Scraps About the Sun.

BY J. L. JOHNSON.

The temperature at the sun goes up to more than 16,000 degrees Fahrenheit! This has been ascertained approximately by a series of electrical experiments.

The sun is distant from us about ninety three million miles. Such magnitudes are beyond the comprehension of our minds. It will help us to realize this distance if we say that a locomotive train running night and day at the rate of thirty miles an hour, will accomplish this distance in three hundred and forty years.

The [illegible] diameter is 887,076 miles and its circumference 2,785,100 m[illegible]

To help our minds to [illegible] a tangible size, let us [illegible] suppose a hollow ball well [illegible] placed at the center. [illegible] in its orbit, 240,000 [illegible] earth, [illegible] side the [illegible] more than half [illegible] between the earth and [illegible]

The volume of the sun is 1,300,000 times that of the earth, that is to say from a pile containing fifteen bushels of navy beans, pick up one bean, the single bean will represent the relative volume of the earth, the rest of the pile the volume of the sun.

The volume of the sun is six hundred times that of all the planets combined. The rays of this immense body, of course, shoot out in all directions, but being so far away from us only 1 2,300,000,000th part of its light and heat reach us. The density of the sun is one quarter that of the earth. The weight of the sun is seven hundred and fifty times the combined weight of all the planets. The weight of the sun is 355,000 times that of the earth; so that a man who weighs one hundred and fifty pounds on the earth would weigh 53,250,000 pounds on the sun.

The sun revolves on its axis very rapidly, for so large a mass, making a revolution once in about twenty five days. So rapid is this motion that a point on the solar equator travels through space 4,560 miles an hour, which is nearly fourtimes as fast as a point on the earth's equator moves. Owing to this rapid rotary motion the sun is much flattened at the poles.

The sun has an atmosphere of fire five hundred miles deep. Whether this is liquid or gaseous it is hard to say; it is at all events fluid, as is shown by the spots, which are storms in the fiery envelope of the sun. As water in a funnel, by its rapid gyratory motion, opens up a cavity in the center, so the tremendous cyclonic sweep of these immense storms in the sun opens up cavities, which let us see through the fiery envelope to the darker body of the sun. Some of these holes are so big that the earth could be dropped down into them without touching the sides. One spot was observed which was four times the size of our globe. As many as eighty spots have been known at once. Usually, however, they are more rare. Sometimes a year had passed with none in sight.

If the light and heat of the sun are the result of combustion there is surely an atmosphere. Is there life there? Certainly no life organized like the forms we know here.

Such are some of the surprising facts relating to the sun. And then to think of it, there are now in sight, with the aid of our largest telescopes, 100,000,000 blazing suns, each, presumably, the center of a system of worlds. "Great and marvelous are Thy works, Lord God Almighty!"

Went off Half-Cocked.

Here is a nice little sermon on the evils of jealousy. Not many years after their marriage the late Sir Geo. Grey, when going out to the cape as its Governor-designate, accompanied by his wife, was walking alon on the ship. Seeing a letter on the deck, he picked it up, and found it to be a note written to Lady Grey by the captain of the ship—a still-living and immensely popular naval officer now of high rank. Sir George's anger apparently got the better of his reason, for, after a violent scene with the captain, and presumably without giving his wife a chance of speaking for herself, he insisted on putting into port and sending Lady Grey on shore. From that moment he separated himself from her and never saw her again for thirty-three years. At the end of this period, by some means unknown, an understanding was arrived at, and it was proved that Lady Grey knew nothing at all of the letter and was not even aware of the captain's feeling for her. The aged couple were at last reunited, and spent about three years together before the death of Lady Grey, which took place only a few days before that of her husband.

Tenderness or aching in the small of the back is a serious symptom. The kidneys are suffering. Take Prickly Ash Bitters at once. It is a reliable kidney remedy and system regulator and will cure the trouble before it develops its dangerous stage. Sold by Evans Pharmacy.

Reed is Fighting the War Policy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—There is absolutely no truth in the report that the administration is scheming to defeat Mr. Reed for the speakership of the fifty-sixth Congress. The administration is, however, looking lynx-eyed at the gentleman from Maine. What will be Mr. Reed's attitude in the next Congress is giving the administration some concern, but that it will try to encompass his defeat is without foundation. Doubtless the administration would like to see General Grosvenor in the chair, but it would be a hopeless job for the administration, with all its influence and power to undertake to put him there.

In spite of [illegible] has kept the [illegible] of the speaker is too well [illegible] administration to admit [illegible] he has lost his [illegible] he would be [illegible] opposition to the administration [illegible] to the public [illegible] good. While he [illegible] strong [illegible] he will put that steam engine will be in opposition to the administration.

He does not want any more territory. He even opposed annexing the Hawaiian Islands. He would like to let go Porto Rico, and looks with horror at the mere suggestion of keeping the Philippines. If he cared to do so he could prevent the passage of bills to continue the volunteer army after the declaration of peace. The power to hold the volunteer army as a force ceases with war according to the resolutions passed authorizing the army. Gen. Grosvenor and many others believe that under the "welfare clause" of the constitution the President has authority to continue the volunteer force as long as he sees fit, but there is a great difference of opinion on this matter.

The next Congress will be called upon to give life and force to a policy which is abhorrent to the speaker. He is not a man to change his mind on public matters, and his determined opposition to the annexation of Hawaii is remembered with something like anxiety.

He bitterly opposes the expansion of the military and naval arms of the government and herein lies the power to weaken the administration and strengthen the oppposition. The speaker has quite as strong a following in Congress as the President, and in his opposition, if he makes it an active force, he will be supported by the Democrats.

One Republican Senator in summing up the difficulties to be met closed his discourse in this particular way:

"Gentlemen, if Reed sticks to his opinions and the administration adheres to its policy, there will be hell to pay in the next Congress. Tickets to the gallery will be cheap at five dollars apiece."

The Race War in Illinois.

PANA, ILL., Nov. 18.—Desultory firing in every section of the city continued throughout the night. The terrorized citizens huddled in groups, which were guarded by heads of families heavily armed. Quite a number of families left the city and spent the night in the country with friends. C. F. Heath, an ex-railroad man, whose home is in Flatham, a negro district, was fired upon by the blacks and himself and family were driven to shelter in the country. The blacks claimed that shots were fired at their home from Heath's yard, a statement which he denies. Members of Troop B were kept on the alert all night. A colored miner reported to the police that a white man had been killed in the Flatham district. Officers Smith and Lee, accompanied by the negro, started for the scene. They were met by Capt. Butler, the militia commander, who told the officers it was unsafe for them to enter the Flatham district. Capt. Butler refused to send a guard to accompany the officers. In the Springside last night, Ed Jones, a white non-union miner, is reported to have been shot in the back and dangerously wounded.

A report reached here to-day that seventy five negroes, armed with winchesters, had lined up in Springside to clean out the whites of that section. Capt. Butler at once sent troops to the scene.

The town has been kept in a state of terror all the evening by numerous encounters between negroes and striking miners. Both are heavily armed and use their ammunition freely. About 7 o'clock Deputy Sheriff, Sid Watts, who was returning from Springside where he had been on duty, was shot from ambush. The bullet took effect in his right arm, which had to be amputated. A number of residences have been pierced by bullets, and those who are able to do so have sent their families to the country. The principle streets are patrolled by soldiers. Capt. Butler had a long conversation by telephone with governor Tanner this evening, and it is said that troops will be here to-morrow.

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by Hill Orr Drug Co.

— Giant bees, one and a half times as large as the kind now in vogue, are to be imported into the United States from the Philippine islands. The honey combs they construct are said to be five times as large as that of ordinary bees, and when they are angry it takes them 30 seconds to get ready to sting.

North Carolina Woman Soldier.

The following account of the woman who enlisted in the Confederate army and served with her husband in the command of Col. Z. B. Vance is taken from a letter of D. T. Carraway, of New Berne, N. C., to the *Journal*, of that town. The circumstances were patriotic as well as romantic:

Volunteering was rife throughout the State, and the mountains were ablaze with enthusiasm. A couple, not long married, lived by themselves in some mountain cove near Grandfather Mountain. The husband went to town one day, and found that everybody was going off to war. He took the martial spirit, and enlisted at once. On going home to prepare for his departure to the tented field a difficulty presented itself when he informed his wife of his belligerent intentions.

"But what is to become of me?" said the woman.

"You may come and do the best you can," was the reply.

"But I won't stay here by myself when you are gone," she replied. "If you go to the war, I will too."

Then the plan was made between them that she should cut her hair short, put on a suit of her husband's clothes, and go with him to the recruiting-station and enlist under an assumed name. Her name in camp was Joe, but what else I never heard. In the regiment Joe and the husband were looked upon as a couple of mountain boys, well acquainted, and fond of each other.

On the 15th of April, 1862, a number of twelve-month volunteers had completed their term of service, and some wanted to go home and some were ready to enlist for the war; hence there was a kind of reorganization of some of the regiments going on. By some means the husband had to undergo a medical examination, and was found to be physically unfit for military service, and was discharged. Here was a dilemma: Joe in the army and the husband out. What would he do at home by himself and his wife off to the war? Something must be done, and there appeared but one thing to do, and that was to confess the deception and obtain her discharge, which would necessarily follow. Accordingly, the next morning she went to the Colonel's quarters, and that Colonel was Z. B. Vance, of blessed memory. "Colonel, I want to go home," said Joe, after the customary salutation.

"Well, Joe," said the Colonel, "I suppose a good many of us would like to go home, but just now we are needed somewhere else."

"But, Colonel, I ain't a man."

"No; but you soon will be, and doubtless a brave one.

"No, sir, I won't," Joe rejoined; "I'm a woman."

"The d——l you say!" said Col. Vance, surprised and amused at the complete defeat of his proposition. "Here, Doctor!" he called to the surgeon of the regiment, "here is a case for you."

So Joe was honorably discharged.

Joe had a good reputation for soldierly conduct, and was thought to be a little the best cook in the regiment.

On Selecting Bridesmaids.

"In selecting bridesmaids," said she of the emerald and diamond ring, "it is not beauty that counts so much as style and carriage. Most brides take a great deal of pride in their bridesmaids' costumes and want them to show to the best advantage. It is very important that a bridesmaid should walk well. The wedding marches are more suited to grand opera stages than church aisles, and while Elsa's or Lucia's attendants can walk gracefully to such music, the most graceful of girls is apt to sway and falter trying to keep time and step with the same strains. I've watched bridal processions and I've seen radiantly pretty girls lose all the effect of their good looks by their hobbling walk.

"A bridesmaid should glide, not limp or hop. The beauty of a faultless frock or the stateliness of a picture hat vanish when the wearer is awkward and obviously ill at ease. The bride herself is helped by her long train, her drooping head and the leaning on her father's arm before and on her husband's after the ceremony, but the bridesmaid wears a short gown, carries her head erect, walks up and down beside another girl, and so has her own grace alone to depend upon. A girl who walks well, whose head is well poised on her shoulders and whose hair arranges well makes a good appearance as a bridesmaid, and—well, all mine are like that."

Guard your kidneys; the health of the body depends on those small but important organs. They extract uric acid from the blood which if allowed to remain in the system would cause dropsy and Bright's Disease. Prickly Ash Bitters is a successful kidney tonic, it heals and strengthens the kidneys, regulates the liver, stimulates the stomach and digestion, cleanses the bowels. It will prevent or cure Bright's Disease. Sold by Evans Pharmacy.

A Point of Etiquette.

To ask for an invitation is never a pleasant thing to have to do, and many a young hostess who has a friend or friends staying with her finds a little difficulty in accepting or declining invitations, fearing that it might be considered impolite and unkind to leave her guests and yet not sure whether it would be correct for her to ask for an invitation for them. This is particularly the case when the friends are of the fair sex, ladies in the present day being to decidedly in the majority in point of numbers, and to ask for a thing that one feels almost sure will be refused is not, indeed cannot be, an aggreeable duty.

Of course dinner invitations are never asked for, whether for lady or gentleman friends. This is an understood thing and holds good for dwellers in the country as well as in town. Few hostesses like to ask for an invitation to a small ball or dance for a lady for they know that ball givers are obliged to confine their invitations to those ladies who are on their visiting list, and have therefore to harden their hearts and refuse to exceed a certain number, knowing that if they did so their rooms would be overcrowded.

A lady may, however, without hesitation ask for an invitation for a gentleman friend, as dancing men are, as a rule, as much in the minority as ladies are in the majority, and the writer feels that there is not so much fear of a refusal. When writing to ask for an invitation, she should of course mention the names of the friends for whom she requests the invitation.

Some people think that they may take a friend with them to an "at home" without asking for an invitation for him or her. Sometimes, no doubt, with intimate friends or relatives, this may be done, but it is wiser not to do it, for many hostesses are very particular about this matter and resent what they consider a liberty being taken with them even when done by relatives. It is therefore better in all cases to ask for an invitation for a friend. As a general rule, the requests will be readily complied with, though sometimes a hostess writes to refuse on the score of small rooms and a large acquaintance.

In the country the exact opposite is generally the case. Rooms are larger and visiting lists smaller. Indeed in some neighborhoods the difficulty a hostess labors under is having too few instead of too many dancing guests, and she is therefore only too glad when her neighbors have pleasant people staying with them on these occasions, and a lady may, without much fear of refusal, write and ask for an invitation for a friend or even friends.

Pitts' Carminative is pleasant to the taste, acts promptly, and never fails to give satisfaction. It carries children over the critical time of teething, and is the friend of anxious mothers and puny children. A few doses will demonstrate its value. E. H. Dorsey, Athens, Ga., writes: "I consider it the best medicine I have have ever used in my family. It does all you claim for it, and even more."

Mill Operatives in Japan.

The people of Japan are learning that they must take the bitter with the sweet. In the few decades of the new life of their islands the Japanese have gone through a great deal. At the very first they adopted indiscriminately everything European, from hats to tactics, good, bad or indifferent. Little by little they eliminated some of the most undesirable of their "improvements" and retained what seemed to them good. At a time when certain high-minded and disinterested philanthropists were striving to convince the American people of the blessings of a free and unlimited coinage of silver, the Japanese government adopted the gold standard. They discovered that a uniform tariff of five per cent. was not quite all that might be wished, and they found that the benefits of extra-territoriality were not reciprocrat. They conducted a pretty little war with hardly a hitch, and almost satisfied the newspaper correspondents. They have learned to run their own locomotives and marine engines, a greater triumph than it sounds. They have trolley cars, and their cavalry officers wear corsets. Yet the Japanese have troubles.

The trouble at present is that the operatives in the factories are dissatisfied, and the worst part of it is that the workers seem to have just cause for their complaints.

Factories for various purposes have been built in Japan very much on the plan of our own cotton mills. Great barrack-like brick buildings they are, but without the improvements for light, ventilation and sanitation that are a matter of course in America. There are at present in Japan, says Percy Alden in the Outlook, 59 such mills, chiefly spinning factories, employing in all 13,000 men and 45,000 women. The women are chiefly young girls brought by agents from the country, where they have lived almost entirely in the open air. When they reach the factories they are bound by contract to work 12 hours a day, Sundays included, with but two holidays a month. For a day's work they are paid an amount that is equivalent to five cents of our money, and from this amount four cents a day are kept by the employers to pay for the board and lodging of the operative. This leaves the girl one cent in cash each day as the remuneration for her labor.

The girls are lodged in dormitories within the factory gates, and have to obtain permission before they can go out on any excuse whatever. The change of the free and healthy life of the farm, where the Japanese women work with the men, to the close and noisome atmosphere of an ill-ventilated factory induces lung diseases.

Many of the most liberal and enlightened statesmen of Japan are fortunately interesting themselves in the labor question. It is proposed to limit the age of child wokers and to shorten the working hours of the women. The evils of the contract system, as it is at present carried on, has as yet received no attention.

In many branches of labor in Japan there are already trades unions. The iron workers, locomotive engineers and railroad employes are particularly powerful. But the mill operatives are practically helpless, and must rely upon legislation for relief. There is now in Europe a Japanese commissioner, studying Germany's factory system.

Doubtless before long the condition of the women in factories will be ameliorated. But that it has existed so long, unrebuked and even encouraged, is a bad blot upon Japan's record of enlightened progress.—*Hartford Courant.*

Tortured By Rheumatism.

A Purely Vegetable Blood Remedy is the Only Cure.

If the people generally knew the true cause of Rheumatism, there would be no such thing as liniments and lotions for this painful and disabling disease. The fact is, Rheumatism is a disordered state of the blood—it can be reached, therefore, only through the blood. Local remedies can not cure Rheumatism, for it is an obstinate disease, one which requires a *real blood remedy*—something more than a mere tonic. Swift's Specific is the only real blood remedy, and it promptly goes to the very bottom of even the most obstinate case.

A few years ago I was taken with inflammatory Rheumatism, which, though mild at first, became gradually so intense that I was for weeks unable to walk. I tried several prominent physicians and took their treatment faithfully, but was unable to get the slightest relief. In fact, my condition seemed to grow worse, the pains spread over my entire body, and from November to March I suffered agony. I tried many patent medicines, but none relieved me. Upon the advice of a friend I decided to try S. S. S. Before allowing me to take it, however, my guardian, who was a chemist, analyzed the remedy, and pronounced it free of potash or mercury. I felt so much better after taking two bottles, that I continued the remedy, and in two months I was cured completely. The cure was permanent, for I have never since had a touch of Rheumatism, though many times exposed to damp and cold weather.

ELEANOR M. TIPPELL,
3711 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia.

Those who have had experience with Rheumatism know that it becomes more severe each year, and like all other blood diseases, the doctors are totally unable to cure it. In fact, the only remedies which they prescribe are potash and mercury, and though temporary relief may result, these remedies produce a stiffness of joints and only intensify the disease.

S. S. S. never disappoints, for it is made to cure these deep-rooted diseases which are beyond the reach of all other remedies. It cures permanently Rheumatism, Catarrh, Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, and all other blood diseases. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed

Purely Vegetable

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Something Choice to Eat

IS what every person wants and I can supply them. I make it a point to keep pure, fresh Goods, and can please the most fastidious in both quality and price. Just now the housekeeper finds it difficult to supply the table, but if you will give me a call I can help you, as I keep—

PLAIN and FANCY GROCERIES of Every Description.

My Stock of Canned Goods can't be Excelled.

FRUITS of all kinds in season, and when you want to make a Fruit Cake I can supply your demands.

Fine line of CONFECTIONERIES, TOBACCO and CIGARS.

Just received a fresh lot of POTATOES, CABBAGE, Etc.

Yours to please,

Free City Delivery. **G. F. BIGBY.**

Which Half is the Better Half

The housewife's duties are harder than men [illegible]. Cleaning alone is a constant tax on her [illegible], a never-ended task. More than half the [illegible] of cleaning she can have done for her, if she [illegible] and the expense will be next to nothing.

GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

Does the better half of cleaning; does it better than any other way known; does it easily, quickly and cheaply. Largest package—greatest economy.

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Of all the Latest Patterns and Improvements and at the best Prices for good Goods.

I have several Second Hand Stoves that we swapped STEEL RANGE for that will be sold at a BARGAIN. Don't fail to see them.

From now until January, 1899, I will make—

Special Prices for Cash on Steel Ranges.

Now is your time to get a Range that is far ahead of anything on the market.

Thanking all my friends for their liberal patronage I ask a continuance of same.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. BURRISS.

MUSIC, MUSIC, MUSIC!

PIANOS, ORGANS

And Small Musical Instruments, of Every Variety, at

THE C. A. REED MUSIC HOUSE

ALLOW us to call your attention to the vital and important fact that Music is the most refining of all educators, and we cannot afford to allow our children to grow up in ignorance of this elevating and refining influence; hence the great importance of procuring an Instrument of some kind. We have at present some GREAT BARGAINS in Pianos and Organs which we would be glad to show you.

Though it is hardly necessary to make this statement, we allow no one to supersede us regarding Quality, Price or Terms, and every representation that we have ever made regarding our goods have proven correct. The many unsolicited testimonials we receive corroborate this fact. We can certainly make it to the interest of prospective purchasers to call and examine our Stock, or write us for catalogues and prices.

Respectfully,

C. A. REED.

— She—"They tell me, professor, that you have mastered all the modern tongues." He—"All but two—my wife's and her mother's."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect Oct. 16, 1898.

STATIONS.	Ex. Sun. No. 17.	Daily No. 11.
Lv. Charleston	.....	7 15 a m
Lv. Columbia	.....	11 05 a m
" Prosperity	6 10 a m	12 10 n'n
" Newberry	6 35 a m	12 35 p m
" Ninety-Six	7 22 a m	1 22 p m
" Greenwood	7 40 a m	1 55 p m
Ar. Hodges	8 00 a m	2 15 p m
Ar. Abbeville	8 40 a m	2 45 p m
Ar. Belton	8 59 a m	3 10 p m
Ar. Anderson	9 55 a m	3 55 p m
Ar. Greenville	10 10 a m	4 15 p m
Ar. Atlanta	3 55 p m	9 30 p m

STATIONS.	Ex. Sun. No. 18.	Daily No. 12.
Lv. Greenville	5 20 p m	10 15 a m
" Piedmont	5 00 p m	10 40 a m
" Williamston	6 22 p m	10 55 a m
Lv. Anderson	4 45 p m	10 45 a m
Lv. Belton	6 45 p m	11 15 a m
Ar. Donnalds	7 15 p m	11 40 a m
Lv. Abbeville	6 10 p m	11 20 a m
Lv. Hodges	7 35 p m	11 55 a m
" Greenwood	8 00 p m	12 40 p m
" Ninety-Six	8 18 p m	12 55 p m
" Newberry	9 15 p m	2 00 p m
Ar. Prosperity	9 30 p m	2 14 p m
" Columbia	.....	3 30 p m
Ar. Charleston	.....	6 40 p m

Daily No. 9	Daily No. 13	STATIONS.	Daily No. 14	Daily No. 10
5 30p	7 30a	Lv....Charleston....Ar	6 40p	11 00a
8 30a	11 30a	" ....Columbia....."	3 20p	9 30p
9 07a	12 15p	" .....Alston.....Lv	2 30p	8 50a
10 04a	1 23p	" .....Santuc....."	1 23p	7 40p
10 20a	2 00p	" .....Union....."	1 05p	7 30p
10 38a	2 22p	" ....Jonesville....."	12 25p	6 58p
10 54a	2 37p	" .....Pacolet....."	12 14p	6 42p
11 25a	3 10p	Ar....Spartanburg....Lv	11 45a	6 15p
11 40a	3 40p	Lv....Spartanburg....Ar	11 22a	6 00p
2	7 00p	Ar....Asheville....Lv	8 20a	3 05p

"P," p. m. "A," a. m.

Pullman palace sleeping cars on Trains 35 and 36, 37 and 38, on A. and C. division.

Trains leave Spartanburg, A. & C. division, northbound, 6:37 a. m., 3:37 p. m., 6:10 p. m., (Vestibule Limited); southbound 12:26 a. m., 8:15 p. m., 11:34 p. m., (Vestibule Limited.)

Trains leave Greenville, A. and C. division, northbound, 5:35 a. m., 2:34 p. m. and 5:22 p. m., (Vestibule Limited); southbound, 1:25 a. m., 4:30 p. m., 12:30 p. m. (Vestibuled Limited).

Trains 9 and 10 carry elegant Pullman sleeping cars between Columbia and Asheville, enroute daily between Jacksonville and Cincinnati.

FRANK S. GANNON, Third V-P. & Gen. Mgr., Washington, D. C.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Mgr., Washington, D. C.
W. A. TURK, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Washington, D. C.
S. H. HARDWICK, As't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Atlanta, Ga.

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD

H. C. BEATTIE Receiver.

Time Table No. 7.—Effective [illegible], 1898.

Between Anderson and Walhalla.

WESTBOUND No. 12 First Class, Daily. P. M.—Leave	STATIONS.	EASTBOUND. No. 11. First Class, Daily. Arrive A. M.
s 3 35	Anderson	11 00
f 3.56	Denver	10 40
f 4 05	Anton	10 31
s 4.14	Pendleton	10.22
f 4.23	Cherry's Crossing	10.13
f 4.29	Adam's Crossing	10.07
s 4 47	Seneca	9.49
s 5 11	West Union	9.25
s 5.17 Ar	Walhalla	Lv 9.20

No. 6, Mixed, Daily, Except Sunday. EASTBOUND. P. M.—Arrive		No. 5, Mixed, Daily, Except Sunday. WESTBOUND. Leave—P. M.
s 6.16	Anderson	11 10
f 5 55	Denver	11.38
f 5.43	Anton	11 50
s 5 31	Pendleton	12 02
f 5 19	Cherry's Crossing	12 14
f 5 11	Adams' Crossing	12.22
s 4.47	Seneca	12 46
s 4 10	Seneca	1 45
s 3 38	West Union	2 09
s 3 30	Walhalla	2 19

(s) Regular station; (f) Flag station.

Will also stop at the following stations to take on or let off passengers: Phinneys, James' and Sandy Springs.

No 12 connects with Southern Railway No 12 at Anderson.

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

J. R. ANDERSON, Supt.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK, BOSTON, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 18, 1898.

SOUTHBOUND

	No. 403.	No.
Lv New York, via Penn R. R.	*11 00 am	*9
Lv Philadelphia, "	1 12 pm	12
Lv Baltimore "	3 18 pm	2
Lv Washington, "	4 40 pm	4
Lv Richmond, A. C. L.	8 55 p m	9
Lv Norfolk, via S. A. L.	*8 30 pm	*9
Lv Portsmouth, "	8 45 pm	9
Lv Weldon, "	*11 28 pm	*11
Ar Henderson, "	12 56 a m	1
Ar Durham, "	†7 32 am	†8
Lv Durham, "	†7 00 pm	†9
Ar Raleigh, via S. A. L.	*2 16 am	*3
Ar Sanford, "	3 35 am	3
Ar Southern Pines "	4 23 am	5
Ar Hamlet, "	5 07 am	6
Ar Wadesboro, "	5 53 am	8
Ar Monroe, "	6 43 am	9
Ar Wilmington "		*12
Ar Charlotte, "	*7 50 am	*10
Ar Chester, "	*8 03 am	10
Lv Columbia, C. N. & L. R. R.		†6
Ar Clinton S. A. L.	9 45 am	*11
Ar Greenwood "	10 35 am	1
Ar Abbeville, "	11 03 am	1
Ar Elberton, "	12 07 pm	2
Ar Athens, "	1 13 pm	3
Ar Winder, "	1 56 pm	4
Ar Atlanta, S. A. L. (Cen. Time)	2 30 pm	5

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No.
Lv Atlanta, S. A. L. (Cen. Time)	*12 00 n'n	*7
Lv Winder, "	2 40 pm	10
Lv Athens, "	3 18 pm	11
Lv Elberton, "	4 10 pm	12
Lv Abbeville, "	5 15 pm	1
Lv Greenwood, "	5 41 pm	3
Lv Clinton, "	6 30 pm	3
Ar Columbia, C. N. & L. R. R.		*7
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	8 13 pm	4
Lv Charlotte, "	*10 25 pm	*7
Lv Monroe, "	9 40 pm	6
Lv Hamlet, "	11 15 pm	5
Ar Wilmington "		12
Lv Southern Pines, "	12 00 am	9
Lv Raleigh, "	*2 16 am	11
Ar Henderson "		11
Lv Henderson	3 23 am	1
Ar Durham, "	†7 2 am	†6
Lv Durham "	†5 20 pm	†10
Ar Weldon, "	*4 15 pm	*2
Ar Richmond A. C. L.	8 15 am	1
Ar Washington, Penn. R. R.	12 31 pm	11
Ar Baltimore, "	1 46 pm	1
Ar Philadelphia, "	3 50 pm	3
Ar New York, "	*6 23 pm	*6
Ar Portsmouth S. A. L.	7 25 am	1
Ar Norfolk "	*7 35 am	1

*Daily. †Daily, Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. M[illegible]

Nos. 403 and 402 "The Atlanta Special," Vestibuled Train, of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Charlotte.

Nos. 41 and 38, "The S. A. L. Express," Train, Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta.

For Pickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
B. A. Newland, Gen'l. Agent Pass Dept.
Wm. B. Clements, T. P. A., 6 Kimball [illegible] Atlanta, Ga.
E. St John, Vice-President and Gen'l. Manager.
V. E. McBee General Superintendent.
H. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager.
T. J. Anderson, Gen'l. Passenger Agent.
General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20, [illegible]

Fast Line Between Charleston and Columbia and Upper South Carolina, North Carolina.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

GOING WEST. *No. 52.		GOING EA[illegible] No. [illegible]
7 00 am	Lv....Charleston....Ar	[illegible]
8 31 am	Lv....Lanes....Ar	[illegible]
9 40 am	Lv....Sumter....Ar	[illegible]
11 02 pm	Ar....Columbia....Lv	[illegible]
12 07 pm	Ar....Prosperity....Lv	[illegible]
12 20 pm	Ar....Newberry....Lv	[illegible]
1 03 pm	Ar....Clinton....Lv	[illegible]
1 55 pm	Ar....Laurens....Lv	[illegible]
3 00 pm	Ar....Greenville....Lv	[illegible]
3 10 pm	Ar....Spartanburg....Lv	[illegible]
6 07 pm	Ar....Winnsboro, S. C....Lv	[illegible]
8 15 pm	Ar....Charlotte, N. C....Lv	[illegible]
6 (3 pm	Ar....Hendersonville, N. C....Lv	[illegible]
7 00 pm	Ar....Asheville, N. C....Lv	[illegible]

*Daily.

Nos. 52 and 53 Solid Trains between Charleston and Columbia, S. C.

H. M. Emerson, Gen'l. Passenger Agent.
J. R. Kenly, General Manager.
T. M. Emerson, Traffic Manager.