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WALHALLA, S. C. :

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1902.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY

For the Farmer and His Home—Speech of Hon. W. Jasper Talbert, of this State.

The following speech was delivered by Hon. W. Jasper Talbert, of South Carolina, recently in Congress, while that body had under consideration a bill to classify the rural free delivery service and fix the compensation to employees thereof:

As the gentleman who has just taken his seat so eloquently said, the establishment of the system of free rural delivery is intended primarily and to be maintained afterwards in the interests of the great farming class of this country in common with all others living in the country, that class and that industry which is the foundation stone of all happiness, of all greatness, and of all prosperity; and from the time that I first entered this House in the Fifty-third Congress I have been an ardent supporter of this free rural delivery system in the interests of that large class of people who are only recognized, so to speak, by this government, by the auditor, and the tax collector once a year and sometimes oftener.

It is singular and strange to me that whenever a system is evolved and put into operation here which tends to elevate and to uphold that class, to make country life more desirable, to diffuse general knowledge and intelligence throughout the country amongst the great mass of the people—people who are isolated naturally—that there should always appear on this floor so many eloquent advocates against that system, who all want to say at once that this will cost too much, because, forsooth, it applies to that class. You never hear anything about economy when the managers of great corporations, the great controllers of trusts, and the great monopolists come here and want anything. They have advocated upon top of advocate; but, strange to say, when something is proposed for the great mass of the people—the farmers of this country—who produce that which feeds and clothes the world, and who after feeding and clothing themselves and every other citizen, and every other class and profession, send enough abroad to pay the balance of trade of this nation; its business with other nations, you find so many crying out it will cost too much. Why begin to economize on the farmers?

About the very first speech, or among the first speeches, that I made was made in the Fifty-third Congress in the interest of an appropriation of \$20,000, which was introduced by Mr. Moses, then a member of the Post Office Appropriation Committee, as an amendment to that bill. I advocated it in a speech, Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, and several others advocated it, and it passed, and that was the first practical appropriation that the Postmaster-General ever made use of which started this great system. This sum was then increased from session to session and from Congress to Congress till it reached its present proportions. I have heard men get up on this floor here who had hardly thought of Congress, then, and claim to be the great organizers and starters of this system. It is not strange that so many should now want to daddy the project. I heard of it before I ever came to Congress, and have only done what I could to push it along, because I saw it was good.

Now, the first argument against this system is that it will cost too much. If the people in the country are entitled to a service at all, they are entitled to an efficient service. Look over the bill that is to come up for consideration soon, from the Post Office Appropriation Committee. You find there the enormous sum of \$17,000,000 or \$18,000,000 appropriated for free delivery in the cities and large towns all over this country of ours. I am not here to militate against or oppose that appropriation. I say let them have it, because it is right. In addition, they have appropriations for street car tickets, bicycles, and every other facility in addition to the large salaries that these city carriers get. But I ask in the name of common sense is it right to deny a similar privilege to the people in the country? I maintain that in the country people are as deserving of such things as our city people. If you wish to economize, why is it that you do not incorporate the contract system in this bill for the free delivery of the mail in the large cities and towns of this country? Then at least you could have claimed to be consistent. But you want to com-

FOR HARNESS and Saddle Sores Mexican Mustang Liniment is just what you need. It takes effect at once, and you will be astonished to see how quickly it heals sores.



It's this way:

You can burn yourself with Fire, with Powder, etc., or you can scald yourself with Steam or Hot Water, but there is only one proper way to cure a burn or scald and that is by using

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

It gives immediate relief. Get a piece of soft old linen cloth, saturate it with this liniment and bind loosely upon the wound. You can have no adequate idea what an excellent remedy this is for a burn until you have tried it.

A FOWL TIP. If you have a bird afflicted with Roup or any other poultry disease use Mexican Mustang Liniment. It is called a STANDARD remedy by poultry breeders.

mence your parsimony only on one class of citizens.

I do not wish to impugn the motives of members upon this great committee, but it does seem to me that it is a move toward disorganizing and destroying this great system of rural free delivery which the farmers have so much interest in, about the only thing the government does to help make country life more desirable. Who is it that fights your battles for you? Who is it that pays 80 per cent of the taxes if it is not the people in the rural districts? And I say that whether you intend it or not, if this bill should pass it would prove the death-knell of free rural delivery; and, in my humble judgment, there are some gentlemen here who would destroy that system under the pretended head of economy.

When the agricultural appropriation bill comes in here there is always some smart Alec who gets up and moves to strike out the appropriation for the small pittance to purchase seeds to send out amongst the farmers. Strange it is that there is always somebody here to fight that great class who have the burden of this government upon their shoulders. I for one am sick and tired of hearing these silly little cries against the appropriation for these great people. I am an economist. I stand for economy; but at the same time I stand for an efficient service in the affairs of this government. Under the contract system you cannot get an efficient service. Why is it that you say it costs too much? I care not how much it costs, so we get value received, and so we give this service to the people of the country, who are always ready and willing to defend it in time of peace and in time of war, and this service will eventually pay for itself.

You may say you do not intend to cripple the service; but, my friends, the spider may not have said that he intended to eat the fly when he invited him into his parlor. So it is with you here in your cunning way. You ask men to vote for something here that will deprive the people of this country of this convenience—the great civilizer and enlightener—which will let the people who live in the country know that we regard their wants in some other way than by sending the tax assessor and tax collector to them. Let them feel that they have an interest in this great government as well as all the other classes who are safely living in the great cities and towns.

Now, I do not stand up here to claim that the farmers own this country. It is not their country; it is not the lawyers' country; it is not the doctors' country; it is not the city man's country; but it is our country, and all should work together for the mutual upbuilding and benefit of each and every class. I say do not make fish of one and flesh of the other. Give to the country people the same conveniences and the same amount of money as you do to the people who live in the cities. Ah, my friends, if it was not for the sturdy yeomanry and the honest nobility who live in the country, with their conservatism and virtue, to stand out against the corruption and vice of the congested cities and towns, it does seem to me sometimes that the great Creator would have to burn it up in self-defense.

Of course I speak in a general way, because I know that thousands of good and virtuous people live in our great cities. But I say give us something that will enlighten the country, that will do justice to the country boys who are already too willing to leave the farms, to leave their homes in the country and go to the over-crowded towns and cities, where they can part their hair in the middle and

wear standing collars so high as to resemble a whitewashed fence around a lunatic asylum. [Laughter.] Let them stay in the country, beautify and build up their country homes and make them happy. God made the country, but man made the cities and towns. Let us take care of all of them—good, bad, and indifferent—by doing justice to all alike. [Laughter and applause.]

I am against the enactment of any such measure as this, because it means the dissolution and disarrangement and disorganization of the plan which has been adopted in establishing the carrying of the mail free to the people of this great country of ours. The farmers of this country alone have no protection. Every other class has been protected. The farmer is left alone, as it were, to battle with the soil and climate and adverse circumstances, unopposed as he is, knowing nothing about the tricks and traffic of trade and the whittling process of speculation, knowing nothing about the grinding and oppressive operations of trusts and combinations, but ready to do his duty as the honest yeoman of the country, the man always ready to respond to his country's call. Then let us do him justice as well as the others. I will stand for him, and I am willing to live and die, sink or swim with him. I am opposed to this bill, which means a disarrangement of the plan which gives the farmers what they ought to have. Let the present arrangement stand as it is, at least for the present. [Loud applause.]

Tillman Shuns Investigation. Washington, March 27.—Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, is anxious to prevent the proposed investigation of his charges against his colleague, Senator McLaughlin, in accordance with the terms of Senator Pritchard's resolution, now pending before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Senator McLaughlin wants the investigation and is supported by Senators Hanna and Pritchard. Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee, however, desires to steer clear of an investigation. Tillman's charge was that McLaughlin craved his vote for the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain in exchange for Federal patronage.

How Senator McLaughlin's vote was obtained was explained by Republican Senators, who shortly before the vote on the treaty was taken, February 1, 1900, secured from Senators McLaughlin and McHenry the two votes necessary to form the two-thirds majority. Republican Senators said at the time that they were solicited agent at Seneca. He is authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements, etc., and receipt for same. We commend him to our patrons.

County Alliance Meeting. The Keowee County Alliance will meet at Fairview Academy on Saturday, the 12th day of April, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance is desired. Business of importance to transact.

The Atlanta Semi-Weekly Journal and The Courier, \$1.75 a year.

Miss Annie Good, of York county, died on Friday of lockjaw, brought on by vaccination.

The Cottrill and the Atlanta Constitution and the Home and Farm one year for the sum of \$2.

President Roosevelt has reappointed the negro J. H. DeVaugh, collector of customs at Savannah, Ga.

The Senate on Monday passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for a government building at Georgetown.

Pointers on Insoluble Phosphates. Some interesting experiments at the Maryland station are reported as showing that crops are able to use the insoluble phosphates of south Carolina rock.

From results it is concluded that slag phosphate gives a greater yield than any other of the insoluble phosphates. All yields were produced at least cost with slag phosphates than with bone meal.

Bone meal was the best form of insoluble phosphate for corn, but its accumulative and supposed lasting effects did not show on the wheat and grass.

Bone meal has also had an advantage over the other phosphates in furnishing nitrogen.

The experiment shows crimson clover to be the best crop to use for obtaining organic matter in the soil in order to procure the best results with the insoluble phosphates.

WINE OF CARDUI is doing this for thousands of American women to-day. It cured Mrs. Jones and that is why she writes this frank letter:

Glendale, Ky., Feb. 10, 1901. I am so glad that your Wine of Cardui is helping me. I am feeling better than I have felt for years. I am doing my own work without any help, and I washed last week and was not one bit tired. That shows that the Wine is doing me good. I am getting fatter than I ever was before, and sleep good nights. I began to use your Wine of Cardui, I used to have to lay down five or six times every day, but now I don't think of lying down through the day. Mrs. RICHARD JONES. \$1.00 AT DRUGGISTS.

PAID \$3,000 FOR A SHAVE

And Boys, Smoking Cigaretts at 5 Cents a Package, Paid for It.

Richmond, Va., April 2.—J. B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco company, arrived in Durham, N. C., Saturday from New York on a visit to his father, Washington Duke.

Sunday morning he sent for a colored barber to come up and shave him. The barber is a prominent member of St. Joseph's Methodist church, colored, which had an indebtedness of some \$3,000.

During the shave this fact became known to Mr. Duke, and when the operation was concluded he tendered his check to cover the indebtedness. John Myrick, the barber, says it is the largest price he ever received for a single shave.

News Items from Fair Play.

Fair Play, S. C., April 1.—Last Friday at 4 p. m. a crowd of school children, young people and a considerable sprinkling of older ones, gathered at the Fair Play High School for the purpose of enjoying an Easter egg hunt. Ring the bells of mercy was beautifully rendered by the pupils of the school. Prof. Hughes, in a few well chosen words, explained the significance of Easter, the sacred anniversary they had met to commemorate. After which the children were turned loose to hunt the many hued eggs carefully hidden by the teachers, and a happy picture they made. A dainty little gift was awarded Miss Lola Callahan, the finder of the lucky egg. This is a splendid school presided over by capable teachers, and all departed feeling happy to have participated in such a joyful event.

Miss Dolly Knox, who are pleased to learn, has almost entirely recovered from her recent illness. She is now visiting her mother.

The Sunday school at Beavertown was well represented Easter morning and all seemed to enjoy the exercises.

Miss Susie Campbell, of Elberton, Ga., is visiting the family of Mr. T. R. Harris, near this place.

Several of our young people attended the Sunday school convention at Westminster last Sunday.

March certainly departed with more than a sighing breeze, verifying the old adage that says: "If he comes in like a lamb he will go out like a roaring lion."

The mocking birds have returned to their old haunts where they gladden all with their sweet melodies. The lovely flowers are blooming and all nature seems to have put on her gala robes.

Every indication is for a good fruit year.

Little Misses Inez and Marie Grant, of Seneca, visited the family of Mr. W. J. Compton the past week.

Mr. S. P. Stribling has recovered from his long illness, to the delight of his many friends. Ruby.

JUST ONE WORD that word is Tuttur's. It refers to Dr. Tuttur's Liver Pills and MEANS HEALTH.

Are you constipated? Troubled with indigestion? Sick headache? Biliousness? Insomnia? ANY of these symptoms and many others indicate inflammation of the LIVER.

You Need Tuttur's Pills. Take No Substitute.

T. E. Stribling, Esq., is our regular soliciting agent at Seneca. He is authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements, etc., and receipt for same. We commend him to our patrons.

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For sale and literature, address, please apply to: The Ladies' Advisory Institute, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

"FEMINA" 5 CENTS 30 CENTS FOR WOMEN AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR FEMALE DISORDERS FOR SALE BY DR. J. W. BELL, WALHALLA, S. C.

The Vice of Gambling.

The following from the Richmond News is from the pen of A. B. Williams, formerly editor of the Greenville News, is well worth the careful perusal of every young man who has ever gambled or wanted to gamble: Probably there are in Richmond a number of shabby looking men, some young and others old, who hang around the gambling places and pike at faro trying to take in half the lay out, open and copped, with one white chip, pitifully begging chips at poker games, scraping their pockets to shoot away a few coins at craps. There are men who can't sleep and can't keep away from the game even when they have not a cent to play with and who sit around wistfully to pick up sleepers or in the vague hope that somebody in luck will give them a few cents or dollars. These are the men who are tolerated for a time and then barred out. If they are not in Richmond this is the only town where there are gambling houses that lack them.

You youngster with a job or an income, look at these wrecks with a pitying contempt. Do you ever think that a few years ago they were just where you are now—beginners at the game with jobs and prospects and hopes? It is just as sure that if you stick to it you will be where they are, or perhaps worse. They are comparatively lucky. Hundreds and thousands of those who are treading the road you are walking in are in the penitentiaries or on the road. Every year hundreds of men who once wore clothes as good as yours or better, who have as much sense and character as you have and as good connection, are fished out of the rivers around the big cities or found along roads and sent to die in strange almshouses and to be buried like as many animals with "Unknown Tramp" as their only epitaphs.

THE GAME WILL BEAT YOU. The game will beat you in the end. Every gambler will tell you that. There is no doubt about it. The difference between good luck and bad is it is that with the cards or the wheel or the dice running your way you will last a little longer. The time must come when you must quit. If you are lucky enough to be able to quit before you have ruined yourself you will be all the money out you have lost and many a bitter day in the future you will wish you had it and see where you could do much for yourself or somebody you would like to help if you had it.

Do you ever think of the histories and the tragedies behind these old pickers and dead beats, to say nothing of the tramps at whom you laugh now? All of them had women who loved them and hoped for them, just as you, sonny, probably have. Most of these wrecks represent humiliations more bitter than can be written or told, long heartaches and the sickening sliding way of pride and confidence and faith and all that makes life beautiful and worth living. Every man who goes to the bad, as a rule, represents the agony of some helpless and unoffending woman. If you are any kind of a man at all, that is something that you will take into consideration.

Quit Right Now.

Quit and do it without any reservations about next time or any period of swearing off. There is just the one way to stop gambling and that is a hard one and you will find that it will test all the manhood you have, if you have the disease badly. Some of you who do not acknowledge that you have it can hardly wait for your place to close or to get your suppers before you are hunting the game; and you think of it all day and you dream of it all night and try to pick lucky hunches out of the street numbers.

If you have reached that stage you had better get down on your knees and ask Almighty God to help you, and you had better also go to somebody you can trust, make a clean breast of it and get what you may need to put you somewhere in the distance of honesty. Then make up your mind earnestly and honestly, stick to it and get yourself interested in something else until the craving and the habit are broken.

And you who have not yet begun or who are dabbling in it, now is the time, and the one safe time, to drop it.

Cecil Rhodes Dead.

Cecil Rhodes, the South African diamond king and empire builder, died at Cape Town, S. W., Wednesday, after a illness extending over a period of about four weeks. The following extract of his character is given by John Hayes Hammond, who was for several years intimately associated with him: "Mr. Rhodes, whose sun went down when it was yet day, dies in the 47th year of his age. He leaves no posterity, but leaves his name on the map of Africa (Rhodesia), sponsor for a commonwealth nearly as large as our Western States. Had he lived he would have devoted the remaining years of his life and would have spent every dollar of his fortune in equipping that commonwealth. Unfortunately his character has been misjudged in America. Judged by American standards, Mr. Rhodes was truly a great man. He was not only a great empire builder, but also a captain of industry. He is often represented as a shifty, unscrupulous financier, in league with capitalists to coax the Transvaal into a state of war in order to steal the mines of the country. He is also represented as giving his entire life to the amassing of large wealth and ready to employ any and every unscrupulous method to that end. But by the event the most bitter of his enemies, conversant with the facts, such allegations are reported as being untrue. Mr. Rhodes cared little for money beyond the power it gave him to assist in the development of South Africa. His methods of finance were not only scrupulously honorable, but were characterized by unusual liberality. Personally, Mr. Rhodes was democratic in his tastes and in his political and social bias. Politically, he was a great admirer of democratic institutions, but at the same time he was a loyal imperialist. Rhodes had no ideals, was proud and lofty. Cecil Rhodes found in the meditations of Marcus Aurelius many aspirations for his own career. Until the unfortunate Jamieson raid, which he received far more blame than he deserved, as history will prove, he was very popular with the Dutch of South Africa. Within a very short time there would have been a revolution of feeling and, strange as it may sound to-day, Rhodes would have proved to be re-establish his influence with the Dutch; and he would have been quick to take advantage of the situation and would have passed into history as the great pacifier of South Africa. This estimate of Rhodes is held even to-day by many of the progressive Dutchmen in the country."

KRUGER ON RHODES'S DEATH. The Amsterdam correspondent of the London Express telegraphs that on the news of Cecil Rhodes's death being conveyed to him, Paul Kruger said: "The Lord giveth the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

ARE YOU ALREADY IN DEBT? We are satisfied that some man will read this who already has felt the bitterness and the horror and the sting of the disease. May be already you are up to your eyes in debt, or, worse, have begun to dip into money belonging to somebody else intending to pay it back and fooling yourself with the idea that you are honest. There is just one way to stop and that is to stop. Don't cling to the idea that sometime things must turn your way and that when you have pulled out of the hole you will swear off for good. The penitentiaries and asylums are full of men who have been right along there. The percentage of the game must beat you, if you get a strictly fair showing—which you do about once in ten times. The gamblers are not in the business for amusement and are not going to give you any chance they can help. When they are absolutely on the level you have the same chance against them that any amateur has against a professional at any other game—the same chance you would have in a fight against Corbett or at billiards against Ives.

Rottness in Washington.

Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, leader of the Democratic minority in the House, created a sensation Wednesday by the presentation of a secret document of which he had gotten possession in some way, and in which it was set forth how a special agent of the Danish government had made representations as to the need of the sum of \$500,000 to be used in bribing newspaper editors and congressmen in putting through the treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. Representative Richardson introduced a resolution for the investigation of the matter and the resolution was adopted. It is expected that there may be some startling disclosures on the subject.

Respectfully Referred.

If there is any chance to boom business boom it. Don't be a knocker. Don't pull a long face and get sour in your stomach. Get a smile on you. Hold up your head. Get a hold with both hands. Don't bury your hatchet. Drop your tomahawk. Hit your summer. When a stranger drops in, jolly him. Tell him this is the greatest town on earth. Is it. Don't get misty. Don't roast. Just jolly. No man ever helped himself by knocking other people down. No man ever got rich trying to make people believe that he was the only good man on earth. You can't climb the ladder of fame by stepping on other people's corns. They are their corns. Not yours. And they're tender. Keep off the corns. —Leavenworth Tribune.

The report of the medical corps of the marine hospital shows 278 cases of leprosy in the United States, of which 24 are in California and 24 in Florida. Of the total number 176 are males, 102 females, 129 foreign born, 145 natives; others uncertain. Not a case is reported in South Carolina.

The census bureau report 39,037,373 sheep one year old, and 21,068,238 lambs under one year in the United States in 1900. From the year-old 270,000,000 pounds of wool was shorn in the fall of 1900 and spring of 1900.

The War Department is alarmed at the rapid increase of drunkenness and immorality among the United States soldiers in the Philippines.

Emperor Wilhelm, of Germany, has named a torpedo boat "Alice Roosevelt" in compliment to the President's daughter.

Miss Mary Orr, of Anderson, has been appointed sponsor to represent the South Carolina veterans at the Dallas reunion.

Low Rates and Maps ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST ADDRESS J. C. HOLLENBECK, District Passenger Agent, LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R., No. 1 Brown Bldg., Opp. Union Depot, ATLANTA, GA.

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Dr. G. C. Probst, DENTIST, Walhalla, S. C. Office Over C. W. Pritchard's : : STORE, : : HOURS: 8.30 A. M. TO 1 P. M. AND 2 TO 6 P. M. March 24, 1902.

Dr. W. F. Austin, DENTIST, SENECA, S. C. OFFICE DAYS: MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS. January 15, 1901.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY THE GREAT HIGHWAY OF TRADE AND TRAVEL. Visiting the Principal Commercial Centers and Health and Pleasure Resorts of the South with the

High-Class Vestibule Trains, Through Sleeping-Cars Between New York and New Orleans, via Atlanta, Cincinnati and Florida Points via Atlanta and via Asheville.

New York and Florida, either via Lynchburg, Danville and Savannah, or via Richmond, Danville and Savannah.

Superior Dining-Car Service on all Through Trains. Excellent Service and Low Rates to Charleston account South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition.

Winter Tourist Tickets to all Resorts now on sale at reduced rates.

For detailed information, literature, time tables, rates, etc., apply to nearest ticket agent, or address

S. H. HARDWICK, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C. W. M. TAYLOR, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

R. W. HUNT, Dist. Passenger Agent, Charleston, S. C. J. C. BEAM, District Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

FEBRUARY 10, 1902.

Blue Ridge Railway Co.

TIME TABLE NO. 1. Effective 5.00 A. M., Nov. 24, 1901.

Table with columns for stations (No., No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34), times, and destinations (EASTBOUND, WESTBOUND).

Regular stop; (Flag station). Will also stop at following stations to take on or let off passengers: Phinney's, James and Sandy Springs. No. 12 connects with Southern Railway No. 34 at Seneca. No. 11 connects with Southern Railway No. 34 at Seneca. No. 12 and 35 at Seneca. No. 6 connects with Southern Railway Nos. 34 and 38 at Seneca and No. 58 at Anderson. J. R. ANDERSON, Superintendent. H. C. BEATTIE, President.

Atlantic Coast Line. Traffic Department. Fast Line Between Charleston and Columbia and Upper South Carolina and North Carolina. CONDENSED SCHEDULE—CORRECTED. In effect March 20th, 1902.

WESTWARD. No. 52. Leave Charleston... 6 00 a m. "Laurens... 7 51 a m. "Sumter... 9 25 a m. "Columbia... 11 05 a m. "Prosperity... 12 29 p m. "Newberry... 1 42 p m. "Chilton... 2 25 p m. "Lancaster... 3 47 p m. "Greenville... 4 18 p m. "Spartanburg... 5 30 p m.

Leave Sumter... 9 45 a m. Arrive Camden... 11 15 a m. "Lancaster... 2 37 p m. "Yorkville... 3 40 p m. "Blacksburg... 5 25 p m. "Shelby, N. C... 6 00 p m. "Marion, S. C... 8 30 p m.

Winnsboro... 7 13 p m. "Charlotte... 9 20 p m. "Hondersville... 6 11 p m. "Asheville... 7 15 p m.

EASTWARD. No. 53. Leave Asheville... 8 00 a m. "Hondersville... 9 02 a m. "Charlotte... 10 10 a m. "Winnsboro... 10 18 a m.

Leave Marion, S. C... 6 06 a m. Arrive Rutherfordton, N. C... 6 55 a m. "Shelby, N. C... 7 15 a m. "Blacksburg... 8 15 a m. "Yorkville... 9 15 a m. "Cock Hill... 10 40 a m. "Lancaster... 11 45 a m. "Sumter... 12 45 p m.

"Spartanburg... 12 15 p m. "Greenville... 12 22 a m. "Lancaster... 2 02 p m. "Chilton... 2 22 p m. "Newberry... 3 06 p m. "Prosperity... 3 20 p m. "Columbia... 4 40 p m. "Sumter... 5 15 p m. "Laurens... 7 35 p m. Arrive Charleston... 9 20 p m.

WESTWARD. No. 58. Leave Charleston... 5 25 p m. "Laurens... 7 35 p m. "Sumter... 9 10 p m. Arrive Columbia... 10 40 p m.

EASTWARD. No. 59. Leave Columbia... 6 55 a m. "Sumter... 8 30 a m. "Laurens... 9 35 a m. Arrive Charleston... 11 35 a m.

* Daily. 1 No. 58 and 59 through and Saturdays. 2 No. 58 and 59 Solid Trains between Charleston and Greenville. Nos. 5