Love, Drink and Debt.

Son of minel the world before you, Spreads a thousand scoret snares, Round the feet of every mortal Who through life's long highway fares. Three especial, let me ware you, Are by every traveler met; Three to try your might of virtue— They are Love, and Drink, and Debt.

Love, my boy, there's no escaping,
'Tis the common fate of men;
Father had it; I have had it-But for love you had not been. Take your chances, but be cautious; Know a squb is not a dove; Be the upright man of honor— All deceit doth murder love.

As tor Drink, avoid it wholly; Like an adder it will sting; Crush the earliest temptation, Handle not the dangerous thing. See the wrecks of men around us-Once as fair and pure as you-Mark the warning! Shun the pathway, And the hell they're tottering through.

Yet though love be pure and gentle, And from drink you may be free, With a yearning heart I warn you Gainst the worst of all the three. Many a demon in his journey Bunyan's Christian Pilgrim met; They were lambs, e'en old Apollyon, To the awful demon, Debt!

With quaking heart and face abashed The wretched debtor goes; He starts at shadows, lest they be The shades of men he owes. Down silent streets he furtive steals, The race of man to shun, He shivers at the postman's ring, And fears the dreadful dun.

Beware of Debt! Once in, you'll be A slave forevermore; If credit tempt you, thunder "No!" And show it to the door! Cold water and a crust of bread May be the best you'll get; Accept them like a man and swear-"I'll never run in debt!"

#### [From the Christian Weekly.] The Blind General of Bohemia.

BY PROF. JOHN W. MEARS, D. D.

Zisca, supposed by some to mean "oneeyed," was the name given to a Bohemian nobleman, John do Trocznow, because he had lost an eye in early life. With only one eye he was among the greatest and most successful generals of his age; but byand-by, in one of his military undertakings, he lost the other; and even then he continued to be a terror to the enemies and a support to the friends of his country in the conflict for Christian liberty, a century before the time of Luther.

Huss and Jerome, the idels of the people

of Bohemia, the great forerunners of Luther had been basely burnt at the stake. All Bohemia was in a ferment of indignation. It was necessary for the followers of Huss throughout the kingdom to take measures for their own safety. The king commanded thom to appear in his presence unarmed. Zisca came with a body of men fully equipped for battle. "Here we are all armed, sire," said he, "according to your orders, to shed the last drop of our blood against your enemies, if we may but know who they are." The king dared not con-front such boldness, and whatever hostile intentions be had cherished against the Hussites were abandoned.

After the death of this king, in 1419, his brother Sigismund claimed the throne of Bohemia. But it was this very Sigisand, contrary to his promise, had delivered him up to be burned. Hence his very name was an object of loathing to the people and the reached such a gainst Zisoa. He led his army up to the walls and prepared to take the city by mund who had broken his faith with Huse, people, and they called upon Zisca to lead them in armed resistance to his claims. Immense numbers flocked to Zisca's standards. His thorough drill, and the intense religious and patriotic enthusiasm of the volunteers, soon turned them into a powerful and formidable army. They resembled the famous "Ironsides," disciplined and led to victory by Cromwell. Nothing could stand before them. Not well supplied with arms, they carried large numbers of iron flails which they used with terrible effect upon their enemies, thrashing them down like chaff.

The Emperor Sigismund, unable to make any headway against this host appealed to the Pope. Martin V., in response, pro-claimed a crusade against the Bohemians, promising full pardon of sin and eternal salvation to all who should join the crusade An army of 150,000 strong was thus

gathered under Sigismund, who now marched confidently against Zisca and the Hussites. The latter under the direction of Zisca, had established a fortified camp on an eminence of immense natural strength, which they called Tabor. While a large part of the force was with Zisca at Prague, the enemy made a vain assault upon Tabor. Although twenty times as numerous as the Hussites, they were utterly routed and fled, leaving immense booty, gold and silver

As the emperor advanced towards Prague, he marked his progress by acts of cruelty. to Zisca. Twenty-four Hussites were drowned in the Elbe. Although fighting in the cause of the monasteries, he plundered them to pay of that period says: "That a man whom all his troops. On the other hand, it is calculated that over five hundred monasteries nations stood in awe—the son of an empewere destroyed by Zisca and his partisans. ror and an emperor himself-should be were destroyed by Zisca and his partisans. "Thus, between friend and foe, they were ground to powder." At last, on the 30th of June, the imperial army reached the vicinity of Prague. Almost every tribe and nation in Europe was represented in the motley host. There was a Babel of the motley host. There was a Babel of the motley host. There was a Babel of the motley host and nation in the motley host. There was a Babel of the motley host are mothed to man hardly noble by birth, old, blind, herotical, sacrilegious, with audacity for any enormity, that he should offer him the government of the kingdom, the command of the motley host. There was a Babel of the motley host are mothed to make the man hardly noble by birth, old, blind, herotical, sacrilegious, with audacity for any enormity, that he should offer him the government of the kingdom, the command of the motley host. There was a Babel of the motley host are mothed to man hardly noble by birth, old, blind, herotical, sacrilegious, with audacity for any enormity, that he should offer him the government of the kingdom, the command of the motley host. There was a Babel of the motley have a proper threat the man hardly noble by birth, old, blind, herotical, sacrilegious, with audacity for any enormity, that he should offer him the solution to the herotical, sacrilegious, with audacity for any enormity, that he should offer him the breast of selfish man will sall within the breast of selfish man will self within the breast of selfish man will be selfished to the herotical, sacrilegious, with audacity for any enormity, that he should offer him the breast of selfish man will be selfished to the herotical, sacrilegious, with audacity for any enormity and the herotical, sacrilegious, with audacity for any enormity and the herotical, sacrilegious, with audacity for any enormity and the herotical has a nations and of tongues—a heterogeneous nue, in order to secure his alliance and aid, mass of plunderers and robbers. The emperor laid his plans to seize a height called Witkow, which commanded the approaches

to Ziscaberg.

ca's soldiers had carned the name of "in-

favor throughout Bohemia. Meanwhile the emperor gathered a new army, and in the fall of 1420, made a second attempt to character of Zisca: "Blind though he was, capture the capital. But his forces were the Taborite general could not content him beaten like chaff by the peasantry armed solf with merely noting on the defensive. with their favorite weapons, the iron flails. The loss of sight forced him to employ the Completely routed, Sigismund once more was compelled to retire from the walls of he formed his plans of attack and defense. Prague. Again he rallied his army, but His memory of localities was wonderful. now the mere sight of the Hussite forces His frequent campaigns had made him threw them into a panie, and instead, of familiar with almost every part of Bohemia. a battle there was a route and a retreat. The whole region was spread out before Sigismund himself had to fly from the

Again and again the persevering empewas driven back by the indomitable Hus sites. But in March, 1421, their leader, Zisca, lost his only remaining eye. He of his position. Nothing escaped him was engaged in the siege of Ruby and had He discerned, as if by instinct, and by a Possibly, by the exercise of care and prudence the sight could have been preserved. But Zisca impatient of delay, would not remain quiet long enough to test the question, and so became incurably and hopearmy which would march under no other foes tremble." loader. With masterly skill he continued to wage war, carry on sieges, and conduct retreats. Once, completely surrounded by the emperor's army, the blind general led his forces out by night through the enemy's camp, with sourcely striking a blow, or losing a man. Unco he ordered his soldiers to make a night march upon Koniggratz; they hesitated, and almost broke out in rebellien. "Zisca," they said, "is blind, but we are not. We cannot fight like him in the dark."

When he thus unexpectedly escaped from the toil of the emperor, Sigismund attempted to withdraw from Bohemia. But the blind general pursued him, and at Deutchbrod, January 9, 1422, after a fierce battle, once more defeated the great enemy of the religious literty of Bohemia. The losses of the emperor's army on the retreat were almost beyond belief. Fifteen thous and cavally attempted to cross the river little risk, to the chance of better gains Suzauna on the ice; but the weight was too great; the ice gave way, and nearly all (or some say two thousand) were drowned. Seven standards, five hundren baggage wagons, and immense booty, fell into the which he can and ought to commit to hands of Zisca and his army.

The next year dissensions among the Hussites themselves had reached such a invoices and business documents, put away storm. But the soldiers who had so often fought to defend those walls began to hesitate and murmur at the idea of assaulting them. Zisca, nothing disconcerted, took his stand upon a cask and skilfully harangued the reluctant troops. "Comrades!" he called out in his powerful voice, "why do you murmur? I am not your enemy, but your general. It is by me that you have gained so many victories - by me that you have wor fame and wealth. And yet, for you I have lost my sight; I am condemned to ceaseless darkness. For all my labors what is my reward? Nothing but a name. It is for you, then, that I have conquered. Let us take Prague. Let us crush the sedition before Sigismund is informed of it. Will you have peace? Take care that it does not cover some ambush Will you have war? Here I am.' These and similar words stilled the rebellion. Preparations for the assault went forward. The city was alarmed into submission. Zisca was received within the walls with the it will become your recreation. greatest honors, and was recognized as its

rightful ruler. Content to be a successful general, Zisca had never claimed civil office. But now the Emperor Sigismund, seeing that neither overthrow the Hussito power or bring Bohemia to submit to his authority so long

This was an unspeakable humiliation to Sigismund. As a Roman Catholic historian Christendom venerated and of whom heathen Witkow, which commanded the approaches by river to the city. But Zisca was too quick for him, and seized and thoroughly fortified the position. On the 14th of July an assault was made by eight thousand of the emperor's cavalry upon the hill. Some of the advanced works were taken. Zisca was in great personal danger. At But Zisca's days were near their close. The little of a million of soldiers had attempted again and again to crush the the month one million dollars had been coined. Arrangements are completed under which during April the Philadelphia mint will turn out \$1,750,000.

Whoseever sins against light kisses the lips of a blazing cannon.

one time he lost his footing and fell, when Before it could be known how he regarded his friends, with their terrible fiells, rushed these proposals he was attacked by the to the rescue and saved him from capture. plague and died October 11, 1424. The to the rescue and saved him from capture. Plague and died October 11, 1424. The The city was full of alarm. The voice of prayer was heard amid the clash of arms. A flery Hussite priest rushed through the gates towards the enemy bearing the cansecrated elements. Fifty bowmen and a crowd of peasants armed with iron flails followed him. A general alarm was sounded, the city bells rang, the shouts of the people coheed far boyond the walls. It was like the attack of Gideon and his three hundred. His spirit, however, still animated the Hustian and officers trained. the attack of Gideon and his three hundred site forces. Generals and officers trained upon the Midianites or of Jonathan and his under Zisca continued to lead them to armor-bearer upon the Philistines. A victory. Again and again they routed the panic seized the imperial cavalry. Zisca and his soldiers seized the critical moment, rushed forth, and drove back the enemy from the entrenchments, and hurled horse and rider down the steep and rocky ascent. Hundreds were slain in a single everything before them. Churches, mo-The route was complete. It occurred | nasteries, and towns, were reduced to ashes, under the eyes of the emperor, who was and over the smoking ruins the conquerers filled with shame and grief at this disap-shouted, "Behold the funeral obsequies of pointment of his hopes. The Hussites, John Huss!" All Germany was alarmed, exulting over their extraordinary victory, and, as armed resistance was of no avail, changed the name of the hill from Witkow the invaders were in several instances Ziscaberg. bought off by large sums of money. The in two weeks the defeated army of the final overthrow of the Hussites was the emperor withdrew from Prague, while Zis. result of their own divisions which led to open war. Exhausted by bloody conflicts Zisca followed up the emperor's with-drawal by suppressing any movement in his favor throughout Bohemia. Meanwhile the emperor gathered a new arms.

eyes of others, and from their observations his mind's eye like a map, and his measures were taken with the utmost wisdom and precaution. In battle he took his stand ror renewed his attempt, but each time he upon a boggage-wagon near the standard, and, by the eyes of others, closely watched each stuge of the conflict und the necessities of his position. Nothing escaped him. elimbed a tree to inspect the entrenchments of the enemy. While in that position his eye was struck by an arrow from the walls. army, and the measures by which they might be turned to his advantage. Many of his most signal and successful battles were fought after he had become entirely blind; and never, till the breath left his body, did lessly blind. He hastened back to the the terror of his name cease to make his

### A Business Man's Mabits.

A sacred regard to the principles of justice forms the basis of every transaction, and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business.

He is strict in keeping his engagements. Does nothing carelessly or in a hurry. Employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself.

Keeps everything in its proper place. ' Leaves nothing undone that ought to be done, and which circumstances permit him

Keeps his designs and business from the view of others, Is prompt and decisive in his dealings,

and does not ovetrade his capital. Prefers short credits to long ones, and oash to credit at all times, either in buying or selling, and small profits in cases with

with more hazard. He is clear and explicit in all his bargains. Leaves nothing of consequence to memory

writing. Keeps copies of his important letters,

well knowing that if he leaves it it will leave him. Holds as a maxim, "He whose credit is suspected is not one to be trused."

Is constantly examining his books, and transmits all his accounts current to his customers, both at home and abroad. Avoids, as much as possible, all sorts of accommodation in money matters, and suits,

where there is the least hazard. He is economical in his expenditure, always living within his income. Heeps his memorandum book in his pocket, in which he notes every particular

relative to appointments, addresses and petty oash matters. Is cautious how ho becomes security for any person; and is generous, when urged by

motives of humanity. Let a man act strictly to these habits; when once begun, they will be easy to con-

tinue in and success will attend his efforts. Take pleasure in your business, and Hope for the best, thank for the worst,

THE WIFE .- It needs no guilt to break

and manfully bear whatever happens.

a husband's heart. The absence of content, foreign foes nor internal discords could the mutterings of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home, the forbidding scowl and deserted hearth-these, and other vessels, costly garments, arms, engines of war, and stores of every description. The pious Hussites mingled songs of thanksgiv. ing with their shouts of victory, and re-turned to their camp laden with the spoils of the enemics of their faith.

he should merely be proclaimed King of there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ Bohemia. To Zisca should be left the government of the kingdom." Besides that sight arrives, dwell on the recollections these honors, immense wealth was promised of her youth, and cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awaken and keep alive the promise she so kindly gave. And though she may a the injured-not the injuring one-the forgetten, not the forgetting wife -a happy allusion to the hour of peaceful love—a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a smile of love to banish hostile

> loved, loving and content-the source of comfort and the spring of joy. The first silver dollars were coined on the 14th of March, and up to the close of

Wouldn't Marry A Mechanic.—A well dressed and well-behaved young man began visiting a young woman. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the young girl to inquire where he had been he had been.

"Had to work to night." "Whatl do you work for a living?" she asked in astonishment. "Certainly," said the young man. "I am

mechanic. "I dislike the name of mechanic," and

she turned up her pretty nose. That was the last time the young man visited the young lady. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best of

women for his wife. The lady who did not like the name of mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool, a regular vagrant about grog shops, and the proud, verdent and miserable girl is obliged to take in washing to support

herself and children. You dislike the name of mechanic, ch? You whose brothers are but well-dressed loafers.

We pity any girl who has so little brains, who is so simple, as to think less of a young man for being a mechanic—one of God's noblemen—belonging to one of the most dignified and honorable classes of God's creatures. Jesus Christ himself was a mechanic. Beware, young lady, how you treat young men who work for a living, for you may one day be a menial to one of thom yourself.

Far better discharge the well-fed pauper, with his rings, jowelry, brazenness and pomposity, and take to your affections the callous-handed, intelligent and industrious

SEEDS IN A POUND .- The following is given as about the average:

The number of seeds of wheat in one pound is 10,000. The number of seeds in one pound of

barley is 15,400. The number of seeds in one pound of

oats is 80,000. The number of seeds in one pound of

buckwheat is 25,000. The number of seeds in one pound of red

clover is 249,600. The number of seeds in one pound of

white clover is 688,400. A bushel of clover seed, 60 pounds, will contain 20,976,000 seeds, which equally distributed over an acre, will give about 3 seeds to the square inch of ground.

"I'm out of work and have no food," Spoke up the tramping cheat. "I'll give you both," the man replied, "So sit you down and eat;

Then unto yonder woodpile go, Where toil till I return, And feel how proud a thing it is A livelihood to carn."

A saddened look came o'er the tramp; He seemed like one bereft; He stowed away the victuals cold; He-saw the wood and left!

When Abraham Lincoln was a poor lawyer, he found himself one cold day village some distance from Springfield, Ill., and with no means of conveyance. Seeing a gentleman driving along the Springfield road in a carriage, he ran up to him and politely said:

"Sir, will you have the goodness to take my overcoat to town for me?" "With pleasure," answered the gentle-

man; "but how will you get it again?" "Oh, very easily," said Mr. Lincoln, "as I intend to remain in it."

"Jump in," said the gentleman, laughing, and the future President had a pleasant

Chemical analysis discloses the fact that among the many articles used as food there are only two, wheat and milk, which contain all the elements of the human body and in the proper proportion. Other articles, such as butter, sugar, syrup, and fat of all kinds, are wholly carbonaccous, or heat producing; so that if a human being were to attempt to live on these articles alone, his brain and muscles would starve; he could not survive two months.

A lady that would please herself in marrying was warned that her intended, although a good sort of a man, was very singular.

"Well," replied the lady, "if he is very much unlike other men, he is much more likely to be a good husband."

What shall I give? To the hungry, give food; to the naked, clothes; to the sick, some comfort; to the sad, a word of consolation; to all you meet, a smile and a cheery greeting. Give forgiveness to your enemies; give patience to the fretful; give love to your households; and, above all, give your hearts to God.

After killing any animal hang it up until all the "animal heat" has escaped. No meat should be eaten on the day when it is

A due attention to accuracy of diction is highly conducive to correctness of thought. "Speak slowly, and all other graces

Will follow in their proper places. Minister: "Don't you know it's wicked to Arrive at Columbia

(not having had a nibble all morning): "Who's catchin' fish?"

Charity is the salt of riches.

He who denies his guilt doubles his guilt. Be the first to hold out the hand of peace.

As land is improved by sowing it with various seeds, so is the mind by exercising it with various studies.

A returned missionary was recently invited to a party where all the ladies appeared in low out dresses. Said he to his host, "I don't mind it at all; I've spent ten years among the savages."

A little fellow being told by a young man to get off his knee, that he was too heavy to hold in that way, made quite a sensation among the persons present by yelling back-Too heavy, hey? Sister Sal weighs a hundred pounds more than 1, and you held her on your knee for four hours last night.

# VEGETINE

## Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague.

TARBORO, N.C., 1878.

DR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegetine, has done in my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my son; also, to let you know that Vegetine is the best medicine I ever saw for Chills, Shakes. Fever and Ague. My son was sick with measles in 1873, which left him with hip-joint disease. My son suffered a great deal of pain, all of the time; the pain was so great he did nothing but cry. The doctors did not help him a particle; he could not lift his foot from the floor; he could not move without crutches. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal" that Vegetine was a great blood purifier and blood food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine, gradually gaining. He has taken eighteen bottles in all and he is completely restored to health, walks without crutches or cane. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to TARBORO, N. C., 1878. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to chills. Whenever he feels one coming on he comes in, takes a dose of Vegetine and that is the last of the chill. Vegetine leaves no bad offect upon the chill. Vegetine leaves no bad effect upon the system like most of the medicines recommended for chills. I cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world, Respectfully, Mrs. J. W. LLOYD. VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate want of exercise irregular diet on

of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, clease stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vicer to the whole bedt. of vigor to the whole body.

# VEGETINE

#### FOR Dyspepsia, Nervousness and General Debility.

BERNARDSTON, MASS., 1878.
We, the undersigned, having used Vegetine, take pleasure in recommending it to all those troubled with humors of any kind, dyspepsia, nervousness or general debility, it being the Great Blood Purifier. Sold by R. L. Crowell & Sons, who sell more of it than all other patent medicines but together. Sons, who soil more of the medicines put together.

MRS. L. F. PERKINS.

JOSEPHUS SLATE.

Vegetine is the great health restorer—com-posed exclusively of barks, roots and herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

# VEGETINE

### Rheumatism and Nervous Headache.

CINCINNATI, O., April 0, 1877.

II. R. STEVENS, ESQ.—Dear Sir: I have used your Vegetine for nervous headache, and also for rheumatism, and have found entire relief from both, and take great pleasure in recommending it to all who may be likewise afflicted.

FRED. A. GOOD,

108 Mill street, Cinn.

Vegetine has restored the weards to health

Vegetine has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

## VEGETINE Druggists' Testimony.

MR. H. R. STEVENS-Dear Sir: We have been selling your remedy, the Vegetine, for about three years, and take pleasure in recommending three years, and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers, and in no instance where a blood purifier would reach the case, has it ever failed to effect a cure, to our knowledge. It certainly is the ne plus ultra of renovators.

Respectfully,

E. M. Sherhshd & Co. Druggists.

Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

the world. .

VEGETINE H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

## DIRECTORY

## Oconce County.

Senator-J. W. Livingston. Representatives- J S Verner, B F Sloan.

Clerk of the Court-Jesse W Siribling. Judge of Probate-Richard Lewis. Sheriff-J II Robins. Coroner-S II Johns. Auditor-O. E. Watson. Treasurer-R. S. Porcher School Commissioner-M B Dendy. Jury Commissioner - A. Brennecke.

County Commissioners-Thomas Bibb, R S Rutledge, S M Crawford. Trial Justices—II A II Gibson, S II Johns, B Frank Sloan, W A King, J B Sanders.
Intendant Walhalla—J D Verner. Wardens: C L Reid C Wendelken, A Brenecke D Biemann, J H Sligh C E Watson.

Intendant West Union—JP Mickler. Wardens: I K Hunter, B S James, Jacob Schroder, James Wright.
Postmaster Walhalla—J R W Johnston.

### SCHEDULE: Greenville and Columbia Railroad CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 14 1877, the Passenger Trains on this Road will be run as follows:

Leave Columbia at 11 10 a m 1 10 p m 2 23 p m Alston at Newberry at 5 55 p m Hodges at 7 05 p m Belton at Arrive at Greenville 8 85 p m DOWN. Leave Greenville at 7 20 a m Belton at 9 10 a m 10 47 a m Hodges at 1 42 pm Newberryat

Alston at

3 20 p m 5 00 p m catch fish on the Sabbath?" Small boy ANDERSON BRANCH AND BLUE RIDGE R. R. DOWN. Leave Walhalla at 5 59 a m Soneca City at 6 20 a m Perryville at 6 80 a m Pendleton at 7 20 a m Anderson at 8 10 a m Arrive at Belton 8 50 a m Leave Belton at Anderson at

7 05 p m 7 50 p m 8 45 p m Pendleton at Perryville at 9 20 p m 9 30 pm Seneca City at rrive at Walhalla at 10 00 p in Laurens Branch Trains leave Clinton at 10.00 Arrive at Walhalla at a. m. and leave Newberry 2.35 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Abbeville Branch Train connects at Hodge's with down and up train daily, Sundays excepted.

cepted.
Accommodation Train between Belton and Anderson Mondays, Tuesdays, Thurs-

days and Saturdays.
THOMAS DODAMEAD, General Superintendent. JABEZ NORTON, JR., Gen'l Ticket Agent | Agent.

## South Carolina Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. CHARLESTON, November 9, 1877. The following schedule will go into effect on Sunday next, the 11th instant:

FOR COLUMBIA. (Day Trains—Sunday morning excepted.) Leave Charleston at 5 00 a m Arrive at Columbia at 11 00 a m (Night Train-Sunday night excepted.) Leave Charleston at 9 50 pm Arrive at Columbia at 8 45 a m

FOR CHARLESTON (Sunday morning excepted.)
Leave Columbia at 5 80 p m Arrive at Charleston at 12 00 m FOR AUGUSTA.

Day Train-Sunday morning excepted.) Leave Charleston at Arrive at Augusta at 5 00 p m Leave Augusta at 8 80 a m Arrive at Charleston at 4 20 p m (Night Train-Sunday night excepted.) Leave Charleston at 7 20 pm Arrive at Augusta at 6 15 a m Night Train. Leave Columbia at 7 15 p m

Arrive at Charleston at 6 15 a m Leave Augusta at Arrive at Charleston at 4 20 a m Above Schedule makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville & Columbia and Charlotte Railroad, and at Augusta

with Macon and Atlanta trains. S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent. S. B. PICKENS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway, Mail Train

Leaves Atlanta at 5 00 p m Gainseville at 7 58 pm 9 57 p m 10 02 p m Toccoa at Tugaloo at Fort Madison at 10 00 pm 10 45 pm Westminister at Seneca City at 11 10 pm Central at 11 48 pm 12 10 a m Liberty at 12 28 a m Easley at Greenville at 1 05 a m Spartanburg at 2 33 a m Arrive at Charlotte at 5 50 a m 9 00 p m Leave Charlotte at Spartanburg at 12 26 a m Greenville at 2 00 a m Easley at 2 81 a m Liberty at 2 48 a mi

Central at 3 10 a m Sencoa City at 8 46 a m Westminster at 4 15 am Fort Madison at 4 40 a m Tugaloo at 4 47 a m Toccoa at 5 00 a m 6 50 a m Gaincsville at Arrive at Atlanta at 9 10 a m Day Passenger.

Leaves Atlanta at 5 50 a m Gninesville at 7 21 a m Toccoa at 9 00 a m. Tugaloo at 10 12 a m Fort Madison at 10 50 a m Westminister at 9 47 a m Seneon City at 10 07 a m Central at 10 41 a m 10 58 a m Liberty at 11 13 a m 11 43 a m Easley at Greenville at Spartanburg at

12 40 p m 8 48 pm Arrive at Charlotte at Leaves Charlotte at 12 28 a m Spartanburg at 8 82 pm Greenville at 4 46 pm Easley at 5 11 pm Liberty at 5 26 p m Central at 5 43 p m Seneca City at 6 10 pm Westminster at 6 38 pm Fort Madison at 6 30 pm 7 08 pm Tugaloo at 7 21 pm Toccoa at

In addition to these trains, there are two local freight trains and two through freight trains running regularly, and very often extra trains.

9 17 pm

7 00 a m

11 25 р ш

Gainesville at

Arrivo at Atlanta at

### ATLANTA TO EASTERN CITIES VIA PIEDMONT AIR LINE. Leave Atlanta at

Arrivo at Charlotte 4 12 a m Danville 10 80 a m Richmond 4 48 pm Washington, D. C., vie. R., F. & P. R. 9 55 p m Bultimore 11 80 pm Philadelphia 3 25 a m New York 7 00 am Boston 8 30 pm Leave Atlanta 4 00 pm Arrive at Charlotte 4 12 a m (via Virginia Midland Route.) Arrive at Danville 10 80 a m Lynchburg 1 80 p m Washington City 9 45 pm 11 80 p m 8 25 a m Baltimore Philadelphia

#### 8 30 p m Boston CONNECTIONS.

New York

At Atlanta, with the Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line, (A. & W. Pt. R. R.) and Kennesaw Route, W. & A. R. R.) for all points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkan-sas, Texas and the Northwest. With the Central Railroid of Georgia, for

Macon, Savannah, Brunswick, and all points in Southwestern Georgia and Florida.

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