

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE.

The Steel Workers Obeyed President's Shaffer's Order.

SEVENTY-FOUR THOUSAND MEN ARE NOW IDLE.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 13.—After a three days' session the conference between representatives of the American Sheet Steel, American Steel Hoop company and American Tin Plate company, subsidiary companies of the United States Steel corporation, and the general executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, adjourned finally at 6 o'clock this evening without reaching an agreement. In less than an hour later President Snaffer of the Amalgamated association had wired the following order to all the amalgamated lodges in the tin plate, steel hoop and sheet steel mills of the country:

"Notify your men that the mill is on a strike and will not work on Monday, July 15."

For the present, President Shaffer says, only the three companies named will be affected, but later all the union men in the Federal Steel Company, National Steel Company and the National Tube company may be called out if it shall be found necessary to resort to extreme measures to win the fight. At the start, it is claimed, 45,000 skilled workmen, 30,000 unskilled men, and indirectly many thousands more will be affected.

After the adjournment of the conference the following statement was given out by the officials of the companies interested:

"The conference between the Amalgamated association and Sheet, Hoop and Tin Plate companies failed to come to an agreement because the Amalgamated association did not recede from its original positions. The manufacturers did not refuse their rights to organize, but have got many men in the mills not in the Amalgamated association who do not wish to become association men, and claimed they must respect these men in their wishes as well as those who are members of the association. In order to effect a compromise, the manufacturers offered to sign for several mills which have always in the past been out of the association. No compromise was offered by the Amalgamated association. The American Tin Plate company have only one non-union mill. They required the privilege to make a special scale for this mill and sign the same. This was refused and the company was given to understand that men in all the tin mills would be called out, even though the scale has been signed for all the tin mills. The privilege requested above would settle all differences between the Tin Plate company and the Amalgamated association."

Pittsburg, Pa., July 15.—Reports received from all sources connected with the great strike of the steel workers today that the members of the Amalgamated association had matters well in hand and that the strike order was generally obeyed. Reports from various points where the American Tin Plate company, the American Sheet Steel Hoop and the American Sheet Steel company are located, told of a shutting down of these plants. In many cases the plants had been shut down by the first strike order, which affected the Sheet Steel and the Steel Hoop companies only. The last order brought out all of the union plants of the American Tin Plate company. At the Amalgamated association headquarters it was said that the figures given out Saturday night regarding the number of men who would be actually idle in the mills of the three companies had been proven correct. This number was placed at 75,000.

The strike, although one of the greatest that has been declared in recent years, will affect Pittsburg but slightly. Of the 74,000 men idle, 2,500 are in Pittsburg, 800 in Allegheny and 1,500 in McKeesport. President Shaffer has it in his power to close many more Pittsburg mills, but it is not thought that he will do anything of a radical nature until he is compelled to.

The American Steel Hoop company's supposedly non-union mill, known as the Painter mill, in West Carson street, was closed this morning in all its branches. The tie up at this mill was said to have been a surprise to the mill owners and officials in charge of it. The other plant, known as the Lindsay and McCutcheon mill in Allegheny was shut down completely in the puddling and bar mills. All the skilled workmen refused to enter the mill this morning and the company did not even operate the five furnaces. The finishing department of the mill was working during the day, as the men are not in the union, but it is claimed by the workers that the employees in that department will not go to work in the morning.

The American Steel Hoop Co. mill at Monessen was closed today. It has been non-union since it was built two years ago and the company thought the men would remain loyal. The Amalgamated people would not discuss the situation in that mill at present.

While all the mills of the United States corporation are included in the general conflict, the three companies are the first attacked. What the next move would be the workers would not say. It is announced tonight that the circular letter, which was expected to be sent out today calling on the men in the mills of the Federal Steel company, the National Steel company and the National Tube company would not be issued at present.

The most interesting report to the Amalgamated men today was the despatch from New York which said that a conference of the manufacturers was to be held in New York tomorrow at which Warner Arms, vice president of the American Tin Plate company, was to present a detailed account of the experiences of the association committee that met the Amalgamated committee in this city last week.

It is said the question of again extending the olive branch to the strikers or of crushing the strike would be discussed. Respecting the strikers, from President Shaffer down, they seem to be looking for some sort of settlement.

The Race For Congress in Seventh.

Senator Brantley, of Orangeburg, Tells Why He is a Candidate and Hopes to Win.

Thursday of next week the State Democratic executive committee will meet to arrange for a primary election and campaign to select a Democratic nominee for the office of congressman of the Seventh district to succeed the late Dr. J. Wm. Stokes. The interest in the contest is steadily growing and the crop of possible candidates is rapidly growing. The latest mentioned in connection with the race are Col. G. T. Graham of Lexington county, and Mr. E. D. Smith, of Sumter.

Yesterday Col. Thomas F. Brantley, of Orangeburg, who was in the race three years ago, and whose friends have strongly urged him to run this time, was in the city. When asked about the race he spoke of the loss that the district had sustained in the death of Dr. Stokes, and when asked about his own candidacy he said: "Yes, I will be a candidate. As is well known by many people of my district I have been intimately and actively associated with the principles of the national Democracy for some years past. At the request of the national Democratic executive committee I have twice been actively engaged in canvassing and speaking in doubtful States for Democracy. I have once made a canvass of my district on national issues, and since then have been elected to the legislature and the State senate from my country. For these and other reasons my friends urge that I am entitled to consideration, and that 'logically' I must run. Yet I approach the coming canvass with some hesitation, knowing that should I succeed I am to follow one who has been entirely satisfactory to his constituents. I know that it will require hard and persistent work to carry on the duties devolving upon the office with the march and progress of the times, but as it has been my ambition in life to represent my people in the national affairs of our government, and as I have worked faithfully and persistently to that end, I see no reason now when the time seems so opportune that I should not make the race. To measure up to the high standard of the requirements of this exalted position and win the 'well done' of a grateful constituency is the sum of my ambition."

When asked as to who could likely be his opponents Senator Brantley said: "I do not know; they seem too numerous to mention." Asked as to his chance he modestly said "good." Did you ever see a candidate who did not have 'good chances'?—The State.

DROUGHT ENDED.

The Stricken Southwest Has Been Relieved by Rain.

Kansas City, July 15.—A portion of the drought, stricken southwest has been relieved by rain during the past 24 hours. Much good has already resulted to crops and, as there are prospects tonight of more rain, it is believed many thousand of dollars will be saved farmers on stock and crops. Nevertheless much greater quantities of rain must come before a lasting benefit can be done. In the portions of central and western Missouri, western Kansas and the territories, still untouched by rain, conditions remain unchanged, the temperature ranging from 98 to 103, the latter at Hutchinson, Kans.

The rains, which come at the end of a drought of from four to eight weeks' duration, covered southwestern Missouri, and taking in the southeastern corner of Kansas. These rains while good, were not sufficient to place the burned crops out of danger. During the day a heavy rain fall in the vicinity of Coffeyville, Eldorado and Wichita, Kans. At Coffeyville the people held a jubilee on the streets during the rain.

In Kansas City today Mrs. Martha C. Mullett, wife of a prominent business man, died of heat prostration, and Edward B. Shillito, contracting agent for the Traders Dispatch fast freight line, was overcome and is in a critical condition. Near Leavenworth, Kans., on his farm, last night, Oliver S. Hiatt, a well known Kansas politician, died from the effects of the heat.

Little Rock, Ark., July 15.—Good rains fell over the larger portion of Arkansas today. At Texarkana and Hot Springs wind and lightning did considerable damage.

The War in South Africa.

London, July 14.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria: "Broadwood's brigade surprised Reitz, capturing Steyn's brother and others. Steyn himself escaped in his shirt sleeves, with one other man only. The so-called 'Orange River Government' and papers were captured."

Lord Kitchener also reports that Scheeper's commando (as announced in the Associated Press dispatches early last week) burned the public buildings in Murraysburg, Cape Colony, and some farm houses in the vicinity.

According to further advices from Lord Kitchener the columns under Col. Featherstone and Col. Dixon have reached Zeerust, western Transvaal. They met with opposition and made some captures. The British casualties were one officer killed and three officers and 24 men wounded.

London, July 15.—"Gen. Broadwood" says a dispatch to The Daily News from Bloemfontein, "surprised Reitz, due east of Lindley, last Thursday (July 11). He took 29 prisoners, including Gen. A. P. Clowne, and Gen. Wessels, Commandant Dvall. First Cornet Piet Steyn (President Steyn's brother), Thomas Brin, secretary of government, and Roches de Villiers, secretary to the council. Steyn himself fled without coat of boots. Gen. DeWet is believed to have been present."

Craddock, Cape Colony, Friday, July 12.—Johannes Coetzee, caught with Marais, the rebel who was hanged July 10 at Middleburg, was publicly executed today for treason in Craddock.

Henry Spears Shot by Charles Watford—Whole Load Entered Left Side

Both Are Prominent Men—Spears May Recover—Watford Fled and Has Not Been Captured.

Darlington, July 13.—Henry Spears was painfully shot by Charlie Watford at Lamar yesterday evening, a shot gun being used. They had had some words in the morning and Watford remarked to Spears that he would see him later and left. In the evening while Spears was standing in the back of the store talking to the Rev. Mr. Ruff, a Methodist minister, Watford appeared at the front of the store and remarked to Spears that he had come to settle with him and immediately pulled his gun through the window and fired. The load took effect in the left side. Spears is thought to be dangerously shot. Watford made his escape.

GREAT DROUGHT IN SOUTHWEST

No Relief From the Merciless Tropical Heat.

Kansas City, Mo., July 14.—No relief came today to the almost unprecedented drought in the southwest. The day was a repetition of the past two weeks, with reports from many places in western Missouri, Kansas and the territories of temperatures over the 100 mark. At most places the sun shone mercilessly, with not a cloud nor a breeze to break its rays. In Kansas City, last night proved more bearable, a breeze from the north alleviating the conditions, but a day of intense heat followed.

There is a prospect of rain tonight in Oklahoma, but there are no indications of a change in any other portion of the southwest.

With no relief in sight, the fears for the crops are fast becoming realities, and the scarcity of water and generally dry conditions make the element of fire a serious one. What the real damage to corn, the crop most affected, will be is problematical, but it is probably safe to say that half the crop will be lost. The supply of water is short in almost every direction, and the shipment of cattle and hogs to the market to save them must continue.

In Kansas City today the government thermometer reached 102, and at Marysville, Kansas, 104, was recorded, against 100 yesterday. There were three prostrations at Marysville.

Burlington, Iowa, July 14.—Today was the sixth day in succession that the mercury went to 100 and over. The humidity in the atmosphere makes it very oppressive. There are no indications of rain.

RAIN IN TEXAS.

Denison, Texas, July 14.—The worst drought ever experienced in this section was broken this afternoon by a terrific rainfall of over two hours duration, the volume of rain being almost equal to a cloud burst. The storm was accompanied by a wind of almost tornado force. Reports indicate that the rain is general in this vicinity. It came just in time to save the cotton crop. It will benefit the fruit crop and furnish stock water which had entirely failed causing much distress. It will also benefit lowland corn.

The Southern M. E. church recently erected at a cost of \$15,000 was partially demolished, and a number of small houses in the north portion of the city were blown over and wrecked. Shade trees and window glasses all over the city were demolished. A tornado is reported to have passed over the Chickasaw Nation.

DROUGHT IN MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., July 14.—From all over the State come reports that corn, cotton and other farm crops have been seriously damaged because of the long continued drought. Very little rain has fallen since April and none at all except in a few spots, since the first of June. Mississippi made no corn last year because of continuous rains during June and July and to fail two years in succession is a serious matter to thousands of farmers. The weather has been blisteringly hot for a week.

Lincoln, Neb., July 14.—Nebraska sweltered in the heat today. The sun beat down on the parched earth with unusual fierceness. The highest temperature reported by the weather bureau was 102 at 4:30 p. m., but thermometers in the business districts recorded 109. The mean temperature was 90, the highest of the year. Reports show that no rain has fallen in the State in the past 24 hours.

Reports that reach Lincoln tonight indicate that rain falling within two days will save the corn crop, although injury to the plant began today and another day of heat and drought will work considerable damage to the crop. The wind shifted from the Southwest to the Southeast this evening and the atmosphere is somewhat cooler.

THE SCOURGE OF CHARBON.

Memphis, Tenn., July 13.—The scourge of charbon is creating a reign of terror throughout the counties of Bolivar, Madison and Cahoma in Mississippi, and it is reported there are not enough animals that have escaped the dread disease to work the crops for the remainder of the year. The disease is so virulent that it is affecting all forms of animal life. Seven negroes have died in the vicinity of Beulah, Bolivar county, from the disease, and it has created such dread among other negroes that they are refusing to continue work.

Heartburn.

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, heartburn is likely to follow and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not too freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let six hours elapse between meals and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, indicating that you have eaten too much, take one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the heartburn may be avoided. For sale by Dr. A. J. Chica.

SAVING THE EMPEROR'S FACE.

Chinese Regard For the Dignity of the Monarch.

Pekin, July 14.—The Chinese officials are making elaborate preparations to save the Emperor's face when he re-enters Peking. All evidence of the destruction wrought by the war along the streets to be traversed by the Emperor will be temporarily disguised. Great pagodas will be erected. The Chen Mun gate, which was nearly demolished by the bombardment, will be repaired with wood and plaster, painted to resemble stone, and the damage to the walls and outer buildings will be similarly masked.

Li Hung Chang has requested the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the temples not later than August 15. The ministers of the Powers have acquiesced, and have notified the various commanders of their decision. The Americans and British will probably camp near the summer residences of the legations in the western hills until their barracks are completed.

Guards of honor of Americans, Germans and Japanese escorted Gen. Gaselee, the British commander, to the railway station on his departure. The members of the United States legation awaited him at the station, together with representatives of all the other legations except the Russian.

Meeting of State Democratic Committee.

The time for the meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee has been changed from Tuesday of next week to the Thursday following—the 25th instant. This change has been made in order to accommodate some of the members of the committee. This is the meeting called for the purpose of arranging for the campaign and primary election for the office of congressman in the Seventh district.

Rev. Paul Kistler Dead.

Denmark, July 15.—Rev. Paul F. Kistler, a superannated minister of the Methodist conference, peacefully breathed his last Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock. His death was not unexpected for he had outlived his three score and ten, and those who watched by his bedside the last few days of his illness knew full well that the end was near.

Judge Buchanan Reversed.

Charlotte, N. C., July 14.—The South Carolina supreme court has rendered a decision in favor of a Spartanburg merchant, holding that a telephone company cannot deny the use of its instruments to an applicant because he persists in using the lines of a rival company. The case grew out of a fight between the Bell Telephone company and the Citizens' Telephone Company. J. B. Gwynn used the 'phones of both companies but the home concern ordered him to discontinue the Bell and on his refusal it removed its instrument from his store. Gwynn applied to Judge Buchanan for a writ of mandamus to restore the telephone. This was refused. The case then went to the supreme court and was decided in favor of the plaintiff.

Unveiling the Perry Monument.

Yokohama, July 14.—The ceremony of unveiling at Kuribma the monument to commemorate the landing there of Commodore Perry, July 14, 1853, was performed today by Rear Admiral Rodgers, commanding the United States visiting squadron.

Viscount Katsura, the Japanese premier, delivered the memorial address, and a number of other Japanese officials of high rank were present. Three American and five Japanese warships saluted. Various speeches were made by Americans and Japanese, all dwelling upon the close relations between the two powers.

KILLED BY VOLCANO.

Tacoma, Wash., July 15.—Oriental advices gives details of a terrible destruction of human life in Northern Java last month by a sudden and terrific outburst of the volcano Kloeet. For 50 miles around all the coffee plantations and other estates were destroyed by showers of ashes and stones, together with great streams of lava and hot mud.

Ways of Committing Suicide.

Some people shoot themselves or take carbolic acid this kind of weather. Others drink copiously of ice water while overheated. There are various methods.—Kansas City Journal.

Montgomery, Ala., July 15.—A mob of negroes at Courtland today hanged Alex Herman, a negro, who was charged with killing Sallie Swoope. When the officers took Herman to the train on the way to Tusculumbia to be placed in jail for safe keeping the negroes held the train, took the prisoner off and hanged him, afterwards ridding his body with bullets. Herman made a confession.

The highest telegraph poles in the United States have just been put up in Beaumont, Texas. So far as known they are the highest of any in the world, the top being 150 feet above the ground. They were erected on the opposite banks of the Neches River by the Western Union Telegraph Company in order to string its cable across the stream. The span is 144 feet in length. This height is necessary to admit the passage of ships through the draw-bridge, their masts being 100 feet tall and more. This aerial span was preferred to laying a submarine cable, for it is expected that Congress may at some future day have the Neches River dredged, and this would ruin the cable. It is also much cheaper.

London, July 16.—A great Belgian Russian and French syndicate is forming here," says the Brussels correspondent of the Standard, "to construct railways in China. It will have a capital of 1,000,000,000 francs."

FROM THE WIRES.

Eagle Pass, Texas, July 14.—The engineers and firemen on the International Railroad have resigned and business on that road is suspended. The trainmen requested an advance in wages and it was refused, which is the cause of their action. There is no concerted strike, but all the men are out. The road is a Southern Pacific property, but the men are paid in Mexican money, and this had depreciated in value, cutting down their wages.

Governor McSweeney has received a letter from Mr. D. M. Varn, at Wiemer, Colleton County, in which he says: "A disease peculiar to this section of country is prevalent and is destroying whole herds of hogs. Our people have suffered greatly from the heavy rains and will scarcely make 30 per cent of their crops, and now to have all their hogs taken from them will be a severe hardship."

Graff Reinet, Cape Colony, July 15.—Col. Scopells' column surprised and captured Scheepers laager at Camdeboo July 14, taking 31 prisoners and capturing a quantity of ammunition and stores. Scheeper with the bulk of his commando, escaped. There were no British casualties. Most of the prisoners are rebels.

Anderson, S. C., July 15.—The Blue Ridge railroad was sold at auction here today to Fairfax Harrison, of Washington, D. C., and B. L. Abney, of Columbia, S. C., for \$100,000, the upset price. The purchasers are directors of the Southern railway but they declare the road will be organized as a separate system.

The Charleston Mining and Manufacturing company of Charleston, a large fertilizer concern has filed notice with the secretary of state of the increase of its capital stock from one million to three million dollars. This is the largest increase in capital made by any concern this year, and the fertilizer trust perhaps has something to do with it.

Memphis, Tenn., July 13.—The Commercial Appeal tomorrow will open a popular subscription for the purpose of procuring a medal to be presented to Rear Admiral W. S. Schley. "In recognition of his distinguished services in the sea fight off Santiago de Cuba in the recent war with Spain."

St. Joseph, Mo., July 13.—State Senator A. W. Brewster received a draft today for \$250 sent to him by "Pat" Crowe from Johannesburg, South Africa, to pay an attorney fee which Crowe had been owing a number of years. Crowe's name has been connected by allegation with the kidnapping, in Omaha, of the young son of Edward Cadahy, the packer, who paid a ransom of \$25,000 to recover his son. Years ago Crowe was under arrest in St. Joseph, on the charge of train robbery. He employed Brewster to defend him. The charge was finally dismissed, as the case was not a strong one.

New York, July 11.—A few months after Neely took charge of the post-office at Havana he sent to New York a large quantity of gold coin in mail pouches to the Seventh National Bank. The sum amounted to \$964,000. So far the investigation into the affairs of the Seventh National shows that the sum mysteriously disappeared and no record of it has been found.

The people of western Missouri and eastern Kansas are holding daily meetings in every church and praying for rain. A surer way would simply be to hold a Sunday school picnic as a rain producer it seldom fails.

8,000 MILES TO WAKE A MAN.

Out among the beautiful green groves of Northampton, Mass., says The Boston Globe, lives Dr. C. H. Crosby, who was once the champion telegraph operator of America. He is a M. D. with a large practice, a member of two or three clubs and a prominent secret society man, who has quite outlived the days when the "key" was his constant companion.

Once in a while, however, of an evening when cigars are lit and the company is of the right order he can be induced to tell a good story. Perhaps the rarest of the lot, one that has never been printed, although lots of them have found their way about, is about the time when the French cable people telegraphed 8,000 miles to have him waked up when he was asleep in the next room, not 20 feet away from the operator who received the message.

The French line from this country stretched from Duxbury, by way of Newfoundland to Brest, in France. Dr. Crosby was the responsible night man in the lookout at Duxbury. It was a night in October and the future disciple of Galen had taken his usual staid at the key. Between the hours of 8 to 1, when the foreign news known to those days as Renter's cablegrams, used to come over the wires, there was usually very little doing, and he dropped off in a doze.

At 9 o'clock the New York office called him. They had a private message for transmission.

"Tick" went the little tormentor under his nose, but the operator heard it not. After hammering away in vain for several minutes the New York operator gave it up and thought a minute. There was but one way out of it. The receiving end of the line was in the next room to that of the missing operator, and there was a man in charge who could undoubtedly tell what was wrong. To reach him an inquiry would have to be sent the whole length of the company's circuit, a matter of 8,000 miles or so.

So calling up North Sydney at Cape Breton he began his task.

From Cape Breton the inquiry was flashed to Heart's Content, on the bleak coast of Newfoundland, thence across the English channel to Brest. From the end of the route it was doubled back to St. Pierre et Miquelon, and so slanted down to Duxbury. The whole matter took only about 15 minutes.

At about 20 minutes past 9 o'clock the man in charge of the French end of the wire, whose table was not more than 20 feet from the sleeping operator in the next room, began to get intelligence. He, in a few seconds, had recorded this somewhat surprising message: "Go into the next room and wake the man there."

Crosby was roused at once and the position explained to him, when he picked up his key and the business of two hemispheres was resumed again.

Zanesville, Ohio, July 14.—Zanesville is almost in darkness tonight as a result of the visitation of June bugs in countless numbers. Electric light globes are filled and the lights are completely smothered by the ashes of the burned bugs. The hotel offices are infested with such swarms that it was necessary to close the doors notwithstanding the intense heat. In several instances church services were interfered with. The river bridges are almost impassable to pedestrians. The atmosphere about the electric lights is filled with clouds of live insect and floors are covered to a depth of several inches by dead ones.

Washington, July 13.—The board of naval officers, headed by Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, which was charged with formulating plans for the new naval stations at Olongapo, in Subig Bay, Philippine Islands and at Charleston, S. C., has completed its labors and its report is now at the navy department.

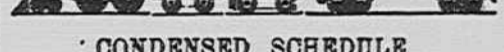
Manilla, July 13.—Col. Santos, with forty men and thirty rifles has surrendered at Ligao, in Albay Province. The insurrection in North Camarines is practically ended.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13.—Capt. C. F. Allen, of Frankfort, commanding Company I, 38th United States volunteers, which returned home a few days ago, said yesterday that he believes that the United States will eventually have to withdraw from the Philippines. The insurrection is not broken, he says. If the Filipinos could shoot straight it would be impossible for the United States troops to withstand their attacks. Capt. Allen believes Aginaldo will take the first opportunity to make his escape and get into the mountains, and that he is just as much an insurgent as ever.

Fads in the public schools are very costly and, being costly, they divert money that should be expended for the essential branches of education in preference to the superfluous. By robbing a large number of school patrons of the opportunity for acquiring useful and almost indispensable knowledge for the benefit of the few, they become harmful if not dangerous.—Omaha Bee.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

North-Eastern R. R. of S. C.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE

TRAINS GOING SOUTH

Dated	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jan 14, 1901	35*	23*	53*	51*
	a m	p m	a m	a m
Le Florence	2 34	7 45		9 40
Le Kingstree		8 46		
Ar Lanes	3 38	9 04	p m	11 20
Le Lanes	3 38	9 30	6 45	11 20
Ar Charleston	5 04	10 55	8 31	1 00

TRAINS GOING NORTH

No.	No.	No.	No.
78*	32*	52*	50*
	a m	p m	a m
Le Charleston	6 33	4 49	7 00
Ar Lanes	8 16	6 15	8 32
Le Lanes	8 16	6 15	8 33
Le Kingstree	8 32		
Ar Florence	9 25	7 25	7 07

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
No. 62 runs through to Columbia via Central R. R. of S. C.

Trains Nos. 78 and 32 run via Wilson and Fayetteville—Short Line—and make close connection for all points North.

Trains on C. & D. R. R. leave Florence daily except Sunday 9 50 a. m., arrive Darlington 10 15 a. m., Hartsville 9 15 a. m., Cheraw 11 30 a. m., Waterboro 2 25 p. m., leave Florence daily except Sunday 7 55 p. m., arrive Darlington 8 20 p. m., Bennettsville 9 17 p. m., Gibao 9 45 p. m., leave Florence Sunday only 9 30 a. m., arrive Darlington 10 05 a. m.

Leave Gibao daily except Sunday 6 00 a. m., Bennettsville 7 00 a. m., arrive Darlington 8 00 a. m., leave Darlington 8 50 a. m., arrive Florence 9 15 a. m., leave Waterboro daily except Sunday 3 00 p. m., Cheraw 4 45 p. m., Hartsville 7 00 a. m., Darlington 6 25 p. m., arrive Florence 7 00 p. m., leave Darlington Sunday only 8 50 a. m., arrive Florence 9 15 a. m.

J. R. KENLY, JNO. F. DIVINE, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Supr
E. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager,
T. W. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agen.

Atlantic Coast Line



WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND GUSTA RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

Dated April 8, 1901.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 50	No. 50
p. m.	a. m.
Leave Wilmington	