Edgefield Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1887.

G. M. HARMAN, - - - - Editor

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is now selling in Michigan at the lowest price ever known, 40 cents a quarter.

The first session of Congress that assembled in Washington met in November, 1800.

It is feared that all the fruit in the up country has been killed by the late cold.

Edgefield contributed eight convicts to the penitentiary at her last term of court.

A man was once hanged in Hamilton, Ga., and his widow rewedded before he was cut down.

A man in Georgia boasts that he has three mothers-in-law living. Strikes us the thing for him to boast of is that he is living.

Orangeburg will soon have a Savings Bank in operation, and a movement is on foot to organize another back in the same town.

He that is sought to live upon little owes all to his father's wisdom that leaves a good deal left him does no more in Rock Hill on Friday morning last destroyed the Bank building and several stores and contents. Loss $100,000 Insurance about $50,000.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 21.—The weather is cold. Snow and rain has been falling since early morning, and the adjacent mountains are covered with snow.

Gen. W. T. Sherman announces that he has never waved in his determination not to become a candidate for any civic office, that of President included. He says that his brother John is infinitely better fitted for the office of President than he is. In this opinion John concurs with him. The people, Mr. are of the opinion that both General and the Senator lack the necessary qualifications.

Mr. Carlisle's presentation of the Jeffersonian State rights doctrine in his Boston speech was admirable as it was timely, and when he said that "centralization means inevitable dissolution" he did not go too far. The vital principle of Democracy has hardly ever been expressed better than in this excellent speech.

Money stands triumphantly, defiantly, shamelessly, between crime and justice. The wretched negro and peerless white man are convicted and punished, and if they be guilty it is all right that they should be. But the white man with money at his back, although his crime be far deeper and darker, goes scot free. This fact is palpable, undeniable, injurious, revolting. We have had too much of it. Every sentiment of true manliness cries out against it, and does every [illegible]

Mrs. Kreitcher, a German lady of Bridgeport, Conn., gave birth recently to a male infant, which has an elephant's head, and in place of a nose a short trunk. The mouth and eyes protrude. The tissue of an elephant. The child weighs about [illegible] pounds and cost its fond early [illegible] The mother visited [illegible] quarters here [illegible] winter and was [illegible] the elephants. [illegible] to be pleased [illegible] until now, [illegible] admitted to [illegible]

[illegible] teachers [illegible] young people [illegible]

[illegible] "Tax-payer"

The readers of the Dispatch know that I have been drawn into its columns by the requirement of "A Tax-payer." Whether in my last communication I met these requirements, I leave to the unbiased judgment of those who were careful enough to note them, and my answer. In his last communication "A Tax-payer" has covered a great deal of space in the endeavor to show that I was making "political bids" on the one hand and refusing on the other, to credit Rev. L. E. Busby with the share of praise due him for his efforts in securing the passage of the Act creating the Leesville School District. I think the reader will agree with me in saying that the language used by "A Tax-payer" in extolling Mr. Busby's efforts in educational matters at Leesville is extravagant enough to satisfy the cravings of almost any degree of ambition for praise. He also takes special pains to explain that Rev. L. E. Busby and his brother, D. B. Busby, have right notions of controversies, and that, for good reasons, they will not invite them, nor ever be drawn into them by others. He also explains that political power should not be used for private advantage, but [illegible] showed where I failed to se[illegible] of such a charge, I [illegible] I do not boast of [illegible] patriotism [illegible] ing that I have ever done in an humble and imperfect way. I have endeavored to serve my day and generation. I have been in the school of life for full fifty-eight years, and during the whole of that time I have never been taught that it was proper or commendable for a person under a fictitious name or otherwise to sing the song of his own or his kindred's praise. On the contrary, I have been taught that such a performance was exceedingly sickening and disgusting to every refined sentiment. "A Tax-payer" apparently lives away (?) from Leesville. He speaks as if he was no blood relation of L. E. and D. B. Busby. He speaks as if he was perfectly sure that they not only have been but are now actually "refraining from discussions." He is equally sure that they have been "reviled, (?) and reviled not again." "Slandered, they meekly turn away to the unchangeable past with its spotless record telling of their exertions in behalf of their unfortunate fellow countrymen." (?) He sees the [illegible] standing, extending the hand of peace until their rights and manhood were s[illegible]ed. Then, as I suppose, without solicitation or compensation from L. E. and D. B. Busby, he speaks:

Out of the fullness of his patriotism and wise soul, he spreads this full, definite, courteous, non-evasive lullaby out over the columns of the Dispatch like the overflowing of the Rivers Jordan or Nile, to enrich and refresh the cause of his friends at Leesville.

It is indeed pleasant to know that friends at a distance think of us. There is such a "Tax-payer" has said that I propose before examining his reply to indicate its *source*. In doing this I am not surrounded with the difficulties and uncertainties which attended Livingstone, Speke, Stanley and others who sought the source of the mighty Nile. I have reached the source of *this* wonderful Nile without being devoured by a hungry crocodile, or torn by a ferocious beast of the field. I can state, without doubt or fear of successful contradiction, that the correspondent who has drawn me into the Dispatch and who signs himself "A Tax-payer," is none other than D. B. Busby himself.

He has sung the song of his own praise, and that of his brother.

"He sang it loud, he sang it long,
People nothing in it to make him proud;
Who could think he would stoop so low
As to call his brother dirty John Doe."

The central point of his communication is to extol and praise himself and his brother, L. E. Busby. To hear him tell it, they are the giants who have developed the educational interest of Leesville. Before the plough-share of their mighty intellect pressed against the darkness of the Leesville field, the "devoted children" of that field were confined not only to a "diminutive hut in the distant woods, imbibing bad water," but the Board of Trustees, "with all of its pride and pomp, and circumstances of glorious power, was in the womb remained there, was not this lord of creation (?) lifted his mighty voice and spoke it into existence, and said 'thou shalt have no other lord beside me.'" I am not forcing this construction out of his language. Turn to his communication in Dispatch of March 9th, and read for yourself. Does he not state that his brother, "the Rev. L. E. Busby" alone raised his voice in behalf of the educational interest of Leesville, "that in this he was unencouraged and unassisted." A blunder falsehood he could not have uttered. The figures upon which he relies to show that his brother, the Rev. L. E. Busby, was successful, show themselves that he is holding $501.00 of the people's money and 37 public school desks. On the back of all this he declares twice in his communication that "the use of official power from the Chief Executive down to the lowest functionaries including teachers for the [illegible] of partisan measures, private, social, political or [illegible]ional, is a crime against [illegible] of the people." What [illegible]

[illegible] Now, if the record of the past is "spotless," that record shows that D. B. Busby has stated an untruth concerning the origin of the Leesville School District. He had full opportunity to learn the truth in that matter, so that there is no excuse for his falsehood.

Again he says that I neglected "to state the fact that according to the original *vote* of the *people* which *created* the district according to the charter subsequently secured by the Rev. L. E. Busby, and according to the decisions of both the Circuit and Supreme Court, that school was to be the Leesville English and Classical Institute, under the control of the Rev. L. E. Busby." Before replying to this statement, allow me to state that there are but two charters relating specifically to the educational interest of Leesville. One is the charter of the Leesville Public Free School, enacted by the Legislature February 9th, A. D. 18[illegible] and amended December 21st, A. D. 1883. The other is the charter of the Leesville English and Classical Institute. These are distinct and separate charters, each having its own Board of Trustees, and no court in So. Carolina has ever blended the two together with L. E. Busby as a trustee principal, nor has any [illegible] been passed by the Legislature or decision rendered by any court takaway the lawful powers of either Board of Trustees. To what charter does he refer as having been "*subsequently* secured by the Rev. L. E. Busby?" Certainly not the charter the Leesville English and Classical Institute, for that was secured October 29th, 1881. If we turn to the "spotless" record of the past, we find that the Rev. L. E. Busby testified under oath that he was "no way a party to the proceedings" which secured that charter. See Brief, page [illegible] paragraph 6.

Clearly, then, he was speaking of the charter of the free public school. I have given abundant evidence to show that the Rev. L. E. Busby did not "*subsequently*," nor at another time, secure that charter. have drawn this evidence from "the otless" (?) record of the unchangeable past."

As to the six facts (?) which D. B. Busby submits to the citizens of Lexington county, with no view to his part that they should "withold their sympathy" from me, I will briefly notice:

1. "Rev. Mr. Busby and his council offered to refund all that the dissatisfied parties had contributed towards the school building." This is false. He adds: "Mr. West's party refused to accept the offer and forced the suit." This is also false.

2. "If right that John Doe should be deprived not only of his building, grounds and private property, but also of his good name, the immaculate jewel of his soul, why wrong of Peter Roe should loose [illegible]" I will say that I [illegible] that John Doe has lost his name. I am sorry [illegible] is keeping Peter Roe's benches. I am sorry that he has claimed the Lutheran church ground and public school-house as his private property.

3. "When Rev. Mr. Busby and his friends were expelled from their own school building, Rev. Mr. Busby at his own expense, provided a school house with superior furniture for the benefit of the public. This was long prior to the erection of the Conte Building. Why was this superior building costing the people nothing not selected?" Reply: The Board elected a new teacher and put him in the public school-house which stood on the Lutheran church ground and did not expel Mr. Busby from his own or any other house. John Doe having lost his good name, his superior building, was no inducement. The manner in which he dealt with Peter Roe, afforded no guarantee that the public interest would be safe in his superior building. A wise statesman has said, "we have no way of judging the future but by the past."

4. "Rev. Mr. Busby and his council are still willing to render to every man his due, and therefore hold the contested house and furniture or their full equivalent, notwithstanding the decision of the courts at the service of the public." Reply: Even this is done it will be a fact, but until then it remains false.

5. "I cannot see why the citizens of Lexington [illegible] should be forced to recompense John Doe for the loss of school property not his according to the decision of the courts. The people are depressed financially and should not be forced to contribute for the gratification of partisan hatred and the promotion of the private interest of a few." Reply: Prevaricating is so natural with D. B. Busby that here he squarely contradicts what he has been repeatedly assuming as a fact, viz.: That the courts had decided that the school property was John Doe's. I suppose that forty John will adhere to the claim that the property *is* his, and that the people "should be forced to contribute to the gratification of" *his* partisan hatred, and the promotion of his private interest, notwithstanding the financial depression of the people.

6. "When the appropriation for the thirty-seven benches referred to by Mr. West was made, which was about 1883, the citizens of Leesville were united, trade was brisk, and the people of Leesville perhaps 50 per cent better off than in 1884-85." Reply: The people were united when the appropriation was made for benches; they were united when the house was built, and had it not been for this dirty John Doe, I believe they would have been united to-day.

Not only this, they would not have been forced to erect a new school building. To-day their children would have been taught in the public school building on the Lutheran church lot. Since 1883, the people have lost every cent of money appropriated for school building on said church lot. All this division, all this strife, all this loss of property, all this controversy and all this litigation has been brought about by this same John Doe, because the Trustees refused to employ him to teach the Leesville English and Classical Institute. I explained in my last communication why only one white free school was recognized in the Leesville District. I regret the necessity of having to speak as I have in this communication. D. B. Busby, under the signature of "A Tax-payer," sought concealment from me to practice deception on the readers of the Dispatch. Pretending to abhor discussions, while secretly planing and conducting them. Pretending to love the truth, and spinning out falsehood. A wolf in sheep's clothing.

All the way through this communication I have felt like exclaiming skunk! skunk!

The Leesville School District has not absorbed the school funds of any other school district. The privilege of attending the free school is afforded to every child of the lawful age who lives inside of the school district. When D. B. and L. E. Busby, or any other person, state otherwise, it is false. I hope I shall not be laid under the necessity of detecting and exposing another deceiver in the columns of the Dispatch.

A. P. WEST.

LEESVILLE, S. C., March 17th, 1887.

We learn from the *Register* that B. F. Turner, Yard-master of the C., C. and A. R. R. at Columbia, has been arrested and lodged in jail on the charge of stealing a carload of 25 bales of cotton and selling a portion of the same, and converting the proceeds to his own use. Turner denies his guilt.

Miss B. Combs Wood, of Kentucky, will give a charming elocutionary banquet, with a spicy program to-night at Draft's Hall. Admission, adults 15 cents, children 10 cents.

SIGNAL SUCCESS

OF MY CAMPAIGN AGAINST HIGH prices. The Clothing Emporium of Fashion take the lead and hold it.

The clothing campaign grows livelier as the weather grows colder, but I am, as usual, far in the van of the contest. I announce my phenomenal platform of Finest Tailor-made Garments and low prices. My chief competitors, the merchant tailors' establishments, are overwhelmed by my startling schedule of bargains, yet they continue to charge from 25 to 50 per cent. more than I do for similar grades. As inspection will prove, there is no cheap-Johnism about these Goods. They are first class in every respect and detail. The material linings, trimmings, workmanship and stylishness of cut are up to the highest standard.

In the MEN'S DEPARTMENT you can save money easily. Buy one of these $10 suits. You cannot secure its equal elsewhere for less than $14. I have a great many patterns in this line. The material is wool and made and trimmed in the latest style.

Invest in a $12.50 suit. They cannot be duplicated for less than $16 to $18. In this lot of Garments you will find Cassimeres, Cheviots, Whipcord and Corkscrews, in square cut Sacks and Cutaways. Try my $15 and $18 Suits. You cannot purchase elsewhere for less than $22.50 to 25. They cannot be distinguished from the best work of custom tailors. And in styles, fit and workmanship they cannot be surpassed.

In Overcoats, I am prepared to meet the wants of the season in this line with an unsurpassed assortment of the best Fall and Winter Overcoats in all fashionable colors and shapes, from $5 up to $30. If you want a cheaper Coat, I can furnish you one from $1.75 to $7.50.

I have made a sweeping reduction in my stock of Clothing in order to meet the wants of the people, and to give them the advantage of the hard times and the shortness of the crops. Time is money. Study this, will save money by calling and examining through this immense Stock. Do not delay, or you may lose this rare opportunity.

BOY'S DEPARTMENT.

How to save money easily by clothing your boys here. You can save money on every suit you buy. I make a specialty of this class of goods, and put the best and most substantial work into them. The same care as to trimmings and linings is taken as with men's suits.

Suits for boys from 4 to 13 years of age offered at $2.50, $3, $4 and $5. You cannot secure them elsewhere for less than $3.50, $4.50, $5 and $7.

Suits for boys from 12 to 18 years of age can be bought at these counters from $2.50, $3.50, $4, $5, $7, up to $15, and at other stores in the city you will pay from $2 to $5 more on the same suit than you would if you buy it here. These suits are adapted to the parlor, the school-room and the play-ground. They are neat and substantial, and I guarantee a good fit and perfect satisfaction.

Now I wish to inform you that I have given you some plain facts in regards to the inducements I have offered, and you will not find the prices mentioned cannot be found anywhere in the city.

I buy in larger quantities than any other house in the city, and direct from manufacturers, and it enables me to give these bargains in Clothing. Now don't read this and say it is all "blow." It is not it you will call and see the Goods. The prices will speak for themselves. Come at once and secure one of these rare bargains.

RESPECTFULLY,

M. L. KINARD,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Nov 12 1y

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES CANCER.

Interesting treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to all who apply. It should be read by everybody. Address,

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SCIRRHUS CANCER.

The untold horror of this disease I have been free from the use of S.S.S. Feeling due to such wonderful virtues and recommend it to all who are suffering with tumors. A year ago the July I wrote to the company in Atlanta, Ga., concerning a cancer on my breast, which was three years past, but which had been increasing in size and redness quite rapidly for the preceding three months. Swift's Specific, and resolved to try it. I commenced taking it in April, 1884. My general health was much improved, yet the cancer, which was in my breast, continued to grow slowly, but surely. When I wrote in July last I received a circular on blood and skin diseases, with a request to keep up the S. S. S. I did so. The bunch grew, and became quite heavy, also very dark and angry looking, early in the middle of December, when I felt that I must either have it cut out or die. But, contrary to all expectations, it commenced to ooze a little bloody substance, and in a week or so it seemed to break, making a large opening and discharging quantities of almost black, thick blood. It continued to discharge for two and few, healing around the edges, until February, when it was entirely healed up and well. I took twenty-six bottles of the S.S.S., and feel that I owe my life to its virtues. My case is a wonder and a miracle to all in and about this community. I wish I could tell everybody of the benefits I have received, and induce all who suffer from cancer to use Swift's Specific. I am twenty-five years old, and my health is so improved that I feel better than I have for years.

BETSY WOOD, Cochesett, Plymouth Co., Mass.
July 12, 1885.

July 7—1y

ANNUAL

Clearance Sales.

FOR THE NEXT SIX WEEKS WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER Goods regardless of cost in order to convert goods into cash and make room for spring Goods; here we make a reduction of 33⅓ per cent.; 54-inch Homespun, 75c., now reduced to 50c.; 54-inch All-Wool Flannel, 75c., now reduced to 65c.; 54-inch Tricots, $1, now reduced to 82½c. Our Stock of 10c. Goods, at 25c.

BLACK SILK AND SATINS.

Black Silk [illegible] Silk Plushes, good colors, $1.50, now $1.15. In Striped and Fancy Velvets we take 50 per cent. off.

Table Linen and White Goods.

Turkey Red Table Damask, 25c.; Unbleached Linen Damask, 25c. In Fine Bleach Damask we offer our stock during the sale at cost. Big values in White Spreads and Towels; Fruit Loom Bleached Shirting 4-4 7½c. per yard; Graniteville Goods by the yard at Factory prices; Standard Prints 5c. per yard; Good Style Ginghams, 6½c.; Kerr's Speed Cotton, 2½c. a spool. Special values in Red and White Flannels.

Cloaks and Fine Wraps.

About 200 in all. These goods we will now sacrifice. Our stock of Jersey Jackets will meet the same fate. In Underwear we have a big bargain. The throng which daily crowd our stores is a sufficient evidence of the values we are offering at this season of the year.

MILLINERY GOODS.

In this department the biggest values of the season in fine Trimmed Hats at half prices. Also, medium priced Hats, in trimmed and untrimmed Feathers, Tips, Plumes, Birds' Wings, Plushes, etc. If you want a Fine Hat, drop in and give us your order.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We in this room begin our Annual Clearance Sale, and offer our entire stock to Cash Buyers, regardless of what they cost. The goods must be sold. Now is the time to buy a Suit or Overcoat. Our $5.00 Suits now at $3.50; our $10.00 Suits now at $8.00; our $15.00 Suits now at $11.00; our $25.00 Suits now at $21.00. We propose carrying over no Winter Goods if Prices will Move Them.

OVERCOATS.

Our $3.00 Overcoats now at $2.00; our $8.00 Overcoats now at $5.75; our $10.00 Overcoats now at $7.50; our $12, $14 and $15 Overcoats now at $10.00. We guarantee our goods against any market in the country for price and workmanship. Our Hat Department meets the same fate as the rest of the departments, and now you can buy the best brands at a bargain. Don't buy goods at any price until you visit our Establishment. We guarantee all goods as represented.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DON'T BUY SHOES UNTIL YOU EXAMINE OUR STOCK

The attention of other departments monopolize our time so that frequently we forget to call our customers' attention to shoes. Ask for them, we will guarantee our prices against any market.

Wm. Dorsch's Hand-Made Congress, Balmoral or Button at $3.50; Wm. Dorsch's M. S. Congress Balmoral at $2.25; Hanan & Son's M. S. Congress and Balmoral at $4.50; Hayden's Buff S. S. Congress, Balmoral and Button at $1.25; Goat, Kid Button Boots at 95c.; Kip Peg Polkas Kids at 75c.; Goat Polkas at 95c.; Men's Calf Boots at $2.00.

RESPECTFULLY,

J. L. MIMNAUGH & CO.
COLUMBIA, S. C.

March 19—1y

NEW MILLINERY.

I HAVE ADDED A MILLINERY DEPARTMENT TO MY FANCY GOODS AND Notion Establishment and [illegible]

HATS AND BONNETS

FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND TRIMMINGS

of all kinds CHEAPER than ever bought before.

N. W. TRUMP,
128 MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.

April 29—1y

CLOTHING,

HATS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

A full line of new Spring Goods for Men, Youths and Children already in stock, of all the new and latest styles, at prices that astonish the closest buyers.

Our stock of heavy Winter Clothing, Overcoats, etc., will be sold out at splendid bargains.

We have a large custom from Lexington County, and we are determined to keep it if good goods at lowest prices will retain it. All we ask is a call, and we will convince you of these facts.

S. ROBINSON,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

oct. 24—tf

M. H. BERRY,

Furniture Warerooms,

ESTABLISHED 1843.

MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.

[NEXT GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.]

A FULL STOCK OF CHEAP, MEDIUM, AND FINE FURNITURE, IS NOW in the store, purchased direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

A full line of COFFINS, CASKETS, METALIC CASES, BURIAL ROBES, WRAPPERS, etc., always on hand.

[illegible] Call and see us and be convinced [illegible] by so doing.

ALL OUR DRY GOODS

ARE BOUGHT FOR

N-E-T C-A-S-H,

AND ARE SOLD FOR

N-E-T C-A-S-H,

AND THIS ENABLES US TO

GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS THE

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

W. J. YOUNG, Agt.,
Columbia Hotel Block.

oct 7—tf

The Security Mutual Benefit Society

OF NEW YORK.

INCORPORATED DECEMBER, 1881.

ONLY TWELVE ASSESSMENTS

Have been levied in all, or less than one assessment a year, and making the cost for Assessments to a member only a little over LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, for each Thousand Dollars of Insurance.

The business of this Society has grown during the past year to ten times its former size, and now averages nearly A MILLION DOLLARS A MONTH.

C. S. BRADFORD & Co., Agts.,
LEXINGTON, S. C.

Mar 9—3m

PIED[illegible]
RICHMOND & [illegible] ROAD
SOUTH CAR[illegible]ON.

Mail and Express.

Going North.

	Leave	
Augusta, Ga	9 20	a m
Graniteville	10 00	
Trenton	10 34	
Batesburg	11 32	
Leesville	11 38	
Summit	11 52	
Lewisdale	11 57	
Keisler's	12 00	m
Barr's	12 21	p m
Lexington	12 30	
W. C. & A. Junction	12 56	
Columbia	1 25	
Charlotte, N. C. arrive	6 15	p m

Going South.

	Leave.	
Charlotte, N. C., at	1 00	p m
COLUMBIA	5 22	
W. C. & A. Junction	5 53	
LEXINGTON, C. H.	6 19	
Barr's	6 28	
Keisler's	6 42	
Lewisdale	6 45	
Summit	6 50	
Leesville	7 07	
Batesburg	7 13	
Trenton	8 13	
Graniteville	8 42	
AUGUSTA, Ga. arrive	9 20	p m

Mail and Express.

Going North.

	Leave.	
AUGUSTA, Ga., at	6 00	
Graniteville	6 29	
Trenton	7 33	
Batesburg	8 32	
Leesville	8 48	
Summit	9 03	
W. C. & A. Junction	9 36	
Columbia arrive	10 05	

Going South.

	Leave.	
Columbia	6 15	p m
W. C. & A. Junction	50	
Lexington	7	a m
Barr's	7 38	
Keisler's	7 41	
Lewisdale	7 46	
Summit	8 04	
Leesville	8 10	
Batesburg	9 06	
Trenton	9 35	
Graniteville		
Augusta, Ga. arrive	10 20	a m

THROUGH SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 26, 1886.

(Trains run by 75th Meridian time.)

South Bound, No. 52 Daily.

	Leave.	
New York	3 40	p. m.
Philadelphia	5 42	p. m.
Baltimore	8 00	p. m.
Washington	11 00	p. m.
Richmond	2 30	a. m.
Charlotte	1 00	p. m.
Columbia	5 12	p. m.
	Arrive.	
Augusta	9 20	p. m.
Savannah	7 40	a. m.
Jacksonville	12 00	m.

North Bound, No. 53 Daily.

	Leave.	
Augusta	9 20	a. m.
	Arrive.	
Columbia	1 03	p. m.
Charlotte	6 15	p. m.
Salisbury	8 01	p. m.
Greensboro	9 47	p. m.
Richmond	6 40	a. m.
Washington	8 30	a. m.
Baltimore	10 03	a. m.
Philadelphia	12 35	p. m.
New York	3 20	p. m.

Close connections made at Chester with C. & L. Narrow Gauge R. R., for Yorkville, Newton, Hickory, and intermediate points, also connection at Chester with C. & C. Narrow Gauge R. R. for Lancaster.

Pullman Buffet Sleeper Washington to Aiken.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agt.
D. CARDWELL, A. P. A.,
Columbia, S. C.
SOL. HAAS, Traffic Manager.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY CO.

COMMENCING SUNDAY DECEMBER 19th, 1886, at 4.00 a. m., Passenger Trains will run as follows, "Eastern time:"

TO AND FROM CHARLESTON.

EAST (DAILY.)

[illegible] 5 30 p m

WEST (DAILY.)

Leave Charleston at	†7 00 a m	*5 10 p m
Arrive at Columbia	10 57 a m	9 55 p m

TO AND FROM AUGUSTA.

EAST (DAILY.)

Leave Columbia at	6 30 a m	5 27 p m
Arrive at Augusta	11 50 a m	10 25 p m

WEST (DAILY.)

Leave Augusta at	6 10 a m	4 40 p m
Arrive at Columbia	10 55 a m	9 55 p m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS

Made at Columbia with Columbia and Greenville Railroad by train arriving at 10.55 a. m. and departing at 5.27 p. m. At Columbia with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad by same train to and from all points on both roads. Trains also connect at Columbia for Camden daily except Sundays.

Passengers take breakfast and supper at Branchville.

At Charleston with steamers for New York; and with steamer for Jacksonville and points on the St. John's River Tuesdays and Saturdays; 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.

Connections made at Blackville by all trains to and from stations on Barnwell Railroad daily except Sunday.

Through tickets can be purchased to all points South and West by applying to

D. McQUEEN,
Agent, Columbia, S. C.
JOHN B. PECK, Genl. Manager.
D. C. ALLEN,
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Coloring for Butter

Dairyman's Delight

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One trial will convince you of its superiority.

Your Butter will bring a better price and will be more salable than others. As this coloring is perfectly harmless and prepared by a regular Druggist, it will pay you to use it.

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