any act to widen the breach or prevent the reuniting of the people!—*Greenville News.*

### The Frst Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into nervous prostration. You need a nerve tonic, and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the liver and kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price, 50c. at Norman Drug Co.'s drugstore.

### Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

Governor Brown, in his Macon speech, referring to himself, says:

As my own experience has some bearing on this question, in conclusion, I must ask the audience to pardon the egotism, which, under other circumstances, would be offensive, while I make some allusions to my own case.

My father was a farmer with small means, and had a wife and ten children to support, and I was raised upon a farm and worked hard as a field hand until I was nineteen years of age, when, with the consent of my parents, I left the farm in Union county, Georgia, in November, 1840, with the view of going to school at Calhoun Academy in Anderson District, South Carolina. My only education was that I could read and write, and I had been in arithmetic as far as the rule of three. My only earthly goods were a comfortable home-made change of clothing, made by my good mother and sisters, and a fine yoke of steers, which I drove before me on my way to Calhoun Academy, about 125 miles, where I entered the school under control of Mr. Pleasant Jordan.

I sold my steers for eight months' board, and as I had no money with which to pay my tuition, Mr. Jordan was kind enough to give me credit for that. Suffice it to say that after the end of eight months I taught an old field school for three months to get a little money to aid me. Under the encouragement of Dr. O. R. Broyles, of Pendleton, S. C., and of his father, Major Aaron Broyles, of Calhoun, and of the late Judge J. P. Reed, I returned to school, and got board and tuition on credit for the next two years. In the meantime by close application and hard study, I had prepared myself for teaching in an academy, and I went to Canton and took charge of the academy there in 1844, where I had a fine scoool, and made some $500 or $600, with which I paid most of my past indebtedness.

Having obtained the textbooks while teaching, I studied law by myself, but never read a day in a lawyer's office, and in September, 1845, I was admitted to the bar in Canton by the Hon. Augustus R. Wright, then presiding, who was very complimentary to me on the examination I then stood. With the aid of the late Dr. John W. Lewis, so well and favorably known to the people of Georgia, I was furnished the money to go to Yale College to the law school, where I graduated in 1846. I was married to Miss Elizabeth Grisham, in South Carolina, in 1847. Soon after this came the period when I held my first official position, and the people delegated to me their first trust.

In 1859 I was elected State Senator from the counties of Cobb and Cherokee, so that the period of my entrance into public life dates back forty-one years. In 1852 I was a member of the electoral ticket that cast their votes for Pierce and King. In 1855 I was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the Blue Ridge Circuit, over the Hon. David Erwin, who was then presiding. In 1857 I was nominated by the Democratic convention of Georgia, without any knowledge on my part that my name was being used, for the office of Governor. I was elected in October of that year. In 1859 I was again elected Governor, and in 1861 I was elected for a third term, and in 1863 I was elected for a fourth term. In 1869 I was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State for a term of twelve years. After serving a little over two years my health failed, and I resigned the office and went into the business of railroading.

I thought I had permanently retired from politics; but in 1880, when the Hon. John B. Gordon resigned his position in the United States Senate, Governor Colquitt tendered me the appointment to fill the vacancy. I accepted it and served for about three weeks under the appointment before Congress adjourned. I then became a candidate for reelection to the office of Senator to fill the vacancy of between four and five years which remained unexpired. The contest was a heated one, and the race an exciting one, but it resulted in my favor by over two-thirds majority. Again in 1884 I was a candidate for the term of six years in the Senate. I had no opposition, and was elected by the General Assembly with practical unanimity; there was but one dissenting vote.

My present term will soon have expired, and I have announced my purpose to retire with the expiration of the term. I will under no circumstances be a candidate for another office of honor, trust, or profit. The few remaining days of my life, if I have any, I hope to spend in the State where I have been so often honored, and among the people to whom I feel the greatest gratitude, and to whom I am under everlasting obligations.

As a member of the State Senate, I presided temporarily over that body. As Chief Justice of the State I was the regular presiding officer over the judicial department of the State, and as Governor, I presided over the executive department. I never was defeated in any race I ever had, where the question was to be determined by the popular vote.

As already stated, at nineteen years of age, in November, 1840, illiterate and without means, I left my father's farm, on foot, to go to an academy to school. In November, 1857, just seventeen years later, I was inaugurated Governor of Georgia, being then a little over thirty-six years of age, and probably the youngest man that had filled the place.

If the example is worth anything to the youth of the State, my egotism will be pardoned. The intention at least is right. What one boy, under the circumstances mentioned, has accomplished, may be accomplished by another, and if not to the fullest degree, there may be many approximations by boys of pluck, energy and perseverance. The way is open to every bright boy to better his condition. May you all determine to do so.

### Wanted Outside.

Wanted—a boy that is manly and just,
One that you feel you may honor and trust,
Who cheerfully shoulders what life to him brings,
Its sunshine and pleasure or troublesome things;
Whose eye meets your own with no shadow of fear,
No wile on the face that is open and clear;
Straightforward in purpose and ready to push—
For "a bird in the hand's worth two in the bush;"
Who scornfully refuses a something of gain,
If it brings to another sorrow or pain:
Willing to hold the right ever dear,
Patient, unheeding the scoff or the jeer,
Doing his all, with true heart elate,
Wanted that boy, whatever his state.

Wanted—a girl, not a butterfly gay;
Gentle and sweet, in a womanly way.
No beautiful picture, languid and fair,
That always seemed labeled "please handle with care;"
But one in whose heart is hidden true worth,
And faithfully follows its mission on earth.
Hopeful and earnest in helping and giving,
Finds plenty to do in the life she is living,
Filling its duties with quiet content,
Whether adverse or pleasant, just as they're sent;
In the garb of a queen or in homespun arrayed,
Whatever her station—is needed that maid.

### Weather Wisdom.

Laning, in his "Weather Wisdom," says:

A deep blue colored sky, even when seen through the clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm.

When the sky in rainy weather is tinged with sea green the rain will increase; if deep blue it will be showery.

A bright yellow sky at evening indicates rain.

A pale yellow sky at evening indicates wet weather.

A neutral gray sky at evening indicates fair weather.

The same in the morning indicates wet weather.

Haziness in the air, which fades the sun's light and makes the orb appear whitish or ill-defined, or at night the moon and stars grow dim, indicates rain will follow.

A COSTLY CONVICTION.—Roscoe Conkling, writes Eli Perkins, came into Charles O'Connor's office one day when he was a young lawyer in quite a nervous state.

"You seem to be very much excited, Mr. Conkling," said Mr. O'Connor, as Roscoe walked up and down the room.

"Yes, I'm provoked," said Mr. Conkling. "I never had a client dissatisfied about my fee before."

"Well, what's the matter?" asked O'Connor.

"Why, I defended Gibbons for arson, you know. He was convicted, but I did hard work for him. I took him to the superior court and he was convicted, then on to the supreme court, and the supreme court confirmed the judgment and gave him ten years. I charged him $3,000, and now Gibbons is grumbling about it—says it's too much. Now, Mr. O'Connor, I ask you, was that too much?"

"Well," said O'Connor, very deliberately, "of course you did a good deal of work, and $3,000 is not a very big fee, but to be frank with you, Mr. Conkling, my deliberate opinion is that he might have been convicted for less money."

### The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at Norman Drug Co.'s drugstore.

According to the Detroit *Free Press*, a man named Willis has taken up his residence on the coast of Florida for the purpose of killing sharks, because one bit his wife in two. In one month he killed over 100 by exploding giant powder in the water. We should think he would find it cheaper, easier, and even less dangerous, to get another wife.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by Norman Drug Co.

"Have you boarded long at this house?" inquired the new boarder of the sour, dejected man sitting next to him. "About ten years." "I don't see how you can stand it. Why haven't you left long ago?" "No other place to go to," said the other dismally. "The landlady's my wife."

Henry Gillman, United States Consul at Jerusalem, has informed the State Department that three locomotives of American make have arrived at Jaffa, for the Jerusalem and Jaffa railroad. "It is of interest to our citizens, and indeed the whole world," says Mr. Gillman, "to know that the first locomotives ever used in this ancient land were made in the New World—in the United States of America.

A couple from the humbler walks of life came before a justice of the peace to be married, when, the ceremony being over, the bride began to weep copiously. "What's the matter?" asked the husband. "I never told you that I don't know how to cook," sobbed the bride. "Don't fret; I'll not have anything for you to cook. I'm a poet."

The world's stock of diamonds has increased enormously in the last fifteen years. In 1876 the output of the the African mines was about 1,500,000 carats; last year it was over 4,000,000, and the great trust which controls all the principal mines asserts that it has 16,000,000 carats in sight at the present time.

Wm. T. Tannahill, an old and much respected cotton broker of New York, committed suicide Thursday by shooting himself through the head with a revolver at his home at Englewood, N. J. Bad health probably caused the act.

The leading physicians of England are a unit in declaring that within the next 100 years some tonic will be discovered whereby men will grow old so slowly that the average of human life will be 200 years.

Have the courage to be ignorant of a great number of things in order to avoid being ignorant of everything.


## NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

The reason RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER is the most wonderful medicine, is because it has never failed in any instance, no matter what the disease, from LEPROSY to the simplest disease known to the human system.

The scientific men of to-day claim and prove that every disease is

## Caused by Microbes,

—AND—

## Radam's Microbe Killer

Exterminates the Microbes and drives them out of the system, and when that is done you cannot have an ache or pain. No matter what the disease, whether a simple case of Malaria Fever or a combination of diseases, we cure them all at the same time, as we treat all diseases constitutionally.

Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Disease, Chills and Fever, Female Troubles, in all its forms, and, in fact, every Disease known to the Human System.

**Beware of Fradulent Imitations!**

See that our Trade-Mark (same as above) appears on each jug.

Send for book "History of the Microbe Killer," given away by DARBY & CO., Druggist, Agt., Walhalla, S. C.

## CONGAREE IRON WORKS,

**Lady Street, near G. & C. R. R. Depot, Columbia, S. C.,**

—MANUFACTURER OF—

## Steam Engines and Boilers,

**Mill Gearing, Vertical and Horizonta Cane Mills, Grist and** SAW MILLS OF ALL SIZES, HOUSE FRONTS, RAILING FOR GARDEN AND CEMETERY LOTS.

**Prompt and Special Attention given to Repairing of Machinery.**

I would call the attention of the public especially to the fact that my CIRCULAR SAW MILLS have taken the first prize at every State Fair in Columbia when on exhibition, and that I make a specialty of the manufacture of the IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILL, combining great simplicity with durability and strength in their construction, and thereby I am enabled to put on the market an article which rivals any other in price as well as effectiveness. I have on file many testimonials from the foremost sawyers and mill-men of this State who use my mills to their perfect satisfaction.

I am enabled to furnish House Fronts, Railing and all Architectural Work at short notice, having a large variety of patterns; and, besides, the experience of many years in the trade, so that I can suit customers in every manner to their taste as well as to prices. My experience and knowledge of gearing and other machinery by this time is well known throughout the State, and will warrant to every one that he can be suited by me.

I pay close attention to Repairs of Steam Engines, &c., when ordered, so that they are promptly filled and no loss occurs to any customers by delay.

Parties desiring any article in my line will find it to their best interest to call or correspond with me.

Write for Circular and Price List, which will be furnished on application.

**JOHN ALEXANDER,**
**Columbia, S. C.**

May 2, 1889.


### Judicious Advertising

Creates many a new business,
Enlarges many an old business,
Revives many a dull business,
Rescues many a lost business,
Saves many a failing business,
Preserves many a large business,
Secures success in any business.

### Blanks.

We keep constantly on hand the following Blanks at reasonable prices:

Titles to Real Estate.
Mortgages to Real Estate.
Mortgages to Real Estate, with Foreclosure.
Note and Mortgage Personal Property.
Agricultural Lien, with Note.
Agricultural Lien, without Note.

We keep other Blanks, but the above embraces those most in general use.

### Richmond & Danville Railroad Co.

Condensed Schedule in effect August 31st, 1890.
COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE DIVISION
Trains run by 75th Meridian Time.

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 51. |
|---|---|
| Lv Charleston | 7 00 a m |
| Lv Columbia | 11 00 a m |
| Ar Alston | 12 02 a m |
| Ar Union | 1 33 p m |
| Ar Spartanburg | 2 36 p m |
| Ar Tryon | 4 46 p m |
| Ar Saluda | 5 33 p m |
| Ar Flat Rock | 5 54 p m |
| Ar Hendersonville | 6 10 p m |
| Ar Asheville | 7 00 p m |
| Ar Hot Springs | 8 40 p m |
| Ar Pomara | 12 20 m |
| Ar Prosperity | 12 42 p m |
| Ar Newberry | 1 00 p m |
| Ar Ninety-Six | 2 28 p m |
| Ar Greenwood | 2 46 p m |
| Ar Abbeville | 3 50 p m |
| Ar Belton | 4 00 p m |
| Lv Belton | 4 10 p m |
| Ar Williamston | 4 22 p m |
| Ar Pelzer | 4 31 p m |
| Ar Piedmont | 4 48 p m |
| Ar Greenville | 5 30 p m |
| Ar Anderson | 4 40 p m |
| Ar Seneca | 6 00 p m |
| Ar Walhalla | 7 00 p m |
| Ar Atlanta | 10 40 p m |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 55. |
|---|---|
| Lv Walhalla | 8 30 a m |
| Lv Seneca | 8 54 a m |
| Lv Anderson | 10 03 a m |
| Lv Greenville | 9 15 a m |
| Piedmont | 9 55 a m |
| Pelzer | 10 12 a m |
| Williamston | 10 18 a m |
| Belton | 10 50 a m |
| Lv Abbeville | 10 50 p m |
| Lv Greenwood | 12 24 p m |
| Lv Ninety-Six | 1 15 p m |
| Lv Newberry | 2 37 p m |
| Lv Prosperity | 3 57 p m |
| Pomara | 3 20 p m |
| Lv Hot Springs | 7 30 a m |
| Lv Asheville | 9 05 a m |
| Lv Hendersonville | 9 59 a m |
| Lv Flat Rock | 10 10 a m |
| Lv Saluda | 10 37 a m |
| Lv Tryon | 11 24 a m |
| Lv Spartanburg | 12 45 p m |
| Lv Union | 1 56 p m |
| Ar Alston | 3 35 p m |
| Ar Columbia | 4 40 p m |
| Ar Augusta | 9 07 p m |
| Ar Charleston | 9 30 p m |

| NORTHBOUND. †No. 4. | | SOUTHBOUND †No. 3. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave 5 45 p m | Columbia | Arrive 10 30 a m |
| Arrive 6 42 p m | Alston | Leave 9 30 a m |
| " 7 00 p m | Pomara | Leave 9 12 a m |
| " 7 23 p m | Prosperity | Leave 8 50 a m |
| " 7 40 p m | Newberry | Leave 8 30 a m |
| " 8 45 p m | Goldville | Leave 7 28 a m |
| " 9 08 p m | Clinton | Leave 7 05 a m |
| " 9 45 p m | Laurens | Leave 6 30 a m |

| NORTHBOUND. †No. 50. | | SOUTHBOUND. †No. 51. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave 10 40 a m | Belton | Arrive 3 40 p m |
| Arrive 11 02 a m | Williamston | " 3 17 p m |
| " 11 08 a m | Pelzer | " 3 10 p m |
| " 11 25 a m | Piedmont | " 2 53 p m |
| " 12 05 p m | Greenville | Leave 2 10 p m |

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Nos. 3, 4, 50 and 51 daily except Sunday.

Main line trains 54 and 55 daily between Columbia and Alston.

Daily except Sunday between Alston and Greenville.

Pullman parlor service between Augusta and Hot Springs, N. C., daily, without change, on 53 from Augusta, connecting with C. & G. 51.

Pullman Parlor Car on C. & G. 54, Daily, Columbia to Hot Springs, N. C.

Tickets on sale at principal stations to all points.

D. CARDWELL,
Division Passenger Agent,
Columbia, S. C.
JAS. L. TAYLOR,
General Pass. Agent.

SOL. HAAS, Traffic Manager.

### Atlantic Coast Line.

**Passenger Department.**

*Wilmington, N. C., January 13, 1890.*

**Fast Line Between Charleston and Columbia and Upper South Carolina and Western North Carolina.**

## Condensed Schedule.

| WESTWARD. | |
|---|---|
| Leave Charleston (N. E. R. R. Depot) | 7 30 a m |
| " Lanes | 9 10 a m |
| " Sumter | 10 33 a m |
| Arrive Columbia | 11 55 a m |
| " Winnsboro | 2 24 p m |
| " Chester | 3 34 " |
| " Yorkville | 5 00 " |
| " Lancaster | 5 23 " |
| " Rock Hill | 4 16 " |
| " Charlotte | 5 15 " |
| Arrive Newberry | 12 30 " |
| " Greenwood | 2 39 " |
| " Laurens | 9 45 " |
| " Anderson | 4 40 " |
| " Greenville | 5 20 " |
| " Walhalla | 7 00 " |
| " Abbeville | 4 00 " |
| " Spartanburg | 2 40 " |
| " Hendersonville | 6 10 " |
| " Asheville | 7 00 " |
| EASTWARD. | |
| Leave Asheville | 9 05 a m |
| Leave Hendersonville | 9 59 a m |
| " Spartanburg | 12 40 m |
| " Abbeville | 10 50 a m |
| " Walhalla | 8 00 " |
| " Greenville | 9 40 " |
| " Anderson | 9 37 " |
| " Laurens | 6 30 " |
| " Greenwood | 12 33 p m |
| " Newberry | 2 45 p m |
| Arrive Charlotte | 1 00 p m |
| " Rock Hill | 1 57 " |
| " Lancaster | 11 00 a m |
| " Yorkville | 1 20 p m |
| " Chester | 2 46 p m |
| " Winnsboro | 3 39 " |
| " Columbia | 5 20 " |
| " Sumter | 6 37 " |
| " Lanes | 7 50 " |
| Arrive Charleston (N. E. R. R. Depot) | 9 30 p m |

Solid Trains between Charleston and Columbia, S. C.

J. F. DIVINE,
General Superintendent.
T. M. EMERSON,
General Passenger Agent.

### SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY CO.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, RECEIVER.

COMMENCING March 30, 1890, at 1.30 P. M., Eastern Time, Trains will run as follows:

MAIN LINE TO AUGUSTA, DAILY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Charleston | 6 00 a m | 6 00 p m |
| " Branchville | 8 55 a m | 8 25 p m |
| Arrive Augusta | 12 01 noon | 11 25 p m |
| AUGUSTA TO CHARLESTON, DAILY. | | |
| Leave Augusta | 8 05 a m | 4 40 p m |
| " Branchville | 10 50 a m | 7 58 p m |
| Arrive Charleston | 1 15 p m | 10 00 p m |
| MAIN LINE AND COLUMBIA DIVISION WEST, DAILY | | |
| Leave Charleston | 7 00 a m | 5 10 p m |
| " Branchville | 8 35 a m | 7 45 p m |
| Arrive Columbia | 10 43 a m | 10 05 p m |
| (DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.) | | |
| " Camden | 11 30 a m | 10 50 p m |
| COLUMBIA DIVISION AND MAIN LINE EAST, DAILY | | |
| Leave Camden (daily except Sunday) | 5 50 a m | 4 45 p m |
| " Columbia | 6 43 a m | 5 25 p m |
| " Branchville | 8 55 a m | 7 45 p m |
| Arrive Charleston | 11 03 a m | 9 30 p m |

CONNECTIONS

Made at Union Depot, Columbia, with C. & G. R. R. by train arriving at 10.43 A. M. and departing at 5.25 P. M.; also with C., C. & A. R. R. by same train to and from all points on both roads; also with S., U. & C. R. R. by train arriving at 9.30 P. M. and departing at 7.00 A. M.

Passengers take Breakfast at Columbia and Supper at Branchville.

At Pregnall's to and from all points on Eutawville Railroad; at Charleston with steamers for New York, Jacksonville and points on St. John's River on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; with Charleston and Savannah Railroad to and from Savannah and points in Florida daily.

At Augusta with Georgia and Central Railroads to and from all points West and South; at Blackville to and from all points on Barnwell Railroad. Through tickets can be purchased to all points South and West by applying to

G. P. MILLER, G. T. A., Columbia.
B. B. PICKENS, General Passenger Agent.
O. M. WARD, General Manager.