

The Daily Review.

JOSH. T. JAMES, Editor & Prop.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1884.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as second-class matter.

The charges made by Gen. Adam Badeau against President Arthur are very serious, and if substantiated, will go far toward cooking the Presidential goose for the present incumbent of the office. In detail, they are as follows:

New York, April 29.—The Tribune this morning publishes the following letter from Colonel Adam Badeau, recently United States Consul General for Cuba:

Sir—Having resigned my position of Consul General at Havana, I beg leave to state my reasons for this act. Under our Democratic system even the government is amenable to those whom it represents, and a subordinate whose charges of delinquencies in his superiors are disregarded may appeal to his countrymen to secure their rights and his own. We are even now approaching the moment when the present administration is to ask for a verdict upon its course. The time is therefore fitting to throw some light upon the conduct of one of the departments which compose that administration. On February 26, and again on March 22 last, I addressed the President, protesting against the action of the State department in persistently screening corruption, and at the same time negotiating an injurious and improper treaty with Spain. On April 4, having received no reply beyond a bare acknowledgment, I telegraphed to the President, requesting to be ordered to Washington to substantiate my charges. To this also I received no reply. On April 9th I again telegraphed in these words: "I have the honor to tender my resignation, to take effect immediately. I can be ordered to Washington for the purposes already explained." I then received a dispatch by cable from the Secretary of State, announcing that the President did not think it advisable for me to return to Washington, as my services were required at Havana. I immediately replied: "I request you to say to the president that I am unwilling to serve under a department whose policy I disapprove, and which I consider has treated me with injustice and indignity. I tender my resignation, to take effect immediately." To this I got no reply, and again telegraphed to the president: "I shall appeal to the people tomorrow unless I hear from you." Within twenty-four hours the answer came: "Resignation accepted as requested." I now charge the State department with gross dereliction from public duty, with gross and continued neglect of injuries and insults put upon American citizens, American seamen and American trade in the island of Cuba; with a vacillating and ignominious policy, requiring often to be stimulated into the defence of protection of Americans, and even if sometimes assuming an honorable and becoming position, abandoning it as a rule before the resistance of Spain, and yielding more than once just before Spain acceded to its just demands. I charge it with negotiating a commercial agreement with Spain so manifestly improper and illconsidered that in six weeks after it was signed it had to be abandoned and a new one concluded in which two of the original seven articles were omitted altogether while two others must be submitted to the decision of the Spanish cortes, not yet elected.

I charge that the stipulations of this agreement are injurious to the interests and honor of the country, and a reproach to its diplomacy, for it provides that the United States shall abandon to Spain duties amounting annually to \$5,500,000, while Spain gives up to us only \$1,700,000 in return. It provides that American custom house officials shall report to Spanish consuls, in order to enable Cuban authorities to enforce rigorously their exactions on our own trade; and this, as it stands, is the whole of the agreement to-day. I charge that this agreement was in reality a treaty, and not submitted to the Senate in accordance with the constitution; but under the pretence that it was a "commercial agreement," important stipulations were entered into without the sanction of that branch of the legislature whose consent is indispensable. Two important provisions in the treaty of January 2d were thus altogether illegal and unconstitutional; one stipulating, as I have shown, that the custom houses of the United States shall furnish to Spanish consuls, whenever they may request them to certificates of the cargoes of sugar and tobacco brought from the Antilles; and the other, far more grave, establishing "perfect equality of treatment between the Spanish provinces and the United States," and removing all extra duties, "or discrimination not general as to other countries having the treatment of the most favored nation." The executive had no more right to make this engagement without the sanction of the Senate than I had. I charge that this agreement was scrupulously concealed in all its points from the chief representative of the United States on the island which its stipulations almost exclusively affect, although private parties and interested individuals were taken into the confidence of the department, and repeatedly consulted as to its provisions; that though the text was freely circulated in lithograph, no hint of its progress was given to the officer more closely concerned in its provisions than any other servant of the government, and who ought to have been able, and who was able, to furnish information without considering which it should never have been concluded.

I charge the department, simultaneously with the other delinquencies, with screening and supporting a corrupt consular clerk whom I repeatedly reported for violation of orders, gross insubordination, and abstraction of public and private moneys.

These accusations, eight times presented, remained utterly unnoticed, officially for four months, until the day when I left Havana. A private letter, it is true, extorted an evasive reply from the secretary of state in March, defending the delay and announcing a further postponement; and after I had

resigned a decision was hurriedly forwarded to me, dated April 7th, but mailed April 12, endorsing this clerk upon his own statement that he was innocent without receiving the proofs I had offered or allowing me to be heard in person, a decision which I venture to say, will be pronounced by either congress or the courts to be in contravention of law, justice and propriety.

I charge that these coincident circumstances make it imperative upon the department to prove that no connection exists between them, and to show why it neglected American interests and American sufferers; why it negotiated a hasty and injurious treaty without submitting it to the Senate; why it concealed that negotiation from the officer who should first have been consulted in regard to it; why for months it failed to notice accusations of corruption repeatedly pressed upon its attention, and finally dismissed them without calling the witnesses or considering the evidence; whether these were all part of one deliberate scheme, and what was the reason for this course?

I hold myself ready to substantiate every one of these charges, and I call upon the State department to publish every despatch that has passed between itself and me since November 28th last, the day of my arrival at my post, without one word omitted or one line mutilated. I declare of my knowledge that no legitimate interest, public or private, can suffer from this freedom, and that no one will be hurt except those who should not be screened.

READ AND THINK.

Wounds given to honor never heal.—Cornwall.

Every great passion is but a prolonged hope.—Feuchers.

Fiction pleases the more in proportion as it resembles truth.

He who lives but for himself lives but for a little thing.—Barjoud.

To count but few things necessary is the foundation of many virtues.

Our acts make or mar us; we are the children of our own deeds.—Victor Hugo.

Women enjoy more the pleasure they give than the pleasure they feel.—Rochepedre.

As to trouble, who expects to find cherries without stones, or roses without thorns?

To succeed one must sometimes be very bold, and sometimes very prudent.—Napoleon.

Hypocrites are wicked; they hide their defects with so much care that their hearts are poisoned by them.—Marguerite de Valois.

There are nettles everywhere, but smooth grasses are more common still.

The blue of heaven is larger than the cloud.—Mrs. Browning.

Whatever the world may say, there are some mortal sorrows, and our lives ebb away less through our blood than through our tears.—Julienard.

When you measure ought give full measure and weight with a just balance. One hour of equity is better than seventy years of devotion.—The Koran.

It is much easier to find a score of men wise enough to discover the truth than to find one intrepid enough, in the face of opposition, to stand up for it.

Twenty-four Hours to Live

From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Ind., who announces that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was to all appearance, in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave me case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could only live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of DR. Wm. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which considerably benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles and I am now in perfect health."

PERSONAL.

Fanny Ellsler, the successor of Tagliani as the most famous danseuse of Europe, is dangerously ill in England.

Hon. Henry Mason Matthews, ex-Gov. of West Virginia, died Monday night at Lewisburg, W. Va., of erysipelas.

Mrs. Young, of Shelbyville, Ill., was married again in thirty minutes from the time she received a decree of divorce from her first husband.

It is said that Senator Farley's health has been seriously impaired by the use of a hair dye which has been found to contain poison ingredients.

Mrs. Tabor's diamonds have created a sensation at Oshkosh, Wis. She has them now, but her brother's creditors are endeavoring to secure possession.

Mr. Sam Ward, who has been in Rome all winter, and recovered from the malarial attack, and the Italian papers say that the attempt to make a Catholic of him failed.

The only two living daughters of General R. E. Lee, Misses Mary and Mildred, make their home with their brother Custis, who succeeded his father as president of the Washington University, at Lexington. Miss Mary has traveled all over the world since the war, and both are most intelligent ladies.

Doing a Great Deal of Good.

Mrs. J. Berry, of Portland, Me., writes—Your HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is doing a great deal of good. Some of my friends have been greatly benefited by its use. I think it is the best salve I have ever used. Beware of counterfeits.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man and Beast. For use externally and internally.

DR. ROGER'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP instantly destroys Worms and removes the Secretions which cause them.

DR. DEWITT C. KELLINGER'S LINIMENT is an infallible cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Lameness and Diseases of the Scalp, and for promoting the growth of the Hair.

Denton's Balsam cures Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism, Kidney troubles, etc.—Can be used externally as a plaster.

MAY MOONSHINE.

A lady reader writes to say that she has been losing her hair recently and wants to know what she shall do to prevent it. Either keep your bureau drawer locked or else discharge the bited girl and get another of a complexion differing from yours.—Rockland Gazette.

There is a fine distinction between a defect and a misfortune; for, while one cannot prevent the latter, the defect may be due to himself. Said a man to mealer in horses: "You fooled me in a horse I bought last week." "What, I? Never!" "Yes, you said he had no defects, and I find that he is blind in one eye." "Why, my dear sir, that is not a defect; that's a misfortune."—Chicago Herald.

It fell to the lot of an inebriated person to be tarred and feathered by his bo-n companions. He was prepared to view any freak of fortune with equanimity, and after some hours he was observed to rise and survey himself in the pier-glass. Did he shriek with horror? Oh dear, no! He simply observed with complacent resignation: "Become a bird, by Jove!" and then lapsed once more into slumber.—N. Y. Graphic.

"Cleminta," said a sorrowful swain to his heart's desire, "this is the third time that your father has requested me to remove my person from these premises. "Heed him not," sobbed the fair one, "do not go." "I must." Just then the father's steps echoed adown the hallway. "You need not come in, old gentleman," said the departing lover; "three removes are as good as a fire," and he clutched his sombrero and departed.—Boston Courier.

DIXIE LAND.

The Georgia cotton crop is very backward.

Seven new churches are now being built in Little Rock, Ark.

Ch-nese laundries are springing up with wonderful rapidity in the Southern cities.

The Mississippi Mills, at Wesson, annually convert 750,000 pounds of wool into cloth.

Crystal Springs, Miss., is shipping large quantities of strawberries to points North and West.

Mississippi grows the finest wool in the world, and yet but little attention is paid to this industry.

A family named O'Dell, living in Knox county, have fallen heir to a fortune of \$8,000,000.

Ch-tanooga, Tenn., is talking of organizing a jockey club, for the purpose of giving regular race meetings.

Four hundred and sixty seven inmates of the Lunatic Asylum of Mississippi, with 200 more knocking for admittance.

The calcite crystal marl found in the marl beds near Whiteville is said to be finer than anywhere else in North Carolina.

Nearly 500 miles of railroad have been built in Mississippi during the past two years and the manufactured cotton output has been doubled.

The oyster canning factory at Newbern, N. C., has achieved an abundant success. Over 100,000 cans of oysters have been shipped during the past three months. One woman is said to label over 5,000 cans in one day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1884. Harper's Magazine. ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine begins its sixty-eighth volume with the December Number. It is the most popular illustrated periodical in America. England, always fully abreast of the times in its treatment of subjects of current social and industrial interest, and always of vancing standard of literary, artistic, and mechanical excellence. Among its attractions for 1884 are: a new serial novel by William Black, illustrated by Abbey; a new novel by E. P. Roe, illustrated papers by George H. Boughton, Frank D. Millet, C. H. Farnham, and others; important historical and biographical papers; short stories by W. D. Howells, Charles Reade, &c.

Harper's Periodicals. Per Year: HARPER'S MAGAZINE, \$4 00; HARPER'S WEEKLY, 4 00; HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, 1 50; HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 10 00 (the Year 32 Numbers); Postage Free to our subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

The last Eight Volumes of Harper's Magazine, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1880, one vol., 8vo., 100 pages, 10 cents.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROS. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1884. Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 Pages. SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE. Vol. V. commences November 6, 1883.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE is the best weekly for children in America—Southwestern Christian Advocate.

All that the artist's skill can accomplish in the way of illustration has been done, and the best talent of the country has contributed to its text—New England Journal of Education.

In its special field there is nothing that can be compared with it—Hartford Evening Post.

TERMS: HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, \$1 50. Per Year, Postage Prepaid, Single Numbers, Four Cents each. Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cts. The Volume of Harper's Young People for '83 and '84, handsomely bound in illuminated Cloth, will be sent by mail, postage pre paid, on receipt of \$3 00 each. Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROS. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1884. Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 Pages. SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE. Vol. V. commences November 6, 1883.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE is the best weekly for children in America—Southwestern Christian Advocate.

All that the artist's skill can accomplish in the way of illustration has been done, and the best talent of the country has contributed to its text—New England Journal of Education.

In its special field there is nothing that can be compared with it—Hartford Evening Post.

TERMS: HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, \$1 50. Per Year, Postage Prepaid, Single Numbers, Four Cents each. Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cts. The Volume of Harper's Young People for '83 and '84, handsomely bound in illuminated Cloth, will be sent by mail, postage pre paid, on receipt of \$3 00 each. Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROS. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1884. Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 Pages. SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE. Vol. V. commences November 6, 1883.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE is the best weekly for children in America—Southwestern Christian Advocate.

All that the artist's skill can accomplish in the way of illustration has been done, and the best talent of the country has contributed to its text—New England Journal of Education.

In its special field there is nothing that can be compared with it—Hartford Evening Post.

TERMS: HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, \$1 50. Per Year, Postage Prepaid, Single Numbers, Four Cents each. Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cts. The Volume of Harper's Young People for '83 and '84, handsomely bound in illuminated Cloth, will be sent by mail, postage pre paid, on receipt of \$3 00 each. Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROS. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1884. Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 Pages. SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE. Vol. V. commences November 6, 1883.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE is the best weekly for children in America—Southwestern Christian Advocate.

All that the artist's skill can accomplish in the way of illustration has been done, and the best talent of the country has contributed to its text—New England Journal of Education.

In its special field there is nothing that can be compared with it—Hartford Evening Post.

TERMS: HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, \$1 50. Per Year, Postage Prepaid, Single Numbers, Four Cents each. Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cts. The Volume of Harper's Young People for '83 and '84, handsomely bound in illuminated Cloth, will be sent by mail, postage pre paid, on receipt of \$3 00 each. Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROS. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1884. Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 Pages. SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE. Vol. V. commences November 6, 1883.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE is the best weekly for children in America—Southwestern Christian Advocate.

All that the artist's skill can accomplish in the way of illustration has been done, and the best talent of the country has contributed to its text—New England Journal of Education.

In its special field there is nothing that can be compared with it—Hartford Evening Post.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The best evidence in the world of the purity and excellence of Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is found in the fact that the fame of this tobacco increases from year to year. This could not be the case if it were merely "gotten up to sell," or had any dubious or dangerous ingredients in it. Among millions of users of all nationalities, surely some one would find out if it were impure, injurious or unpalatable. For 18 years this tobacco has been acknowledged to be the best in the world, and every year the Bull Durham brand grows more popular, the demand for it wider, and smokers more enthusiastic over its delicious natural flavor. Ask your dealer for it. Get the genuine—trademark of the Bull.



There is no mischief done where Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is used.

Success to trifles!

CUCUMBER PICKLES, In bottles, kegs and blbls.

PRUNES, DRIED APPLES AND DRIED PEACHES. Received lately and guaranteed fresh.

CANNED GOODS: FRESH APPLES, In quart and gallon cans.

PEACHES, BARTLETT, PEARS, PINE APPLES.

TOMATOES, (standard), WINSLOW'S CORN.

GREEN PEAS, STRING AND LIMA BEANS.

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO. 110 North Front St. Nothing Like Them.

Benson's Caprine Porous Pastes are beyond all comparison the best. Prompt, sure. Price 25 cents. apl 21

War! Books. SEVEN GREAT MONARCHIES of the Ancient World. By GEORGE RAWLINSO. "What is more TERRIBLE than War?"—unless it be a war among publishers, then what could be HAPPIER, for rejoicing book buyers? Such a war is in progress. Price reduced from \$15 to \$2.40. Specimen pages free. Not sold by dealers; prices to read. Books for examination before payment.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 18 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1227. apl 21 4w

NO MORE EYE-GLASSES. No Weak More Eyes

MITCHELL'S EYE-SALVE. A Certain, Safe and Effective Remedy for SORE, WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

Producing Long-Sightedness, and Restoring the Sight of the Old. Cures Tear Drops, Granulation, Eye Tumors, Red Eyes, Matted Eye Lashes, and Producing Quick Relief and Permanent Cure.

Also, equally efficacious when used in other maladies, such as Ulcers, Fever Sores, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Burns, Piles, or wherever inflammation exists, MITCHELL'S SALVE may be used to advantage.

Sold by all Druggists at 25c. apl 21-4w

266th Edition. Price Only \$1 BY MAIL POST-PAID.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

KNOW THYSELF. A GREAT MEDICAL WORK ON MANHOOD.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience before fell to the lot of an physician, 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, on bossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50. The money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6c.

Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London, Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argosy.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bullfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and acute diseases that have baffled the skill of all physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without a single instance of failure. apl 21-daw 4w

500 Horses CAN BE FITTED OUT WITH HARNESS, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, Hames, &c. A full line of Trunks, Bags and Satchels, Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Carols, Drays, &c. All our goods are fresh and best quality for price in the State.

MODOGALL & BOWDEN, 114 North Front St. Next to D. A. Smith's Furniture Store. apl 21

RAILROADS, &c.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., April 25, 1884.

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 27, 1884, at 9:00 A. M., Passenger Trains on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY. Nos. 47 NORTH and 48 SOUTH.

Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot, 9:00 A. M. Arrive at Weldon, 2:31 P. M.

Leave Weldon, 5:30 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot, 8:40 P. M.

FAST THROUGH MAIL & PASSENGER TRAIN DAILY—No. 40 SOUTH.

Leave Weldon, 5:30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot, 10:25 P. M.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY. No. 43 North.

Leave Wilmington, 8:00 P. M. Arrive at Weldon, 2:40 A. M.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road Leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 1:20 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Daily, (Sundays excepted). Returning Leave Tarboro at 10:00 A. M. and 3 P. M. Daily.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road Leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3:25 P. M. Returning Leave Scotland Neck at 8:30 A. M. daily except Sunday.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight train leaving Wilmington at 6:55 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Superintendent.

T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent, apl 23

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., April 25, 1884.

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 25th, 1884, at 9:00 A. M. will run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS, DAILY—Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington, 9:10 P. M. Arrive Florence, 2:40 A. M.

Leave Florence, 2:40 A. M. Arrive at Columbia, 6:20 A. M.

Leave Columbia, 6:40 A. M. Arrive C. C. & A. Junction, 9:55 P. M.

Leave C. C. & A. Junction, 10:20 P. M. Arrive Florence, 4:33 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, 8:33 A. M. NIGHT MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, DAILY. No. 40 WEST.

Leave Wilmington, 10:40 P. M. Arrive at Florence, 1:45 A. M.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN DAILY. No. 48 East.

Leave Florence, 3:25 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, 7:42 P. M.

Train