The Watchman and Southron.

OLLA PODRIDA.

EVOLUTION.

AN EPIGRAMMATIC SATIRE.

If men "evoluted" from Monkeys, 'tis plain
That Donkeys were Monkeys at some stage or plane
Of the process-progression; then tell me I pray
If the men "evoluted" are known by their *bray?*
And, are men once created in image of God
No longer permitted to tread earth's green sod
With their forms erect—their gaze cast to the sky,
In contra-distinction to grave, learned Donkeys,
Who assert *their* grandsires or grand-dams were Monkeys?
But, if god-like men have long ceased to exist,
Should teachers of "Science" cloud things with a mist
Of abstruse metaphisics which none can explain,
When the great Samuel Johnson was forced to exclaim,—
Metaphysics is subtle; as well try to square
The circle with quadrants—then quit in despair;
For when Metaphysics you explain as you ought,
Like squaring the circle, your work ends in—naught. *
Then why try to prove they "evolved" from a Monkey
Thro' various grades 'till their sire was a Donkey?
For the dust they kick up, and their resonant bray
Proves to us, beyond doubt, that they are what they say.
So we'll raise a distinction 'twixt *human* and *brute*,
As revealed in the Bible (a book of all truth:)
And if "Scientists" claim a Donkey their sire,
It should not provoke Jew or Gentile to ire:
So let them alone, for while *reason* holds sway
Each "evolved" little Donkey will be known by his *bray!*

* Samuel Johnson was once asked the meaning of the word "metaphysics;" and he factiously replied: Metaphysics! Why, it is when a person undertakes to explain a subject he or she knows nothing about, and his or her explanation needs an explanation to explain what he or she means;—that "metaphysics." Simple, ain't it?

An Unworthy Ancestor.

Since Mr. Darwin and several other gentlemen have decided that we descended from the monkey, we have quite a different feeling for the monkey. It fills with us peculiar emotions to visit a zoological garden. It is an outrage upon our filial affection to see our ancestors locked up in a cage, and kept on exhibition. It seems wrong to us, to have to pay an admission fee for the privilege of indulging a fond glance at our fore-fathers. It is a great shock to our family pride when some crippled little Italian organ-grinder comes hobbling along the street, and puts out one of our emaciated old grand-fathers, with a string around his neck, and compels him to dance for the amusement of his thankless posterity. Since it was decided that the monkey is, beyond question, one of the progenitors of race, we have been often struck with the resemblance which he bears to some men, or perhaps we ought to say the resemblance that some men bear to him.

We would not of course hint in the remotest degree that the monkey is not one of the links in the chain of evolution. We accept the situation, and own him as our lawful parent. And yet we think that he might have done better for his posterity than he has done.

For one thing, he was singularly negligent in failing to leave some historical record for our satisfaction. If he had transmitted to us an old almanac, with the date marked at which we ceased to be monkeys, and set forth on our pilgrimage toward humanity, it would be a great help to us. It would have been a comfort also, if he had built a monument on the spot where the first monkey lost his identity, and began to shape himself out into a man. Imagine what a delightful curiosity it would be for the present generation, if the first tail of the monkey that ever dropped in the interest of humanity, had been preserved in alcohol, and saved as a family relic. What a history could such a tail unfold! As it is, we know not when, nor where, nor how, the original monkey leaped the sphere of his old life, and struck for a nobler existence. Such an important event was worthy of a record and a monument, but it has neither.

Then too, we are troubled, about the missing link. What became of that? How did it get lost? It is not maintained that the monkey, by a single dash, rose to the glory of manhood. It is concluded that he had to stop on the way and try the experiment of an intermediate state, during which he was neither a monkey nor a man. What was he during that time? We know what a monkey is after he has ceased to be a monkey and before he has yet become a man. How has it happened that the monkey remains and the connecting link has been lost?

This reminds us of another thing. It is true that some monkeys have been transmuted by slow process into higher orders of being, why is it that the whole race has not followed their example? It seems strange that some should evolve and others not. It puzzles us also that the evolving business has so completely broken down among the monkeys. We are not unreasonable; we do not demand that all monkeys should in a given time, lose their general characteristics, and pass into a higher state, but we do think that it is fair to ask that now and then some monkey will evolve. It is his duty to do it. He owes it to science and to mankind. One or two cases in a century would be satisfactory. If, for example, some sprightly and gifted monkey, while cutting up his antics to the music of a street-organ, would suddenly drop his tail, part his hair, lift himself erect and begin to talk, he would do more to dissipate doubt and help science than a whole college of philosophers. But what is the fact? The world is full of monkeys. They are a fruitful and far spreading race, and yet from the time history wrote her first page, not a solitary money has been anything but a monkey.

As we said before, we bow to the inevitable, and hail the monkey as our ancestor. But when we think of how stubbornly he has refused to walk in the ways of science, we are constrained to brand him as an unworthy sire of illustrious sons.—*Baltimore Baptist.*

The Children and the Temperance Reform.

The children of to-day will be the men and women of the future. The legislators, teachers, preachers, business men of the future are now in their cradles or attending the primary school. If it be true that, "The hand that rocks the cradle, rules the world," the world-rulers of the future are now taking their first lessons in preparing for their responsible positions. The controllers of the Nation's destiny and the guardians of her weal in 1910, are now under process of training. What will be their attitude towards the temperance reform? That will largely depend upon their present instructors. Let the children of to-day be pledged to total abstainence, and thoroughly indoctrinated with the principles of prohibition, and in twenty-five years drunkenness will have disappeared from the country. Our hope is in the children; and yet we have not begun to see the importance of earnest and constant effort in that direction. Thousands of old topers are gone past hope of recovery. Thousands more are so bound by the ties of inveterate habit, that they will only be saved by the skin of their teeth. The labor expended in the rescue of one inebriate, would, if rightly directed, prevent one hundred children from taking the first step towards such degradation. Prevention is better than cure. By all means save those who are nearing the rapids; but let us redouble our energies to prevent others from getting into the stream. A child, tee-total from the start, will wield a life-long influence on the side of sobriety, and not a single soul will go down to a drunkard's doom, by his example. A toper saved from his cup in middle life will have wrought immense evil by his influence previous to the time of his conversion. Even a very moderate drinker, though he may become tee-total, cannot be sure that he has not injured some one. But total-abstinence from the start will insure absolute personal safety on that line, and freedom from injury to others. It is easier not to begin than to stop after the evil has been done and the habit is fixed. Secure the children and our work in the Temperance Reform is reduced to a minimum—the dawn of the coming day of prohibition is here. But how is this to be accomplished?

I.—Home influence is generally greater and more permanent than any other. "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." Parental instruction, with regard to the terrible evils of intemperance, and the blessings of sobriety, confirmed by parental example, is an almost infallible safeguard to the child. Intoxicants of every kind should be banished from the sideboard. Their use in cooking should be entirely dispensed with. Administering them as a medicine to children, has wrought untold mischief. The mother who gives her child the smallest quantity of alcoholic stimulants, has no conception of the evil she is doing. Said a young man: "I almost hate my mother, when I remember how in that accursed dining room she tapped me on the head and said, 'only half a glass my dear,' when I was drinking some one's health to see how like a man I could do it. Every particle of affection is burned right out of me when I feel that she has sowed seeds into my system, the fruit of which I am reaping now, and shall reap in hell." John B. Gough gives this illustration: "A party went from Buffalo to Niagara Falls to spend a week or two. Among them was a beautiful child; her golden hair hung upon her snowy shoulders; she was the life of the company. There was a young man there just from college, rather conceited, yet high spirited and noble. Those who have visited Niagara know that after the dashing, foaming waters of the rapids have passed, the river becomes almost as smooth as polished glass—just 80 or 100 yards before it takes its leap. It had become quite a fascination for people to look at that water; and lying down upon their face, on the American side, they could touch it with their fingers. Small stakes were placed in the ground with straps to fasten the ankles of the people who wished to lie down and touch the water. The young man laughed at the precaution. He turned round and caught up the little child. "My darling," he said, "I will hold you where no child was ever yet held," and he held her over the rapids. He might have held her there for an hour; he was a strong man, and had a firm grip of the child. But she was afraid; she saw the water beneath and grew nervous; she gave a shriek—one twist—and he dropped her. Over she went, and not a bit of her body or clothes was ever seen afterwards. The mother who gives her child intoxicants, is holding him over the rapids. She may hold him there safe; but he may be more nervous than she dreams of. She may lose control over him; he goes over, and his blood will God require at the mother's hands."

With the cup completely banished from the home, it is as certain as anything can be, that the home will never destroy a soul by drink. What mother can estimate the worth of her boy? Let the mother who reads these lines take a calm, quiet look into the face of her boy, and think of the wonderful possibilities that are bound up in that young life; and then ask herself if she could endure the thought of that life being blighted and cursed by strong drink which at the first was given by her own hand. Show me the mother, who, after looking this whole question square in the face, would not be willing to banish alcoholic stimulants from her home for the sake of her boy, and I would have no hesitation in calling her a moral monstrosity.

I have sometimes thought that an appropriate temperance design containing pledge, neatly printed, leaving space for the names of parents and children, to be framed and suspended in our homes would be a constant educator on the line of temperance. And every means should be used in our homes to train our children for the Temperance Army. Some further thoughts on this important subject must be deferred till the next issue of this paper.—*J. M. P. in Temperance Worker.*

South Carolina's Share.

The correspondent of the *News and Courier* sends that paper the following Federal expenditures in South Carolina since the establishments of the Government:

The first public building provided for in the State was in 1802, when Congress made an appropriation of $8,220 18 "for the purchase of a house and lot on Sullivan's Island and erecting a wharf on Point Comfort," to be used as a quarantine station. The old Charleston customhouse dates from 1818, and was purchased from the corporation. The following are the allowances:

Charleston—	
Old Quarantine Station$	8,220 18
Customhouse (old)	90,596 56
Customhouse (new)	2,806,915 43
Marine Hospital	38,382 76
Columbia—	
Courthouse and P. O.	635,899 75

The total allowances for public buildings in the State are $3,529,616 76.

Contrary to what will be the general expectation probably, when Charleston has always been the leading port, the first river and harbor work done in the State authorized by Congress in 1836, was done in Georgetown harbor. This class of improvements, so far as South Carolina is concerned, is not, then, very ancient. The following are the river and harbor allowances:

Charleston Harbor	$1,444,700
Ashepoo River	1,300
Ashley River	4,500
Georgetown Harbor	16,000
Great Pee Dee River	27,000
Santee River	57,000
Town Creek, Stono River	7,500
Waccamaw River	35,000
Wappoo Cut	23,000
Wateree River	28,000
Edisto River	13,000
Salkehatchie River	8,000
Total, rivers and harbors	$1,665,400

The establishment of the lighthouse service on the South Carolina coast has involved quite a large expenditure of money, as follows:

Bull's Bay light station $	5,000 00
Cape Romain	78,000 00
Charleston	281,245 82
Daufuskie Island	35,000 00
Georgetown	73,000 00
Hadrell's Point	1,500 00
Hilton Head	107,000 00
Hunting Island	140,000 00
North Edisto	15,000 00
Paris Island	20,000 00
Sampit River	1,200 00
Buoys	36,920 00
Light Vessels	70,000 00
Total	$863,865 82

The next and last item of expenditure is in the line of coast defence:

Arsenal at Charleston $	99,700 00
Castle Pinckney	12,000 00
Fort Johnson	38,700 00
Fort Moultrie	1,077,144 91
Fort Sumter	943,000 00
Total	$2,170,544 91

The following are the total amounts under each head of appropriation:

Public buildings	$3,529,616 76
Rivers and harbors	1,665,400 00
Light stations	863,865 82
Forts and arsenals	2,170,544 91
Total for the State	$8,227,427 49

Convalescent Children.

Very often the convalescence of children is retarded by a depressing ennui. Little children have not the mental resources nor the philosophy of grown-up invalids, and if too young, or too weak to read, it goes hard with the patient—and with the nurse, too—if he must lie still all day, sighing and moaning: "Oh, I wish I could get up"—"Oh, dear, I am so tired of this old bed,"—"Oh, when can I go down stairs?" and all the fretful lamentations familiar to mothers and nurses.

As it taxes one's ingenuity to amuse and pacify these little patients, I will mention two or three things I did for my boy when he was recovering from diphtheria, hoping the experience may be of use to some other mother. Of course, I soon exhausted stories, and the mild play with such toys as weak little hands can manage, and the old cry of "Oh mamma, what can I do?" set in again.

The walls of the sick room were of bare plaster—as all sick-room walls should be, for a coat of lime makes them all fresh and pure again—and when my weary child sighed, among his many sighs, for "something new in the room to look at, I bethought me of a roll of pictures saved from a year's number of a London illustrated newspaper. These I brought into the sick-room and pinned all about the walls. The effect was very enlivening. The room seemed suddenly enlarged—as if it all at once opened out upon all the quarters of the globe. There were broad landscapes and wild marine scenes, battle fields, Christmas firesides, noble portraits of horses and dogs, brave generals and fair women, pretty groups of children, and tumbling waterfalls. The small invalid was delighted. Then I brought him a long, light stick—a piece of inch moulding, it happened to be—with which he could point at the different pictures while he asked as many questions as he liked. This stick was an inspiration. It was like having arms six feet long, and the boy had great fun "visiting all around the world" with it, as he expressed it. As long as he staid in bed the first demand in the morning was—"Give me my poke-stick, mamma." As I had to be out of the room a good deal, I fixed a call-bell on the foot of the bed, and we arranged a code of signals that proved quite entertaining. Three taps on the bell with the "poke-stick" meant a drink of water; four taps, a clean handkerchief; six taps meant "I am hungry" eight taps, "What time is it?" and twelve taps signified that the pillows needed shaking up and the bed straightened generally.

After a while I attached to the stick a bit of string with a bent pin attached, scattered some old toys about the floor, and the invalid had a grand season of 'fishing.' It was amusing to see how shy some of the fish were, and what a time it was before they would consent to bite. And then the excitement of landing them in the bed—which was now a boat, of course—was immense.

I am sure these little beguilements helped on my boy's recovery, for they kept his 'spirits' in a cheerful condition, and cheerfulness is a very helpful medicine.—*E. H. Leland, in American Agriculturist for August.*

Brother Jonathan—I can't understand what you say. What have you got in your mouth? Canuck—Wo'ms fo' bait.

Mr. Lincoln's Ingenuity.

In 1864 he was greatly bothered by the peace-at-any-price men from the north. There was especially one old fellow from Massachusetts, very bland and wholly bald, who was the thorn in the presidential flesh. Mr. Lincoln managed to get rid of him and his Quaker appeals by one device or another, till his ingenuity was severely taxed. One day, when the angel of mercy had been boring him about half an hour, to the delay of important business, the president suddenly rose, walked to a closet and took a large bottle from it.

'Did you ever try this for baldness?' he asked exhibiting the bottle for his visitor's inspection.

The visitor admitted that he never had. Mr. Lincoln summoned a servant, had the bottle wrapped up and gave it to the astonished philanthropist with the injunction: 'Now go and rub some of that on your head. Persevere; keep it up. They say it will make the hair grow. Come back in about three months and report.'

The grieved disciple of peace found himself out the door with the hair restorer under his arm before he had time to fairly reflect.

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Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE, Melrose, Massachusetts.
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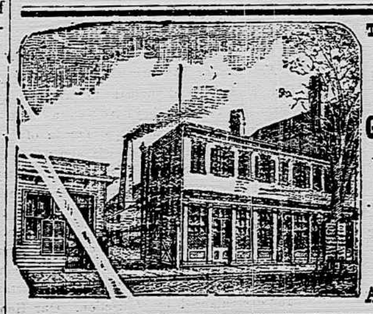

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Selected North Carolina and Maryland SEED RYE.

All our Goods guaranteed best quality and at lowest prices. No charge for delivery to Railroad.

B. F. MITCHELL & SON.

BLANKS

LIENS,
TITLES,
MORTGAGES,
BILLS OF SALE,
BONDS,

And Other Blanks in Variety,

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

BEES, BEES, BEES.

Italian Bees and Queens, Movable Frame Hives, Honey Boxes, Smokers, Books on Bees, Comb,

—AND—

Extracted Honey,

For sale by W. J. ELLISON,

Breeder of pure Italian Bees,

Stateburg, Sumter County, S. C.

March 9

FIRST CLASS JOB WORK

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

WATCHMAN AND SOUTHRON JOB OFFICE

WULBERN & PIEPER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco, &c.

167 *and* 169 *East-Bay,*

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Dec. 2 6

S. B. THOMAS, Agt.

No. 320 KING STREET,

Opposite Liberty,

Window Shades, Paper Hangings

LACE CURTAINS,

CORNICES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

WINDOW AWNINGS MADE TO ORDER.

CHARLESTON S. C.

Dec 11 o

T. S. NIPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Bags, &c.

No. 233 *KING STREET,*

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Particular attention given to Filling of Orders, and all Goods guaranteed as represented.

Jan 6 x

GO TO

S. THOMAS, JR., & BRO.,

273 *KING STREET,*

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

—FOR—

Fine Diamonds, Watches,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

Large assortment of

WEDDING PRESENTS

always on hand.

Orders promptly filled, Watches and jewelry carefully repaired by expert workmen.

273 KING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Sept 23 o

C. BART & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Fruit,

APPLES, ORANGES, BANANAS, COCOANUTS, LEMONS, PEANUTS, PINE APPLES, POTATOES, ONIONS, CABBAGES, &c., &c.

55, 57 *and* 59 *Market Street,*

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Sept 29

CHAS. C. LESLIE,

Wholesale and Retail Commission

—DEALER IN—

Fish, Oysters,

GAME AND POULTRY.

Stalls Nos. 1 and 2 Fish Market, Office Nos. 18 and 20 Market St., East of East Bay,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Consignments of Country Produce are respectfully solicited. Poultry, eggs, &c.

All orders filled with dispatch.

Aug 25 o

AUGUST TAMSBERG,

Manufacturer of

HAIR JEWELRY,

CURLS, BRAIDS, &c.

No. 332 King Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Jewelry neatly repaired.

Aug 25 o

PAVILION HOTEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

First Class in all its Appointments.

Supplied with all Modern Improvements. Excellent Cuisine, Large Airy Rooms, Otis Passenger Elevator, Electric Bells and Lights, Heated Rotunda.

RATES $2.00, $2.50 AND $3.00.

Rooms Reserved by Mail or Telegraph.

Sept 16

THE HOTEL WINDSOR,

211 KING STREET.

Four Doors South Academy of Music.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

This well appointed Hotel was opened for the reception of Guests, March 1st, 1885, by G. T. ALFORD, recently proprietor of the "New Brighton Hotel," Sullivan's Island.

The "WINDSOR" is newly furnished throughout, having Woven Wire Spring and Hair Matresses on all beds. Fronting on King Street, with extensive Southern exposure, making

All the Rooms Dry, Airy and Pleasant.

To make the "HOTEL WINDSOR," what has long been wanted, a STRICTLY FAMILY HOTEL,

No Liquors will be sold on the premises

Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day—Liberal terms made by the week or month.

G. T. ALFORD, Manager.

THE WAVERLY,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The above House having been

NEWLY FURNISHED

throughout, in a

FIRST CLASS MANNER,

is without exception the most completely furnished House in the City, and is under the Sole Proprietorship and management of the Public's obedient servant,

JOS. PRICE, Jr.

RATES—$2 and $2.50 per day.

Sept 16 o

D. B. ANDERSON,

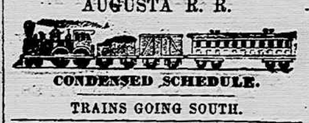
Attorney at Law.

SUMTER, S. C.

Will practice in adjoining counties.

Collecting made a specialty.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated April 25, 1886		No. 48, Daily.	No. 40 Daily.
Leave Wilmington	.....	8 15 pm	10 10 pm
Leave Waccamaw	.....	9 40 "	11 15 "
Leave Marion	.....	11 35 "	12 39 am
Ar've Florence	.....	12 25 "	1 20 "
Ar've Sumter	.....	4 24 am	4 24 "
Ar've Columbia	.....	6 40 "	6 40 "

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

		No. 43, Daily.	No. 47, Daily.
Leave Columbia	.....	.....	9 55 pm
Ar've Sumter	.....	.....	11 55 "
Leave Florence	.....	4 30 pm	4 26 am
Leave Marion	.....	5 14 "	5 09 "
Leave Waccamaw	.....	7 03 "	7 00 "
Ar've Wilmington	.....	8 36 "	8 20 "

Trains No. 48 and 47 stops at all Stations except Register, Ebenezer, Cane Savannah, Wateree and Simons'.

Passengers for Columbia and all points on C. & G. R. R., C. C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 40. Pullman Sleeper for Augusta on this train.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Superintendent Trans.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

NORTH-EASTERN R. R. CO.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Charleston, S. C., June 20, 1886.

On and after this date the following Schedule will be run daily:

Leave Charleston.	Arrive Florence.
No. 43—12 05 p. m.	4 10 p. m.
No. 47—12 25 a. m.	4 11 a. m.
Leave Florence.	**Arrive Charleston.**
No. 40— 1 35 a. m.	5 00 a. m.
No. 42—11 55 a. m.	1 50 p. m.

Nos. 40 and 47 will not stop at Way-Stations.

Nos. 42 and 43 will stop at all Stations.

No. 40 will stop at Kingstree, Lanes and Moncks corner.

CENTRAL RAILROAD SCHEDULE

DAILY.

No. 53—Leaves Charleston	7 20 a m
" Lane's	8 36 a m
" Sumter	9 33 a m
Arrives Columbia	10 40 a m
No. 52—Leaves Columbia	5 27 p m
" Sumter	6 45 p m
" Lane's	7 45 p m
Arrives Charleston	9 10 p m

Nos. 52 and 53 will stop at Lanes, Forreston and Manning.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. F. DIVINE, Gen'l Sup't.

South Carolina Railway Co.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

COMMENCING Sunday, May 9, 1886, Passenger Trains will run as follows, until further notice, "Eastern Time."

TO AND FROM CHARLESTON.

East (Daily.)		
Depart Columbia	6 30 a m	5 27 p m
Due Charleston	11 00 a m	9 00 p m
West (Daily.)		
Depart Charleston	7 20 a m	5 10 p m
Due Columbia	10 35 a m	10 00 p m

TO AND FROM CAMDEN.

East (Daily except Sunday.)		
Depart Columbia	6 30 a m	5 05 p m. 5 27 pm
Due Camden	12 37 a m	7 42 p m 7 42 p m
West (Daily except Sunday.)		
Depart Camden	7 45 a m	3 15 p m
Due Columbia	10 25 a m	10 35 a m 10 00 pm

TO AND FROM AUGUSTA.

East (Daily.)		
Depart Columbia	6 30 a m	5 27 p m
Due Augusta	11 35 a m	10 35 p m
West (Daily.)		
Depart Augusta	6 05 a m	4 40 p m
Due Columbia	10 25 a m	10 00 p m

CONNECTIONS.

Connections made at Columbia with Columbia and Greenville Railroad by train arriving at 10 40 a m. and departing at 5 27 p m. At Columbia Junction with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad by same train to and from all points on both roads.

Passengers take Supper at Branchville.

Connections made at Charleston with Steamers to and from New York on Saturdays. Also with Charleston and Savannah Railway for Savannah and all points South, and with steamers for Jacksonville and points on St. John's river on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Connections made at Augusta to and from all Points West and South via Georgia R. R. and with Central R. R.

Connections made at Blackville to and from all points on Barnwell Railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS to all points, can be purchased by applying to D. McQueen, Agent, Columbia, S. C. D. C. ALLEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

JOHN B. PECK, General Manager. Charleston, S. C.

THE AIMAR HO