MANILA OF TO-DAY.

Will the Americans There be Filipinized?

H. L. W., in New York Evening Post.

home newspapers about Americanizing | lapsed into the apathy that follows unthe Filipinos, by persons who seem to profitable exertion, and have adopted think that that process consists of put- the easier plan of substituting numting pantaloons on people who already bers for activity. Every store, office wear pantaloons, and sending missionaries to convert people already converted so completely that they get up before daylight to go to church. Until | America, and nearly all of them seem our people have a better understanding of this country and its inhabitants has been done. Even American enthey cannot expect to be very successful in their efforts to change matters for the better or to make salutary laws for their government. The talk about Americanizing the islands is heard here as well, but it means somewhat more than when used by the good people at home, for we recognize more fully the difficulty of its accomplishment. Up to the present time the Filipinos have as much Filipinized the foreigners as they have foreignized the natives, so to speak. Their customs and habits, both social and commercial, are fixed. They soon have their influences upon newcomers, and they have affected in some degree the English and German business men of

nations assembled here is "manana," "to-morrow." This Spanish word seems to cast its paralyzing spell upon all countries where Spanish influences sires his purchase wrapped up, prevail. Whether the ancient Filipinos eyer had a better appreciation of newspaper, and if this be found, the the value of time or a higher sense of box is enveloped in it and handed to devotion to duty than they have now him with a courtly bow but without is doubtful. At all events they have string. A few bakery-wagons may be for years learned the lesson of delay and insincerity from their Spanish ice-carts and soda-water carts; but bemasters, until it is in the bone, blood youd these, regular delivery vehicles and flesh as deeply ingrained as though their savage ancestors had transmitted it to them as a racial inheritance. Strange to say-that is, strange in the Genuine cows' milk is a scarce article eves of Americans-its blighting spell; here. The water buffalo supplies most has fallen upon the Europeans who do of the milk used, a snow-white liquid business here, until they also are as indifferent to the pressing needs of the flavor none too pleasant to the Amerihour as the natives. This suggests can palate. There are a few Austrathe thought that it may be possible lian cattle kept in the suburbs of Mathat Americans coming here may be nila, apparently of Durham and Devon Filipinized, as have been the Germans extraction, but their milk is liquid and the English, instead of working gold in comparison with the other. I the great revolution so cheerfully pre- have seen many small deer-like Andadicted. Certainly they will have the lusian cattle, much resembling Jerforces of numbers, custom and climate seys, but they give only a thimbleful to contend with, and these are no of milk, and a number of the white, mean antagonists.

Let us take, for example, one custom, that of the afternoon siesta. Even business bows to this. One can go through the chief business streets between 12 and 2 o'clock and easily imagine himself strolling on a Sunday in an American town, with a wellenforced Sunday-closing law. Even the quilez drivers have gone home to sleep. When the hour of noon comes the merchants politely follow their customers to the door and lock the portals, and open them not again until 2, or, perhaps, 3 o'clock. Even the English banks are not open for business of importance between those hours, and if one enters the institution on business intent, one of the Indians snoozing on a bench will arouse himself sufficiently to say that the clerks have all gone to eat and sleep. This he does by poking his fingers at half a dozen in the city. But let not his mouth to indicate the taking of the reader think of a Fulton market, food in genuine Eilipino style, and by laying his head over to one side on the clean fish tempt the eye. Let him palm of his hand and closing his eyes, to signify sleep. A little exclamation of disgust may bring a compassionate bamboo stalls, dirty, vile-smelling. means that he is sorry for you, but crowds of women, sprinkled with the you must wait until 2 o'clock.

A few days ago I entered a photograph gallery, presided over by an old German and his two full-grown sons. I was going to say "operated by." but "presided over" fits the case better, for all three of them entertained me at the same time, and no work of any kind was done during the half-hour I was there. I made a selection of 20 views from the sample-book, and was informed that they might possibly have them printed for me in two months. I insisted upon one week, but they shook their heads and said. "No: it is not possible; we have so much work, so much trouble." Then, it being 12 o'clock, one of them followed me down stairs, locked the door after me, and all lay down to sleep off the afternoon. Of course, one knows that in the tropics one must keep out of the sun during the middle of the day in summer. but it scarcely seems necessary to suspend all business during the comparatively cool winter season, unless it be the necessity of habit.

Right here comes in the question, Will the Americans change the habit, or will the habit capture the Americans? I am inclined to subscribe to the latter alternative, in spite of the talk I hear on all sides about "getting a good American hustle on the town.' The Filipinos do not hustle and can not be made to do so, except for a spasmodic spurt of a few minutes un-

MANILA, P. 1., Feb. 1. | by a similar use of the mother tongues, I have seen more or less said in the but if they did, the natives have reand house has from two to three times as many helpers and servants about as would be seen in a similar place in to be resting from the little labor that ergy will wear itself away in time against the solid rock of Filipino inertia. Sleep seems to be one thing to be desired and altogether lovely to the Filipino. The cochero, as soon as his 'cargo'' leaves the carriage for a few minutes, goes to sleep on his box, or snoozes upon the seat inside, with his chocolate-colored feet hanging out of the window, recking not of the busy world until a vigorous prod in the ribs restores him to life. It is the same with all help about the office or house. Such a thing as the delivery of goods from retail stores is unknown, and even wrapping them up to be carried by the purchaser is not considered a necessity. If one goes into a tobacconist's for a box of eigars, it is hand-The watchword of the people of all ed to him over the counter unwrapped. If he, by pantomine or the use of his "Spanish at a glance," succeeds in conveying the intelligence that he desearch is instituted for a piece of seen going from house to house, and are unknown. Nor is the early morning made mel-

odious by the clatter of milk wagons. containing little cream and having a humped, "sacred cows of India" we used to stare at in the menageries. but the latter are of little value either for milk or beef. Instead of milk wagons, bare-legged milkmen trot about with long-necked jars or bambooed cylinders hanging from either end of the pole carried on the shoulder. All butter is imported in tins and is a luxury for the rich only. With a luxuriant growth of grass the entire year, this ought to be a paradise for cattle, and perhaps Americans will develop its possibilities in this respect.

The substitute for the butcher cart and the grocer's wagon is the basket of woven bamboo carried from the market on the head of the customer. almost invariably a woman, a term including girls of ten years and toothless crones. Everything to eat is sold at the "Mercado," of which there are where crisp vegetables, fresh meat, or rather picture to his mind a large building, an open court, or a group of smile and "a las dos, senor," which, and unpleasant to the eye, where male servants of white residents, make their daily purchases and haggle as long over a ten cent bargain as a white man would over a railroad contract. There are stalls that contain nothing but rice, much inferior to that seen in American markets. Another has a few bananas, squashes, radishes, potatoes, including a poor quality of sweet potato. beans, peppers, tomatoes of small size, etc. Another has a little joint of meat, generally pork, and another several kinds of fish, including a miniature specimen, of which a dozen could be picked up on a spoon, and which are eaten raw as a great delicacy by the natives.

One stall has small clams, another the little native oysters, and another shrimp or prawns. Still another is devoted to chickens, the great edible staple of the Filipinos next to rice. and more often seen on the table than beef. Eggs, both of chickens and ducks, are the sole stock of other venders, while cakes of brown native sugar and a kind of chocolate paste occupy the baskets of another. In the summer season green corn, both roasted or boiled and fresh, finds a place in the market. It is not bad corn, but is brought to the market hard. It requires a great deal of urgent talk to make the Filipino market woman understand that the American purchaser prefers the corn in the milk, but when this has been accomder the stimulus of vigorous mule- plished it is possible to contract for a driving English. It may be that the special picking to eater to this taste. English and Germans here once prod- The market for edibles is surrounded - A cremated body leaves a resided them into fitful spells of energy by stalls, where cigars, cigarettes, dry duum of only eight ounces.

goods, trinkets, etc., are sold, the whole making a collection of from several score to several hundred separate centres of trade, besides the many venders who squat upon the ground with a basket or two of wares before them. Whatever the shopper buys is laid in bulk in her shallow basket, and when she is satisfied she walks calmly away with the basket on her head, its contents exposed to the gaze of the public and accumulating dust.

Transportation of passengers and goods through the city streets would be another task for the Americanizer. In the first place the streets average between 30 and 40 feet wide. A few of the most important, such as the Bscotta and Calle Rosario, are paved with Belgian blocks, but the great majority are of macadam and of very good quality. A great deal of time and money seems to have been expended upon them: time certainly, for I know of a small patch of stone blocks, in front of the Hotel Oriente, that has been receiving the attention of a gang of workmen between naws for about two months. The work of the street gangs is thorough, but painful to witness from a utilitarian point of view. A small patch having been properly coated with the rock and gravel, a dozen Filipinos line up in two ranks on opposite sides of six tamping blocks with long handles, two grasping each handle. One of them starts a march song, and the blocks are raised about six inches and allowed to fall at each beat in the measure, the bodies of the men swaying in rhythm with the music, their feet being moved to the right or left, forward or back, like the step in a schottische. This is done for about five minutes, and then all squat down to rest and smoke cigarettes for ten minutes, and in this way American paving gang. Iron rollers

The keeping of the streets in good condition by wetting them is also an artistic performance. A street sprinkler consists of three men, 20 feet of hose without a nozzle, and a waterplug key. One man turns on the water, another operates the hose, using his fingers for a sprayer, and the third squats on his haunches and bosses the job. In this way half-a-dozen blocks may be sprinkled in the course of a

A Disgrace to the Flag.

Jacksonville, Florida, March 15.-William Willard Howard, general manager of the Cuban industrial relief fund, of New York, passed through Jacksonville this evening on his way home from Cuba. He goes North to purchase agricultural implements and seeds for the use of the industrial relief station which he has just established at Guines, Cuba. Mr. Howard said: "The condition of Cuba, so far as my

observations have gone, is really wors than it was at this time last year, when I made my first investigations. In the rural districts little has been done to restore the island to its normal condition. The fields are vacant and the farmers idle. The people still remain in the towns and cities, where army rations are issued to them. They cannot return to their abandoned farms because they have nothing to return

"Our Government has done, and doing, nothing to enable farmers to resume the cultivation of their lands. All that it pretends to do is to distribute rations through local committees of Cubans. Governor General Brooke and the officers under him realize keenly the condition of things, but they can not give any assistance except food. Ours is not a paternal government.

"The condition of the widows and orphans of Cuba are heartrending. There are thousands upon thousand of these poor creatures scattered over the island. They have neither homes to live in, food to eat, nor clothes to cover them. One cannot think of their future without a shudder. I am especially concerned for the poor little orphan girls, who roam the streets, scan-tily clad, asking for a bit of food with which to keep their little bodies and souls together. What will become of these girls? Their future, for good or for evil, lies with the people of the United States.

'Among these widows and orphans I have as lately as last week seen indi-vidual cases of destitution and physical emaciation worse than anything that I saw in Armenia during the two years that I gave to Armenian relief work. And to have these wrecks of humanity stand and look up to the Stars an Stripes waving over their City Hall gives one a queer sensation. The generous American people surely cannot understand the condition of Cuba, or these poor creatures would be taken

"I do not speak of the sick, the infirm, or of those who hobble about, covered with loathsome sores, resulting from starvation. I cannot speak of them, for the English language is inadequate to the task. They should have been cared for in hospitals long months ago. Why it has not been done I cannot understand.

"The condition of Cuba is a reproach to the American people and a blot upon civilization. We are going to do some-thing to improve that condition and we invite all lovers of humanity in the inited States to help us for the good name of the American flag. Our flag should mean something to those homeless, helpless orphans and destitute country people. Money for these orphans or for our industrial relief work should be sent to the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad street, New York City, marked, "For the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund."

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and at last was | gued in favor of it, but he refused. told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. which I did, and was immediately re lieved and in a short time cured. am happy to say that it has not since you'd cried a little, and then you'd returned, -Josh Edgar Germantown, got it. Cal. For sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

The Coming Reunion

The following has been issued from the general headquarters of the United Confederate Veterans:

New Orleans, March 11, 1899. 1. It has been suggested to the general commanding, and he heartily endorses the request, that all department, division, brigade and camp commanders will take steps to collect as many of the old "battle flags" and flags of the Confederacy, and banners and ensigns of every description, which waved over the Confederate armies as possible to be displayed at the Charleston re-

There are a great many, no doubt, through the South in private hands, at the headquarters of the different camps and at the State capitals, etc., and it would be in keeping with the grandeur of the occasion, upon his visit of the old soldiers to the chief city of the great State which gave birth to the Confederacy, and where the first gun of the war was fired, to take with them the historic flag which waved over them there at Fort Moultrie, Sumter and the other three, with all the other banners and ensigns which floated over them amidst the smoke and carnage of more than 2,000 battlefields before they were furled forever at Appomat-

The general commanding hopes that an effort will be made, through publication in the papers and otherwise, so for this purpose.

Doubtless many flags will be taken care of by the delegates and others to whom they are entrusted, but where it is necessary that they should be sent by express they can be sent to the special care of Maj. Gen. C. Irvine Walker. commanding the South Carolina division U. C. V.'s, Charleston, S. C., who will arrange a safe depository for them while there.

2. Col. Robt. P. Evans, chairman committee on information, Charleston, S. C., states that on and after the 15th the whole dozen accomplish about the his committee will be in a position to work of two good Irishmen of an give information as to housing quarters, rates of board, etc., to delegates desiring to attend the reunion. He states seem not yet to have been heard of in that his committee will undertake to engage quarters for and locate any of the Veterans in advance of their coming, but must have a positive guarantee of their coming by April the 15th.

By order of J. B. GORDON, Gen. Com'g.

Falling Off in the Tax on Fertilizers.

The receipts from the inspection and analysis of fertilizers have fallen off this year. The receipts to date have been but \$34,000, against \$150,162.75 last year, and \$44,583.75 the year be-

In 1898 for the entire year the re-ceipts ran up to over \$60,000, and it may be that there will this year be a proportionate gain until the much-desired

All of this tax has heretofore been given to Clemson College. That Institution this year asked for an appro-priation of \$40,000 from the State, or rather stated that that sum would be all that would be needed to operate the institution.

The privilege or inspection or tag tax caused the legislature more trouble than any other except the dispensary; for the proceeds of this tax are devoted to a special institution, and it has been decided by the United States supreme court that such a tax for the maintenance of a special institution is not constitutional. Several attempts were made to reduce the tax from 25 cents a ton, but the final outcome was that the law was amended so that on its face it complied with the constitution and still permitted the funds after passing through the State treasury to be de-voted to Clemson College avowedly for the purpose of remunerating that in-

stitution for the expense attached to the inspection of fertilizers, all inspections being made at Clemson.

That bill has not become a law, as it has never been signed by Governor El

The falling off in the receipts from the inspection of fertilizers then is due to the fact that fertilizers are not find ing, and may not find, such a heavy sale this year, or that the planting season is long in coming and uncertain in its outlook, and farmers are afraid to

- "Why Johnnie, you've got a big lump on your head! Have you been fighting again?" "Fighting? Me? I guess not." "But somebody struck the worst cases. you ?" "Nobody struck me. I wuzn't fighting at all. It was an accident." "An accident?" "Yep. I had just for three years. His trun Tommie Scanlon down and was settin' on him, and I forgot to hold

- At Quebec the winter markets are very curious. Everything is frozen. Large pigs, killed perhaps months before, may be seen standing frozen in the butcher's shop. Frozen masses of beef, mutton, deer, fowl, cod, haddock, and eels, long and stiff, like walking sticks, abound on the stalls. Milk also is kept frozen, and is sold by the pound, in masses which look like lumps of white marble.

- "Go Bang," a wire-haired fox terrier, the property of a prominent New Yorker, enjoys the distinction of carrying on his life the highest insurance a dog ever had. He may take additional pride that the premium paid is unprecedented. So valuable is Go Bang that when an insurance company demanded \$500 for a \$3,000 poli cy for a year, the owner paid it without a murmur.

- Young Hopeful-Mamma, did you tell papa I'd got to have a bieyele? Mamma-Yes; but he said he couldn't afford it. "Course he'd say that; but what did you do ?" "I ar-"Argued! Huh! If it ud been any thing you wanted for your ownself

- The highest price ever paid for a race horse was \$150,000 for the famous Ormonde.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

- But few women are deep thinkers, but they are all close observers.

- A Jersey City man boasts that he has the addresses of 20,000 redhaired women.

- Whenever we try to give happness to somebody else, we can't help keeping some of it for ourselves. - Little Clarence-"Papa, what is

the difference between firmness and obstinacy?" Papa-"Merely a matter of sex, my son." - Teacher-"What happens when

a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?" Smart Scholar-"He has cold feet, ma'am." - Philadelphia is afflicted with an epidemic of typhoid fever. Since Jan-

uary'1, there have been 3,286 cases

and 359 deaths from the disease. - Visitor-To what do you ascribe your extreme age? Octogenarian-Wal, I never stele a hoss, shot a neighbor's dog or called a man a liar.

- "If you don't have me," he exclaimed with unwonted passion, "I'll go to the dogs." "Not," she coldly returned. "If the dogs see you first."

- "They tell me Grimley, that your daughter sings with great expression." "Greatest expression you ever as to secure the largest number possible | saw. Her own mother can't recognize her face when she's singing at her

> Nervous weakness or palpitation of the heart indicates disorder in the stomach and digestion. Prickly Ash Bitters is a wonderful remedy in such cases. It cleauses, strengthens and regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, removes the cause of the heart symptoms and builds up a strong and vig-orous body. Sold by Evans Pharmacy.

- None of God's appointments will seem grievous to us if we remember that the will of God never differs from the love of God. If we fear to rest on the one, we may fearlessly and fully accept the other.

- Southern Pines, one of the smallest townships in North Carolina, shipped 4,000,000 pounds of fruit to northern markets in 1898. It was all raised by northern invalids living there for their health.

- What is undoubtedly the most expensive tomb ever erected for a private individual, is a splendid mauseleum erected in Greenwood cemetery. Brooklyn, to the memery of John Makeay, the California millionaire. It cost over \$300,000.

Pitts' Carminative is pleasant to the taste, acts promptly, and never fails to give satisfaction. It carries children over the critical time of teething, and is the friend of anxious mothors and puny children. A few doses will demonstrate its value. E. H. Dorsey, Athens, Ga., writes: "I consider it the best medicine I have ever used in my family. It does all you claim for t, and even more.

- The largest loaves of bread baked n the world are those of France and Italy. The "pipe" bread of Italy is baked in loaves 2 or 3 feet long; while in France the loaves are made in the Lv. Belton ... shape of very long rolls, 4 or 5 feet in length, and in many cases 6 feet.

- A new method of cleaning clothes is suggested. Dip the clothes brush in the yolk of an egg, so that the bristles are quite wet. Allow it to dry and then use. This treatment has, it is said, the effect to make the brushing especially effective.

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep Brough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy head and body were a mass of sores, and his evesight also became affected. No treatment affected. No treatment was spared that we thought would relieve him, but he grew worse until his condition was indeed pitiable. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). A decided improvement was the

cided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have

For real blood troubles it is a waste of time to expect a cure from the doctors. Blood diseases are beyond their

eaches all deep-seated cases which

bther remedies have no effect upon. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral. Books mailed free to any address by

Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

virtue of a Crop Warrant to me directed by J. J. Gilmer, Magistrate, I will sell on Tuesday after Salesday in April next, about 12 o'clock m., at the residence of James A. Young, near Iva, S. C., the following property, to wit:

One lot Corn in shuck.
One lot Fodder, Hay, &c.
One small lot of Peas.
Sold as the property of Jas. A. Young at the suit of D. C. Brown & Bro.

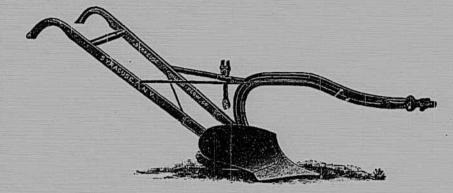
Terms—Cash.

NELSON R. GREEN.



for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia





Experts disagree on almost everything, but when the subject touches upon the great Superiority of

THE CREAT SYRACUSE TURN PLOW

There is but one opinion, and that is that it is the best Plow on earth. Syracuse Plows are designed right, made right, sold right. They will turn land where others have failed, and build for themselves a demand wherever introduced. The popularity of this Plow comes from genuine merit. Competitors will tell you that they have something just as good, but don't be deceived-there is but one best, and that is the SYRACUSE. We also sell the-

SYRACUSE HARROWS.

And Syracuse Harrows, like Syracuse Plows, are thoroughly Up-to-Date. See us before buying.

Yours truly,

BROCK BROS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Scho		reat .
STATIONS.	Ex. Sun. No. 17.	Daily No. 11.
Ly. Charleston		7 80 B I
Ly. Columbia. " Prosperity " Newberry. " Ninety-Six. " Greenwood. Ar. Hodges. Ar. Abbeville. Ar. Belton.	6 10 a m 6 25 a m 7 22 a m 7 40 a m 8 00 a m 8 40 a m	2 15 p 2 2 15 p 2 2 45 p 2 8 10 p 2
Ar. Anderson	Section 1	4 15 p 1
Ar. Greenville	- Control of the Cont	9 50 P I
STATIONS.	Ex. Sun. No. 18.	Daily No. 12
Lv. Greenville	6 00 p m	10 15 a 1 10 40 a 1 10 55 a 1
Lv. Anderson	4 45 p m	10 45 a z
The second secon	0 1-	THE PARTY OF THE P

6 10 p m 11 20 a m 7 S5 p m 11 55 a a 8 800 p m 12 40 p m 8 18 p m 12 55 p m 9 15 p m 9 50 p m 2 14 p m 3 80 p m 8 80 p m Lv. Hodges.

Ar. Charleston STATIONS. 580p| 780a|Lv....Charleston....Ar| 640p|1100a Col: mbia ..

"P," p.m. "A," a. m.
Pullman palace sleeping cars on Trains 55 and
36, 57 and 38, on A. and C. division.
Trains leave Spartanburg, A. & C. divisien, northbound, 6:37 a. m., 3:37 p. m., 6:10 p. m., (Vestibule Limited.); southbound 12:26 a. m., 8:15 p. m., 11:34 a. m., (Vestibule Limited.)
Trains leave Greenville, A. and C. division, northbound, 5:45 a. m., 2:34 p. m. and 5:22 p. m., northbound, 5:45 a. m., 2:34 p. m. and 5:22 p. m., (Vestibuled Limited.)
Trains leave Greenville, A. and C. division, northbound, 5:45 a. m., 2:34 p. m. and 5:22 p. m., (Vestibuled Limited.)
Trains 9 and 10 carry elegant Pullman sleeping cars between Columbia and Asheville, enroute daily between Jacksonville and Cincia.

enroute daily between anti.

prank s. Gannon, J. M. Cul.F.

Frank s. Gannon, Traffic Mgr.,

Washington, D. C.

Atlanta, Gan. Pans. Ag't.

Atlanta, Gan.

BLUE RIDGE PALLROAD

WESTBOUND.	EASTROUN
No. 12. STATIONS	
First Class,	First Clas
Daily.	Dail
P. MLeave	Arrive A N
s 3 35 Anderson	o11 (
f 3.56 Denver.	10 -
f 4 05Autun.	10
s 4.14Pendleton	110.5
f 4.23Cherry's Cro	sine10.
f 4.29Adam's Cross	sing 10.1
	9.
	0.00
s 511West Uni	T 0
s 5.17 ArWalhalla	
No. 6, Mixed,	No. 5, Mixed
Daily, Except	Daily, Exce
Sunday	Sunday.
EASTROUND.	WESTHOUN
P. MArrive	Leave-P N
s 6.16Anderson	
C T. T. Donney	

Pendleton Cherry's Crossing .. Adams' Crossing.

(s) Re ular station; (f) Flag station Will also stop at the following stations to take on or let off passengers: Phinnevs, James' and Sandy Springs No. 12 connects with Southern Railway

1 45

No. 6 connects with Southern Railway Nos. 12, 37 and 38 at Senece.

J R ANDERSON, Supt.

OLD NEWSPAERS

March 15, 1869 38 2 | For sale at this office cheap of Gerran Fraffic Manager



ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, WILMINGTON.

AND RICHMOND. WASHINGTON, NORFOLK PORTSMOUTH.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 18, 1899 No. 403. †7 32 am †4 16 pm †7 00 pm †10 19 am Ar Southern Pines

5 53 am Ar Charlotte, *S 03 am 10 56 pm Ly Columbia, C. N. & L. R. R. Ar Clinton S. A L. NORTHBOUND.

Lv Atlanta,S.A L. (Cen. Time) *12 00 n'n *7 50 pm
Lv Winder, 2 40 pm 10 40 pm
Lv Athens, 3 13 pm 11 19 pm
Lv Elberton, 4 15 pm 12 31 sm
Lv Abbeville, 5 15 pm 1 35 am
Lv Greenwood, 5 41 pm 2 03 am
Lv Clinton, 6 30 pm 2 55 am Ar Columbia, C. N. & L. R. R... Ly Chester, S. A. L ... Av · harlotte ..*10 25 pm *7 50 am Ar Wilmington 12 05 pm Lv Southern Pines, Lv Raleigh, Ar Henderson Lv Henderson 12 00 am 9 00 am *2 16 am 1125 aca 3 28 am 1 05 pm . †7 82 am †4 16 pm . †5 20 pm †10 19 ac

Nos. 403 and 402 "The Atlanta Special." Solid Vestibuled Train, of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Chester, S Nos. 41 and 38, "The S. A. L. Express." Solid Train, Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta.

For Pickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to B. A. Newland, Gen'l. Agent Pass Dep: Wm. B. Clements, T. P. A., 6 Kimbal Honse

Will. B. Clements, T. P. A., o Killiok. House Atlants, Ga. E. St John, Vice-President and Gen'i. Manger V. E. McBee General Superintendent. H. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager. L. S. Allen, Gen'l. Passenger Agent. General Officers, Portsmouth, Va.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 16, 189 Fast Line Between Charleston and Col umbia and Upper South Carolina, North

*No. 52.		GOING EAST No. 53.	
7 00 am	LvCharleston	Ar I	S 00 pm
8 24 am	LvLanes		6 20 pm
9 40 am	LvSumter		5 18 pm
1 00 pm	ArColumbia		4 00 pm
2 07 pm	ArProsperity		2 47 pm
	ArNewberry		2 32 pm
	Ar Clinton		1 56 pm
1 25 pm	Ar Laurens		1 45 pm
	ArGreenville		201 am
	ArSpartanburg		1 46 37
	Ar Winpsboro, S. C		1 41 am
	Ar Charlotte, N. C		9 35 am
	Ar Hendersonville, N. C.		9 14 820
	Ar Asheville, N. C		S 20 am

*Daily.
Nos. 52 and 53 Solid Trains between Charlesto and Columbia. S. C.