

Humorous Department.

"DOCTORS" IN CONFERENCE.

"Travelling on another fellow's pass is sometimes a dangerous thing," said a man well known in political circles yesterday.

"Not long ago I had occasion to go to Pittsburg, and borrowed a pass from a friend of mine who is a physician in addition to being one of those favored by the railroad for political reasons. The conductor took up the pass, with the others, for over night, as is the custom, and I thought everything was all right. But about 3 o'clock in the morning I was aroused from a sound slumber in my berth by someone shaking me. I looked up, startled. It was the conductor.

"Sorry to disturb you, doctor," he said, "but there's a man in the car very sick. Won't you take a look at him?"

"Here's a pretty fix, thought I; but I'll have to make the bluff good or forfeit the pass." So I got up, slipped on my clothes and looked at the patient. He was breathing heavily. I felt his pulse solemnly, measured it by my watch, as though I knew just what ailed him: "Is there any one here who has a flask?" I had half a dozen offers in a minute. "Give him two teaspoonful of whisky every ten minutes," said I, "and bathe his head with ice water."

I knew that prescription wouldn't hurt him anyway. After the first dose the patient rallied and I was just congratulating myself when the conductor came up with another passenger.

"Here's a fellow physician, doctor," he said. "Perhaps a consultation will be in order."

"I shook hands with the newcomer, trembling in my boots. "What have you given him, doctor?" he asked rather sharply. I told him. "Excellent," he said. The patient got better, and the next morning when we had alighted at Pittsburg the joke being too good to keep, I made a clean breast of it to the physician. He laughed. "So, you're not a doctor at all, eh?" he said. Then he laughed again and looked about him cautiously.

"Say, old man," he said in a whisper, "that's a good one. Neither am I."—Philadelphia Times.

AN EXPERT GRAFTER.

"Don't believe me, hey?" smiled the tough-looking tramp, who had taken a stool in a Grand River avenue drug store and asked for a free dispensation of some spiritual frumentum as a nerve tonic, according to the Detroit Free Press. "I'm givin' it to you straight. I used to run just as nice a place as this in this very city and on this very street. Got a hard prescription there? If I can't compound it just as well as your own pharmacist I'll go out of here dry."

Then he entertained the proprietor by reading off the Latin labels, translating them and telling the uses of the different drugs as none but an expert could. He was a "sure enough" druggist.

"How on earth did you ever lose your grip?" asked the proprietor, after setting out a graduated glass with a double dose of the medicine called for.

"It's one of the strangest stories you ever heard of, but's straight. I was alone in the store about 11 o'clock at night, when a well-dressed man rushed in and told me in gasps that his wife had taken a dose of arsenic by mistake not five minutes before. I could not leave, but I gave him an antidote, told him to run for all he was worth, and to call a doctor as soon as he had given the medicine. Next day he was back and told me that before the week was out he would give me an evidence of his appreciation that would put me on Easy Street.

"The races were on, and Thursday morning he called, took me into the back room and put me on to a sure thing at 50 to 1. He was on the inside and was going to put up every dollar he could raise. He advised me to do the same thing, and I did, cleaning out my bank account, getting my wife's savings, putting a chattel mortgage on my stock, and making my grateful friend my agent to place the money."

"And the horse lost?"

"Was no such horse. The man's wife never took poison, because he had no wife. Nothing but an elaborate confidence game, and I've been hunting him ever since."

"Heavens! what luck. Have another? Put this flask in your pocket."

"That romance allus grafts 'em," smiled the tramp as he headed down the avenue. "Never knew it to fail."

As a LAST RESORT.—The new minister of a small town in Invernesshire was walking home from morning service recently when he chanced to overtake one of his parishioners, an old shoemaker. "How is it your good wife is not out today?"

"She's no' but poorly," was the reply. "It's nae wink of sleep she's had for the last three nights."

The minister was sorry to hear such a poor account of Mrs. Bain's health, and expressed a wish for a speedy improvement.

"I'm thinking if she could get a gud' sleep," said the old shoemaker, "she'd soon be on the mend. Maybe if ye're passing the hoose tomorrow ye'll no object to ca' in and just give her frae 'lastly' to the end of your discourse this morning. I'm no' sayin' it wadna be very helpfu'."—Scottish-American.

33 Paddy has a great power of enjoyment after all. One day he saw a bull attack a man, and he had to hold on his sides with both hands, the scene was so funny. After a time the animal turned his attention in another direction, and poor Pat, after exploring the heights, came down with a thump on the other side of the fence. He rubbed his wounds, and as he said to himself, "Faith, I'm glad I had my laugh when I did, or I wouldn't have had it at all."

International Lesson.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 28.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xii. 1-9. Memory Verses, 1-3—Golden Text, Gen. xii. 2—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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In chapter x we have 70 descendants of Noah among whom the earth was divided, and Deut. xxxii, 8, says that God set the bounds of the people with reference to the number of the children of Israel, although such people were not then in existence except before God. From before the world was made both the church and Israel were real to God, and He clearly saw the end when through them He would rule the world in righteousness (Isa. xli, 9, 10). Chapter xi tells of man's degeneracy and union against God to make them a name. This is the beginning of the story of Babylon, the end of which is found in Lev. xvii and xviii, and the great feature of which is self glorification. "Let us make us a name." Here we have the beginning of languages because of this rebellion. Then follow the ten generations from Shem to Abram inclusive. In chapter v we had the ten generations from Adam to Noah inclusive, these 20 generations being on the line of the righteous and leading on to Christ. Man apart from God ever degenerates. Sin turned Adam and Eve from Eden, sin brought the deluge and destroyed all except those in the ark, sin brought the confusion of tongues, and now after 2,000 years sin again prevails, and from the idol worshippers beyond the river the Lord takes Abram that He may bless him and make him a blessing to all people on earth (Joshua xxiv, 2, 3).

1-3. I will bless thee and make thy name great, and thou shalt be a blessing, and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed. These are some of the words of the Lord to Abram while yet in Ur of the Chaldees, by which He would draw him from country and kindred and perform through him all His pleasure by separating him unto Himself and placing him in a land which He would in due time give him as an inheritance. Stephen said in his discourse that the God of glory appeared to Abram, and it is evident from another record that something more than the earthly inheritance was set before him, for he looked for a city which both foundations whose builder and maker is God (Acts vii, 2; Heb. xi, 10). Notice in these opening verses of our lesson the fourfold "I will" of the Lord—"I will shew," "I will make" and the double "I will bless." The promises and assurances are all from God. Abram hears, believes, obeys. He died in faith, not having received the promise, for God gave him none inheritance in it, yet He promised that He would (Heb. xi, 13; Acts vii, 5).

4, 5. "Abram was seventy and five years old when he departed out of Haran." In chapter xi, 31, 32, we read that his father, Terah, who served other gods (Joshua xxiv, 2), accompanied him so far as Haran. Abram tarried there until his father died, and then, taking with him Lot, his brother's son, he came into Canaan. Did Terah hinder Abram? Might he have gone on into Canaan if he had been willing? These are not as important questions as such personal ones as the following: Am I by a lack of faith or by an unwillingness to be separate from this present evil world, hindering any dear one whose heart is longing for a closer walk with God? Am I a Terah, saying that Haran is far enough?

6, 7. And the Lord appeared unto Abram and said, "Unto thy seed will I give this land, and there builded he an altar unto the Lord who appeared unto him." We do not read of any appearance of the Lord to Abram at Haran, for the first verse of our lesson refers to the Lord's appearance and message in Mesopotamia (Acts vii, 2, 3), but now, Abram having obeyed fully, the Lord appears to him a second time and confirms His promise. Until we obey fully up to the light we have we cannot expect further light or revelation. This is Abram's first altar in the land. By sacrifice he worships God in His appointed way. At this place Jacob afterward bought a piece of ground. There Joshua gathered Israel for his farewell address. There he buried the body of Joseph, and there Jesus talked with the woman at the well (Gen. xxxiii, Joshua xxiv, John iv). The land was already occupied by the Canaanites, and Abram must be content with his tent and altar and to be a pilgrim and a stranger until God's time should come to give him the land.

8. "There he builded an altar unto the Lord and called upon the name of the Lord." This is his second altar in the land, and it is between Bethel and Hai. The margin says the Ai of Joshua vii, 2. Bethel suggests Gen. xxviii, 19, and the story of God's gracious loving kindness to Jacob. But the principal truth and practical lesson are associated with the altar and the sacrifice. Happy is the man who, whatever be his home or dwelling place or surroundings, if it be a hut or a palace, in some beaten wilderness or in some great city, never fails to have his altar unto the Lord! Redemption by the blood of Christ and constant communion with Him—these are the two greatest things that any mortal can have, and they are possible to all who have ever heard of Christ and of His redemption. He is calling all who have heard His voice to separate themselves from this present world and live wholly for Him.

9. "And Abram journeyed, going on still toward the south." It is good to be always going on in the way of the Lord. We read of David that he went on and grew great (margin, going and growing), and the Lord God of hosts was with him (II Sam. v, 10). An enlarging and a winding about is not out of place, if it be "still upward, still upward, still upward, by the midst" (Ezek. xli, 7). Peter would call it growing in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ (II Pet. iii, 18). But while on this present earth we are in an enemy's country, for even our Lord said that the devil is the prince of this world (John xiv, 30), and we need to watch and pray lest we fall into temptation. If there is one thing that the devil seems to hate especially it is to see a believer wholly separated unto God and walking humbly with God, living for and relying upon Him alone. The rest of this chapter tells of some sad wandering and stumbling on the part of Abram, even a compact between himself and his wife to lie in order to save his life, and a consequent rebuke from a heathen king. Abram's faith was a matter of growth, and it had not at this time reached to that implicit trust in God of later years.

Miscellaneous Reading.

FROM CONTEMPORARIES.

News and Comment That Is of More or Less Local Interest.

YORK.

Fort Mill Times, July 17: Miss Mason Harris went to Gold Hill Monday morning to take charge of the music class at the Gold Hill academy, the fall session of which opened on Monday....The postoffice at Harrison, N. C., was abolished Monday, the 15th. This office is on the country route from Fort Mill to Barbersville, Pleasant Valley, etc....In view of the fact that glanders is prevalent among the stock in the county, the board of health of this place, fearing a spread of the disease, has had the tub removed from the watering place at the public well....A Negro man, whose name we could not learn, was dangerously hurt at the works of the Catawba Power company Friday evening. The accident was caused by the falling of a large scoop which was used to carry crushed rock....Mr. R. E. Boggs, having become disgusted with the incessant rains and wild antics of the Catawba, has gone to Morganton, N. C., where he has secured a contract. Messrs. Sanders and Bigman have taken his place at the dam. Mrs. Boggs will remain in Fort Mill for the present....The new mill project, which was once thought to be a dead sure thing, has fallen through for the present. The White brothers, who were the prime movers in the affair, have decided to invest at their home, Graham, N. C....A coop of carrier pigeons were released from the south-bound passenger train at this place Sunday morning. The birds hovered about town until late in the afternoon when they departed for other parts.

CHESTER.

Lantern, July 16: Mrs. Sallie Wallace's 98th birthday will be celebrated next Thursday, 18th instant, at her home, near Pleasant Grove Presbyterian church....Mr. Willie Blair, of York county, is spending a few days at Mr. W. Y. White's....There will be a meeting of the Democratic executive committee at the office of R. B. Caldwell, Esq., the chairman, on next Friday, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of acting on a request of a member on inviting Senator Tillman and others to address the people of Chester county at some convenient time in the future. All members are requested to attend....A five-year-old son of George Jackson, colored, was killed by lightning at their home, on Mr. C. B. Smith's place, we believe, near the county farm, on Sunday afternoon. The bolt came through a window and the house was not injured. Other members of the family were shocked....Mr. T. J. Martin has sold his property here, the cotton oil mill, ginny, roller flouring and grist mills, and ice plant to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, which is buying up all the cotton oil mills in the country. We learn that the company wishes to induce Mr. Martin to remain in charge of the business; but he is inclined to invest and manage his own capital. It was reported that he would go to Columbia and engage in a branch of manufacturing, but a movement is on foot to induce him to establish an enterprise here. There is no better place than Chester for a furniture factory or almost any other kind of a factory....Coroner Gladden held an inquest over the body of Matilda Wilks, who died suddenly the night before. Dr. Johnston examined the body and expressed the opinion that death resulted from heart disease. She lived on Major J. W. Wilk's place....Buck Price, who lives on the Lipsey place, has shown the largest cotton boll we have seen. It is nearly grown, and he says it is not from a pet patch, but his regular crop, which is good all over. He says, however, that he will make but little corn.

CHESTER.

Gaffney Ledger, July 16: Sunday morning, at the First Baptist church, Pastor Cree preached a splendid sermon to a large and appreciative congregation. It was pronounced by many who heard it to be a magnificent one and the best that Mr. Cree has delivered since he came to our city. Those of the members who did not attend the morning service missed a spiritual feast which we feel sure they will long regret. Sunday night there was no sermon. The ordinance of baptism was administered to the remaining 18 who had joined the church during the revival and this was precluded by a short service. Those who were baptized were: Misses Nina Rogers, Cornelia Lavender, Louise Richardson, Lella Bonner, Irish Littlejohn, Cleo Little, Cynthia McGraw, Mammie Sue McGraw, Stella Sarratt, Mrs. N. S. Thackston, Messrs. Wofford Lipscomb, Edgar Parker, M. B. Sams, Victor Lipscomb, Ray Campbell, Earle Carpenter and Gus Gilmer....On Sunday night, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Rev. W. S. B. Ford, of the Cherokee Avenue Baptist church, Mr. Will G. Browning and Miss Julia Whitaker, both of this city, were united in marriage. Rev. Mr. Ford performing the ceremony....Mr. Alexander V. Jolly, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Jolly, of this city, died at the home of his parents last night at 11.20 of typhoid fever.

LANCASTER.

Lantern, July 17: The 8-year-old son of Mr. Frank Bowling, at the cotton mill, was painfully hurt last Saturday by a mule running away with a wagon in which the little fellow was riding. He was thrown out, his head striking against a rock, which came near fracturing his skull....Minor Knight, the 7-year old son of Mr. John Knight, who lives near the cotton mill, narrowly escaped being killed last Saturday afternoon. He climbed into the drag wagon of Mr. Eubanks, which was standing in front of one of the factory houses, when the horse ran off, breaking the wagon into pieces and throwing

the little fellow out, skinning up his body and limbs badly, cutting his head severely and considerably bruising up his legs where the wheels of the wagon ran over them....In our last issue we published the proceedings of the Rock Hill District M. E. conference up to the recess hour on Friday. On the reassembling of the conference that afternoon, Mr. E. M. Shannon submitted the report of the committee on quarterly conference records. An election for delegates to the annual conference resulted in the election of Major J. M. Riddle, of Lancaster; F. M. Hicklin, of Bascomville; T. M. Whisonant, of Hickory Grove; and J. M. Yoder, of Van Wyck. Alternates, J. B. Johnson, of Rock Hill, and J. M. Smith, of York. The Rev. J. I. Spinks was elected to deacon's orders and recommended to the annual conference for admission on trial. Lemuel T. Ligon was licensed to preach. At the night session Rev. G. H. Waddell, superintendent of the Epworth Orphanage at Columbia, addressed the conference on the work of that institution, after which a collection was taken amounting to \$42. At the morning session on Saturday, the licenses of the following local preachers were renewed for one year: W. B. Sealey, of York; J. I. Spinks, of Pleasant Valley S. J. Ormond, of Belair; and F. Manning, of Blacksburg. The report of the Foreign Missionary society for Rock Hill district was then read by Rev. A. N. Brunson for Mrs. S. A. Weber, the district secretary. Prof. W. T. Lander, of Williamston Female college, and Prof. John G. Clinkscales, of Wofford college, addressed the conference in the interest of these institutions. On motion of Rev. R. W. Barber the following resolution of thanks was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the thanks of this conference are due and are hereby tendered to the people of Lancaster for the kindness with which we were greeted and the hospitable manner in which we have been entertained." Dr. Bays then introduced the following, which were also unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the thanks of this conference are due and are hereby tendered to the proprietors of the several livery stables for their generous transportation of the members of this body to and from the depots to our respective homes. Also to the pastors and members of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches for the use of their houses of worship during this conference." The question where shall the next conference be held was then asked. Fort Mill, Chesterfield, Rock Hill and Yorkville were all placed in nomination. The majority voted for Yorkville and the next district conference will be held at that place. At night Rev. Mr. McLeod preached an able sermon. On Sunday Bishop Duncan preached two excellent sermons in the Methodist church. The subject of his morning sermon was the value of a righteous man. At night his subject was Christ came not to condemn but to save the world. Rev. J. S. Beasley preached in the Presbyterian church and Rev. R. W. Barber in the Baptist. Most of the delegates left for their homes on the afternoon trains Saturday. Most of the ministers and some of the delegates remained over until Monday.

NOTHING BUT INDEPENDENCE.

Undismayed by Disaster the Boers Stand Just Where They Stood When the War Began.

Homeless and perhaps forever separated from their families, their women and children being practically prisoners in the British reconcentrado camps, the fighting Boers have sent an ultimatum to England as stern, as bold, as strong as that which they sent on October 10, 1899. It is in the shape of a proclamation "to all officers and burghers," issued by General Botha. General Schack-Burger and President Steyn, and a copy of it they sent to Lord Kitchener. This proclamation recites that no suggestion regarding peace can be accepted unless it includes a declaration that the Boer Republics shall be left free and independent. This was the very purpose of the original Boer ultimatum. Lord Salisbury declared it was blunt, insulting and unreasonable. This new ultimatum is just as blunt, just as insulting, just as unreasonable, from a British viewpoint, and a thousand times more defiant. The Boer leaders in this proclamation or ultimatum, which was included today in a batch of South African correspondence given out by the war office, assert that President Kruger and the Boer deputation abroad, make satisfactory reports; that peace would be worthless without independence; that no peace should be accepted whose price was the national existence, and that, in the interests of the colonial brothers, the war would be vigorously prosecuted. Thus the Boers stand just where they stood when the war began. They then believed that they would be victorious. They seem just as confident today, though Joubert is dead, the terrible Cronje is a prisoner with all of his marvellous fighters and, though their artillery, their capitals and even their farms are in the hands of their enemies. Every disaster has seemed to strengthen their determination, every day of misery and desolation has served to make them more dangerous. This fresh defiance has amazed the British public and has terribly shaken its confidence in Lord Kitchener and in the war office. It shows that the Middleburg negotiations, from which the people were taught to hope so much, were hopeless from the very beginning, and that Kitchener and the war office knew they were hopeless, for Botha at the very first declared the Boers would never submit unless promised independence, and he has never swerved from this declaration. The people have been deceived, and not only by the government, but by

the Pro-Boers themselves. The Boer ultimatum unmasks both parties. The burghers have every day of the war declared that nothing but independence would satisfy them, yet the English Pro-Boers have until now insisted that England only needed to offer equitable terms as a basis of the conversion of the two Republics into autonomous colonies to see them cheerfully accepted by the Boers.

Already the Pro-Boer organs here are beginning to withdraw from their position of indiscriminate backing up the Boer leaders, though at present they reserve their chief censure for Kruger, who they accuse of stirring up, from his safe retreat in Europe, the opposition of the burghers to any reconciliation scheme.

The result of this seems to be relaxation of the strained relations existing between the Pro-Boer and Anti-Boer parties, while in the opinion of several Liberal members whom I saw this afternoon, after the meeting of the Reform Club, it is a distinct influence toward the creation of an unexpectedly harmonious feeling between the two wings of the Liberal party.

Since July 1, according to Lord Kitchener, the Boer losses have been as follows:

Killed, 49; wounded, 27; taken prisoners, 152; surrendered, 81. One hundred and forty-nine rifles, 7,000 rounds of ammunition, 312 wagons and many horses and cattle have also been captured by the British in that time.—London dispatch of July 9 to the Philadelphia Record.

THE EXPANSION QUESTION.

Also a Few Words About Prevalent Small Politics.

Some of the editors of the state are giving a list of McLaurin papers, or rather the papers that endorse, in the main, the votes and principles advocated by the senator. Amongst the daily papers only three are given. The Greenville News, the Columbia Record and the Charleston Post. The Spartan is put down with other weeklies, in whose company it does not feel ashamed to be caught. But we mildly protest against being put down as a McLaurin paper, and think McLaurin should be put down as a Spartan senator. So far as we recollect, The Spartan was the original expansion paper in this state. It was ahead of the senator. The editor was opposed to the war with Spain, and his influence went in that direction. As soon as congress forced the declaration of war, The Spartan came out with an unqualified support of the administration at Washington in the prosecution of that war. It stated that Cuba and Porto Rico should be secured and everything else that could be legitimately taken from Spain. The idea was very unpopular. Some of our older friends said, "You are wrong." But one by one they came to our support and now the town, the county and the state are full of expansionists. All this time this paper has not been working in the interest of any individual candidate. Its main effort was to instruct its readers as to the true ideas of expansion and what it meant for our country. Unpopular as was the idea in the beginning, it is a pleasure to know that hundreds of our best citizens have considered the question in a serious, thoughtful manner. Our aim has not been to make converts to expansion ideas, but to set people to thinking for themselves and reaching their own conclusion like free, independent men. In that effort we have not failed utterly.

A little missionary work of another kind we have attempted. Every election year it has been the custom of our candidates and politicians to proclaim from every stump that the administration at Washington was the enemy of the people, the friend and supporter of every scheme devised to rob and oppress the poor. It has been our aim to uphold the dignity and greatness and responsibility of the government at Washington, showing that it was worthy of our highest respect and most cheerful support, because it was our government, the only one we had. That respect is due the government, whether Democrat or a Republican occupies the White House. Mr. McKinley is as much the president of South Carolina as he is of Massachusetts. The thoughtful, careful consideration of all public questions and a high respect for and allegiance to our government has been the aim of The Spartan all these years.—Carolina Spartan.

A MINT-JULEP TRAGEDY.—Here is a mint-julep story for which Colonel John H. Hundley—he of the Fourth of July parade—is responsible.

A Northern man stopped at the home of an Alabama planter of the old school, and was cordially invited to "Light, sah, and be welcome."

He "lit" and was forthwith invited to take a toddy in accordance with the Alabama rules of hospitality.

"Why," he said, "I saw a nice bed of mint back here. Suppose I get some of it and make a mint julep instead of a toddy."

"A what, sah?" said the planter. "A mint julep. Haven't you ever tried them?"

"No, sah; but I'm willing, sah." They did try the fascinating beverage, not once but many times, and the Northern man went away next day with reluctance.

Two years later his business took him there again. At the gate he was met by the old colored butler, on whose hat, as he doffed it, was seen a band of crape.

"Where's your master, sir?" he inquired of the old carrier.

"He's dead, sah; died yistiddy." "Dead! I'm shocked. What was the cause?"

"Why, sah, 'bout two years ago one o' dem Yankees came down heah and showed ole marse how to drink weeds in his red likker, and he never stopped twell he died fum it."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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Schedule Effective June 15, 1901.

BETWEEN CAMDEN AND BLACKSBURG.

Table with columns for WEST, EAST, STATIONS, and TIME. Includes stations like Camden, The Kailb, West, Kershaw, Heath Springs, Lancaster, Riverdale, Catawba J'n, Rock Hill, Fritch, Lattimore, Sharon, Hickory Grove, Smyrna, and Blacksburg.

* 20 minutes for dinner.

BETWEEN BLACKSBURG, S. C., AND MARION, N. C.

Table with columns for WEST, EAST, STATIONS, and TIME. Includes stations like Blacksburg, Earle, Patterson Spr'g, Shelby, Lattimore, Mooresboro, Henrietta, Forest City, Rutherfordton, Glenwood, and Marion.

GAFFNEY BRANCH.

Table with columns for WEST, EAST, STATIONS, and TIME. Includes stations like Blacksburg, Cherokee Falls, and Gaffney.

Trains No's. 32 and 33 are operated daily. Trains No's. 34, 35, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 are operated daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Camden with Southern Ry.; S. A. L. and A. C. Line. At Lancaster with L. & C. R. R. At Catawba Junction with Seaboard Air Line. At Rock Hill with Southern Railway. At Yorkville with Carolina & North-Western R. R. At Blacksburg with Southern Railway. At Shelby and Rutherfordton with S. A. L. At Marion with Southern Railway.

CAROLINA & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Schedule Effective May 19, 1901.

BLOWING ROCK LINE.

Table with columns for Passenger, Mixed, and Time. Includes stations like Northbound, Leave Chester, Lv. Yorkville, Lv. Gastonia, Lv. Lincolnton, Lv. Newton, Lv. Hickory, Ar. Cliffs, Ar. Lenoir, and Ar. Blowing Rock.

Table with columns for Passenger, Mixed, and Time. Includes stations like Southbound, Lv. Blowing Rock, Lv. Lenoir, Lv. Cliffs, Lv. Hickory, Lv. Newton, Lv. Lincolnton, Lv. Gastonia, and Lv. Yorkville.

CONNECTIONS.

Chester—Southern Ry., S. A. L., and L. & C. Yorkville—S. C. & Ga. Extension. Gastonia—Southern Ry. Lincolnton—S. A. L. Newton and Hickory—Southern Ry. Lenoir—Blowing Rock Stage Line and C. & N. E. F. REID, G. P. Agent, Chester, South Carolina.