Orangeburg Democrat.

A Paper for the People.

H. G. SHERIDAN, JAMES L. SIMS, } Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year.....$1 50
Six Months.....1 00
Ministers of the Gospel.....1 00

—o—

ADVERTISING RATES.

First Insertion, per square.....1 00
Each Subsequent Insertion.....50

☞Liberal contracts made for three months and longer periods.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Marriages and Notices of Deaths, not making over one square, inserted free, and solicited.

—o—

☞We are not responsible for the views of our Correspondents.

All Business Communications, Letters for Publication, and Orders for Subscription, as well as all Advertisements, should be addressed to

SHERIDAN & SIMS,
Orangeburg, S. C.

Postoffice Hours.

Open from half-past 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., and from half-past 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Columbia mail closes at 10 A. M. and the Charleston mail at half past 5 P. M.

On Tuesdays and Fridays a mail for Felderville, Vances Ferry and Holly Hill closes at half-past 7 A. M.

On Fridays a mail for Knott's Mills, Witt's Mills and Rishes' Store closes at half-past 2 P. M.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., JULY 11, 1879.

Webster and Straker's Resolutions.

We publish by request a set of resolutions passed by the Webster meeting on Friday last, purporting to be an endorsement of the sentiment expressed in the Tribune letter, but in reality is nothing more than a repetition of the ideas—the same old meat hashed over. By the report of the meeting found elsewhere, prepared for the DEMOCRAT by a reliable colored man, it will be seen there was great dissatisfaction and but little interest taken in the meeting by the "voters" of the county present. Moreover it is asserted in Resolution 1, that the Tribune letter expressed the "just and correct sentiments of the colored people of Orangeburg County;" yet there was not one-tenth of the colored people of the county in attendance. At the highest estimate there was not more than a few hundred of lean and hungry men, women and children enticed by promises through the pulpit of a "4th of July dinner."

Resolution 2, recognizes Dr. Webster as "a friend and faithful worker in the ministry of the Gospel." Dr. Webster on every convenient occasion mixes politics with his Gospel, whether it be by his epistolary correspondence, conversation around the family circle or efforts in the pulpit. This was not the manner of Christ or any of his faithful apostles. No man manifests his educational interest for a people by making every opposition to the success of the only institution of learning of a high grade in the State for the colored race. Such has been his relation to Claflin University and Dr. Cooke, and the institution has been injured more or less by it. Such conduct makes him anything else but a minister, and stamps him as the prince of the "Double-faced" nobility.

Resolution 3, looks upon him as "a well wisher of the Southern people, black and white." If there ever was a man whose life has been a poison to a people, whose influence has been pregnant of evil, and whose writings have kept alive the prejudices of race and the hatred founded on the relationship of master and slave, that man is Dr. Alonzo Webster. The mistake of Dr. Webster's life has been an effort to bring the Southern people over to his way of thinking, instead of adapting himself to theirs.

Resolution 4 asserts that there are comparatively few white persons who "advocate adequate compensation for our labor, and those few are subject to personal ostracism in their business and social living." Leaving Dr. Webster and his kind out of the question, because it is commonly said he will take advantage of colored laborers in the payment of wages, we would ask that individual cases of ostracism be specified and that the white men who refuse adequate compensation to colored laborers be named; a simple denial is worthless; we want facts and their proof. Let us have them.

Resolution 5, says the colored people are not satisfied with the wages paid for their labor, price of rents and of goods they purchase on credit. We know that the price paid for labor is low, but there is no discrimination made between white and black laborers. This is a matter to be regulated exclusively by the laws of supply and demand, and not by legislation and combination. The same may be said in reference to the purchase of supplies and rent of lands.

The last resolution sets forth mildly that this condition of affairs is not calculated to inspire the confidence of the colored people in those who profess to be friends and urge them to stay here. The whites desire the confidence of the blacks and we believe they have it in every thing but politics, we believe they are friends to each other and have lived in harmony and peace ever since 1876, when the Democracy obtained control of the State government. It is not their duty, however, to persuade the blacks to remain here. They have never done so and we hope they never will. If the negroes desire to go to Kansas, Liberia or elsewhere let them go, and go in peace. Every man is entitled in this country to go and come as he pleases, provided he does so as the law directs. The whites are not and never were dependent on the colored people, and any such idea entertained by them will prove ruinous to their race as well as to their material prosperity.

To sum up the whole matter, this so-called mass meeting was called and these resolutions written in the interest of Mr. Webster, and adopted as resolutions usually are by the vote of half-dozen persons as an off-set to the reply of a committee of white citizens to his Tribune letter. The influence of this meeting will reach the Northern mind as Dr. Webster designs, and will probably catch the Northern ear, because they will believe the meeting to have been a grand mass meeting of all the colored citizens, instead of a few hundred hungry men, women and children, who cared but little for speeches or resolutions; they will believe it enthusiastic, instead of lukewarm and indifferent, and they will believe the resolutions accurately reflect the sentiment of the entire colored race, instead of the sentiments of Straker and a few disappointed aspirants.

As a journalist we would desire a different state of affairs, but can never hope for a change so long as Dr. Webster and his sympathizers persist in agitating old prejudices and giving circulation to individual reports rather than the true state of affairs as they ought to find them existing. Dr. Webster's professed sphere is religion, not politics, and he should bring forth the fruits of spirit, not those of the flesh.

Streets.

Towns, built up now, have their streets located before a house is erected according to some plan agreed upon which might best conduce to the beauty of the place and the convenience of the inhabitants in the aggregate; but our older towns, like Orangeburg, were laid out to suit the convenience of each settler without regard to that of any one who should follow, consequently the streets are narrow, crooked and short, and the houses for the most part irregular in location, in construction and unsightly. To remedy this evil in such towns becomes a matter of serious thought by the Mayor and Council, and often a matter of no inconsiderable expense and inconvenience to the inhabitants. As a general rule in laying off new streets, regard is had to the value of the property through which they are to pass as well as to the regularity of the town. When the two conflict it is better always to sacrifice regularity and to preserve the value of the property. If, however, the necessities of the town demand that a new street must be located, it should be done with as little injury to property as possible, and in every case its full value be paid by the council. The property of a citizen ought never to be sacrificed to the public good, but full remuneration ought to be given for the property appropriated. There is no immediate demand in Orangeburg for a new street beside the one in process of construction. The prolongation of that street to the Fair Building will strike too high up to meet the demand, nor could it be opened without very serious damage to the property through which it will pass; hence the better policy is to abandon the project until the demand becomes pressing and immediate, which will allow ample time for the property-holders to prepare themselves to meet the necessity. There is, however, a very pressing demand for improving the condition of those already located. Besides Russell street, which is always crowded with wagons, there is scarcely a respectable drive in town. Washes are met with in many places and often dangerous to persons traveling at night. Indeed our streets present more the appearance of country roads badly kept than neat thoroughfares of a live town. If the attention of the Council could be directed to the matter and a reasonable share of the funds be appropriated to necessary improvements, greater inducement would be offered to purchasers of lots than opening new streets and keeping them in bad repair.

Colored Citizens, Beware.

Certain parties, who are meditating a move to Kansas or some other more congenial climate than Orangeburg County, are trying to obtain the signatures of five hundred colored men to a pledge for the payment of $1 each. It is asserted that the object is to create a fund for the defense of any Radical before the courts who may commit a crime during the campaign of 1880. Our colored people certainly will not take stock in any such an enterprise. Fraud is plainly written on its face; for the moment the five hundred dollars are obtained certain colored dignitaries will leave Orangeburg County and the unfortunate dupes who have signed the dollar pledge may whistle for their money. We feel assured that our colored citizens have learned some lessons from the experience of the last dozen years and hope that one of the lessons is, never to trust a Radical carpet-bagger, much less to put even one dollar into his hands.

Webster's Meeting.

After the whites had nearly all left town for the picnic grounds of the Edisto Rifles on the 4th of July, runners were sent among the colored people ordering them to attend a Radical pow-wow to be held near the residence of the Rev. Alonzo Webster, of New York Tribune notoriety. A goodly number obeyed the summons and a respectable crowd assembled about a stand erected for the occasion in rear of the dwelling.

S. L. Duncan called the meeting to order and stated that the object was to celebrate the 4th of July in a mass meeting and to discuss the present political questions. He then introduced E. W. M. Mackey, who, in his usual style, addressed his fellow Republicans, saying that they had met together to discuss the present situation of the country. The campaign of 1880 will soon be upon us and we must keep our ranks closed up or we will lose the next Presidential election. He said: "You must all come to the polls and cast your ballots, whether the Democrats steal them or not. You all know this ticket" (drawing a tissue ballot from his pocket.) Some one asked if many of the colored people voted that ticket? Mackey said: "I don't know whether they did or not, but O'Connor says so." He wanted all the colored people to turn out manfully at the next election and promised them that Grant would be the next President if he wanted it; if not, then some one like Grant, or of his style. He also said that the Democrats wanted him to leave the state, but he would not until the next election was over, the result of which would decide his course of conduct.

The next speaker introduced was Rev. Alonzo Webster, who read his letter published in the New York Tribune and made a speech, all the same time. He said he had traveled all over the State and the conduct of the memberr of his conferences proved his letter to be true, for many of them could not attend conference because the Democrats said further employment would not be given to those who should attend. He wanted all in attendance at the meeting to stick to the party, and assured them that they would finally obtain their freedom and be able to enjoy it too. The next election would not be like the last, for he was sure at some of the polls there were one hundred and fifty votes, and only two white men voted. At such polls the colored people were entitled to the majority, but were only allowed four or five votes. He also said the same crowd of Democrats voted four or five times a day. If the statement in his letter about the colored people getting nothing for their labor is not true, he could prove it by showing a piece of money that was issued by one Mr. Bishop to pay off his hands, and not due for collection until 1885. He said further that he had done more for the benefit of the colored people than any other man in the county. Referring to Claflin University, he said he, through his influence, had paid over $2,000 and now it was occupied by another who gave him no credit for the same. In fact, he did not wish them to give him any credit.

The next speaker was D. A. Straker, who said the Democrats had promised many things but did not fulfill one promise. First, they had promised schools, but have had them opened only two months, and if they did not get a better showing, the colored people would leave the State. His speech was conservative but he was radical in his resolutions.

The next speaker was George Bolivar, who, in a quiet way and smiling manner, said he had been invited to the fish trap, but there was so many traps for him until he was tired of trapping. He hoped the people would go home and go quietly, for there were many at the meeting who had no corn in their corn houses, but depended on the corn house of some one else. He wanted all, while they remained here, to live friendly with their white fellow men. He had been watching things for some time, and the current in many respects has changed during the last few years from what it once was. He had not come to make a political speech, but simply to give the colored people good advice, if they would take it. He advised them to try to become independent, and if they did not like the present situation, they could go elsewhere.

The next speaker introduced was Rev. Goosely, who stated that he was from Canada, had lived there many years, and on the first of next October would leave for Kansas. If any one wanted to go to that State he could be communicated with through Dr. Webster or D. A. Straker and in this way obtain all the necessary information before a decision was had to leave South Carolina.

This ended the speaking and the celebration. Taking a bird's eye view of the whole matter the meeting seemed to be gotten up only and solely in the interest of Dr. Alonzo Webster, and the burden of the whole discussion was his famous letter in the New York Tribune. The voters present did not seem to take any stock in the meeting, not one leading colored man from the country had a word to say; nor did they, so far as your reporter knows, express a desire to say any anything. The speeches were listened to and received for what they were worth, which was at a heavy discount upon the old issue of Radical speeches. The colored people are evidently growing tired of such nonsense, and will have but little more of it, if their wishes are consulted.

Now came the tug of war and the din of the battle could be distinctly heard throughout the crowd. Men, women and children wanted to know where the dinner was, but none could tell—not even a scent of hams and chickens could be had from any direction. Some said that Webster, Mackey and Boliver were eating it all up. It was given out at every church that Webster was going to give a Fourth of July dinner and that all hands must come to eat it. When we got here and asked for dinner, behold! the New York Tribune and Webster's letter is given us instead which did not rest very well on hungry stomachs. The crowd were very much dissatisfied and many went home mad as wet hens.

Resolutions were read and adopted which could not be had. On motion of Dr. Webster it was resolved that the resolutions be published in the county papers. BY-STANDER.

What Next!

At a meeting of colored people, held at Dr. Webster's grove, and gotten up by him and his friends, on July 4, at which Dr. Webster read his letter recently published in the New York Tribune, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and requested to be forwarded to the Orangeburg Times, New York Tribune and the ORANGEBURG DEMOCRAT with the request that they be published:

Whereas, we have heard read a letter written by Dr. Alonzo Webster to the New York Tribune on the subject of emigration of the colored people from this State in which are stated our feelings on this question as well as many of the causes that have induced us to entertain our present sentiment on this subject. Resolved

First, That we, the colored people, in mass meeting assembled, indorse the sentiments expressed in said letter as the just and correct sentiments of the colored people of Orangeburg County.

Second, That we recognize Dr. Webster as our friend and faithful worker in the ministry of the gospel amongst us—as one who in the past as in the present has interested himself in our spiritual welfare and in our moral, civil and educational interests, without regard to his personal comfort and convenience, and as one who is not double-faced nor a seeker of Southern popularity at the expense of our rights and privileges as citizens.

Third, That we look upon Dr. Webster as a well wisher of the Southern people, black and white, a sentiment he has often expressed by words and emphasized by deeds, and we heartily approve of his courage in defending our rights and censuring our wrong-doers, and regard such acts as no just cause for unjust censure or criticism.

Fourth. That we readily confess that there are many white persons in our midst who earnestly desire our welfare and the establishment of peace and harmony among the races, and advocate adequate compensation for our labor, but that they are comparatively so few as to be unable to do any good and are subject to personal ostracism in their business and social living, should they dare to express their opinions in our behalf.

Fifth. That we are not satisfied with the wages paid for our labor, and the frequent unjust dealings of many of those from whom we have to buy or rent lands, or purchase goods to enable us to make our crops; in that we are charged extravagant prices for such goods as we need and at the close of the year are left nothing to better our condition.

Sixth, That this condition of affairs as at present exist is not calculated to inspire us with confidence in those who profess to be our friends and urge us to stay with them, but calculated to turn our eyes to some places where justice may be obtained, labor respected and rights secured.

For Sale
By
W. F. ROBINSON,

A fresh supply of Landreth's Turnip and Cabbage Seed. Give me a call and save money. Also Watches and Clocks neatly repaired at reasonable rates.
Orangeburg, S. C., July 11—3m

Notice to School Trustees.

THE Trustees of the various School Districts will open Schools in their respective Districts at such time as is most convenient for the attendance of scholars, so as to expend the balance of the School and Poll Taxes for the current year before November 1, 1879. The amounts allowed each District may be ascertained from the School Commissioner or the County Treasurer. Office days of the School Commissioner will be every Friday and Saturday, also Salesdays.

D. L. CONNOR,
School Commissioner.
H. G. SHERIDAN, } School
SAMUEL DIBBLE, } Examiners.
Orangeburg, S. C., July 11, 1879—1t

Estate Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of LEWIS H. ZIMMERMAN, deceased, will present the same at once, properly attested, or they will be debarred payment, as I am about to close my administration of the Estate. All persons indebted will make payment to

THOMAS E. RICKENBACKER,
Administrator of the Estate of Lewis H. Zimmerman, dec'd. July 4-4t.

HOLMAN'S PAD. Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. Cures by Absorption, no Nauseous Drugs to swallow nor poisons to injure. It never fails to benefit. It seldom fails to cure. Its value is attested by all. Thousands of leading citizens endorse it. We challenge any Remedy or Physician to show so large a percentage of Cures. Do you doubt? We can put you in correspondence with those who esteem it as they do health, happiness, even life—It means that to them. Circulars free.

TRADE MARK.

Regular Pad $2.00, Special $3.00, Infant $1.50.

☞Beware of cheap and worthless imitations.☜

For Sale by Dr. J. G. Wannamaker,
May 30 3m Orangeburg, S. C.

ATTENTION!!

WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT OUR stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, etc., to make room for fall goods. We guarantee all the above goods, also our whole stock of Groceries, Crockery, Tinware, Hardware, Tobacco, Cigars, Whiskey, Imported French Brandy and Holland Gin, Domestic Brandy, Gin, Rum, Wines, etc, lower for Cash than the same articles can be bought for in any house in town.

Whiskies and Tobaccos we make a specialty, and it shall ever be our aim to give you the worth of your money.

We have just received a fine lot of Canned Sausage, put in 5 lb. cans, full weight, at 12 1-2 cents per pound.

OUR NEW BEER REFRIGERATOR is now completed and you can get a large Ice Cold glass of Beer for 5 cents.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

D. E. SMOAK & CO.
Orangeburg, S. C. June 27 tf

1879.—VOLUME XII.
THE
CHRISTIAN NEIGHBOR
Established April 2, 1868.

Is Published every Thursday, in Columbia, S. C., by
SIDI H. BROWN, Proprietor & Editor.

Terms the same to every subscriber.

Six Months, $1, or 75 Cents if paid in 81 days.
One Year, $2, or $1.50 if paid in 84 days.

The Neighbor, now—1879—in its twelfth year, continues an Advocate of Christianity—Peace and Good will—as opposed to War or aught else that is contrary to Love.

As an Independent Organ of Christianity and Methodism, the Neighbor seeks to establish Peace in its Divinely appointed supremacy in the Household, the School, the Church, the State and the World.

The number of the present generation, who believe with the early disciples of Christ, that Christianity and War are contrary, one to the other, is hopefully on the increase. In aid of the further reestablishment of this faith and practice of Primitive Christians, the Neighbor continues an unswerving advocate.

The Neighbor circulates in more than thirty States of the Union, and has been found to be an excellent advertising medium; yet only one page can be appropriated to advertisements, and these must be select.

A trial of the paper will the better enable a person to judge of its merits and price.

Address
CHRISTIAN NEIGHBOR.
Columbia, S. C.

P. S.—Persons—men or women, boys or girls—who are willing to canvass, in their neighborhoods for the Neighbor will please write.

The State of South Carolina.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

By C. B. GLOVER, Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, A. F. H. Dukes and Elizabeth C. L. Dukes have made suit to me to grant them Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Abraham S. Dukes, deceased: These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Abraham S. Dukes, late of Orangeburg County, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Orangeburg C. H., on the 21st of July next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 1st day of July, Anno Domini 1879.

C. B. GLOVER,
July 4—2 Judge of Probate O. C.

CARRIAGE SHOP.

Market Street,

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Mr. R. H. WILES respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to receive and make to order

LIGHT SINGLE

AND

DOUBLE SEATED

BUGGIES,

Of the best material, and finish them in first class style. Also One and Two Horse

WAGONS

put up at the shortest notice and lowest prices. Repairing neatly and strongly done. Horse Shoeing by expert Smiths. All work done at rates to suit the low price of cotton. Call and give me a trial.

R. H. WILES,
Orangeburg, S. C.
June 20, 1879.

ALIVE

TO the requirements of the people, and feeling deeply interested in the satisfaction of the public, I propose to make efforts never before entered into for the welfare of the community.

To this end I have purchased my Stock and knowing that earnest and honest endeavors will meet with that success which should attend it, I would ask all who are seeking bargains in

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
SHOES AND HATS

not to make purchases before examining and I can assure you, you can save MONEY

BY GOING TO

Theodore Kohn for Dress Goods.
Theodore Kohn for Novelties.
Theodore Kohn for White Goods.
Theodore Kohn for Domestics.
Theodore Kohn for Cassimeres.
Theodore Kohn for Fancy Goods.
Theodore Kohn for Embroideries.
Theodore Kohn for Parasols.
Theodore Kohn for Straw Hats.
Theodore Kohn for Shoes.
Theodore Kohn for Shirts.
Theodore Kohn for Neck Wear.

A well known fact that cannot be successfully contradicted,

THEODORE KOHN

gives the best bargains to be had in

ORANGEBURG.

Every man and youth can be well dressed in elegant style at nominal prices by purchasing Clothing and Furnishing Goods from

THEODORE KOHN.

The Light Running

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

and Needles for all Sewing Machines always on hand and for sale cheap.

Agent for Madame Demorest's

RELIABLE PATTERNS.

Spring and Summer Fashions are now in and you can get Catalogues by applying at

THEODORE KOHN'S.

Agent for J. & P. Coats' Cotton, price per dozen 55 cents. Trade supplied.

No trouble to give or send samples, salesmen polite and anxious to show goods. The continued rush of customers is proof conclusive that you can get the most goods for your money at

THEODORE KOHN'S.

A. B. KNOWLTON. A. LATHROP
KNOWLTON & LATHROP,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
ORANGEBURG, S. C
Dec-13-tf

SAMUEL DIBBLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
(Cor. Church & St. Paul's Street.)
ORANGEBURG, S. C.
Dec 13-tf

CALL CALL CALL

At the People's Bakery,
ESTABLISHED IN 1871,
BY THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR
Who is still ready and willing to
FILL ORDERS

BREAD, ROLLS, PIES

AND

CAKES.

of all descriptions.

GUNGERS.

by the barrel or box.

ALSO

BREAD FOR CAMP-MEETINGS,

OR

Any other meetings at short notice.

—o—

JUST RECEIVED FRESH CONFECTIONARYS, FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS, which will be sold as low as any that can be bought in Orangeburg.

Thankful for the past patronage of my friends and the public I still solicit a continuance of their custom.

T. W. ALBRGOTI,
RUSSELL STREET,
Next door to Mr. J. P. Harley.
Orangeburg, Sept 13, 1878 1y

SHERIDAN'S SCHOOL.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

HUGO G. SHERIDAN.....Principal.
MISS E. J. MACKAY.....Assistant.

This School opens on the First Monday in September annually, and continues uninterruptedly until the last of June.

TERMS PER MONTH.

First Grade—beginners.....$2.00
Second Grade, Grammar pupils.....2.50
Third Grade, advanced English.....3.00
Latin and Greek, extra.....50

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Grade.—Alphabet, Spelling, Rudimentary Arithmetic, Writing and First Steps in Geography.

Second Grade, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Second Steps in Geography, Grammar, Written Composition, Latin and Greek.

Third Grade. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic completed, Geography completed, Grammar completed, Composition, History, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Latin, Greek and Written Composition.

Elocution is taught in each grade.

Miss Mackay has charge of the girls.

Students may enter at any time during the term, and are charged only from date of entrance.

Boys and girls are prepared for the Sophomore Class in any College or for a successful business life.

Neatness of person, polite manners and a high sense of honor are considered of no less importance than the branches taught, and are therefore inculcated with unremitting assiduity.

Board may be had in good families near the school at ten and twelve dollars per month, including washing and lights.

Boys and girls are kept separate and no intercourse allowed.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Rail Road Schedules.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Commencing Sunday, March 16, 1879, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

COLUMBIA DIVISION.
(Daily.)

Leave Charleston at.....6 45 a m
Leave Charleston at.....5 15 p m
Arrive at Columbia at.....1 10 p m
Arrive at Columbia.....7 00 p m
Arrive at Columbia at.....6 15 a m
Leave Columbia.....8 20 a m
Leave Columbia at.....4 00 p m
Leave Columbia at.....9 30 p m
Arrive at Charleston at.....10 00 p m
Arrive at Charleston at.....6 40 a m

AUGUSTA DIVISION.
(Daily.)

Leave Charleston at.....6 45 a m
Leave Charleston at.....9 15 p m
Arrive at Augusta at.....1 25 p m
Arrive at Augusta at.....8 20 a m
Leave Augusta at.....3 30 p m
Leave Augusta at.....7 30 p m
Arrive at Charleston at.....10 00 p m
Arrive at Charleston at.....6 00 a m

CAMDEN DIVISION.
(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave Charleston at.....7 20 a m
Arrive at Camden at.....8 00 p m
Leave Camden at.....7 30 a m
Arrive at Charleston.....6 15 p m

Trains leaving Charleston at 9 15 p. m. and Columbia at 4 p. m. make close connections daily, except Sunday, with trains of Greenville and Columbia Railroad, to and from Greenville, Walhalla, Anderson, Spartanburg and points on the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, and for Laurens on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Trains leaving Charleston at 6 45 a. m. and Columbia at 4 p. m. make close connections daily with trains of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, to and from Charlotte, Richmond, Washington and all Eastern Cities; also with trains of Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad to and from Sumter, and other points on W. C. & A. R. R.

Trains leaving Charleston at 6 45 a. m, and 10 15 p. m. and Augusta at 3.30 p. m. make close connections daily with trains of Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad for Macon, Atlanta and all points West and Southwest.

Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
JOHN B. PECK, Superintendent.
D. C. ALLEN, Gen. P. and T. Agt.