

The Watchman and Southern.

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Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.
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WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Leave Wilmington	7:30 a.m.	10:15 p.m.
Arrive Columbia	11:15 a.m.	12:15 p.m.
Arrive Marion	11:40 a.m.	1:35 a.m.
Arrive Florence	11:40 a.m.	2:20 a.m.
Arrive Sumter	11:40 a.m.	2:20 a.m.
Arrive Columbia	11:40 a.m.	2:20 a.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Leave Columbia	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Arrive Sumter	12:15 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Arrive Marion	12:15 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Arrive Florence	12:15 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Arrive Wilmington	12:15 a.m.	5:30 a.m.

Passengers for Columbia and all points on C. & G. R. R., C. & A. R. R., Stations, Florence, Columbia, Sumter, Camden Junction and Eastover.

Passengers for Columbia and all points on C. & G. R. R., C. & A. R. R., Stations, Florence, Columbia, Sumter, Camden Junction and Eastover, should take No. 43 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on trains 43 and 44. All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

THE CHOICE.

"Which shall it be, dear mother? To which home shall I go? The grand old castle beside the sea, Or the little brown cot below?"

"Which shall it be, dear mother? A plain white marble gown, Or the richest and rarest of lace and silk To be found in Italytown?"

"Which shall it be, dear mother? A tiny plain gold ring, Or wealth of gems or diamonds rare, That would ransom a captive king?"

My child, your heart must answer. The question your lips have asked, Least sewing in pride you sorrow, When the harvest is overpast.

Choose with your heart, my darling; Let pride be swept away; Flowers are fairer than jewels, Gather them while you may.

He turned on his heel, with a bitter laugh.

"This pays me for my folly," he said. "I have sacrificed the best interests of my life for your sake, and this is my reward. What a fool I have been!"

With the words he was gone. All the day long, all through the stary, summer night she sat and waited, his last words ringing in her ears, "What a fool I have been!"

But he did not return. Another day brought his mother, an aristocratic old lady, with a fair cruel face.

"I have come on a disagreeable errand," she said, settling herself in the rocking-chair, and smoothing down the lace frills at her wrists, "but when duty is disagreeable we must not shrink it. My poor dear child, looking compassionately at Marian, 'I must set matters straight between you and my son. What a pity it is that men are so prone to deceive, and women so willing to trust.'"

"What do you mean?" demanded Marian.

"I mean this, my poor girl. Frank was, and is, fond of you, no doubt and you of him, but it is wiser and better for your sake and his, that you should know the truth at once, since it must come to your ears sooner or later. You are not his wife. Of course such a thing was out of the question. Don't interrupt me, please—I will make it as short as possible. All that marriage business was a mere sham; to quiet your scruples. You are not his wife, I repeat; and as his mother I am here to beg you that this connection may be ended. I may not be able to induce my son to give you up at once; but if you will promise to shun him, to keep out of his way, I will see that you are honorably provided for."

Marian rose to her feet, all her outraged womanhood blazing in her eyes. But the words, that rushed in a torrent to her lips, found no utterance. The blow had struck home, like the thrust of a dagger; and with one wild, prolonged cry she fell, senseless, at the feet of her guest.

In those days Marian had one loyal friend, a young man, one of her father's people. He stood beside her, when the grief gods had hidden the dear face from her sight.

"Don't take it to heart, Marian," he had said. "Your father, of all men, was prepared to go; and while I live, so far as I can help it, you shall never feel his loss."

And he kept his promise. In a hundred little unobtrusive ways, he lessened and lightened the burden of Marian's grief. She had naturally and instinctively, all the attributes and accomplishments of a lady; but she was poor, and dependent on her own exertions for the very bread she ate. Frank Hornecastle was rich, but he knew Marian's proud character too well to offer pecuniary aid. All he could do was to give her a brother's counsel and sympathy. He stood, her true and loyal friend, therefore, through all those dark days of her sorrow, and when, at last, the old paragon was shut up, and the orphan girl tore herself away from the scenes of her childhood, and went to a distant town to fill the post of governess in a wealthy lady's family, he left her, at last, and went home, trying to forget her. But he found that he had gone too far to forget. Marian's sweet, sad face haunted him; her gentle voice was continually in his ears.

His worldly prospects were dazzling, yet, to his honor, he held his happiness dearer than mere worldly success. So, despite the opposition of his family, he returned to Marian, and wooed and won her for his wife.

The task was not a hard one. She was such a tender, trustful, gentle creature, that the gratitude in her heart soon warmed into love. They were married and a few brief, bright months of bliss followed.

But one day the young husband went to the neighboring village for letters. Returning, as he crossed the lawn, in front of the cottage, he chanced to look up. Through an open window of his wife's chamber, he caught sight of her. She was not alone? A tall, handsome-looking man stood beside her, and her arms were about his neck, her face hidden on his shoulder.

Most men have a spice of jealousy in them, Frank Hornecastle had more than his share; it was, indeed, his only fault. His heart gave a fierce throb, and he hurried up with great angry strides. The front door was locked, and when after some little delay, he gained admittance, he found his wife alone.

"Where is your guest Marian?" he demanded, sternly.

She looked up at him, with tear-stained cheeks and startled eyes.

"My guest? Why, Frank—"

"I saw him," he interrupted, sharply. "Your chamber window was open. Who was he?"

"A dear friend, from whom I have been parted for years.

He laughed mockingly.

"He must be a very dear friend, indeed, Marian, why didn't he prolong his visit? I should have been glad to make his acquaintance."

Her lips quivered, painfully, and the rich blood faded from her cheeks, but her clear eyes did not falter beneath his questioning gaze.

"Frank," she said, tenderly, and her cheeks glowed as she said, "You surely can trust me? Dear, I am worthy of your trust."

The simple words touched him; but

his temper was up.

"I will trust no one in the dark," he replied, angrily. "A wife should have no secrets from her husband. You must explain this unfortunate matter to my satisfaction."

Her head fell upon her breast; sobs choked her utterance.

"I cannot explain—at least, not yet," she said. "Oh, do not ask me! Trust me, my husband, as I trust you."

He shook the caressing hand from his arm.

"No," he cried, more wrathfully than ever. "You shall explain, or we part, this hour."

A sudden flash lit her tender eyes. The color leaped back to her white cheeks.

"If you deem me unworthy of your trust," she said quietly, "do as you like."

He turned on his heel, with a bitter laugh.

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WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?
Opinions Drawn Out By The Troopless Banquet, In Chicago.

(Richard T. Merrick)

The fundamental doctrine of Democracy was that, in reference to all industrial pursuits, man should be left to the competition, without Government favor upon one or Government damage to another.

(Henry Watterson)

Protection, like slavery, is doomed; only, unlike slavery, it will not linger so long upon the stage to baffle freedom and stay the march of freedom. It cannot become a sectionalism, as slavery did; it cannot get into religion, as slavery did. Yes, it is as monstrous in every respect as slavery was.

(Jere S. Black)

If the States have no rights, neither have the people, since both are reserved in the same article, the same sentence, and the words. The denial of State rights necessarily strips every individual of his liberty. Thus we have a Central Government of unlimited power, animated as such a Government always must be with a boundless ambition for plunder.

(W. J. Allen.)

The Monroe doctrine never involved any economic principle. It was invoked as a great political doctrine, which became a part of the Government. The speaker then quoted from Jefferson, who brought down his gray hairs in sorrow to the grave. He was in fear of arrest—came to bid me farewell, before he fled the country forever—and made me promise I would not tell till he had sailed. Oh! the days have been so long, the weary weary months; and I have suffered, suffered, suffered so."

"It is all over now, he said, hoarsely, as he knelt beside her, his arm around her. 'Marian, can you ever forgive me?'

"She put forth her arm, and drew the babe from the pillow where it lay unheeded.

"You are my child's father," she said, "I can love only you."

He had no words, wherewith to answer her. But he gathered both mother and child close to his happy heart. They were no longer forsaken.

(Thomas A. Hendricks)

It is madness to hope that a consolidated and single authority can maintain peaceful government over a country so extended, and with productions and interests so varied. If we but maintain the constitutional authority of the United States, and to preserve to each State the right to regulate whatever belongs to itself alone, we need fear no troubles arising from sectional jealousies and antagonisms, however much our territory may be extended or our productions increased. [Great applause.]

(Frank Hurd.)

The freer the trade the greater the market. Let the barriers be broken down, and let the ocean be free, and in less than ten years one-half of the trade monopolized by England would be America's. Free trade and higher wages went hand in hand. In a Massachusetts woollen mill a worker received \$3.30 for sixty hours work; in England \$8 for fifty-four hours. Consider all the time during which American workers had been idle during the past few years, and it would be seen that the English worker was better off. In free America we had free speech, free press, free soil and free men, and should we not have free trade? Let Democracy ring out the banner. [Applause.] Thousands would then join its ranks. [Applause.] The growing generation were being educated to the great need of the country, and would infuse the old blood with new enthusiasm. [Prolonged applause.]

(Thos. F. Bayard.)

As members of the grand army of the National Democracy, I, as each and all endeavor, with simple and steady fidelity, to uphold the political principles which alone preserve the liberty and happiness of our people, and maintain a government over them, giving security to all, and special privileges and powers to none. Let us steadily oppose all measures tending to the centralization of power, and in-ist upon its limitation and distribution, so that individuals and minorities may be secure in their rights. Let us denounce any construction of the Constitution that permits the perversion and prostitution of the sovereign powers of taxation from the actual needs of the public treasury to the emolument of favored individuals or classes, no matter what delusive pretext it may be sought; and while we see to it that property shall have ample protection under the law, that it shall be prevented from becoming the governing power in moulding the law.

(Lyman Trumbull.)

He held that the Constitution was supreme, and even in times of civil war was not inoperative. He condemned the policy of collecting immense revenues and squandering them upon local improvement and for the hire of municipal officials. The expenditures of the Government were exorbitant. It was proposed to appropriate \$50,000,000 for schools, which was more than the whole expenses of the Government amounted to a few years ago. Then there were harbor and river bills, and all the little cracks in the country would be cleaned out for no other purpose, seemingly, than to use up the revenues. He condemned the President for using the army as a police force, and predicted that in a few years this government would be like European Powers regarding standing armies. He believed in self-government, and that meant government by the people, and local government meant government by the people of a locality. This was Republicanism, and to deny it was imperialism. The speaker then announced that he was for tariff for revenue only.

The Secretary of State has received the registration books and certificates, and is sending them out to the supervisors of registration as rapidly as possible.

Dr. Barksdale, of the Virginia Lunatic asylum, reports the case of a negro fanatic whose brain weighed seventy ounces. This is believed to be the largest brain on record, except that of Oliver Cromwell.

The Mississippi Flood.
Vicksburg, March 22.—The river is falling at this point and also all along the Yazoo, Sunflower and Tallahatchie. At Chatahd, nearly opposite Ascentia crevasse, the water has fallen about 18 inches.

St. Louis, March 22.—The *Globe Democrat's* correspondent on the government relief steamer Sunflower gives a graphic description of scenes along the banks among the poor people, who for many days have been camping on dry spots of ground or cooped up in roofs of houses or huddled together in lots. Many of them were suffering from hunger and all were utterly destitute, having lost everything they possessed. Up to Sunday night the Anita had picked up and taken to what are known as the Harris Mounds, which are large and high, nearly one thousand people, mostly negroes; they are camped in the open air, but they will be supplied with food until the flood subsides and they can take care of themselves.

Washington, March 22.—Captain J. S. Lead U. S. A., arrived on the steamer Commonwealth, says that at Lake Providence there are about 1,500 people, and from the Arkansas line to the Southern line of East Carroll Parish not less than 3,000 whites and blacks, who will require rations for the next thirty days, and that in Madison Parish there are at least 2,000 people who will have to be assisted for the same period.

FOOD AND TENT FOR THE DISTRICT.

Washington, March 22.—The Secretary of War has ordered 300,000 rations to be issued at New Orleans for Louisiana, 200,000 at Memphis for Mississippi, 100,000 at Helena for Arkansas, and 10,000 each at Charleston, New Madrid and Gayoso for Arkansas. These are the first rations issued under the last appropriation of \$150,000.

The Secretary of War has issued instructions for the transportation of one hundred hospital tents from Philadelphia to Vicksburg, Miss., for the use of the sufferers by the recent floods. Each will give shelter to from 25 to 30 persons.

Bill Arrp on Spring Work.

We have been moving old fences and cleaning up the ledge rows. There was some old logs in the fence row that I wanted to roll into a gully and I tried to get it out of its bed, when the old logs came along with his mule and a plow, and he put his mule on one side and his plow, on the other and mowed all in five minutes without a bit of trouble. But I'm learning and I don't care who I learn from. I've never seen anybody yet that didn't know some things that I didn't, and there is many an old farmer who knows things that wise men like professors in colleges don't. Some folks go through a long life and observe little or nothing and most of the boys never stop to think but learn all they know from books. Do the boys know that when a horse crops grass he eats back to him, but a cow eats outward from her because she has no front teeth in her upper jaw and has to gum it. Do they know that some kinds of snakes lay eggs and some don't, but give birth to their young? Do they know that a cane gets its full growth in a year whether large or small, and the limb of a tree never gets any higher from the ground no matter how high the tree grows. The boys have soon many a white horse, but did they ever see a white colt? Do they know that a hop vine winds with the course of the sun, but a bean vine always winds the other way? How does a bird fly without moving a feather or flapping a wing? How does a snake climb a tree or a brick wall? What is the difference between a deer's track and a hog's track and how often does a buck shed his horns and what becomes of them? Which ought to be the largest throat of the chimney or the funnel, and ought to be wider at the top or drawn in? Books are a wonderful help, but a man ought not to be satisfied to go through life and be always on the borrow from other people's brains. He ought to find out some things for himself, and leave a little to posterity in payment for all that he has learned from others.

Some New Geography.

"Of what is the surface of the earth composed?"

"Of corner lots, mighty poor roads, railroad tracks, baseball grounds, cricket fields and skating rinks."

"What portion of the globe is water?"

"About three-fourths. Sometimes they add a little gin and nut-meg to it."

"What is a town?"

"A town is a considerable collection of houses and inhabitants, with four or five men who 'run the party' and lead money at fifteen per cent. interest."

"What is a city?"

"A city is an incorporated town, with a mayor who believes that the whole world shakes when he happens to fall flat on a cross-walk."

"What is commerce?"

"Borrowing \$5 for a day or two and dodging the lender for a year or two."

"Name the different races."

"Horse race, boat race, bicycle race and racing around to find a man to indorse your note."

"Into how many classes is mankind divided?"

"Six: being enlightened, civilized, half-civilized, savage, too utter, not worth a cent and Indian agents."

"What nations are called enlightened?"

"Those which have had the most wars, the worst laws and produced the worst criminals."

"How many nations has the earth?"

"That's according to how you mix your drinks and which way you go home."

"What is the earth's axis?"

"The line passing between New York and Chicago."

"What causes day and night?"

"Day is caused by night getting tired out. Night is caused by everybody taking the street car and going home to supper."

"What is a map?"

"A map is a drawing to show the jury where Smith stood when Jones gave him a lit under the eye."

"What is a mariner's compass?"

"A jug holding four gallons.—*Des Moines Free Press.*

NEWS ITEMS.

Scoville has given notice that he will retire from the Guttenau case.

There were 7,500 foreign immigrant arrivals at New York last week.

Maud S. is merely another illustration of the fact that time is money.

Bo's Ingersoll has already prepared his dying words, so that he may make no theological mistake.

Arthur says there shall be no complaint of tardy execution of law in Utah. He will send 'picked men.'

Heavy snow and wind storms in Dakota have caused a suspension of all traffic on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Senate has confirmed Samuel Blatchford as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; H. O. Duncan, of South Carolina, Consul at Naples.

The Apaches are said to be on the war path again and the prospect of an Indian war in New Mexico is most promising.

It will always be a matter of wonder how the world got along before rubber was so extensively adapted. Pshaw! people kept their stockings up with a wire string in those days.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

David Navazoo, the 'fat boy' who has been on exhibition in different parts of the United States, died, last week, in Pittsburg, Pa., of smallpox. He was 21 years old, and, it is said, weighed 700 pounds.

There will be many public questions to be settled this year, but the *Carolina Spartan* strikes it right when it says: "The great and absorbing consideration, just now, is how to make the best crop possible at least expense."

We learn that Mr. I. Dore Davidson, who won such applause as Pitticus Green, in 'Hazel Kirts,' is a native of Wilmington, N. C., and two years ago was a clerk in a dry goods store in that city.—*Palmeter Yeoman.*

Atlanta has a colored man's hotel that is a success. It is kept by a colored man. His house has 32 rooms including a bride's chamber. It is kept on the European plan. Meals 25 to 50 cents and room rent from 25 cents to \$1.50 a day.

'Yes,' he said, 'I gamble, but I don't drink.' 'But you ought not to gamble,' said the clergyman. 'I must,' he replied. 'Don't you know the proverb says, 'Of two evils choose the least?' It wouldn't be carrying it out to choose neither.'—*Boston Post.*

An old lady, hearing some one reading about a Congressman at large, rushed into the kitchen door, shouting, 'Sarah Jane! Sarah Jane! don't leave the clothes out all night. Mind, I tell you, for there's a Congressman at large!'

The young men have a way in Texas of rating the girls as they do cotton. If only moderate in style and appearance she is a good ordinary; if more than usually attractive she is a good middling; but if superior in all the graces and charms, then she is highest grade—middling fair.

The Saluda Argus says it is rumored that United States detectives, disguised as peddlars, drummers, bummers, show-men, gamblers, and all sorts of fellows are to travel about the country seeking to punp Democrats and get up lies and evidence, true or false, against our persecuted citizens.

The Governor has appointed as Commissioners to locate the County seat of Berkeley County—J. H. Leland, W. C. Ward, F. Conner, F. Schaffer, E. T. Legare, R. T. Morrison, William H. Cain, S. Porcher Smith, James F. Izlar, Orangeburg.

Cows on the prairies get accustomed to the noise of locomotive bells and whistles, and do not always clear the track until thrown off by the cowcatcher. A patented device is described in the *Scientific American* for squirting hot water twenty rods ahead. It is calculated that this would stimulate the laziest into action.

At a meeting of the Cabinet March 21st., the Court-martial case of Cadet Whitaker was taken up and disposed of by disproving the sentence of dismissal from the service, imposed by the Court, on the technical ground that evidence taken at the trial was improperly introduced, thus sustaining the opinion of the judge advocate-general.

M. P. Horne of Timmonsville, has been committed to the jail at Darlington on the charge of fraud upon the Pension office. It seems that Horne, as attorney in fact of one Head, has been drawing the latter's pension for many years, and although Head died in 1879, Horne continued to draw all the same until last year, when the discovery was made of the death of Head. A special agent of the Treasury visited the neighborhood on the 8th of the present month, and the result has been to put the fraudulent Horne in an unpleasant dilemma.

Mr. Paul C. Trenholm, a prominent young gentleman of Charleston, was knocked down by thugs in Charleston on Sunday night 19th inst. within two squares of his residence, and robbed of his watch. The intention of the party, which consisted of two white men dressed in sailor's clothing, was to rob Mr. Trenholm, in which they only partially succeeded, as persons coming along the street frightened them off. Mr. Trenholm's injuries are very serious. Mr. Trenholm is justly aroused at such an outrage, and every effort is being made to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, of Charleston, is dead. He was not only distinguished in his profession, but a thoroughly practical man of science. He was associated with Prof. Agaziz. He designed the famous cigar-shaped torpedo but little David which struck the great ship Ironsides. He was the first to experiment with the phosphoric rocks of South Carolina and show their value; he invented the 'acid phosphate.' He was the father of the artesian well system of Charleston, and he contributed largely to the changed industrial development of lower South Carolina. To illustrate his sympathy with his fellow-men, it is recalled that he went to Norfolk to nurse the yellow fever sufferers. He was certainly a useful citizen.

CHERAW AND DARLINGTON AND CHERAW AND SALISBURY RAILROADS.
COMMENCEMENT OF SERVICE.
SOCIETY HILL, S. C., May 23, 1881.
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, TRAINS on these roads will run as follows, every except Sunday.
Leave Washington 8:40 a.m.
Leave Bennett's 9:00 a.m.
Leave Marion 9:15 a.m.
Leave McFarlan 9:30 a.m.
Leave Chertow 10:15 a.m.
Leave Society Hill 10:50 a.m.
Leave Darlington 11:35 a.m.
Arrive at Florence 12:10 p.m.
Leave Florence 12:20 p.m.
Leave Darlington 1:20 p.m.
Leave Society Hill 1:45 p.m.
Arrive at Chertow 2:50 p.m.
Arrive at Washington 4:15 p.m.
The freight train will leave Florence at 6:30 A.M. every day except Sunday; making the round trip to Chertow every day, and to Washington once as may be necessary—keeping out of the way of passenger train.

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NORTH-EASTERN R. R. CO.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD CO.
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 23, 1881.
On and after this date the following Schedule will be run, Sundays included:
Leave Charleston. Arrive Florence.
8:00 A. M. 12:55 P. M.
8:45 P. M. 2:00 A. M.
8:45 P. M. 1:30 A. M.
Leave Florence. Arrive Charleston.
2:40 A. M. 6:50 A. M.
11:35 A. M. 8:20 P. M.
Train leaving Florence at 2:40 A. M. will stop for way passengers.

COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE RAIL ROAD.
SCHEDULE.
COMMENCEMENT OF SERVICE.
ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, September 1st, 1881, Passenger Trains will run as hereinafter indicated, upon this road and its branches—Daily except Sundays and Public Holidays.
No. 42 Up Passenger.
Leave Columbia (A) 11:20 a.m.
Leave Aiston 12:25 p.m.
Leave Newberry 1:24 p.m.
Leave Lodge 2:35 p.m.
Leave Belton 3:45 p.m.
Arrive at Greenville (E) 6:27 p.m.
No. 43 Down Passenger.
Leave Greenville (E) 10:32 a.m.
Leave Belton 11:57 a.m.
Leave Lodge 12:12 p.m.
Leave Newberry 1:24 p.m.
Leave Aiston 2:35 p.m.
Arrive at Columbia (A) 4:46 p.m.
No. 42 Down Passenger.
Leave Aiston 12:40 p.m.
Leave Spartanburg S. U. & Dept (B) 1:03 p.m.
Arrive Spartanburg R. & D. Depot (E) 4:12 p.m.
No. 43 Down Passenger.
Leave Spartanburg R. & D. Depot (B) 1:03 p.m.
Leave Newberry 1:24 p.m.
Leave Lodge 2:35 p.m.
Leave Aiston 3:45 p.m.
Arrive at Aiston 4:46 p.m.
LAURENS RAIL ROAD.
Leave Newberry 8:55 p.m.
Arrive at Laurens C. H. 9:45 p.m.
Leave Laurens C. H. 11:20 a.m.
Arrive at Newberry 11:30 a.m.

GERMAN KAINIT,
Direct Importation.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
Direct from the Agent of the Peruvian Government.
FISH GUANO,
60% per cent. Ammonia.
NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.
South Carolina Ground Phosphate,
Fine Ground and High Grade.
For sale by
HERMAN BULWINKLE,
KERR'S WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Jan 17 3m

THE FOLLOWING DAILY SCHEDULE will be run on this road, from Monday, March 6th, 1881, until further notice:
Leave Sumter 9:30 a.m.
Arrive at Florence 10:30 a.m.
Arrive at Charleston 12:00 p.m.
Leave Sumter 12:30 p.m.
Arrive at Florence 1:30 p.m.
Arrive at Charleston 3:30 p.m.
T. T. PEAKE, Sup't.

THE OLD RELIABLE!
ONE OF THE BEST NEWSPAPERS IN THE SOUTH.
No Sensationalism! No Immorality!
AUGUSTA Chronicle and Constitutional
1882.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT!

THE CHRONICLE AND CONSTITUTIONAL is the oldest newspaper in the South, and perhaps the oldest in the United States, having been established in 1785. While thoroughly democratic in principle, it is liberal, progressive and tolerant. The Chronicle contains the latest news from all parts of the world, and is recognized as a first class paper.
As an advertising medium, it covers the country in Georgia and South Carolina tributary to Augusta.
We endeavor to exclude sensationalism. We publish no articles of an immoral character.

South Carolina Railway Co.
COMMENCEMENT FEBRUARY 18th, 1882.
Passenger Trains on Camden Branch run as follows, until further notice:
EAST TO COLUMBIA.
Leave Camden 7:40 a.m.
Arrive at Columbia Junction 9:30 a.m.
Leave Columbia Junction 10:15 a.m.
Arrive at Columbia 11:15 a.m.
WEST TO CHARLESTON AND AUGUSTA.
Leave Columbia 11:15 a.m.
Arrive at Camden Junction 12:11 p.m.
Arrive at Camden 1:15 p.m.
EAST TO CHARLESTON AND AUGUSTA.
Leave Camden 6:00 p.m.
Arrive at Camden Junction 7:15 p.m.
Arrive at Charleston 8:00 p.m.
WEEKLY TRAINS.
Leave Charleston 7:45 a.m.
Arrive at Camden Junction 9:00 p.m.
Arrive at Camden 10:15 p.m.

PAVILION HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
THIS POPULAR AND CENTRALLY located HOTEL having been entirely renovated during the past Summer is now ready for the reception of the traveling public. Popular prices \$2 and 2.50 per day. Special rates for Commercial Travellers.
E. T. GAILLARD, Proprietor.

RUBBER STAMPS.
NAME STAMPS FOR MARKING CLOTHING with indelible ink, or for printing visiting cards, and
STAMPS OF ANY KIND
Call on C. P. OSTBEN, At the Watchman and Southern Office.

THE ALMAR HOUSE,
CORNER OF Vanderhorst and King Sts. HAVING BEEN LEASED BY
Miss Heriot,
(Formerly of 190 Meeting St.)
IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of all Visitors. Parties visiting Charleston will find this house conveniently situated for business, and directly on the line of Street Railway. Terms, per day, \$1.50.
Feb 28

HILBERTS HOUSE.
284 King Street, next to Masonic Temple, Charleston, S. C.
Rates \$1.50 per day, reduced rates for the week and month, according to location of rooms.
This house, so well and favorably known as being a strictly first-class boarding house, is centrally located, accessible, comfortable, and especially desirable for business men or families visiting the city, nothing being neglected to make its guests comfortable.
Ask for cards at the Hilberts Propertyless.
Feb 27 1881.

Humorous.

A girl who lived with a lady in Edinburg surprised her mistress by giving her warning. The lady inquired the cause, and found it was a sweetheart.

"And who is the lad?" inquired the mistress.

"Oh he's a nice lad; a lad that sits in the kirk just forenoon me."

"Are you sure he intends to marry you?"

"I dare say he does me."

"Have you had much of each other's company yet?"

"No yet."

"When did you last converse with him?"

"Deed, we hac na conversed any yet."

"Then how should you suppose that he is going to marry you?"

"Oh, replied the simple girl, 'he's a-ben long lookin' at me, and I think he'll soon be speakin'."

THE ABBOTT.
We wish the circulation of the *New Era*, paper edited and published in Charleston by colored men, could be circulated extensively among the poor people of the South. It takes the correct view of race and political issues, and shows a heap of hard sense in its advice to the colored people.—*Keystone Gazette.*

By all means let the circulation circulate.—*Abbeville Motion.*