

**DISPENSARY FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS.**

**What Each County Will Receive This Week**

Columbia, May 7.—The amounts that are to be sent to the various counties on account of the distribution of the \$65,000 of dispensary profits have all been figured out. The money will be sent out on Thursday next, if the remaining \$5,000 is paid in on Wednesday as is now expected. The distribution is to be made at that time, so that the money will be available for the present year's school expenses. The distributions figured out today is as follows:

COUNTY.	\$
Abbeville,	2,044 35
Aiken,	1,894 95
Anderson,	2,875 66
Bamberg,	960 61
Barnwell,	1,495 59
Beaufort,	942 08
Berkeley,	1,206 64
Charleston,	3,080 87
Cherokee,	1,099 33
Chester,	1,318 69
Chesterfield,	957 90
Clarendon,	1,441 14
Colleton,	1,240 52
Darlington,	1,449 50
Dorchester,	784 16
Edgefield,	1,424 65
Fairfield,	1,632 83
Florence,	1,449 92
Georgetown,	910 00
Greenville,	2,977 85
Greenwood,	1,621 65
Hampton,	1,024 32
Horry,	1,286 15
Kershaw,	1,021 16
Lancaster,	1,218 83
Laurens,	1,773 69
Lee,	977 10
Lexington,	1,441 14
Marion,	1,622 78
Marlboro,	1,239 84
Newberry,	1,580 95
Orangeburg,	1,289 90
Pickens,	3,302 27
Richland,	1,044 65
Saiuda,	1,879 43
Spartanburg,	1,190 15
Sumter,	3,676 62
Union,	1,483 84
Williamsburg,	1,349 87
York,	1,528 35
	<u>2,314 46</u>
	865,000 00

**ORDER FOR FORTY MILLIONS.**

**Largest Warrant Ever Drawn on the U. S. Treasury.**

Washington, May 7.—This afternoon Secretary Shaw signed a treasury warrant for \$40,000,000, which will be delivered next Monday to J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, as disbursing agents of this Government, on account of the Panama Canal purchase. The warrant is many times larger than any warrant ever before issued by this Government. The largest sum previously covered by a single Government warrant was for \$7,500,000, paid Russia in 1888 on account of the Alaska purchase. The next sum was \$5,500,000, paid in 1876 to the British Government on account of the Halifax award, under the treaty of Washington, for infringement of fisheries' rights in Nova Scotia waters. In 1899 this Government paid Spain, through the French ambassador, \$20,000,000 for the Philippine Islands, but this sum was represented by four warrants of \$5,000,000 each. The \$15,000,000 agreed upon as the purchase price for the Louisiana Territory, was paid in 1803 by the assumption by the United States of the claim of citizens of this country against France, amounting to \$3,750,000, and the issue to France of certificates of stock in the sum of \$11,250,000.

**WANTS NEGRO TO GO HOME.**

**Bishop Turner Preaches an Exodus to Africa.**

Chicago May 6.—"I am unwilling to sing 'America' until this country is what it claims to be, 'sweet land of liberty,'" declared Bishop H. M. Turner, of Atlanta, Ga., at tonight's session of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference. "The Negro in Science" was the subject of the address delivered by Bishop Turner, which caused him to take up every phase of the negro question in this country, and led him to say that this was not the negro's home, but on the contrary that God had allowed the negro to come to this country to be enslaved, in order that he could be trained, and go back to his native land and make it what it should be. In concluding his address Bishop Turner said: "The Supreme Court of the United States is against us. We have good friends in this country, yet they are comparatively few, and the only thing left for us to do is to leave. Let us be men; let us go where we can be men. The negro is here, some declare that he is here to stay, but I doubt that very much unless he is to stay under the ground."

British Camp, Cairo Pass.—Thibet, Friday, May 6.—A stiff fight today to drive the Thibetans from their position two miles below the pass lasted for six hours. The Thibetans numbering 1,600, held the positions with great tenacity and lost nearly 200 before they were expelled. The British losses were Capt. Bethane and three men killed and 21 men wounded. A snow storm prevailed throughout the night.

Letter to Wm. M. Graham.  
Sumter, S. C.

Dear Sir: A man said: Send me 25 galls. Generally I use 24; don't think it'll be enough.  
Had 7 left.  
Ordered 9 more for another job; 16 for the job.  
Had 6 left.  
This comes from Messrs W A & F Bower, Methuen, Mass. They add: This has been our experience all this year.  
New agents always have to go through it. After a little, they learn to guess better.

Yours truly  
F W Devore & Co.  
P. S.—L. B. Durant sells our paint.

**BRUTAL MURDER AT FORT MILL.**

**Laurie Patterson Ambushed and Killed as He Entered His Yard.**

Special to the State.  
Fort Mill, May 8.—J. Laurie Patterson, a well known young man, was shot last night about 11.30 o'clock just as he was entering his yard and died about an hour later. A post mortem examination showed that he had been shot in the left hip near the backbone with six buckshot, which perforated the intestines and lodged just under the skin on the right side.  
The verdict of the coroner's jury, which held an inquest over the remains today, was "That J. L. Patterson came to his death as the result of a gunshot wound inflicted by W. E. Deaton, upon the ante mortem statement of Mr. Patterson that the shooting was done by Deaton and strong circumstantial evidence." Deaton was arrested early this morning and was taken to jail by Sheriff Logan this afternoon.  
Testimony was introduced at the inquest showing that bad blood had existed between the two men for some time, and that Deaton had frequently made threats against Patterson.

**JEWIS PLAN FOR UNIVERSITY.**

**Great Institution Will Probably be Established.**

New York, May 8.—Plans for the establishment of a great Jewish university in this country were discussed at a meeting held here tonight under the auspices of the New York branch of the Jewish Theological seminary. It is also the purpose of those in charge of the movement to open high schools in this city and in other cities. Among those who spoke were Dr. Cyrus Adler and Prof. Solomon Schechter.  
"We wish to train rabbis and teachers," Dr. Adler said, "and to create a spirit for the promotion of Jewish literature throughout the land. We want to take our stand with the great institutions of learning, and establish a university that will compare with Harvard, Yale or Johns Hopkins universities. This seems to us the right way of promoting Jewish learning and the spread of the Jewish religion in the United States."

**Hester's Cotton Statement.**

New Orleans, May 6.—Secretary Hester's weekly cotton statement, issued today, shows for the six days of May a decrease under last year of 41,000, a decrease under the same period year before last of 11,000.  
For the eight months and six days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the same days of last year 566,000, and behind the same days year before last 278,000 bales.  
The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 47,180 bales, against 95,767 for the same seven days last year, and 57,708 year before last.  
The movement since September 1 shows receipts at all U. S. ports to be 6,915,050, against 7,427,883 last year. Overland, across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada, \$63,940, against 1,621,421 last year. Interior stocks, in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year, 163,977, against 69,009 last year; Southern mill takings, 1,564,000, against 1,574,215 last year. The total movement since September 1 is 9,526,867, against 10,092,523 last year.  
Foreign exports for the week have been 43,261, against 112,987 last year, making the total thus far for the season 5,564,946, against 6,278,405 last year.  
The total takings of American mills, North, South and Canada, thus far for the season have been 3,587,430, against 3,576,344 last year.  
Stocks at the seaboard and the twenty-nine leading Southern interior centers have decreased during the week 29,302 bales, against a decrease during the corresponding period last year of 82,245.  
Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far from the new crop, the supply to date is 9,684,666, against 10,507,602 for the same period of last year.  
VISIBLE COTTON SUPPLY.  
New Orleans, May 6.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued today, shows: the total visible to be 2,823,927, against 2,874,311 last week, 2,975,725 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 1,713,927 against 1,790,311 last week, and 1,842,725, last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,110,000, against 1,084,000 last week, and 1,133,000 last year.  
Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,622,000, against 1,750,000 last year; in Egypt 182,000, against 79,000 last year; in India 465,000, against 696,000 last year, and in the United States 555,000, against 451,000 last year.

**REUNION SOUTH CAROLINA VETERANS AT CHARLESTON.**

**S. C. May 17 to 19, 1904.**

The Atlantic Coast Line will sell round trip tickets for the above occasion May 16th, 17th and 18, good to return until May 23, 1904, at \$2.15 from Sumter, S. C.  
Low rates from all stations.  
H. M. Emerson, Traffic Manager, Wilmington, N. C.  
W. J. Craig, General Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

**MOBILE, ALA., MAY 9.—A local paper has received from a member of the new Italian colony at Palermo, forty miles north of Mobile, stating that the colonists are in want, that children need food and that conditions at the colony are pitiable. An appeal is made for aid and the writer says the Italian consul at New Orleans has been advised of the situation. The colony is made up of Italians recently brought from New York city.**

**ADMIRAL TOGO'S REPORT.**

**Official Account of Last Attack on Port Arthur.**

Five Ships Jammed Into the Inner Channel and Sunk—Harbor Entrance Finally Blocked—Only Half the Officers and Crews Escape.  
Tokio, May 7.—4 p. m.—Vice Admiral Togo's official report of the latest engagement off Port Arthur, which was received today, shows that the Japanese have blocked the entrance to the harbor.  
On Tuesday morning after the blockading flotilla had been scattered by a gale and the commander of the flotilla had signalled in vain that the attempt be abandoned pending the moderation of the storm, the crews of the separate ships, in no wise daunted by the weather which isolated them from their companions, proceeded to the work on their own desperate initiative. They forced their way in the face of the Russian fire, which was more deadly than ever before as a result of the improved Russian defences, over the field of mines. Many of these exploded, yet five of the Japanese blockading ships, were jammed into the inner channel, and now prevent egress from the harbor to all craft excepting small boats. This attack exceeded all its predecessors in desperation, and the courage displayed by the volunteer crews is equal to that shown in any event in the war history of the world.  
Although Vice Admiral Togo again avoided damage to a single one of his vessels, the attack proved to be expensive in lives.  
Commander Hayashi, who was in command of the expedition, observed the impossibility of keeping the flotilla intact owing to the heavy seas, and signalled it to abandon the attack.  
These signals were repeated until 2 o'clock in the morning, but they failed to reach the vessels of the expedition, which were swept apart by the tempestuous seas and proceeded separately to the mouth of the harbor.  
Lient. Sosa, who was in command of the Mikawa Maru, in the face of an incessant fire, unhesitatingly forced his ship into the channel, rammed his way through booms and reached the centre of the inner entrance. Here he anchored his vessel and then blew her up. She sank immediately.  
Another steamer, supposed to be the Sakura Maru, then came to anchor near projecting rock at the mouth of the harbor and sank. Following the Sakura Maru came the Tomi Maru, Tchido Maru, Otaru Maru, Sagami Maru, Aioku Maru and the Asagawo Maru. These six steamers advanced to the mouth of the harbor. The Russian fire now became highly effective, while a number of sunken mines, which were struck by the steamers, began to explode. These explosions caused heavy casualties among the Japanese on board the blockading vessels. The Totomai collided with a boom. This turned her stem to the eastward and she sank athwart the passage, blocking nearly one-half of the entrance to the harbor.  
When the Yedo Maru reached the mouth of the passage and was lowering her anchor, her captain, Commander Takayangi, was shot through the stomach and killed. Sub-Lient. Nagata succeeded to the command. He anchored the Yedo Maru and sank her.  
Two other stone laden steamers believed to be the Otaru Maru and the Sagami Maru, then entered the mouth of the harbor and sank.  
The Aioku Maru then struck a mine five cable lengths from the mouth of the passage, which exploded and caused her to sink. The lieutenant of this vessel, Uchida, Chief Engineer Aoki and eight men are missing.  
A steamer, thought to be the Asagawo Maru, which appeared to have had her rudder broken, blew herself up at the foot of Golden Hill and sank there.  
Vice Admiral Togo, in his report, says: "This undertaking, compared with the last two, resulted in greater casualties to our side. Owing to the inclemency of the weather and the increased preparations for defence completed by the enemy, we could save none of the officers or the crews of the Chotaru Maru, the Sagami Maru, the Sakura Maru or the Asagawo Maru. It is to be regretted that nothing particular could be learned concerning their brave discharge of their duties, but the memory of their exemplary conduct will remain long in the imperial navy."  
"The destroyer and the torpedo boat flotillas, besides resisting the enemy waves," fought against wind and rain. The torpedo boat flotilla approached close to the mouth of the harbor and rescued more than half the men."  
JAPS CONTROL SOUTHERN MANCHURIA.  
St. Petersburg, May 9. 3.30 a. m.—Two official dispatches calculated to increase the depression existing among all circles in Russia were given out last night. From the point of view of the progress of the campaign the most important is that regarding the capture by the Japanese without opposition of Feng Wang Cheng on May 6. The second gives details concerning the killed, wounded and missing among the troops under the command of Lient. Gen. Zassalitch as the result of the fighting on the Yalu, the number of which totals 2,539 officers and men.  
Gen. Kuropatkin forwarded a message from Lient. Gen. Zassalitch who had been left in command of the column retreating from Feng Wang Cheng which described the movements of the enemy in connection with the occupation of the town.  
The information caused no surprise to the officials who had already been advised of the decision that no attempt would be made to hold Feng Wang Cheng, the superiority of the Japanese in all fighting arms ensuring a disaster similar to that at Kia Liu Cheng. Therefore, Gen. Zassalitch was given strict orders that there should be no fight of the rear guard. The Russians left while Gen. Kuroki was making his dispositions for a big battle.  
The Japanese approached from two directions along the main road and up the valley placing batteries so as

**GOVERNMENT OF CANAL ZONE.**

**Roosevelt Issues Instructions to Canal Commission.**

Present Laws Familiar to People Living in the Zone to Continue in Force, Subject to Such Limitations as are Rendered Necessary by Spirit of Our Institutions.

Washington, May 9.—The President's formal instructions to the canal commission were issued late this afternoon. They are embodied in a letter to the Secretary of War. Among other things the commissioners are authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the zone until the close of the 58th Congress; to establish a civil service for the government of the strip; to make and cause to be executed, after due advertisement, all necessary contracts for any and all kinds of engineering and construction works; to make rules and regulations regarding disbursements of funds, and also to establish a proper and comprehensive system of bookkeeping, showing the state of the work and expenditures by classes and the amounts still available. The inhabitants of the Isthmian Canal zone are to be guaranteed security in their persons, property and religion and in all their private rights and relations, while the municipal laws of the canal zone are to be administered by the ordinary tribunals substantially as they were before the change. The commission was authorized to appoint temporarily a Judge for the canal zone, who shall have authority equivalent to that usually exercised in Latin countries by a Judge of a Court of first instance, and also to appoint additional or Appellate Judges, should the public interest require.

**EASTOVER OVERSEER KILLED NEGRO.**

**Mr. Frank James Shot Paul Williams Four Times.**

Mr. Frank James, an overseer on Col. Richard Singleton's place near Eastover, where his father, Mr. J. B. James, is foreman, yesterday morning shot and almost instantly killed Paul Williams, a negro plowman on the place. Mr. James immediately came to Columbia and surrendered to the sheriff. He was placed in jail. His attorneys, Messrs. Weston & Aycock, will apply to Judge Gary for bail for him in a few days, being confident that the State's evidence alone clearly shows a case of probable self-defense.  
The shooting occurred at 5 o'clock in the farm lot where a number of farm hands had gathered preparatory to beginning the day's work. On Saturday Mr. James had a difficulty with Williams, who resented Mr. James' reporting for dereliction. The negro was then armed with a stick and Mr. James did not resent his cursing him. Yesterday morning the negro renewed the quarrel. He was advancing on Mr. James clutching at his overall coat as if to draw a weapon when the latter fired. Mr. James continued the firing until the negro fell, when it was learned that he had been shot four times, once through the heart. Two other shots were in the arm. The encounter was at such close range that the negro's clothing was afire when he fell. As he advanced he clutched at Mr. James' weapon. No weapon was discovered on the body of Williams, who was carried off by his friends immediately after he fell.  
Mr. James has the reputation at Eastover, where he has worked a number of years, of being a sober and industrious man, with a quiet and peaceful disposition. This is said to be his first difficulty. Neither was drinking at the time of the killing. Little is known of Williams, who has not long lived at Eastover. He was in a cutting scrape there last December and is said to have been of a contentious disposition. He was about 28 years old. There were a number of eye-witnesses, who all agreed that Williams was advancing on Mr. James at the time all of the shots were fired. Col. Singleton said last night that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumor current in the city to the effect that the killing threatened race troubles at Eastover. There was the usual excitement which any sort of killing creates in a rural community, but there were no threats on the part of the negroes and there was never the slightest fear of any clash between the races.—The State, May 10.

**DALNY CAPTURED.**

London, May 9.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent reports that Dalny was captured Friday, while the Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, cabling under date of Sunday, says: "Dalny was invested today."  
The Daily Mail's correspondent at New Chwang in a dispatch dated May 8, says: "Yesterday most of the Russian troops retired to Tashihchao and during the night most of the guns were removed from the fort and sent to Liao Yang where all the Russian forces are concentrating. A conference of the civil and military authorities was held this afternoon and it was decided to prepare to leave at a moment's notice."  
With the exception of vague rumors of further fighting in the vicinity of Feng Wang Cheng the foregoing are the only items of actual news regarding the far east appearing in the London papers this morning.

**Dalny and New Chwang Will Soon be in Hands of Japanese.**

St. Petersburg, May 9—7.44 p. m.—The reinforcements prepared for Gen. Kuropatkin are being hurried. The last stage of the mobilization of the 19th the 17th army corps has been signaled by the calling out of the reserves in the Moscow and Kharokoff provinces. They will go to the front, thus placing another 100,000 men at Kuropatkin's disposal. The announcement of the mobilization of four army corps along the Volga, which will follow in July or August, is expected next month.  
The Russian authorities are completely in the dark as to what is happening in the territory occupied by the enemy, except such news as comes from the newspapers abroad and originating from Japanese sources. The reports of a Japanese landing at Takushan and the investment of Port Dalny, etc., while not conformable here officially, are not denied. The Novoe Vremya, of this morning, is greatly excited over the action of the Swedish authorities in mining the entrance of the harbor of Slite, on the island of Gothland, in the Baltic Sea, demanding that the foreign office ascertain the cause, seemingly forgetting that Slite was occupied as a base by the British fleet operating against St. Petersburg at the time of the Crimean war.

**SILENCE IN ST. PETERSBURG.**

St. Petersburg May 10—3.49 a. m.—The war commission adjourned at a late hour this morning, but did not make public any dispatches from the far East. This is accepted as an indication that no fresh collisions have occurred. The Cossacks in touch with the Japanese are simply small detachments, which are observing the movements of the enemy in order to keep Gen. Kuropatkin informed.  
The strict censorship prevented the St. Petersburg newspapers from receiving dispatches today, and the lack of information gave rise to a fresh crop of rumors, including one that the armored cruiser Rurik has been destroyed. The officials deny that any information of this character has been received, saying that the latest reports showed that the Rurik was under command, and was in the harbor of Vladivostok.

**NEW CHWANG HARBOR NOT CLOSED.**

Chefoo, May 9—11 p. m.—A letter received here from New Chwang says the Russians are maintaining only a small force at that place. Chinese carts are not allowed to leave New Chwang, as they are wanted for use in the removal of Russian effects.  
The exportation from New Chwang of bean cakes and other produce is not restricted and a number of steamships are going there for cargoes.  
FOOD AND COAL AT PORT ARTHUR.  
Shan Hai Kwan, May 9.—A merchant here, who is in a position to

command the town. This procedure on the part of Gen. Kuroki shows that the entire Japanese plan of operation had been thoughtfully prepared and that every division commander knew exactly what he should do.  
Now that Gen. Kuroki is established at Feng Wang Cheng the Russians are puzzled as to what move he will make next. The fact that he sent two companies to Daliandianpu Tse, ten miles northeast of Feng Wang Cheng, might indicate his purpose to proceed along this road to Ting Chan Gien, 90 miles north, from where he could march due west to Liao Yang. This would permit an effective flanking movement, but it is not considered probable, the likelihood being that he will move along the road by which the Russians retreated toward Liao Yang.  
There is no confirmation up to the present of the report that the Russians are preparing to evacuate New Chwang, but few would be surprised if it should turn out to be correct. The effect of a march along the road to Hai Cheng would be to place absolutely in the control of the Japanese all Manchuria between the Yalu and the Liao Tung peninsula with the exception of Port Arthur. The Russians admit that at this stage of the war the Japanese control the territory mentioned, The Russky Invalid, the army organ, making this concession.

Where Gen. Kuropatkin's force is now stationed has not been announced, though Gen. Zassalitch states that the cavalry left for Schliandjane. There continues to be the greatest ignorance regarding the plans of the commander in chief.  
It is believed that Gen. Kuroki will move northward along the road to Liao Yang. He will find the Russians entrenched at Tien Chori Chan pass west of Mao Tien Ling pass.  
It is pointed out that the abandonment of southern Manchuria will be beneficial to the Russians as it will enable the complete concentration of the forces which have heretofore been scattered in consequence of ignorance as to what the enemy proposed to do. The gruesome figures in the Russian losses on the Yalu are higher than had been reported by Maj. Gen. Kashtalinsky, who himself appears to have been wounded by a flying stone. The list enables an exact statement of the forces under Gen. Zassalitch.

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**FIRE UNDERWRITERS TO INVESTIGATE RISKS.**

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, being aroused by the continued great and apparently unnecessary fire waste of this country and especially the frequency of sweeping conflagrations in recent years has undertaken to carefully investigate conditions existing throughout the country in order to determine if possible more accurately than heretofore where conditions exist which are conducive to the origin or spread of fire and to cooperate with the government—federal state and municipal—by suggestions for the elimination of such conditions in order to check the present destruction of property so impoverishing to the nation and its citizens. To carry out this object a committee has been appointed known as the Committee of twenty of the National Board of Fire Underwriters with instructions to define the congested districts of cities and determine their conflagration hazard, and for that purpose this committee is now organizing a staff of fire protection engineers who will after careful inspection make reports on the construction, fire protection, electric hazard and other local conditions of cities so that recommendations may be made for the adoption of better building laws, the improvement of water supplies and fire departments and the general safeguarding of hazards including electricity, handling of explosives, etc. For this work the committee will employ a number of men having had a technical education or training in the different branches of engineering which may fit them for work in such a cause. It is believed that the importance of this work will rapidly increase and that this engineering bureau will be a permanent adjunct of the national board.

**N. G. Osteen, Jr., SURGEON DENTIST.**

OFFICE: No. 18 W. Liberty St., (Over Osteen's Book Store) SUMTER, S. C. Office hours, 9 to 1:30; 2:30 to 6

**C. P. Osteen, M. D.**

No. 18 W. Liberty St., (Over Osteen's Book Store) SUMTER, S. C.

**Southern Baptist Convention, Nashville, Tenn.**

For the above occasion the Atlantic Coast Line has arranged the following schedule from Sumter 5.15 a. m., arrive Atlanta, 8.15 p. m., Leave Atlanta, 8.30 p. m., arrive Nashville, 6.35 a. m. Return schedule will leave Nashville, 9.50 p. m., arrive Atlanta 7.30 a. m. Leave Atlanta 7.55 a. m., arrive Sumter 6.30 p. m.  
J. T. Chino, Ticket Agent. May 9-21

**Cheap Excursion Rates Via Southern Railway.**

The Southern Railway announces the following very low excursion rates to the following points:  
Sumter to Dallas, Texas, and return account General Assembly Cumberland Presbyterian Church May 19 to 27, 1904. Tickets on sale May 15 to 18, with final return date May 31st, 1904, at the very low rate of \$3.95.

**The Southern Railway offers most convenient schedules with Pullman sleepers and Southern Railway Dining Cars on all through trains. For full information apply to any Agent Southern Railway, or R. V. Hunt, Division Passenger Agent.**