



TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY KEITH, SMITH & CO.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

VOLUME XII.—NO. 50.

Professional Cards.

WM. C. KEITH. JOHN S. VERNER. KEITH & VERNER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND Solicitors in Equity, Will practice in the State Courts on the Eighth Judicial Circuit and in the United States Court...

S. P. DENDY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR at LAW and Solicitor in Equity, Will practice in the Courts of Law and Equity, in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, Office in the Court House, Walhalla, S. C. Nov 1, 1870 3 1y

McGOWAN & THOMPSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will give prompt attention to all business confided to them in the State, County, and United States Courts. Office on Court House Square, Walhalla, S. C. The junior partner, Mr. Thompson, will also practice in the Courts of Pickens, Green and Anderson, January, 1870 1f

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 Outfit free. Address at once H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. Aug 9, 1877 25-1y

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

I HAVE PURCHASED Twenty Machines WITH the good will of the company for Oconee County. I hope former customers will recommend me and the Sixteen to those wishing to buy.

Prices Reduced to \$35 to \$50, According to terms and styles. Orders left at Mrs. James George's, Walhalla, will reach me. Needles and oil can be bought there also. WM. B. TODD. Aug 9, 1877 35-3m

ETTENDER & EDMOND, Richmond Va.

MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE and STATIONARY ENGINES, BOILERS of all kinds, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, MILL GEARING, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. American Turbine WATER WHEEL. Cameron's SPECIAL STEAM PUMPS. Send for Catalogue. November 2, 1876 51 1y

FLOUR, FLOUR! FLOUR!

SIXTON'S MILLS ARE NOW IN THOROUGH REPAIR, AND we are prepared to wait on customers. The Mills are in charge of G. N. AND J. B. COTHMAN, and they will be glad to see any and all of our former customers. The mills make the very best of Flour, and large turn-outs from the grain. Persons having wheat to grind will do well to give us a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. The reputation of these mills are well known in the market. Any one having wheat to grind for the market will find sacks for sale at the mills at cost. The mills are about five miles from Seneca and about fifteen miles from Walhalla, on Connerses Creek. May 31, 1877 28 6mos

NOTICE.

THE undersigned after thirty-three years experience in TANNING LEATHER, mostly in Anderson County, has concluded to receive and tan all sound beef hides delivered him, for half of the leather. When ready to deliver, and all sound kip and lighter skins for half their value in money. When delivered, reserving the right to divide if he prefers it. No damaged hides will be tanned. Directions to avoid any mistake: Mark each hide plainly on each side of the back with initials of owner's name. Hides may be, if preferred, shipped to me at Perryville Depot or Seneca City, Oconee County, S. C., with information as to number and pounds of each hide. Leather will be exchanged for hides, bark, corn, cotton, &c., when delivered. Persons owing will oblige greatly by paying, that I may pay, too. T. HARPER. Oct. 18, 1877 48-6

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to Richard Lewis, Judge of Probate, for Oconee County, S. C., at his office, in the Court House, on Saturday, 10th day of November, for leave to make a final settlement of the Estate of Thomas Sanders, minor, and to be discharged from my guardianship of said minor. THOMAS A. PATTERSON, Guardian. Oct. 18, 1877 48-4

The State of South Carolina, OCONEE COUNTY.

By Richard Lewis, Esq., Judge of Probate. Angelina Stablefield, Thomas E. Davis, et al. Plaintiffs, against James C. Davis, as Administrator and Heir, Mary Todd, et al. Defendants.—PETITION and SUMMONS in PARTITION and FOR RELIEF. To James C. Davis, as Administrator and Heir, Mary Todd, Nancy Stablefield, Jane Adams, Ellen Davall, Isabella Pitts, Margaret J. Waters, Henry Morris, Elizabeth Holt, formerly Morris, Catharine Holt, Edward Morris, James Morris, the widow and two infant children of Dove Morris, deceased, late of Chattanooga, Tennessee, whose names are unknown; the child of Emily —, formerly Morris, deceased, late of Pine Log, Bartow County, Georgia, whose name is unknown; Z. E. Ward, Thomas W. Jenkins, Benjamin F. Jenkins, Lucy J. Blackwell, Martha E. Blackwell and Harriet A. Davis, legal heirs and representatives of Thomas Davis, who died intestate.—Greeting:

YOU are hereby required to appear at the Court of Probate, to be holden at Walhalla Court House, Oconee County, on the 3d Monday in December, A. D. 1877, to show cause, if any you can, why the Real Estate of Thomas Davis, deceased, situate in said County and State, on Chauga Creek, adjoining lands of James Powers, C. P. Pool, and others, containing 450 acres, should not be divided or sold, allotting to the said Angelina Stablefield and Catharine Stablefield, Plaintiffs, and Mary Todd, Nancy Stablefield, Jane Adams, Ellen Davall, Isabella Pitts and James C. Davis, Defendants, each one-twelfth thereof; and the remaining four-twelfths as follows, to wit: To Thomas E. Davis, Calloway R. Davis, James H. Davis and Margaret J. Waters, each one-sixteenth thereof; to Henry Morris, Elizabeth Holt, Edward Morris, James Morris, the widow and two infant children of Dove Morris, deceased, collectively, if living; the child of Emily —, formerly Morris, deceased, each one-twenty-eighth thereof; to Z. E. Ward, Thomas W. Jenkins, Benjamin F. Jenkins, Lucy J. Blackwell, Martha E. Blackwell and Harriet A. Davis, each one-twelfth thereof, and why such other relief is demanded in the Petition and Complaint, should not be granted by this Court. Given under my hand and seal, this [L. S.] the fourth day of October, A. D. 1877. RICHARD LEWIS, Judge of Probate, Oconee County, S. C.

To the absent Defendants: Nancy Stablefield, Ellen Davall, Henry Morris, Elizabeth —, formerly Morris, Catharine Holt, Edward Morris, James Morris, the widow and two infant children of Dove Morris, deceased, child of Emily —, formerly Morris, deceased, Z. E. Ward, Thomas W. Jenkins, Benjamin F. Jenkins and Harriet A. Davis: Take notice that the petition and summons herein, has been filed in the office of the Probate Judge, at the Court House, in Walhalla, South Carolina, for the purposes set forth in the above summons and return. J. J. NORTHON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Walhalla, Oconee County, S. C. Oct. 11, 1877 47-6t

Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Fever, Malaria, Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons. This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which are found to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine, yet discovered for the cure of these diseases is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinine or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shivers or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted. The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Nephritis, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travelers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords. For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ into healthy activity, and cures many remarkable cases where other medicines fail. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. For sale by DR. R. E. NORMAN. July 5, 1877 33-1y

NOTICE.

ALL persons holding Bills, Accounts or Demands of any kind against the County of Oconee, S. C., which have not been before presented to the Board of County Commissioners at special meetings during the year, are hereby notified that they are required to deposit the same in my office, in the Court House in Walhalla, S. C., on or before the first day of November next. J. W. STRIBLING, Clerk Board County Commissioners. Oct. 4, 1877. 46-5

THE FRIENDS OF LONG AGO.

When I sit in the twilight gleaming, And the busy streets grow still, I dreamed of the wide green meadow, And the old house on the hill, I can see the roses blooming About the doorway low, And again my heart gives greeting To the friends of long ago— Dear long ago!

I can see my mother setting, With life's snowflakes in her hair, And she smiles above her knitting, And her face is saintly fair, And I see my father reading, From the Bible on his knee, And again I hear him praying, And he used to pray for me— So long ago!

I see the dear old faces, Of all the boys and girls at home, As I saw them in the dear old days, Before we had learned to roam. As I sing the old songs over With the friends I used to know, And my heart forgets its sorrows In its dreams of long ago— Dear long ago!

How widely our feet have wandered From the old home's tender ties, Some are beyond the ocean And some beyond the skies, My heart grows sad with thinking Of the friends I used to know, Perhaps I shall meet in heaven All the loved of long ago— Dear long ago!

BEYOND.

BY EDWIN V. HARR. Is life a dream, and death the boon That man receives for toil on earth? Is there no place beyond the tomb Where mortals rest and know their worth? Is there no place beyond the skies Where we shall meet the friends long gone? Where sad farewells and last goodbyes Are never heard, but endless song?

Yes, I believe, when life is o'er, Sweet rest awaits the weary soul Upon a bright, celestial shore, Where waves of sorrow never roll— A land where victors wear a crown, And never, never hear a sigh— A land where grief's low sob is heard, Not even earth's sad word, "good-bye."

Although the world looks dark as night, When friends are placed within the tomb, Yet Hope's sweet star is shining bright Beyond the reach of death's dark gloom. Then weep not—check the rising tear When parting from the ones we love, Death severs what is mortal here, But joins the spirit forms above

Farm Life the Best Life.

[From an address delivered at the Illinois Fair.]

We need more manliness, more real independence. We must take care of ourselves. We must take care of our children. This we can do by labor. This we can do and preserve our independence. We should endeavor to choose that business or profession the pursuit of which will give us the most happiness. We can be happy without being rich, without being famous. I am not sure that we can be happy if we are rich and famous. There is a serenity about the life of a farmer and a hope of a serene old age that no other business or profession can promise. A professional man is doomed at last to feel that all his powers are wanting. He is doomed to see younger and stronger men pass him in the race of life; and he is doomed to pass an old age of intellectual mediocrity. But on a farm he goes, as it were, in partnership with nature; he lives with flowers and trees; there is no frightful strain upon his mind; the nights are filled with sleep and rest; he watches his flocks and herds on the green slopes; he hears the pleasant rattle falling upon his corn, and the trees he planted in youth rustle above, while he plants others for the children yet to be. We must get rid of the idea that a little education unites one for labor. There are to day hundreds of graduates of Harvard and Yale and other colleges who are agents for sewing machine companies, solicitors for insurance clerks, copyists, in short performing menial service. They seem to be willing to do anything that can be done in the house or in a town, but avoid farming as they would leprosy. Every young man educated in this way is simply ruined. What little good sense he had is educated out of him. It is a thousand times better to have good sense without education than education without good sense. Give your sons an education that will enable them to help themselves, an education that will be of real use. Let them be taught to help themselves; that it is disgraceful to be an idler, that only the useful are honorable. MAKE FARM LIFE PLEASANT. If you want more men and women on the farm, you must do something to make farm life more pleasant than it is. One difficulty with life upon a farm is that it is lonely. In these days, when the country is covered with troops, when a man leaves his wife and daughters and goes off to some distant place to work, a shadow of fear is upon his heart all day, and the same shadow is at home. In the early settlement of this country the farmer had to take his family,

his axe, his dog and his gun, and go into the far, into the wild forest, building his cabin miles from any neighbors, and see the smoke of his home go up in the wide horizon. The Anglo-Saxons are the only people that have ever had the pluck to do this thing. But this necessity has passed away, and now, instead of living so far apart as you do upon your farms, you should live in little villages; and the time is coming when it will be done.

Let me say to farmers, do all you can to make your business attractive. Do not go in debt for land you cannot cultivate. Cultivate well and without waste. See that your houses are warm in winter and cool in summer. Plant trees and vines and flowers; beautify your homes. Occupy your leisure in reading, in thinking, in improving your minds, in devising ways and means to make your business profitable. Have bath-rooms, ice houses, good gardens. Treat your families with infinite kindness. Without love there is no happiness in the world; and, if you are not happy, you had better be dead. Be friends with your neighbors; build your houses near together; cultivate sociality; come often together; maintain the best social relations possible. Make your lives attractive, and your children will grow up in love with the old fields and the old home. Remember that you are in partnership with all other labor, and be ready at all times to join hands with all other laborers for protection of honest industry.

The Ancient Ruins of Colorado.

A correspondent of the Worcester Spy writes as follows of certain highly interesting discoveries recently made by the Geographical and Geological Survey of the Territories conducted by Dr. Hayden: "Professor Hayden has given Southwestern Colorado a new interest by discovering and describing the ancient ruins in that section and in Southeastern Utah. The fertile valley of the Animas was densely inhabited and highly cultivated by an enlightened race of people centuries ago. The ruins of the houses, corals, towns, fortifications, ditches, potteryware, drawings, non-interpretable writings, etc., show that many arts were cultivated by these prehistoric people, which are now entirely lost. Their houses were built of almost every kind of stone, from small bowlders to the finest sandstone. "The finest of these ruins, and the nearest perfect, are situated about thirty five miles below Animas City, in a large valley fifteen miles long by seven wide, on the West side of the river. This valley has been covered with buildings of every size, the two largest being 300 by 6,000 feet, and about 300 feet apart. They are built of small blocks of sandstone, laid in adobe mud, the outside walls being four feet and the inside walls from a foot and a half to three feet thick. In the lower story are found port-holes a foot square. There are rooms now left, and walls for about four stories high are still standing. About the second story, on the West side, there was once a balcony along the length of the building. No signs of a door are visible in the outer walls, and the ingress must have been from the top, in the inside there being passages from room to room. Most of them are small, from eight by ten to twelve by fourteen feet, the doors being two by four feet. The arches over the doors and port holes are made of small cedar poles two inches wide, placed across, on which the masonry is placed. The sleepers supporting the floors are of cedar, about eight inches thick, and from twenty to fifty feet long, and about three feet apart. A layer of small round poles was placed across the sleepers, then a layer of thick-split cedar sticks, then about three inches of earth, then a layer of cedar bark, then another layer of dirt, then a carpet of some kind of coarse grass. The rooms that have been protected from exposure are whitewashed, and the walls are ornamented with drawings and writings. In one of these rooms, the impression of a hand dipped in white-wash, on a joist, is as plain as if it had been done only yesterday. In another room, there are drawings of tarantulas, centipedes, horses and men. "In some of the rooms have been found human bones, bones of sheep, corn cobs, goods, raw-hides, and all colors and varieties of potteryware. These two large buildings are exactly the same in every respect. Portions of the buildings plainly show that they were destroyed by fire, the timbers being burned off and the roofs caved in, leaving the lower rooms entirely protected. The rock that these buildings were built of must have been brought a long way, as nothing to compare to it can be found within a radius of twenty miles. All the timber used is cedar, and has been brought at least twenty five miles. Old ditches and roads are to be seen in every direction. The Navajo Indians say, in regard to these ruins, that their forefathers came there five old men's ages ago (500 years), and that these ruins were here, and the same then as now, and there is no record whatever of their origin."

Pomeroy on Woman.

A woman in a neighborhood is only excused by another woman. She can love truer or hate worse than the men of ordinary calibre. She can make of a home a little heaven or a little hell, on less capital than any other business can be carried on. She can make a ten or a hundred dollar bill go up or down as she pleases. She can drive a man out of the house, if her tongue be working all right, quicker than Beas Butler could get away with a set of spoons. She is better than pine or stone coal for keeping a neighborhood boiling hot, and home more unendurable than a burn on your first thumb joint; all the time making you think she is a package of refined innocence, a saint, a favorite angelic advertising agent Gabriel. She can kiss another woman sweeter and then talk about her worse than any of those Reform Republicans can talk about the President. And she knows more by intuition of all the affairs of the neighborhood, than Grant knows about his relations, or the postoffice presents he receives or is to. She can be nicer to a woman she hates than a sealawag politician is to a negro before he has voted. She can walk further to display a new dress than a loyal or disloyal contraband could travel for chickens in the night. And God bless her, if she loves a man, she will stick to him longer than the Dent family did to the immortal speak-maker Ulysses!

Like dollars, good women are hard to get, hard to keep, bothersome to look after, but here is a conundrum: How can we get along without them? And notwithstanding all this, every young man wants to marry and have his own mother-in-law.

Anecdotes of Franklin.

We will venture to give, for the amusement of our younger readers, a couple of old and often told anecdotes of Franklin, as related by the Philadelphia Press: Dr. Franklin owed much of his extraordinary success to his keen insight into human nature and a sagacity that quickly perceived the most, readiest method of obtaining a desired end. To be sure, many of his strategic movements were not always commendable, but they were more humorous than injurious, of which the following is a characteristic specimen: In the year 1772 Franklin visited Boston, and on his return to Philadelphia at every stopping-place he was beset with officious inquiries, &c., on which he determined to be beforehand with interrogatories in future. At the next tavern he registered himself as Benjamin Franklin, from Boston to Philadelphia, a printer not worth a dollar, eighteen years of age, a single man seeking his fortune, &c., and his singular introduction checked all further inquiries and effectually repulsed the daring propensity of Yankee inquisitiveness. At one of the public houses the fireplace was surrounded by men so closely packed our traveler could not approach near enough to feel any of its agreeable warmth, and being cold and chilled he called out: "Hostler, have you any oysters?" "Yes, sir." "Well, then, give my horse a peck," said Franklin. "What, give your horse oysters?" "Yes," retorted Franklin, "give him a peck of oysters."

The hostler carried out the oysters, and many of the occupants of the fireplace went with him to witness the great curiosity of a horse eating oysters. Franklin seated himself comfortably before the fire and derived much satisfaction and enjoyment from the funny experiment. Soon the man came in, and the company with rueful faces expressed most decided dissatisfaction at their disappointment. "The horse would not eat the oysters, sir," and they had lost their cosy, comfortable warm seats. "Well, if the horse won't eat them I'll eat them myself, and you may try him with a peck of oats."

A pretty story is told in the Pittsburg Commercial. A young lady from the South was wooed and won by a young California physician. About the time the wedding was to come off the young man lost his entire fortune. He wrote the lady a letter releasing her from her engagement. And what does the dear, good girl do? Why, she takes a lump of pure gold which her lover had sent her in her prosperity as a keepsake, and having it manufactured into a ring, forwards it to him with the following Bible inscription engraved in distinct characters on the outside: "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whether thou goest with I go, and whether thou lodgest will I lodge; thy people will be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; Lord do so to me, and more also, if ought but death part me and thee."

"We may add," concludes the Commercial, "that fortune soon again smiled upon the young physician, and that he subsequently returned to the South to wed the sweet girl he loved, and who loved him with such undying affection. Reader, this is all true. Young ladies who read the Bible as closely as the heroine of this incident seems to have done are sure to make good sweet-hearts and better wives."

Colored Men in Congress.

The day of colored representatives in Congress is numbered. It has been a matter of very general remark that there are but three colored members in the present House—Cain, Rainey and Smalls, of South Carolina, all of whose seats are contested by white men. In the last House there were seven colored members, and in the Congress before that more. It is the general impression that hereafter unless colored members are elected in the Northern States none will ever again be seen in Congress. As the three in the present Congress have only been admitted on prima facie cases, on certificates manipulated by the notorious Chamberlain and Cordozo, cooked up by the fraudulent returning board of South Carolina, it would not be at all strange that the House Elections Committee, after a consideration of their cases, should give their seats to the contestants in each instance. The colored Congressmen has been a very decided failure. Elliott, of South Carolina, was the most prominent one that ever held a seat. His speeches were remarkably good, and it was generally believed that they were prepared for him by Ben. Butler. Smalls, who now represents a South Carolina constituency, has just emerged from jail, where he was confined for frauds in that State. If the juries of that State do their duty they will have him in the penitentiary before long. Southern States will not elect any more colored Congressmen, so even the negroes are opposed to them.—Hartford Times.

The venerable Dr. John Poissal, Chaplain elect of the House of Representatives, was once a shoemaker in Martinsburg, W. Va., and studied theology while working on his bench. He has passed his fiftieth year in the ministry of the Methodist Church, and is a fine representative of the rugged, self-educated and old time circuit workers of that denomination. He was formerly a pastor in New York and was connected for years with the religious press. An interesting story is related of the conversion of Congressman J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, by means of a powerful sermon preached several years since by Dr. Poissal. Mr. Tucker is said to have been an avowed skeptic previous to hearing the eloquent pleading of the old circuit rider, and in the recent contest for the position of chaplain the aged minister had no warmer advocate than the noted Virginia representative. Dr. Poissal is almost entirely blind. He is said to know the Bible and Methodist hymn book almost entirely by heart, his want of eye sight being compensated for by a wonderful memory and studious habits. He is said to be exceedingly sensitive about his defective sight and has performed remarkable feats of memorizing to conceal it.

The official report of the mission to Sitting Bull, after many words, says Sitting Bull and his chiefs declined the proposals. The Canadian commissioner had subsequently an interview with Sitting Bull and his chiefs, from which we were excluded. In a communication to us, the Canadian commissioner says in conclusion: "I do not think there need be the least anxiety about any of these Indians crossing the line—at any rate, not for some time to come."

New York, October 24.—A despatch from Buffalo, dated the 23d, says there has been an immense arrival of grain there within the last twenty four hours. Eighty-seven lake vessels, bringing over 2,500,000 bushels, destined for Tidewater, have come into port since 8 o'clock last night. Customer (to proprietor of large establishment: "I want a mourning suit, please." Proprietor: "What is the bereavement, may I ask?" Customer: "My mother-in-law." Proprietor (to distant shopman), "Mr. Brown, show this gentleman to the Light Affliction Department."

A Parisian recently fished a man out of the water, and a quarter of an hour later found the same man hanging to a tree. An officer asked him why he did not interfere to prevent the suicide? "Simply," he answered, because I presumed that he had hung himself up to dry."

"Make me a nice, easy coat," said a noted pulpist orator of Chicago to his tailor one day lately; "one that's loose and roomy enough for me to stretch up in and grow eloquent over, you know."

A tramp applied to a lady in Des Moines for something to eat, and to the inquiry as to why he didn't go to work said there was not any chance to work at his trade now. The lady asked him what his trade was. "Shoveling snow," was the confident answer. He got his dinner. The Indianapolis Journal of to day prints an editorial, revised and approved by Senate Morton, declaring that President Hayes has done nothing as yet to justify the Republicans in distrusting either his patriotism or his Republicanism, and urging for him continued confidence and support. Nothing tends more lous than the endeavors. The greatest enemies.

LONDON, October 23.—A Correspondent of the Times at Sistova telegraphs the following: The Russians have made contracts for the construction of a series of railways in Bulgaria, the work to commence October 27. The main line will run from Sistova to Gorny Studen, with branches from there to Plevna and Tirnova. The passage of the Danube will be by ferry boats, on the American plan, carrying several carriages each.

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