

EXPERIMENTS WITH SEEDS.

An Interesting Statement Made by Secretary Wilson.

New York Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—"It is true," said Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture "that we are diverting part of the money for the distribution of seeds. Of the appropriation of \$130,000 we are allowing \$71,000 for the distribution of seeds through Congressmen, and the remainder we are expending in our own way. All seeds are not tested after distribution and the contractor was paid accordingly. Now seeds are tested by our experts and 85 per cent. must germinate or the seeds are rejected. This insures the recipients good seeds. Not only must the seeds germinate but they are tested for fertility also. The seeds we are sending out through members of Congress this year are the best the department has ever handled. This distribution is regarded by the members and the department as a very excellent thing, and we are constantly trying to improve the system.

"But we are doing much more than simply distributing common seeds. The great country lying in the temperate zone and stretching from ocean to ocean has within its confines almost every condition of climate and soil. It is possible, therefore, to grow to highest perfection somewhere in the United States almost everything in the world. We are trying to ascertain what particular parts of the United States will grow certain grains, fruits and vegetables, and to what parts certain grains, etc., are particularly adapted. We find for instance that the finest muskmelons sold in the eastern markets come from the dry valleys of Colorado. There is, however, in the valleys of Afghanistan, perhaps the original home of the melon, a muskmelon greatly superior even to those raised in the West. So to Afghanistan we sent our agent, who returned us a quantity of seeds of the famous muskmelon, which often grows to a weight of 20 or 30 pounds, and these seeds we are sending to the West this year.

"Years ago the calla lily was very rare and very expensive. Its place in the popular esteem was taken by the beautiful Easter lily. Everyone at Eastertime likes to see Easter lilies about, but they are expensive. The bulbs come from Bermuda, where the soil is very rich. But the production of the bulbs of these lilies, which grow so rapidly, exhausts the soil, and, as the soil in Bermuda is very thin, they will scarcely be able to produce the lilies much longer. They must have three things—a rich soil, heat and water. So we have imported 500 bulbs, which we are distributing across the Southern States. Arizona and New Mexico got some for the irrigated portions. Texas received some because of its rich soil and abundant rainfall. Mississippi and Louisiana also got some. We hope by this means to find some place where the Easter lily can be brought to perfection and then the florists can do the rest. The money now sent to Bermuda for bulbs will be retained in this country, and everyone will be able to have Easter lilies.

"The Californians complained that their figs were like those in the Bible which bore no figs. They had fine trees, fine flowers and very favorable conditions. Everything was there except the figs. Our scientists examined the situation carefully and decided that the trouble was that the pollen was not reaching the female flower. This was demonstrated by means of artificial fertilization. The pollen was blown into the flowers by a blow-pipe, and those flowers produced fruit. An agent was sent to Smyrna to see how the trees were fertilized and he found a peculiar bee which lived among the figs and carried the pollen from flower to flower by means of its hairy legs. The people of Smyrna did not want to let any of these legs go out of the country, but our agent brought some away on twigs. Unfortunately, they were dead before they reached us and some more will have to be obtained.

"On the shores of the Mediterranean, in Algiers, is a branch of this department. We find that the date palm flourishes in Arizona, so our agent in Algiers has had the date palm fringed and planted, and when the young trees are ready to be removed he will take them up and carry them to Arizona, and we will produce our own dates.

"Some years ago there were no beet sugar factories. Now there are a large number, but not nearly enough to supply the country with sugar. We experimented until we found where the best sugar beets could be raised, and then we induced the farmers to plant the beets and the manufacturers to build the factories. As a result, we are turning out hundreds of tons of sugar and keeping thousands of dollars at home. Across the northern part of States we find the best sugar-beet country of the United States.

Northern New York, Northern Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, etc., are all adapted to the culture. To provide them with the best of seed we have imported twelve tons, now in New York. This seed was purchased from the best growers in France and Germany. There the beets are carefully selected according to saccharine matter, and those containing the highest percentage are selected to bear seed. First the seed is planted, then comes the beet. This seed is again examined, and that which contains the highest percentage of sweetness is planted. That year they get the beet. The next year the beet is planted and they get the seed. It is this seed which we have purchased.

"To ascertain the best grain for our Northern States and to procure the most hardy seeds, we have an agent in Southern Russia who is going among the farmers asking: 'What is your best grain? How do you plant it? Which is the hardest variety? He will send us the wheat which they use and other grains. The westerners complained they had no grass that could stand the drought, so we sent to the steppes of Russia and got some of that grass. Here is a sample of grass that was green after six months of dry weather, and when the rain came in sprang up to two feet or more. It is in this manner we are utilizing the seed appropriation."

Should Married Women Follow Professions?

The author of "Heavenly Twins" responds very sagely: It is argued I know, that a woman may order her household excellently and follow a profession as well. Many women do. But it seems to me that the question is not so much what women can do when they are driven to it, but what they ought in fairness to be asked to do. If you take marriage from the lowest standpoint, that of a profession in itself, you will find yourself forced to consider the strain of following two professions at the same time. No man is ever expected to do so. This is one of the great causes of complaint that women have had, that if they do anything they are expected to do everything. Numbers have attempted the task—borne the children, brought them up, administered the household and made the money—each and every duty was punctually performed; but how many such women, and of those how many that were not utter wrecks, have survived to old age? I tried for many years to combine housekeeping and literary pursuits, and managed both, but at infinite cost. My health, household and literary work all suffered; and it was not until circumstances put it in my power to give myself up entirely to literature that I succeeded.

The question of professions for married women is usually a question of means; although, when money is sorely wanted, there can be no real question in the matter—the one of the family who can make it must make it. And therefore when one is asked, should married women follow professions? one is forced to allow that it depends, and fair to add, not if they can help it. But if it be the woman who must work, let her have her chance as the men would have, let her go to her work unhampered by other cares.

In France, where it is the rule for married women to work, the children undoubtedly suffer—suffer grievously. I have studied the subject on the spot, and been forced to the conclusion that when there are children they should be the first consideration, and the parents are both bound to sacrifice themselves for their good. Exactly what will be for the good of the children will often be a very nice question, and it is essentially one of those upon which it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules. But being conscientious and unselfish will be found a great help when it becomes necessary to arrive at a decision in the matter.

A woman should have the same chance in the professions as a man. But a woman's work about the house is never-ending; the care of a child is the sweetest of professions; and that woman is neglectful of her best interests who goes out into the world to work when she can find a nice man to do the work for her.—Sarah Grand, in *The Gentlewoman* for April.

—A woman's taste in purchasing neckties for her husband is on a par with a man's taste in purchasing bonnets for his wife. For frost bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin diseases, and especially Piles, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it. It's their endorsement of a good article. Worthless goods are not imitated. Get DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Evans Pharmacy.

Hampson's House Burned.

COLUMBIA, May 2.—Gen. Hampton's residence, about two miles from the city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning about 3 o'clock, and a large portion of its contents were lost. The fire may have been of incendiary origin, but that is only a suspicion now. It began near the kitchen, and it is possible it may have caught from a defective chimney.

Gen. Hampton has been quite feeble lately, and at the time of the discovery of the fire he was awake, being sleepless. He first found the fire, believing, however, that the light he saw was the break of day. But feeling the heat he managed to hobble to the door, when he beheld one end of the building wrapped in flames. The household was aroused at once, and negroes living on the place were gotten out of their beds. They first bore the General out of the house and placed him on a chair a safe distance away, where he saw the fire destroy the furniture and other household fixtures were saved.

But the fire spread so rapidly that many of the valuables could not be rescued. The General possessed a magnificent library, some of the volumes being very rare, out of print and not procurable. Some of these were lost, besides many others, possessing peculiar value from association. In all there were about 6,000 volumes, about 4,000 of which were saved, a portion of them, luckily, being in a building close to the dwelling, but which was preserved from destruction. In a desk Gen. Hampton kept many valuable papers of a personal and historical character. This desk went up in smoke, and the loss of the papers is irreparable. He had an English saddle of a peculiar make which he used throughout the war, and which he highly prized. This was lost. A large portion of the family silver was destroyed also. The family jewels, of which there was a large collection, and which were kept in a big, stout trunk, passed through the fire, but they were saved from total loss, as the bucket brigade was instructed to throw as much water as possible on the walls of the building where the trunk was kept.

There was not a cent of insurance, and the monetary loss to the old warrior is a serious one, not to consider the loss of valuable relics collected during his long career.

Twice within the recent past has the house been on fire in almost the same place, and once the fire was extinguished by the General himself, who, though 81 years old, climbed to the roof. The building was of only one story. Many pleasant associations clustered about it.

Gen. Hampton has removed to a small house on the premises until other arrangements can be made. When seen this morning the General appeared to bear his loss with resignation, and was as cheerful as possible under the circumstances. Although feeble, he still looks forward to his trip to the Charleston Reunion, which he will not miss if it is possible for him to get there.

The greatest sympathy is expressed for him on all sides, and some old Confederates on the streets to-day began talking of a movement to build a new residence for him as a token of their love.

In attempting to save a dog the General was scorched about the face. Among his papers were several hundred unanswered letters from persons in all parts of the country.—*News and Courier*.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Rossville, York County, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

—Jones asked his wife—"Why is a husband like dough?" He expected she would give it up, and was going to tell her it was because a woman needs him; but she said because it was hard to get off her hands. I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—P. E. GRISHAM, Gaars Mills, La. For sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

—There is more benefit in a good laugh than all the hot water remedies, faith cures, cold water, electric and all other new-fangled treatments in the world, and it does not cost anything. Laugh. If you know of nothing else to laugh at, laugh at your neighbor. He is probably improving his health by laughing at you.

All We Eat is Adulterated.

CHICAGO, May 3.—According to Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, who was called to the stand to-day to testify before the Senatorial pure food investigating committee, now in session here, fully 90 per cent of the articles of food and drink manufactured and used in this country are frauds. All kinds of dairy products, he said, as well as nearly every variety of condiments, including even coffee in the berry, were adulterated.

Dr. Wiley was the first witness before the committee, which opened its first session to-day in the Grand Pacific Hotel. Senator William E. Mason, chairman, was the only member present. Senator Harris will not arrive until to-morrow, and Senator Wetmore is ill. In his testimony before the committee Dr. Wiley gave in detail the methods of manufacture in adulterating different articles of food.

In milk, according to his testimony, the most common practice is the abstraction of the fatty substance in taking away the cream. A common practice among dealers he said, was the adulteration with water, and in addition to this, preservatives are used in no small extent to prevent the liquid from souring.

In the butter the common way of defrauding the public, according to the testimony, was the adulteration of other fats, both animal and vegetable, for the natural fat of the milk. Both cotton seed oil and high grades of lard were employed in this work. Honey, Dr. Wiley said, probably was a more abused article in the line of adulteration than any other.

The principal method of adulterating lard is the mixing of vegetable oils with the natural fat of the hog. Fats and oils, he said, instead of being injurious to the health, are wholesome to a great degree. All kinds of pure oils, he said, were heating to the system as well as great aids to digestion.

Another fraud, which is carried on to a very great extent, is the selling of cotton seed oil for olive oil.

Probably among all the foods mentioned by Dr. Wiley none attracted greater attention than the adulteration of coffee, even in the berry. According to the witness, in recent investigations he had found molasses and flour moulded into berries, colored, mixed with the genuine, and sold as high grade coffee. According to Dr. Wiley, there is very little pure beer made in this country. Fully 70 per cent of the beer which is sold in this country is made of some other article than malt. In regard to the extensive use of glucose, witness said that it was not objectionable for food purposes if used in moderation.

Very little pure jelly is manufactured according to the witness.

There is also a great amount of adulteration in the manufacture of vinegar. Dr. Wiley said that Vermont maple sugar was manufactured in Davenport, Iowa, out of brown sugar and an extract of hickory bark, and it was not deleterious. In fact, he said, it was impossible for chemists to distinguish the two. The sugar was the same, and the natural ether that gave the maple sugar its flavor and the distinctive quality was too infinite to segregate in an analysis. "The extract of hickory," he said, "was about the same as the maple's flavor.

Spices, he said, were adulterated, and peanut shells were palmed off as ground cinnamon.

—The life of an editor in Serbia is not a delightful one. Within the past two years one weekly paper has had sixteen editors. Fifteen of them are in jail for commenting upon government affairs.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

—The insomnia of the midnight cat is contagious.

—When the baby is asleep it's a case of kidnapping.

—A telegraph operator demands cash for what he does on tick.

—Some people are so miserly one can't even have a joke at their expense.

—The woman who makes a man a good wife incidentally makes him a good husband.

—A woman boasts of what she expects to be and a man boasts of what he used to be.

—Humanity would be better to-day had our forefathers lived up to their epitaphs.

—Marriage makes one of two, but somehow it doesn't seem to decrease the world's population.

—Cats, unlike politicians, give voice to the most decided utterances while in the dark and in the fence.

If you have a cough, throat irritation, weak lungs, pain in the chest, difficult breathing, croup or hoarseness, let us suggest One Minute Cough Cure. Always reliable and safe. Evans Pharmacy.

—Let us tell Jesus all that presses upon us, whether joy or sorrow, and leave to him the determination of his action for our help.

—He who reads his Bible constantly will absorb into his character even if he does not retain much of it in his memory. A man becomes like the company he keeps.

—A Philadelphia man recently drowned himself by holding his head in a bucket of water. Here is an instance of one holding his head and losing it at the same time.

J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., conductor on electric street car line, writes that his little daughter was very low with croup, and her life saved after all physicians had failed, only by using One Minute Cough Cure. Evans Pharmacy.

—Things that some of us hear: The whistle of a locomotive can be heard 3,300 yards, the noise of a train 3,800 yards, the report of a musket and the bark of a dog 1,800 yards, the roll of a drum 1,600 yards, the croak of a frog 900 yards, a cricket chirp 800 yards, a dinner bell two miles, and a call to get up in the morning three feet and seven inches.

—"You often hear of the self-made man?" "Yes." "But you never hear of the self-made woman?" "That's so. Rather strange, isn't it?" "What's the reason, do you think?" "Well, when a woman is self-made she doesn't want anybody to know it."

Miss Ewing.

The tallest woman in the United States, and probably in the world, is Miss Ella Ewing of Gorin, Mo., a little town not far east of Kansas City, on the Santa Fe Road. This "high-born lady" is 26 years old, according to the family Bible, and measures 8 feet 4 inches in her every-day shoes. Her parents are well-to-do farmers of ordinary stature, and her father, Samuel Ewing, is a highly respected member of the community. Miss Ewing was born at Gorin, and when, 12 years old she measured nearly seven feet, but kept on growing, to the amazement of her family and the neighbors. In her girlish years she was quite sensitive about her height, because the other children used to tease her; but when she discovered that it was worth \$50 a week from Barnum's circus and museum managers she took another view of the case. She earned enough money to lift the mortgage from her father's farm, and retired to private life. Miss Ewing has had several offers of marriage, but so far as I can learn her heart is still unpledged.



The Monarch of Strength is LION COFFEE.

(ABSOLUTELY PURE.)

Its strength comes from its purity. It is all pure coffee, freshly roasted, and is sold only in one-pound sealed packages. Each package will make 40 cups. The package is sealed at the Mills so that the aroma is never weakened. It has a delicious, incomparable strength. It is a luxury within the reach of all.

Insist on "Lion" Coffee. Never ground nor in bulk. None Genuine without Lion's head.

Does not have Lion Coffee in his store, send us his name and address that we may place it on sale there. Do not accept imitations.

Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, Ohio.

If your Grocer

O. D. ANDERSON & BRO.

FLOUR.....FLOUR!

590 BARRELS.

Get every grade you are looking for. We know what you want, and we've got the prices right. Can't give it to you, but we will sell you high grade Flour 25 to 35c cheaper than any competition. Low grade Flour \$3.00 per barrel.

Car EAR CORN and stacks of Shelled Corn. Buy while it is cheap—advancing rapidly. We know where to buy and get good, sound Corn cheap. OATS, HAY and BRAN. Special prices by the ton.

We want your trade, and if honest dealings and low prices count we will get it.

Yours for Business,

O. D. ANDERSON & BRO.

Now is your chance to get Tobacco cheap. Closing out odds and ends in Caddies.

PATRICK MILITARY INSTITUTE OPENS SEPT. 14

Offers Best Advantages in All Respects. Students may save Time and Money.

JOHN B. PATRICK, Anderson, S. C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect Oct. 16, 1898.

STATIONS.	Ex. Sun. No. 17.	Daily No. 11.
Lv. Charleston.....	7:50 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
Lv. Columbia.....	11:05 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Lv. Prosperity.....	6:10 a.m.	12:10 p.m.
Lv. Newberry.....	6:25 a.m.	12:25 p.m.
Lv. Ninety-Six.....	6:40 a.m.	12:40 p.m.
Lv. Greenwood.....	7:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Lv. Hodges.....	7:40 a.m.	1:40 p.m.
Lv. Abbeville.....	8:40 a.m.	2:40 p.m.
Lv. Belton.....	9:20 a.m.	3:20 p.m.
Lv. Anderson.....	9:35 a.m.	3:35 p.m.
Lv. Greenville.....	10:10 a.m.	4:10 p.m.
Lv. Atlanta.....	3:55 p.m.	9:55 p.m.

STATIONS.	Ex. Sun. No. 18.	Daily No. 12.
Lv. Greenville.....	5:50 p.m.	10:15 a.m.
Lv. Piedmont.....	6:00 p.m.	10:25 a.m.
Lv. Williamston.....	6:23 p.m.	10:55 a.m.
Lv. Anderson.....	6:45 p.m.	11:15 a.m.
Lv. Belton.....	6:55 p.m.	11:25 a.m.
Lv. Donalds.....	7:15 p.m.	11:45 a.m.
Lv. Abbeville.....	8:10 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Lv. Hodges.....	7:55 p.m.	12:25 p.m.
Lv. Ninety-Six.....	8:18 p.m.	12:48 p.m.
Lv. Newberry.....	8:35 p.m.	1:05 p.m.
Lv. Greenwood.....	8:55 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
Lv. Columbia.....	9:30 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Lv. Charleston.....	6:40 p.m.	11:40 p.m.

Daily Daily STATIONS. Daily Daily No. 13. No. 14.

8:30 p.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 8:40 p.m. No. 13.

9:00 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 9:10 a.m. No. 14.

9:15 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 9:25 a.m. No. 13.

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11:45 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 12:00 p.m. No. 13.

12:00 p.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 12:10 p.m. No. 14.

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6:45 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 6:55 a.m. No. 13.

7:00 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 7:10 a.m. No. 14.

7:15 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 7:25 a.m. No. 13.

7:30 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 7:40 a.m. No. 14.

7:45 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 7:55 a.m. No. 13.

8:00 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 8:10 a.m. No. 14.

8:15 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 8:25 a.m. No. 13.

8:30 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 8:40 a.m. No. 14.

8:45 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 8:55 a.m. No. 13.

9:00 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 9:10 a.m. No. 14.

9:15 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 9:25 a.m. No. 13.

9:30 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 9:40 a.m. No. 14.

9:45 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 9:55 a.m. No. 13.

10:00 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 10:10 a.m. No. 14.

10:15 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 10:25 a.m. No. 13.

10:30 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 10:40 a.m. No. 14.

10:45 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 10:55 a.m. No. 13.

11:00 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 11:10 a.m. No. 14.

11:15 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 11:25 a.m. No. 13.

11:30 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 11:40 a.m. No. 14.

11:45 a.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 11:55 a.m. No. 13.

12:00 p.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 12:10 p.m. No. 14.

12:15 p.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 12:25 p.m. No. 13.

12:30 p.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 12:40 p.m. No. 14.

12:45 p.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 12:55 p.m. No. 13.

1:00 p.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 1:10 p.m. No. 14.

1:15 p.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 1:25 p.m. No. 13.

1:30 p.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 1:40 p.m. No. 14.

1:45 p.m. Lv. Columbia..... Ar 1:55 p.m. No.