ROWDY CAMPAIGNERS.

A FISTICUFF BETWEEN EARLE AND EVANS AT FLORENCE.

The Encounter Provoked by the Vulgar Insolence of the Governor—Earle Demeans Himself by Striking at the Offender, who Dodges—A Generel Row Ensues and Earle is Struck in the Face. Evans Claming that he Did it—Watts and Richburg Indulge in Vile Personalities—The Debate, as a Whole, on a Very Low Plane.

FLORENCE, July 24.—This is the great campaign of education! It is a campaign that is growing from bad to worse. The Governor of the State of South Carolina and a Circuit Court Judge came to blows on the rostrum in the Court House. Blood was spilled as a result of the campaign of education. The campaign can hardly sink any lower. The personal fight was perhaps no more below the plane of the campaign than several of the speakers and many of the reformers. The speakers called each other liars with almost the same alacrity that they would call each other gentlemen. One candidate charged the other with being helplessly drunk, while the other charged his adversary with having failed three times, and becoming wealthier on the occassion of each failure. A Governor charged insurance agents with "doing the same as stealing money." A Senatorial candidate referred to his adversary as being a jumping jack, a "toad," and "unworthy to breathe the 'fair name' of a young lady," and finally said of a Governor, "Watch him, he has been in a Court room before, and may yet be on the dock." And a Governor said of his opponents that they were going around "like fice dogs with their tails cut." But why go on? These are just a few samples of one of the campaign meetings. The list of such complimentary expresions may, by a search of the records, be found to continue ad infinitum. But what is the need of this? Actions often speak louder than words, Judge Earle could not stand it and came to blows with his adversary, and a couple of other candidates gave the audience to understand that there was a possibility of a meeting "on the outside."

Oh, yes! this is the great campaigh of education. It is one of the things of which the movement boasts, for it is said that it is a great privilege for candidates to come face to face before the people. It may not make much difference whether the lives of the people are jeopardized by such meetings, but, today it looked very threatening, for numerous were the pistols that were drawn, and happy the result that none of them was fired.

Now there will naturally be a variety of stories about the encounter between Governor Evans and Gen. Earle, as well as the effect of several of the speeches. Without an intention of doing anyone an injustice, or mixing up the facts, they will be given just as they were seen or understood from those best able to detail the matters, for in the excitement of the moment it was difficult to see everything.

Naturally the cheif excitement and the most sensational and dramatic incident of the campaign up to this time was the encounter between Governor Evans and Judge Earle.

It will be remembered that at previous meetings Judge Earle had warned Governor Evans not to make any personal reflections on him, or to use any improper language, and if he did so it would be at his peril. Governor Evans on each such warning took occassion to say that he would say whatever he pleased, and as a sequence of this there occurred today the personal encounter in the four campaigns that have occurred since State campaigns between candidates began. Both men did what they promised, and occassioned thereby a very considerable disturbance.

Judge Earle spoke first, and in the course of his remarks said nothing about his antagonist, but dealt entirely with national issues. When Governor Evans began to speak there was a colloquy between himself and Judge Earle abont certain questions that were asked at the Lancaster meeting, the issue arising through a controversy as to who started the campaign on the decline. This controversy, involving the reading of affidavits, and a rather harsh tone between the two candidates, was temporarily settled without blows. Later on Governor Evans had occassion to speak of the Tillman letter, and went on to say that his opponents were stating what position Tillman had taken or would take, and that the day before he had gotten the letter one of his opponents had talked about Tillman, and said that he was hands off in the fight, but that the day he got the letter nothing was said about this, and then he went on to say: "They are going around here like fice dogs, with their tails cut."

Judge Earle was seated just about a man's length from Governor Evans, who was speaking from the slight elevation in front of the Judge's stand. Just as the words "like fice dogs with their tails cut" came out Gen. Earle jumped np, and facing Governor Evans, but still on the main floor, said: "Now, Governor, that's going too far," and walking up a step or two, with one foot on the elevation leading to Governor Evans, said to him, looking, him squarely in the face: Do you refer to me?"

Governor Evans, with a little wave of the hand said: "Now, General, I wasn't hurting you" or something like that.

Judge Earle wanted no mistake about the matter, and said: "What did you mean. And Governor Evans, still looking at him, said: "I mean just what I said; that you and Duncan are going around like two little fice dogs."

EARLE STRIKES AT EVANS.

If Governor Evans intended to say anything further there was no chance for it, for with that Gen. Earle deliberately put himself in position, drew back his arm, and let it out at Governor Evan's head with all the force that he had. Governor Evans dodged, and if the blow struck him it was on the head or back, but not in the face. Governor Evans struck back white still bending, and hit Gen. Earle. In an instant fifty people around were up, and all was excitement. Sheriff Scarborough and two or three other people got ahead of Judge Earle and pinned his arms to his side, and Chairman McCall and others pulled Governor Evans one side. In less time than it takes to say it the two men were several feet apart. Governor Evans was standing on the elevation, without any bruises, and pale with excitement, while facing him was his adversary with a sharp blow on the left cheek bone. The blood was trickling down the side of Judge Earle's face, but this was of apparently no concern to him, for he was there ready for the next move. Of course both men had their friends there, but at the instant tnat the blow was struck it appeared that there were more of Governor Evan's friends about than those of Judge Earle, but within a minute there were a dozen of Judge Earle's friends about him. There was a great to do about it, and quite a number of the party seemed to want to get into a fight, but there was more talking than anything else. Several of Governor Evan's friends were crying out that they were ready and willing to fight it out. Several of the hot-heads in the crowd drew their pistols while others did not draw them, but made ready to do so. The reporters stand was within a few feet of the scene of combat, and it was but an instant before men began trampling over their papers and persons.

When the first shock was over the cool headea men in the audience, and around the combatants, cried for everyone to sit down, but everyone didn't sit down, but kept on threatening to fight and hurrahing for their favorite. The friends of Governor Evans seemed to get the notion that after the fight it was an effort to keep him from speaking, but no one seemed to have any such idea, and a few minutes after the blows had been passed Judge Earle, with the blood still on his face, mounted a chair and cried out, "This thing is all over, and let everybody sit down and I am sorry for it."

A minute, or two afterwards Governor Evans cried out to his friends that if they were friends of his to sit down and be quiet, as the fight was all over.

By the concerted efforts of some of the leading men in the crowd something like peace was restored, and Governor Evans began to speak again, but was interrupted and had to desist for a few minutes, until the friends of each of the candidates had given several more cheers for their friends.

THE GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD.

Some comment was made on the fact that Detective Newbolu was one of the first on the scene. At the time of the encounter he was in the audience, but was quick to come to the front, and while seeing to his friends, urged them to be quiet and sit down. It was stated, and might be mentioned as a matter of information, that there were four State constables in the audience or in the city. They did not, however, take any part in the fight.

Judge Earle, and quite a number of others, are confident that the blow on Earle's face, from which the blood came, was not inflicted by Governor Evans, but came from a young man who was standing at the side of Judge Earle. Governor Evans, however, is confident that he struck Judge Earle, and that is more than likely, for it appears that there might have been two blows, or possibly three, as there was a slight redness between the eyebrows, as well as at the side of the ear, and any one of these three blows may have been received from Governor Evans, and the others from outsiders, or all from the outsiders.

Governor Evans went on with his speech after this without reference to the encounter, and Judge Earle was surrounded by his friends and escorted into an ante-room, where the abrasion on his face was treated with arnica, or some such preparation. There were many around in the audience who seemed to expect further trouble, and who no doubt would have liked it but after the meeting the participants went to the hotel.

EVANS HIGHER THAN THE LAW.

Chief of Police Turbeville had a warrant against Governor Evans and Judge Earle on account of the fight, and was on his way to the hotel to serve it, when parties learning of it made efforts to have the matter quashed.

Late in the afternoon Chief of Police Turbeville was instructed to serve the warrants. He found Judge Earle at his hotel, and the warrant was duly served. Judge Earle deposited a forfeit of $10, which was the amount asked for, aud should the case ever come to a hearing will hardly make any contest about the matter. After serving the warrant on Judge Earle the chief of police went in search of Governor Evans, who has been stopping with relatives in the city. There was some question as to the legal right to arrest a Governor on the charge of breach of the peace. When the warrant was taken to Governor Evans he took the position that he could not be arrested on a warrant of the chief of police, and it was so finally agreed, and the mayor excused the action in attempting the arrest. It was then decided to abandon the whole case, and to return the $10 deposit put up by Judge Earle.

The encounter stands for itself, and people will have to judge for themselves whether Judge Earle or Governor Evans was justified in the course taken. That is a matter for every one to judge in his own way. That is, whether a man in such a campaign as this is prepared to be likened to a fice dog, and whether, after warning, it should be resented.

There was a plenty of other language used in several of the speeches that was not calculated to give any tone to the meeting, and if the people of Florence are properly judged they very likely went away from this meeting with very much more disgust than satisfaction.

POT AND KETTLE.

The discussion, if such it might be called, between the rival candidates for Adjutant and Inspector General was certainly of the most personal and vituperative character, and much more of it might be given than is presented, if there were not so much other matter for a single day's report.

This meeting is not only one of the historical occasions of the present campaign, but is the record-breaker for the series that have heretofore been held in the State, and considerable of the discussion happening before the encounter and rows is given.

A writer in the *Standard*, the Baptist weekly paper published in Chicago, repudiates the "Orthodoxy" that is based on ignorance. He speaks with equal sense and vigor when he says:

For nobody, at no time, in all the history of this big world, has it been wholesome for any man to be an ignoramus concerning any phase of truth that has to do with morality, intelligence,—in short, the highest welfare of man. Every man should be a seeker after truth, should stop at nothing legitimate to get the truth: it cannot hurt him, but must ever bless him. If that which he has held no matter how dear to his heart, is false, misleading, doubtful, he should not for a moment question as to its abandonment. Error must go, and should go, with all possible speed; while the truth, the *truth*, should be received with open heart and hand. We have everything to fear from deadly error, nothing whatever to fear from the truth. If ignorance is a helper to Orthodoxy, let us quit being "orthodox" at once. No man can be complimented by the remark that he holds such and such a position because he does not know any better. Such a man is hardly fit to be a preacher or a teacher.

Leaf tobacco in pack barns town and country, insured in best companies and at lowes, rates. Mrs. Lucy M. Norment.

Tillman Gives Evans His Certificate of Election.

TRENTON, S. C., July 20, 1896.

To Hon. Jno. T. Duncan Columbia, S. C.

My dear Sir: Your letter of July 5th, addressed to me at Chicago, reached me in the midst of the hurly burly attending the national convention, and, of course, there was neither time nor inclination to answer it.

I reached home on the 14th, but had not recovered from the fatigue and excitement before the shocking tragedy occurred which snatched from me my first born. I mention these things by way of explanation of the delay in replying to your letter.

Frankly, I must say that I am sorry you wrote any letter, for as I am dragged reluctantly into this matter, I must speak with my usual bluntness. I have always regarded you as my personal and political friend and as a good and true Reformer; and for personal reasons I would be glad to help you in any way. You have a perfect right to aspire to any office in the gift of the people and to use all honest and honorable efforts to secure votes. I must say, however, that you had no right to make use of the private conversation which you had with me in a manner calculated to deceive the public. There was nothing in the nature of a consultation about it. You did not breathe a word, or intimate even your purpose of becoming a candidate, and the tenor of our entire talk was, as you know, one of malignant criticism on your part of Governor Evans, while I defended him or asked for proots of your accusations.

I did tell you that I expected to take no part in the election of Senator because I believed the people of South Carolina to be competent to judge for themselves, and that I have no right in any wise to attempt to direct or dictate their decision. You did me a wrong, when, as you are reported to have said in one of your recent speeches, you claimed I could "make whom I pleased senator." It is an accusation of "bossism" which the people must resent and which you yourself must feel to be untrue. If you were not in the heat of battle in which self love and vanity are calculated to blind you, you would see what is apparent to every unbiased and calm mind, that you are unjust to Governor Evans, and have jumped to conclusions that are unwarranted.

How can Governor Evans, working for or accepting a fee from Rhind for legal services rendered before and after the contract with the syndicate was signed, be distorted into "dishonesty?" Rhind received a commission for his services to the syndicate: Governor Evans is to receive a fee for his services to Rhind. I did not know the nature of the agreement between them, because it did not concern me. But I did know that Evans was acting as Rhind's attorney, for I could not help but know it, when he acted as counsel in both the friendly suits brought before the supreme court, in connection with the bond issue. His connection with the case is a matter of record. What I stated at Walterboro was true then and is true still. Governor Evans had nothing to do with the making of the contract or the signing of it. That was the work of Dr. Bates and myself. Rhind organized the syndicate with the assistance of Lancaster and Williams, and they agreed to pay him a certain commission. Dr. Bates and I, responsible instruments in the transaction, were in constant dread that the deal would fall through and the State debt not be refunded, as one obstacle after another presented itself. The judges of the supreme court lent every assistance in their power by speedily determining the questions of law presented to them. Every department of the State government was willing and anxious to lend aid towards refunding the debt.

Governor Evans had nothing to do with the transaction except in his capacity as attorney for the broker, whose commission was at stake if the deal failed.

If you were not blinded by prejudice and passion you would be bound to acknowledge what every lawyer in the State would assert and sustain—that his being a State senator could in no wise make it dishonorable or dishonest to practice his profession under the circumstances presented in this case. If you will remember, my last words to you that night when we had our conversation at Mr. Bunch's, were: "Take care that envy is not, at the bottom of this, and that the people in the State House do not accomplish the overthrow of the Reform movement, if you keep on fighting one another in this way," and now I repeat the warning.

If I saw anything in Governor Evans' conduct to condemn, I would not hesitate but believing, as I do, that he has been guilty of no official misconduct, I cannot lend any help to drag him down or allow any one else to use me as the instrument of his undoing.

Yours truly,

B. R. TILLMAN.

P. S.—Governor Evans has written me asking an explanation of your charges, etc., in connection with our conversation and I have sent him a copy of this letter as an act of justice to him and to you.

B. R. T.

The Populist Committee.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The Populist national committee finished its work at an early hour this morning. J. A. Edgerton, of Nebraska, was elected secretary and M. C. Rankin, of Indiana, treasurer. Messrs. J. A. Sovereign, of Arkansas, C. F. Taylor, of Pennsylvania; F. W. Reed, of Georgia; Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi; G. F. Washburn, of Massachusetts, and J. W. Breidenthal, of Kansas were elected for members of the executive committee. Mr. Burkitt resigned, and on his motion Mr. J. S. Dore, of California, was placed on the committee in his place. Mr. Burkitt did this to give the Pacific coast representation on the executive committee. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Best 10c socks in the world, Cheraw knit.

Mrs. Warley requests those who have anything to give towards erecting a monument to South Carolina's dead in the cemetery at Winchester, Va., to leave their contributions at THE DARLINGTON NEWS office where they will be received and turned over to her to be forwarded to the proper persons. As Mr. Rouss has been kind enough to promise half of the amount needed for the monument, South Carolinians certainly ought to be able to raise the rest. The smallest contributions will be appreciated.

Insure your leaf tobacco. Lowest rates given.

Mrs. Lucy M. Norment.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in tho case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Churcht a Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in is work and highly satisfactoryin results." Trial bottles free at Dr. J. A. Boyd's and O. B. Davis' Drug Stores.

IN DOUBT.—An aged man sauntering across Superior street Saturday morning was somewhat rudely jostled by a youthful wheelman. The shock of the collision tumbled the rider off and the old gentleman promptly grabbed him by the ear. "Durn you", he said with considerable asperity. "I've a great mind to take you across my knee and spank you good."

But he did'nt do it. He just held the young fellow a minute and then let him go.

Why did'nt you spank him, uncle?" said a bystander.

"Well," replied the old man with a humorous twinkle, "I certainly would if I hadn't been a leetle afraid that mebby it was a girl."

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal billious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malaral poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at J. A. Boyd's and O. B. Davis' Drug Stores.

"If I only knew whether the policeman is standing there because nothing is happening, or whether nothing is happening because he is standing there!" —*Fliegende Blaeter.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at Dr. J. A. Boyd's drugstore.

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NEW Hotel with large, cool piazzas, Electric Bells, Water-works, Baths and a complete system of sewerage.

Good roads for driving; large lawn shaded by native oaks.

Telegraphic connections, mail and express in Hotel; railroad depot 300 yards from Hotel.

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For rates of board, apply to SIMPSON & SIMPSON;

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Real Estate, Corporation and Commercial Law.

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Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

CHERAW AND DARLINGTON Railroad. In effect Jun. 1, 1896

No. 62.—NORTH BOUND.

Leave Florence	8 40 a m
Palmetto	9 05 a m
Darlington	9 40 a m
Floyd's	10 05 a m
Dove's	10 20 a m
Society Hill	10 55 a m
Cash's	11 20 a m
Cheraw	11 50 a m
McFarlan	12.40 p m
Morven's	12 55 p m
Bennett's	1.10 p m
Arrive Wadesboro	1.30 p m

No. 63. SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Wadesboro	2 00 p m
Bennett's	2 25 p m
Morven's	2.40 p m
McFarlan	2 55 p m
Cheraw	3 40 p m
Cash's	4 05 p m
Society Hill	4.35 p m
Dove's	5 10 p m
Floyd's	5.20 p m
Darlington	6 05 p m
Palmetto	6 25 p m
Arrive Florence	6 50 p m

TRAIN NO. 62—Daily.

NO. 25 MIXED.

Southbound.

Leave Hartsville	6.50 a m
Floyds	7 25 a m
Darlington	7 48 a m
Arrive Florence	8 15 a m

NO. 24—MIXED. Northbound.

Leave Florence	7 45 p m
Darlington	8 17 p m
Floyds	8 40 p m
Arrive Hartsville	9 10 p m

NO. 26—LOCAL FREIGHT.

Northbound.

Leave Florence	9 20 a m
Arrive Darlington	9 50 a m

Southbound.

Leave Darlington	4 30 p m
Arrive Florence	5 00 p m

NO. 77—PASSENGER. Sunday only.

Southbound.

Leave Hartsville	7 00 a m
Floyds	7 30 a m
Darlington	7 45 a m
Arrive Florence	8 10 a m

CHERAW AND DARLINGTON Railroad. (Continued.)

NO. 76—PASSENGER. Sunday only.

Northbound.

Leave Florence	9 00 a m
Darlington	9 30 a m
Floyds	9 45 a m
Arrive Hartsville	10 10 a m

Gibson's Branch.

Train No. 56—Daily except Sunday.

Leave Sumter	6 30 p m
Oswego	6 46 p m
St. Charles	7 00 p m
Elliott	7 13 p m
Lamar	7 30 p m
Syracuse	7 45 p m
Darlington	8 15 p m
Mont Clare	8 30 p m
Robin's Neck	8 41 p m
Mandeville	8 55 p m
Bennettsville	9 09 p m
Breeden's	9 17 p m
Alice	9 23 p m
Newtonville	9 28 p m
Arrive Gibson	9 35 p m

Train No. 57—Daily except Sunday.

Leave Gibson	6 15 a m
Newtonville	6 23 a m
Alice	6 28 a m
Breeden's	6 33 a m
Bennettsville	6 41 a m
Mandeville	6 56 a m
Robin's Neck	7 11 a m
Mont Clare	7 24 a m
Darlington	7 58 a m
Syracuse	8 13 a m
Lamar	8 28 a m
Elliott	8 45 a m
St. Charles	8 55 a m
Oswego	9 09 a m
Arrive Sumter	9 30 a m

No. 22.—South Bound Local Freight. (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.)

Leave Sumter	9 50 a m
Oswego	10 15 a m
St. Charles	10 45 a m
Elliott's	11 05 a m
Lamar	11 40 a m
Syracuse	12 05 p m
Darlington	1 00 p m
Mont Clare	1 35 p m
Robins Neck	2 00 p m
Manderville	2 30 p m
Bennettsville	3 50 p m
Breedens	4 06 p m
Alice	4 25 p m
Newtonville	5 00 p m
Arrive Gibson	5 10 p m

No. 21.—South Bound Local Freight. (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays).

Leave Gibson	9 40 a m
Newtonville	9 55 a m
Alice	10 10 a m
Beeden	10 17 a m
Bennettsville	11 10 a m
Manderville	11 42 a m
Robins Neck	12 10 p m
Mont Clare	12 35 p m
Darlington	2 05 p m
Syracuse	2 40 p m
Lamar	3 16 p m
Eliott's	3 55 p m
St. Charles	4 18 p m
Oswego	4 55 p m
Arrive Sumter	5 20 p m

NOTE.—Train No. 63 makes close connection for Columbia via Darlington and Sumter; and for Charleston via Florence; and for all points North.

Train No. 62 makes close connection at Florence from Charleston and from all points North and at Darlington from Columbia.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD. Dated June 2nd, 1896.

Trains going south.

	No.35 *	No.23 *	No.53 *
	a m	p m	
Le. Florence	3 24	7 45	
" Kingstree	.....	8 53	
Ar. Lanes	4 33	9 12	p m
Le. Lanes	4 33	9 12	7 15
Ar. Charleston	6 25	11 13	8 50

Trains going north.

	No.78 *	No.32 *	No.53 *
	a m	p m	a m
Le. Charleston	4 55	4 00	7.00
Ar. Lanes	7 00	5 52	8 31
Le. Lanes	7 00	5 52	
" Kingstree	7 20	.....	
Ar. Florence	8 20	7 20	

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Columbia via Central R. R. of S. C.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

In effect Apl. 20, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 55.
Leave Wilmington	*3.30 p m
Leave Marion	6.2 9p m
Arrive Florence	7.10 p m
Leave Florence	7.45 p m
Arrive Sumter	8.58 p m
Leave Sumter	8.58 p m
Arrive Columbia	10.15 p m
	No. 51.
Leave Florence	*3.39 a m
Arrive Sumter	4.58 a m
	No. 53.
Leave Sumter	*9.43 a m
Arrive Columbia	10.15 a m

No. 53 run through from Charleston via Central Railroad; leaving Lanes 8 34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 54.
Leave Columbia	*6.45 a m
Arrive Sumter	7.10 a m
Leave Sumter	7.10 a m
Arrive Florence	8 20 a m
Leave Florence	8.50 a m
Leave Marion	9.31 a m
Arrive Wilmington	12.15 a m
	No. 52.
Leave Columbia	*4.40 p m
Arrive Sumter	5.58 p m
	No. 50.
Leave Sumter	*6.05 p m
Arrive Florence	7.30 p m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston via Central Railroad, arriving Manning 6.35 p m, Lanes 7.13 p m Charleston 8.50 p m.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Chadbourn at 10.40 a m, arrive at Conway 12.55 p m, returning leave Conway 2.30 p m, arrive Chadbourn 5.00 p. m., leave Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive at Hub 6.20 p m, returning leave Hub 8 20 a m, arrive at Chadbourn 9.15 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on C. & D. R. R. leave Wadesboro, daily, 5.50 a. m., Cheraw 6.42 a. m., Darlington 7.48 a m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m. Returning, leave Florence 7.45 p. m., Darlington 8.17 p. m., Cheraw 9.22 p. m., arrive Wadesboro 10.15 p. m. Trains leave Gibson, daily except Sunday, 6.15 a. m., Bennettsville 6 41 a. m., arrive Darlington 7 40 a. m. Returning leave Darlington 6 15 p. m., Bennettsville 7 10 p. m., arrive Gibson 7 35 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

JOHN E. DIVINE, Gen. Supt.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.