IS CALM AND DISPASSIONATE.

The Democratic Leader Presents the Atitude of the Democratic Party

Lincoln, Neb., Special.—The letter of acceptance of William J. Bryan of the Democratic nomination for President was given to the press

The letter is in part as follows:
"Hen, James D. Richardson, Chairman,
and Others of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention:

"Gentlemen: —In accepting the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by the dele-gates in convention assembled ,and by the voters who gave instruction to the delegates.

'I am sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon the chief magistrate of so great a nation, and, realize the far-reaching effect of the questions involved in the present contest.

"In my letter of acceptance of 1896, I made the following pledge:

"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the bencfit or injury of the people, that I desire to prove worthy of the confi-dence of my countrymen. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and, in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election, in case this campaign results in my election.' "Further reflection and observation

constrain me to renew this pledge.
"The platform adopted at Kansas City commands my cordial and unqual-ified approval. It courageously meets the issues now before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's position on every question , consideration. Adopted by a conven-tion which assembled on the annivereary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it breathes the spirit of candor, independence and patriotism which characterizes those who, at Philadelphia in 1776, promulgated the creed

of the republic. The platform very properly gives prominence to the trust question. The appalling growth of combinations in attack of those who profit by large aprestraint of trade during the present propriations. A surplus in the Treasadministration, proves conclusively that the Republican party lacks either the desire or the ability to deal with the question effectively. If as may be tion, which, in being kept in the back-fairly assumed from the speeches and ground until the campaign is over, is conduct of the Republican leaders, that a fair illustration of the imposition party does not intend to take the people's side against these organizations, then the weak and qualified condemination of trusts to be found in the Republican platform is designed to distract attention while industrial despot-ism is completing its work. A private of large ship owners, and in the inmonopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one, or a few men, can control for their own profit, the output or price of any article of plank agreed upon by the resolutions

'Our platform, after suggesting cer tain specific remedics, piedge the party to an uncessing warfare against priaffirmation of the Chicago platform. Hoosevelt in Chicago, on Labor Day, vate monopoly in nation. State and and I take this occasion to reassert the attitude of the Republican party eity. I heartily approve of this promise; if elected, it shall be my earnest lies the income tax. Congress should ical change. The policy of the Reand constant endeavor to fulfill the have authority to levy and collect an promise in letter and spirit. I shall se- income tax whenever necessary, and lect an Attorney General who will, an amendment to the Federal constiwithout fear or favor, enforce existing tution specifically conferring such au-laws; I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly sary at this time. In the hour of which does business outside of the danger the government car draft the Kinley and Roosevelt, the Republican State of its origin; and, if contrary to citizen; it ought to be able to draft my belief and hope, a constitutional the pocket-book as well. Unless money amendment is found to be necessary, I shall recommend such an amendment | not afford to give greater protection to as will, without impairing any of the existing rights of the States, empower lives of the poor. Congress to protect the people of all States from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in this letter, important as each may Inter-State commerce.

THE EINANCIAL DIANK contained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made don those ideas of government which by the American people for them- have distinguished this nation from selves. The purpose of such a system other nations and given to its history is to restore and maintain a bi-metallic its peculiar charm and value is a ques may be no uncertain; y as to the meth- be delayed. No other question can apfie declaration in favor of free and un-limited coinage at the existing ratio sideration. It is easier to lose a repu-

of other nations, is repeated. Arrerican people will deliberately turn among the nations, if, unfer the stress from the debt-paying policy of the past of temptation, it should repudiate the to the dangerous doctrine of perpetual self-evident truths proclaimed by our

LABOR QUESTIONS.

form are devoted to questions to which power 's made secure from further at is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the employes of corpora-

South Carolina Mills.

Skirmish Between British and Boers. London, By Cable.-Lord Roberts reports from Machadodorp, under date of of mills in the upper part of the State Monday, September 17, that, a few have declared that they cannot run on minor skirmishes have taken place be- full time with cotton at its present ween the British troops and the Boers. price. However, these mills all manu-He says that General French has cap-tured 50 locomotives in addition to the 43 locomotives and other rolling stock exclusively, and their foreign trade has which he took when he occupied Barberton, September 13, and that General but the majority of the mills in the Stephenson was expected to occupy State manufacture for lome consump-Stephenson was expected to decay, tion and they are running on full time.

of Acceptance of the Democratic volves a principle which concern severy one. The purpose of the injunction in such cases is to substitute trial by judge for trial by jury, and is a covert blow at the jury system. The abo lition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court, as it is for this se-curity of the citizen.

ARBITRATION. "The platform renews the de mand for arbitration between corporations and their employes. No one who has observed the friction which arise's between great corporations and their Upon the Questions at Issue in the numerous employes can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demard for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lockouts, and by the employers themselves, as by the employes. The establishment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the grow-

ing practice of calling in the army to settle labor troubles. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

"I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the platform recom-mendation of the establishment of a department of labor, with a member of the cabinet at its head.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

"The position taken by the Republican leaders, and more recently set forth by the Republican candidate for the presidency, viz.: That we cannot protect a nation from outside interference without exercising sovereignty over its people, is an assault upon the Monroe doctrine, for while this argument is at this time directed against the proposition to give to the Filipinos both independence and protection, it is equally applicable to the republics wish to enter the office, if elected, free of Central and South America, If this from any personal desire, except the government cannot lend its strength to another republic without making sub-jects of its people, then we must either withdraw our protection from the republics to the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea, that the guardian nation must exert an authority equal to its responsibility, European nations have for centuries exploited their wards, and it is a signi-cant fact that the Repulican party should accept the European idea of a protectorate, at the same time that it adopts a European colonial policy. There is no excuse for this abandonment of the American idea. We have maintained the Monroe doctrine for three-quarters of a century. The exing, but the protection has been beyond value to our sister republics. If a Filipino republic is erected upon the ruins of Spanish tyrauny, its protection by us will be neither difficult nor expensive.

EXTRAVAGANCE. "The Republican party, drawing as it does enormous campaign funds from those who enjoy special privileges at the hands of the government, is powerless to protect the tax payers from the ury offers constant temptation to extravagance, and extravagance in turn. compels a resort to new means of taxawhich will be attempted when there is a considerable amount of money idla the merchant marine, laudable in itself, is made the pretext for expenterests of a transportation monopoly.

INCOME TAX.

"By inadvertence the income tax committee, was omitted from the platform as read and adopted. those who may think the tix unnecesis more precious than bleed, we canthe incomes of the rich than to the

IMPERIALISM

"The subjects, however, treated in seem in itself, do not press so imperafor solution as the question which the platform declars to be the "The platform reiterates the demand paramount issue in this campaign. Whether we shall adhere to or abanlevel of prices, and in order that there tion the settlement of which cannot od of restoring bi-metallism, the speci- proach it in importance no other 16 to 1, independent of the action fation than to establish one, and this other nations, is repeated.

"It is hardly conceivable that the lous task to regain its proud position heroic ancestors and sacredly treasured during a career unparalleled in the annals of time. When the doctrine "Several planks of the labor plat- that the people are the only source of the laboring classes have an immediate tack we can safely proceed to the setinterest, but which more remotely afinterest, but which more remotely afinterest.

'W. J. BRYAN."

Columbia, S. C., Special,-A number been crippled by the Chinese trouble,

ADDRESSED TO VOTERS WHO THINK MONEY IS THE ISSUE.

When There is a Debased Citizenship in Porto Rico and Manila Then the Issue is Not the Dollar But American Citizenship-Attempt to Scare Voters.

Your squirmy Republican politician does not like the look of things. He worries about the solid thinking Germans who have abandoned McKinley after supporting him in 1896. He worries about the native American who does not like to see his form of government changed by Hanna. He worries about the liberty-loving Irishman who hates the Hay-Pauncefote Eritish alliance.

Your squirmy Republican politician thinks to himself: "We won with money for an issue in '96. We managed to scare the nation with a silver bugaboo. Perhaps we could do it again. Let's keep money the issue."

money is the issue this year as it was four years ago and try to make you believe it.

Look that Republican in his fishy ye, and say to him:

"You think that money is the issue, do you? Then you think that the kind of dollar you get is more important than the form of government you live under. Is that so? You think money is the issue? Then you feel that a gold standard of currency is more important than a republican standard of government. Is that so

"You think money is the issue? Then you feel that we can live all right under a double standard of government, but not under a double standard of metals? Is that so? We can have semi-republicanism at home, absolute imperialism abroad and not suffer. We can stand bi-government. But we cannot stand bi-metallism.

"You think money the issue, and you dread a debased currency, you fear an eighty-cent dollar.

"But how about a debased citizenship? How about an eighty-five per cent, citizen in Porto Rico, and a fifty per cent. citizen in Manila?

"Is a debased dollar or a debased citizen worse? Is the dollar or the citizen the important issue in a re

You talk like that to your Republican friend who says money is the issue, and you will soon cause him to change his tune.

Money may be the issue in America when there exists no issue dangerous to American ideas and to republican government, But when Hanna and his trusts seek to change this Govern ment, when peaceful Porto Ricans are treated as captives and slaves, when American citizens are used as tools of imperialism, so many lives to be traded for a market for so many tins of beef-

Then American citizenship is the issue. American republican government is the issue.

And the American by his belief and his vote proves that his fathers did not found this Government solely that some shark might feel easy about his mortgage payable in gold.

There are things more important to this nation than a gold dollar or any other kind of a dollar, and Hanna will learn that with surprise next Novem-

HOSTILE TO ORGANIZED LABOR. Republican Party Changes Its Policy to

Get Fauds From the Trusts. is rumored that, as a result Theodore publican managers up to this time has been to appear friendly to union labor and make a show of promot ing its interests. Now, however, since it has become evident that the labor managers will take advantage of this fact to make open war on organized labor, and in this manner strengthen its prestige with the big corporations from whom liberal campaign contri-

butions are expected. The Republican managers were never very enthusiastic over the cause of organized labor. Many of the bicorporations which have been staunch supporters of the party have been engaged from time to time in waging war upon labor unions, to which they have always been hostile. It is be lieved that, when it is known that a policy of open hostility to organized labor has been adopted by the Republican party the corporations, which have so far held tight their purse strings, will warm up to the National Committee and pour into Mr. Hanna's campaign barrel enough money to make the committee feel at ease. To be compelled to run a campaign on a limited amount of money is a new experience to the Republican man-

Bryan and the Full Dinner Pail. At Cameron, West Va., Mr. Bryan discussed the full-dinner-pail proposition in response to a suggestion from the crowd, saying in part;

"The gentleman asks me to say something about the dinner pail. The Republican party is trying to escape a disccussion of its attack upon the foundation principles of government, and worn a laboring man accuses the Republican party of an attempt to destroy the Declaration of Independence the only answer is that you have got a full dinner pail, and while you have got plenty to eat you should be cago Record. satisfied. I want you to remember that you cannot satisfy a man by giving him plenty to cat. The Republican

MR. BRYAN'S LETTER tions, when there is a disagreemen t be- SOME PLAIN QUESTIONS. BRYAN AND THE SUPREME COURT. IT Elected, He Would Select the Ablest PERILS OF IMPERIALISM.

Available American Jurist.s The Republican newspapers are much exercised over the fact that Mr. Bryan, if elected, might be called upon to appoint seven members of the Supreme Court.

It is well for the Republican papers to call the attention of the people to these Supreme Court nominations. The people of America must make up their minds whether they prefer William stitutions, states V. Borke Cockran, Jennings Bryan or Mr. Hanna to name seven Supreme Court Justices to interpret the United States Constitution.

We believe that every intelligent We believe that every intelligent publicanism we have id to look at American, whether he be the poorest France. When we receive the first aborer or the most prosperous mer- French Republic scatting the comchant or manufacturer, would prefer that the Supreme Court Justices valor of its volunteer ariles, how pitshould be named by Mr. Bryan rather | iful is the spectacle of ye third repubthan by Mr. Hanna. We don't be- lic, cowering in abject ar of its own lieve that many voters, even in the standing army, incap, e of wielding Republican party, doubt that Mr. any influence abroa impotent even That Republican will tell you that Hanna would be extremely influential, to do justice at hom, if not omnipotent, in the selection of the men who may succeed Justices that a citizen soldier, is invincible Gray, Fuller, Shiras, Harlan, Brewer, against foreign aggresion or domestic Brown and White. Everybody knows insurrection, while all history shows the sort of men that Mr. Hanna would select if the choice were left to him, and everybody knows also what sort of men Mr. Bryan would select.

There is no need to discuss the sort of men that Mr. Hanna would select foreign foes, but it has always refor the Supreme Court. Even if he mained of deadly efficiency against doacted conscientiously it would be the worst possible thing for the country. since his view of the nation's welfare is based on the belief that courts or dangerous. The camp may be a and laws should tend to make the rich school of virtue and patriotism, the free from taxes and the trusts might-

lest interpreters of Constitutional law retribution, slow, equaps, but inexwhom he could find. He would be orably stern. guided solely by the desire to put upon He who draws the sword will perish the Supreme bench men worthy of the by the sword, and the republic that highest judicial office in the world. He establishes a stancing about to smite would select the ablest available freedom in other lands will live to find American jurists. He would certainly her own liberties t ampled in the dust not select men who had spent their under the feet of a mercenary sollives as paid legal clerks of trusts or diery. corporations. He would select honorable American statesmen accustomed to look upon the Constitution as the a crushing burden on the neck of the nation's great defender, and not ac- laborer, because it operates to reduce | Central Time at Jacksanville and Savannah. customed to look upon it as an obsta- his earning capacity, while at the same cle to be overcome in the service of time he is forced to bear the whole bribe-giving trusts and monopolies.

If you want Bryan to nominate the Justices of the Supreme Court, vote for Bryan.

If you want Hanna to nominate the Justices of the Supreme Court, vote multiply themselves even while the for McKinley.

More Self-Contradiction.

"Practical civil service reform has always had the support and encouragement of the Republican party. The future of the merit system is safe in its hands."

So says Mr. McKinley, and it is laborer the burden of supporting tw a very sickening deliverance to come men-himself and a soldier-while a from the head of an Administration | the same time it diminishes his earn which has removed no less than ten ing capacity by dissipating the capita thousand places from the merit cate- on which his productive efficiency de gory and turned them over to the spoils-monger as stock in trade.

It is disheartening, but not in the least surprising, coming as it does from William McKinley.

It is not surprising, because we do not forget that Mr. McKinley is the man who did his best to dodge the money issue in 1896 and now boldly power based on conquest and violence supports the gold standard.

who declared that "foreible annexa- ignorance of the tenth tion" would be "criminal aggression," yet in a few months was most actively engaged in the work of fercible annex

We do : I forget that he is the man who said it was our plain duty to give the Porto Ricans absolutely free trade with the United States, and who in less than two months was bringing pressure to bear on Congress in favor of duties on both Porto Rican imports from the United States and Porto Rican exports to the United States.

No self-contradiction or self-stultifi cation by Mr. McKinley can be glaring enough to surprise us after the expe rience we have had of him.-Chicago Chronicle.

All Agreed.

Every American believes in the extension of our trade by methods which respect the liberty of self-government of those with whom he desires to establish commercial relations. Enterprise, ingenuity and industry are the foundations upon which commercial expansion must be built, and within these limits the United States is a nation of expansionists. When it is proposed to go beyond these limits, however, to establish a system of colonial dependencies and to maintain authority over them with the bayonet. the American people are confronted with an entirely different proposition. It is no longer a question of simple trade expansion, but of imperialism, agers, and is decidedly embarrassing which the American Constitution and the American system of free government have stood for over a century,

Definite Programme.

It will no longer do for the supporters of the policy of the administration to charge that the opposition has no programme for the treatment of the Filipinos. Its programme is definite, and is now known to all. The time has come for a more definite statement of Republican policy and its de fence on its merits. After this speech and the evident Democratic purpose to press the fight on these lines there can be no evasion of the issue.-Chi-

But They Are All Worth Reading. The Republican newspapers

pisin that Mr. Bryan is making too has set up as an idea the full dinner party has no pan for the betterment many speeches. That may be so, but pail will find out that it does not unof the permanent condition of those they must admit that they are all derstand the temper of the American worth reading.

W. BOURKE COCKFAN EXPLAINS WHY HE IS FOR BRYAN.

A Standing Army is a Me. o to Free Institutions as Well as surden on the Neck of the Laborer willtarism and Democracy Incompatibate

Standing armies always have been and always must be faul to free inwho has announced | his intention of supporting Bryan uton the question of imperialism. To reaze the utter incompatibility of militaism and rebined forces of Euron through the

The experience of this country proves that a mercenary soldery has never been so formidable to any country as the one which supports it.

A standing army in the long run has always become helpless against mestic liberties.

The soldier in wmay be a hero. the soldier in peac is either useless barracks are alwa asylums of lazi-ness and often hot ds of vice. The Mr. Bryan would name for the Su- moral law is binding on nations as preme Court—and every fair-minded well as on individuals. A violation man knows it perfectly well-the ab- of it by either is a ways followed by

Aside from its i herent hostility to free institutions, a standing army is expense of its maintenance.

Every dollar of surplus product of capital invested in implements, in ma chinery, in buildings, is a fruitful do lar. Commedities used in production perish. Every dollar expended for munition

of war is a sterile dollar.

It is not used for the purpose of production, but for the purpose of de struction. It is wasted as completely as if it were thrown into the sea.

A standing army imposes upon cac pends.

But far werse than the spoliation of the laborer is the degradation which he suffers from a standing army. Militarism has always despised in

dustry The world power which the imperial ist invites us to become would be a survival of barbarism, a world pow We do not forget that he is the man er consistent with the darkness an world power which we are is a light of civilization and progress, gilding with splendor the dawn of the twentieth century. What patriot would prefer for his country an eminence of force, of violence, of barbarism, to an eminence of peace, of progress and of

civilization? I oppose this novel, un-American polcy of imperialism, because the grounds on which its advocates support it are puerile, inconsistent and dishonest; beause it involves the existence of a standing army to menace liberty and to oppress labor by diminishing wages; because it is cowardly to invade the rights of the weak while respecting those of the strong; because it would divorce the American flag and the American Constitution by sending the one where the other cannot go; because it is a policy of inconceivable folly from a material point of view, and a policy of unspeakable infamy from a moral point of view.

Not Needed For Honest Purpose.

The millions extorted from the business men of the different cities do not make up the full sum of Hanna's cammign collections. The trusts provide separate fund and a few persons have the strength of mind to attempt an estimate of its stupendous aggregate. In addition all candidates for office have to put enough to cover the legitimate campaign expenses of their respective districts. The grand total must be an appulling sum. What need has Hanna of all this money? Can ie put it to any honest use?

The Republican Motto.

McKinley, in his letter of acceptance, devotes several columns in telling what he has done in the Philippines, but he has nothing definite to say as o what he is going to do. Trust the President, is the Republican motto in the present campaign. The American people are expected not only to follow the leadership of McKinley, but to follow it blind-folded.

The American Workman.

The working man is no animal, that he should be satisfied with a stall and sufficient fodder, and the party which citizen who works for a living.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.



quicker than a long one.

HE best Christian action is animated by aspiration.
The world thinks because it is lost that God is lost. The love of the loaves leads to the Itss of the Lord. The devil has

The ascent of Christ maps out

the true ascent of man. Religion that is not used every day will not keep sweet. A short prayer will get to heaven

God has promised that the man who will give mercy shall receive it. Whenever we are willing to do good, God will see that we have a chance.

God alone knews how much heaven

loses when a young man takes his first drink. The man who is not honest in his religion is not to be trusted in a horse

The scaffold of creed may fall when the building of God's purpose is comp'ete.

No man can love his neighbor as himself until he first loves God with

his whole heart. The higher a man gets up in spiritual life the lower he is willing to go down for Christ.

God weighs our words with our works

Quick thinkers are never hasty in speach

A time table is not a transportation ticket.

The desired things are not always the desirable ones. The car of works lies dead without the trolley of faith

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.



Eastern Time at Oth Schedule in Effect M		TR 44.	
NORTHBOUND.	Mixd No.44	No.34 Daily	Datt
Lv. Jacksonville (P. S). Savannah (So. Ry.). Barnwell Blackville Springfield Sally Ar. Columbia Lv. Charleston, (So. Ry. Summerville Branchville		8 60a 12 15p 4 02p 4 17p 4 40p 4 48p 6 00p	7 43 12 03 4 00 4 15 4 38 4 47 6 00
Orangeburg "Kingville Ar-Columbia Ly Augusta (So Tev.)	40 00a	9 23a 10 15a 11 00a	2 50 4 80 8 55
Lv. Edgefield.	2 458	110p	
Lv. Trenton Johnston Ar. Célumbia, (U. D.). Lv. Celumbia, (Bidg St. Winnsboro Chester Rock Hill		7 51p	11 20 2 10 6 15 7 20 8 19 8 47
Ar Charlôtte Ar Danville Ar Richmond		HIJ SIM	1 38
Ar Richmond Ar Washington Baltimore (Pa RR) Philadelphia New York		7 35a 0 12a 11 35a 2 03p	11 25
Ar Spartanburg Asheville Ar Knoxville		11 40a 8 10p 7 15p 4 15a	7 55 11 25 2 50 7 20
Ar Concinnati. Ar Louisville	-	7 80p 7 80p	7 50
SOUTHBOUND.	No.48	No.33	No.I

Ar. Knoxyille	3.4-1.63	4 15a	7 20
Ar Cincinnati		7 80p	7 45
Ar Louisville		7 80p	7 500
SOUTHBOUND.	No.48 Mixd ex Su	Deile	
Lv. Louisville	1	7 45a	7 451
Lv. Cincinnati		8 30a	8 001
Asheville Asheville Spartanburg Ar. Columbia			8 254 3 051 6 151
Lv. New York(Pa.R.H) "Philadelphia "Baltimore Lv. Washi'gt'n (So.Ry)	1	6 05p	
Lv. Richmond	15,290	1100p	
Lv. Danville		4 38a	
Lv. Charlotte "Rock Hill Choster Winnsboro Ar Columbia, (Bidg St. Lv. Columbia, (U. D.). Johnston Trenton	6 50p	9 35a 10 21a 11 25a 11 50a 1 85p 1 45p	10 001 10 451 11 251 12 150 1 200 4 800 6 321 6 486
Ar. Arken Ar. Edgefield		4 25p	
Ar. Augusta	1200nt	2150	7 18
Lv. Columbia (So. Ry) "Kingville Orangeburg. # Branchville "Summerville Ar. Charleston	*	4 00p 4 48p 5 33p 6 15p 7 28p 8 15p	2 32: 8 45: 4 25: 5 52:
Lv. Columbia (80, Ry.) Ar. Sally Springfield Blackville Barnwell Savaunah Ar. Jacksonville (P. S.)	1,1111	11 90a 12 42p 12 50p 1 12p 1 27p	1 256 2 87: 2 456 3 056 3 206 5 156
Ar. Jacksonville (P.S.)		7 40p	9 25

"Trains 43 and 44 (mixed except Sunday) rrive and depart from Hamburg. †Daily except Sunday. Sleeping Car Service.

Sleeping Car Service.

Excellent daily passenger service between Florida and New York.

Nos. 3 and 34—New York and Florida Express. Drawing room sleeping cars between Augusta and New York.

Fullman drawing room sleeping cars between Port Tampa, Jacksonville. Savanuah, Washington and New York.

Fullman sleeping cars between Charlotte and Richmond. Dining cars between Charlotte and Savanuah.

Nos. 35 and 38—U. S. Fast Mail. Through Pullman drawing room buffet sleeping cars between Jacksonville and New York and Pullman sleeping cars between Augusta and Charlotte. Dising cars between Jacksonville and Columbia. enroute daily between Jacksonville and Columbia.

FRANKS GANNON.
Third V.P. & Gen. Mgr.,
Washington, D.C.

J.M. CULP.
Traffic Mgr.,
Washington, D.C. W. A. TURK.

Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Washington, D. C.

S. H. HARDWICK.

As't Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Atlanta, Gr.

