North Carolina, and is there-

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MARION. N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1898.

\$1. Per Year in Advance.

Question That is Daily Asked, What is the Cause

THE WAR IN CUBA.

with Studing With Cuba.

If Wolch, of Newbarry, S. C., the Columbia State to ansewer the constion in its issue of the forth. in suche cause of the war in That is, what are the facts, the

the litate, in teply, answers as fol-

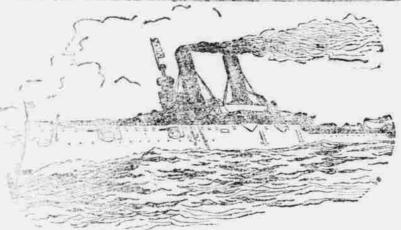
and appression, an all-deaution and after hopelessness

Ing to crush the insurgents, Spain had sent to Cuba 145,000 scales - and her most favored commanders but with attle or no result. On the other hand Cuba, under the perpetual apprehension of the rebuiltion, has seen her trade decrease, her crors reduced and her croose descring to the United States and Spanish requality and her tayes have been trebted in vain to meet the ever-increasing expenses and floating debts.

"The Britannica's account ends two years before the close of the war. In 1879, through the influence of Martinez Campos, who had been sent over as therror and Every Shame is captain-general with full powers to Thom I pon Almost Every Page of conclude a peace on terms acceptable to the insurgents, the so-called 'treaty of

Zabjon' was signed and the revolution ended. This paper pledged Spain to give the Cubane the right of sufficient full representation in the Spanish parliament administrative reforms and so forth. Within two years effective Gen. Campos was moved in the costes to tentuck the course of the course to tentuck the course of the to reproach the government for not car hate facts, which led up to the They were, indeed, never fulfilled in good faith. As in many other cases Spain 'made the word of promise to the

ear and broke it to the hope,"
"Cuba did get representation in the therefore might be given in one Spanish cortes, but the suffrage was so restricted for Cubans and enlarged for Spaniards that nearly all the members elected were Spaniards, and in the cortes no attention was vouchsafed to Cuban grievances. As for lucal self-superation of a tyrant-ridden government, there was none whatever. free. But apecifications Official speculations increased instead stated, and we had give of diminishing, the Spaniards filling all the offices. The entire cost of the war an in- about \$20,000,000-was saddled upon Cuba, and from a million and a half people 525,000,000 to \$30,000,000 were baroleon, says the annually wrung in taxes, nine-tentha seve of which arrived of which were drained away to Spain. Cubans hed to support a Spanish army of occupation numbering 20,000 nem of occupation numbering 20,000 nem There were annual and increasing deficits in the revenues after all this fax-a by the way, which cayned ation, and repeated issues of bonds on the essential the restora-lembous the title of 'like the cories declined: 'Cuba is sunk of the Was there a more under an inundation of abuses, and a stom of this gallant plus ultra is impossible unless indec tee. Continuing, the extermination of the whole island ers be decreed.' The historian Fronce



conship, now commanded by Captain B. D. Evans.) wrote: 'The government is unimagi pressive and ruinous. Our former minister to Madrid, Dr. Curry, paraphrase (iladatone's words and asserted). horror and every shame that could disgrace the relations between a strong country and a weak one is written upon almost every page of Spain's dealings have treation with Cuba.

With Cuba.

Such was the condition of Cuba are made and face Maria when, about ten years ago, Jose Marii.

a young Cuban exite, who as a lad had been imprisoned in the African prison of Cents and bore on his wrists the scars of Spanish managies, puspired by faith and indomstable aspiration for the Inserty of his country, conceived the plan phowers and raising runds in preparation for a bit mark sprang hims revolt. He made this his lifewarm. For five years or more these "Cuban Revolutionary Circles' in the United States, in Mexico, Central and South America, in Units, and whereve else the exiles could organize, applithemselves with patient devotion to the task set them by Marri. In the Florida eigar factories they regularly set upar one day's wages each week for the cattee eleswhere they adopted other method When the time came to strike they had secumn lated from \$300,000 to \$1,00 2,00 and had sunggied into the island several thousand rifles and a quantity of

"in January, 1805, on a day agraed upon, pairiots rose in most of the provinces, and immediately after, vatland on the coast from different quar ters of exile, taking with them leadersh n, arm and munitions. The revolution spread rapulty and soon controlled the eastern province of Santiage. after he feel in but ie, leading and arge. But the cause to which he had devoted his life and to which his death was a sacrifice, went on to victory. This

Amilications point to a strike of ten thousand diggers in the Monangabela,

Mr. H. C. Carrath, a weathy Boston man, has about consided negotiations for the purchase of the famous Natural Radge property in Bockbuilde county, orginia. The property embraces a fine ne the both tarolina Military estate of several thousand acres in a that brought on a riot that dition to this great Virginia would comittoqueil. It was charged The land bridge belongs to the will der three years ago at a Clifton . Henry C. Parsons, whose mun garrison. The boys hotel by Conductor Goodman attracted and later taken back. so much attention,

> Only Sixteen Millions Left. Therty-four of the fifty million dollar emergency fund for war purposes appropriated by Congress has already

Lega expended.

Sixteen Millions in Claims. Claims against Spain acgregating to the war in Cuba have been filed with the State Department by the citizens of the United States residing in that como does not think it tiv. They cover claims for personal njury, imprisonment, loss of stock, - mardly in a position to burning of sugar plantations, etc.

Post Office Robbed.

The postofflee at Aberdeen, N. C. was entered by burglars and the safe blown up and robbed of money, stamps

HAS BEEN HELD UP.

The Spanish Cabinet Seeing that the U. S. Meant Business.

WANTS TO RE-OPEN THE CASE.

Expected That Every Demand of This Country Will Be Granted - The Powers of Europe Bring Influence to Bear Upon Spain to Bring Peace Out of the Gathering War Clouds, Representatives of the Six Powers Held a Meeting at the British Embassy in Washington.

Washington (Special) -Swift as annou's flash the Cuban situation was changed on the 6th. The galleries of ongress were crowded. Senators and Representatives were anxious and agitated, and even the diplomatic corpwas in a ferment, awaiting a me-sage from the President of the United States to the Congress of the people which might mean war, when, with excitement at the very highest, like an electric flash, the word was passed that there would be no message today. its saddenness stunned the public, which heard the news in distorted forms, and amazed veteran members of Congress. Ultimately it became known that not only would there be no message today, but no message this week, and that it was at least a possibility that the message written and approved might never go to Congress

The first reason for the delay was that the administration received advices from General Lee, at Havana, indica-ting that all Americans could not be cotten off the island today, and would to in grave peril if the message precedd their departure.

The second reason, and perhaps conally potent with the other, slowly drifted into public comprehension late in the day, chiefly through the medium published Associated Press dispatches from Madrid, for extreme reti-cence was maintained on the subject by the few in Washington who knew the facts, and even cabinet officers were untant news was that the Spanish government, after what had plainly been most storting times in the luner Span-ish circles at Madrid, had decided to eopen the case closed, so far as this over nment was concerned, by the rereal of Spain to make satisfactory re ou se to the representations made by United States last week, and in der to avert impending war, had dended to make concessions heretofore

What will be the final outcome it is on early to say, but the aspect of affairs certainly is considerably more speand sufficient to renew the hope of the Cresident in a solution of the uba a question satisfactorily to the American people, and one achieved without bloodshed. The details re-main to be worked out, but it is exweted that between now and the 11th a clearer light will be thrown on the future wan action at Madrid, of which one manortant feature at least is the decla ration of an armistice by the Queen xpected, will lead to ultimate indepenlence of Cuba from Spanish rule, but by what informediate steps, perhaps evening the governing powers do not at Much, it is supposed, will depend upon the Cuhan insurgents and the people of the two countries of

the United States and Spain. The powers of Europe, material and noral, it is known, have brought to bear If their influence on the government of pain and still are actively at work seeking by the wisest and most politic course necessary in view of the circumstances and sentiments of the two great nations involved to bring prace out of the gathering war clouds. All the capithe gathering war clouds. tals of Enrope have been in communication to this end, a fact evidenced by the assemblage at the British embassy in this city yesterday of the representatives of the six powers of Europe who then and there were made mutually scquainted with what has been done abroad and with the desire of those who accredited them to Wash naton that they should work in accord here this concert, however, in the United of good offices to secure peace and de lay a definite declaration of war if hos-

tilities finally become inevitable.
The improved condition of affairs was reflected throughout all public quarters. It was manifested at the White House. among cabinet officers and at the embassies and legations, including the Spanisa legation. At the latter estab-lishment Senor Polo saul that while he ald not disclose any of the informaictor, he fest that the strain of a few ours ago was materially relieved, and that the prespect for peace looked much He in no way confirmed, not tamed in official quarters that Spain was slowly but surely yielding, and comined his utterances to the general statement that conditions were improv-

the uncertainty following a great disappointment was the condition ex-isting at the capitol at the close of the lay, when the expected did not happen. enators and members were at sea as what was coming next. While the nessage was awaited, there came a urried summous of leaders of the enate and House. They were informd that the message was to be withheld pon the information received from onsul-Ceneral Lee. The reasons he gave were desined entirely satisfactory Senate, while the House leaders care lust

ried the news to that body. That the danger to American life was considered afficient reason for non-action at seared in the postponement of all opased meetings to consider the sit-

'resent From Mrs, Jefferson Davis Mrs. Jefferson Davis has sent to the a lies of the Coiffederate Museum the et of furniture used by her and trest lent Havis during their occupancy of the building known as the white hou e i the Confederacy. This will be laced in what was the Fresident's hamber, which is now the South arclina room. It was in this room that Winnia Davis was born.

Innuganoul the COUNTRY.

The South, There are said to be thirteen cases of smallpex in Columbia, S. C.

The Plant Line steamers will enforce quarantine regulations on passengers Near Mt. Jackson, Shenandosh coun-

ty, Va , Miss Nettie Peace was thrown from a wagon and, killed her neck be-By an explosion of boilers in the Wheeling (W. Va.) Steel Works, David Gleary was killed and several seriously

The Confederate Veterans of Perkeley county, W. Va., have named their camp, consisting of 125 members, "Fitz-hugh Lee Camp."

The annual convention of the West Virginia Editorial Association will open at Horgantown May 11.

Near Lynchburg, Va., Wm. H. Snow, Jr., shot and killed Henry W. McVeigh, his brother-in-law. Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennesses, will probably deliver the annual ad-dress at Guifford Battle Ground, July

The eight-year-old son of J. A. Whitman, of Posier, several miles north of Winston, N. C., fell into a tub of hot slop at a blockade still house and was so badly scalded that he died.

The steamship City of Macon, from Boston to Savannah, Ga., was discovered to be on fire when nearing the latter port. The blaze was extinguished with the aid of tugs and the passengers

carried off in safety. At Durgees, W. Va., Thomas Belcher, aged seventy years, fell into the fire and was burned to death.

There was a row between colored peode while returning from a funeral in ple while returning from a functar. Richmond, Va., during which frying Allen was killed and two others wounded.

An unidentified body, found affoat near Norfolk, Va., is supposed to be that of Charles Morris, of Philadelphia. who was lost overboard from a tug Drayton Nabors, a white man living two miles from Hodges, Greenwood county, South Carolina, killed his s-year-old son. It is thought the killing

was accidental, as Nabors was drunk. A Winchester rifle did the work. A delegation from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Richmond, Va., called on Superintendent of Public Instruction Southall and

urged the teaching of a course of

bygeine in the public schoals. A special to the Constitution from Columbia, S. C., says: Near Newberry, on the night of the 5th, there was a battle between eight or ten whites and a score of negroes. A deputy sheriff, with a warrant for Monroe Leitzsey, charging him with assaulting John F. Banks, a member of the Legislature, swore in a posse and went to the mau's house late at night. The negro called for help and twenty negroes from adjacent houses rushed out with shot guns, thinking it a lynching party. Firing on both sides was lively. Four whites and four negroes were wounded. The whites retired.

The North.

New York's Comptroller says the city debt is now \$30,000,000 beyond the legal limit Public School Teacher Jesse Bell, of

Binghampton, N. Y., was beaten by two men for whipping his pupils. Fight thousand school teachers in New York will receive an average ad-

vance in pay of \$102 a year. Work has been suspended in all the coal mines of the Ohio district, over the 10 per cent. advance demanded,

but there is hope of a settlement. New York's State tax has been fixed at 2.08 mills, the lowestrate for several

Twenty-eight ice companies of Chiengo, Ill., have formed a trust with 88 .-600,000 carital.

At Richmond, Va., a crowd hanged and burned President McKinley and Mark Hauna in effigy. Ohio coal miners are demanding a

half-holiday on Saturday, and may strike in nine counties. E. K. Woodbury, 80 years old, of Port Chester, N. Y., was killed white trying to rescue his bicycle from under

a passing train.

Miscellaneous.

A dispatch from Lima says that 800 native agricultural laborers and ser-vants have been shidped from Japan to Peru.

The Mexican government has made public its determination not to permit the recruiting or raising of regiments of Spaniards resident in this country, or otherwise, within the borders of

The Canadian Government has rejected the Yukon Bailway bill, on the ground that the land grant was exces-

Steve Brodie, the celebrated bridge jumper, died suddenly on a railway train near Adrian, Mich. T. M. McBride, suspected of murdering four members of the Lee family, at Faint Rock, Tex., committed

The President has approved the bill for the relief of the families of the dead sailors who were killed by the "Maine"

explosion The Financial committee of the New York Life Insurance Company have telegraphed Fresident McKinley, expressing their confidence in his poso for as made public, and offering loan \$10,000,000 to the government im-mediately, in case of war, at such by all, and senator Davis informed the terms as the government may deem

The Positively Promised Message

Did Not Materialize. CABLED FOR

Thousands Who Had Waited to Hair the President's Cuban Message Turned Away Disgusted

72D DAY, - After a quiet session, dur-ing which the resolution offered the day before by Senator Chand er calling for the Cuban correspondence, was referred to the committee, and a secret session on the bill to purchase the l'anish West

Indian Island heretofore reported, the Senate adjourned until Monday. for Day, - It was frankly and openly charged in the Senate by Ferkins, of California, in a set steech, that Spain was responsible for the Maine disaster, as it had been brought about by spanish machinations and spanish treachery. Turner, of Washington, introduced a resolution to take action without wait-ing on any department of the government; Clay, of Georgia, spoke at length on the Foraker resolution. Other speeches were delivered for free Cuba, after which the Senate resumed the consideration of the sundry civil bill, and finished thirty-three rages before going into executive session.

74rit Day - In the Senate flerce Cuban speeches were made, "The United States ought immediately to declare war against Spain and to maintain that war until the reople of Culm are made free from Spanish starvation and cruelty, and the government of the island firmly established as an independent resublie," This utterance by Senator Chandier, of New Hampshire, in a carefully prepared statement of his po-sition on the Cuban crisis was the climax of an extended discussion of the subject, participated in by several members in the Senate. Speeches had been delivered by Turner, of Washing-ton: Harris, of Kansas, and Kenney, of ground for vigorous and instant action by the United States. At the conclusion of the speeches on the Cuban question, the Senate resumed the cousideration of the sundry civil bill, the only important program being a slightmodified form of the committee amendment suspending the forestry

reservation proclamation. 78TH Day. - When the Senate convened intense expectancy, amounting to excitement, prevailed on both the floor and in the galleries. The Presi-dent's messace had been positively promised, and its coming was awaited with genuine anxiety. Ten minutes after the Senate met consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed and with the exception of eight minutes cons med by an executive session, in which Senator Davis announced that no message would be sent into-day, almost the entire session was consumed by the appropriation bill, tically completed when laid aside for

Sixt Dar. - After an exceedingly tur bulent session of six hours, the passed the naval appropriation bill and then adjourned until Monday. The war spirit was manifested in all the speeches and overrode the naval committee itself by increasing the number of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers to 24, the bill as reported providing for but 12, and the appropriation to \$4,600,000, instead of \$2,000,000. 82b. Day. - In the House the Senate

resolution for temporary fortifications was rassed. While there was no at tempt to force consideration for a reso lution regarding the Cuban situation in the House, there was a brief ontigent in the course of which the warlike tem per of the crowded galleries was so manifest that peaker fieed threatene to clear them if it was repeated. The outbreak occurred over a motion by Cannon to pass the Senate resolution to authorize the Fresident to erect temporary fortifications in case of emergency, upon hand, when the wast ten consent of the owners was obtained without awaiting the long process of legal condempation. This led to a demand by Earley, the Democratic leader, for information as to the facts which warranted all these war manutres. The particular statement which aroused the galleries was to the effect that while the Democrats were willing to wait any reasonable time for the President to transmit a message that would meet the approval of the American people, they would not want a mipute for ! to continue negotiations with the

83p Day. - The growds which thronged the galleries of the House were disappointed. There were no outbreaks of any kind on the floor on the Culon que tion. The whole day was spent on the private calendar, with the result that reveral bills were passed, amo them one to pay the heirs of John Reach, the ship builder, \$330,000 on a claim which has been pending a dozen years, and another to pay O. C. Bosbyshell, superintendent of the Philade-phia mint, \$17,000, extracted from the old vaults by a weight clerk. At 5, m, the House took a recess until notice evening session being de-sted to the consideration of pension

SITH DAY ... If IT waiting patiently in the galleries and corridors of the House for hours, many of them from a c'clock until short y before a c'clock p m , the thousands who had come to hear the President's Cuban message turned away werey and disgusted at the delay. Never was there such disthe delay. Never was there such dishers felt it even in re keenly than the spectators, and for two hours afterward they stood about the labbies discuss ing the latest phase of the situation. The news of the proposed armistica, which came on the heals of the announcement that General Lee had cabled for delay received quite no much attention as the request of General Les. The debate in progress in the House over the army reorganizamore absorbing question. Considerable opposition to the bill developed on the sion of the regular army in time of war to 104,000 men would be immical to the

upon which the country had heretofore relied in time of stress. There will be

A COMPARISON OF FLEETS

In Every Particular Ours Are Superior and More Than a Match. The Spenish warship Pelayo has of late been mentioned as about equal in strength to our own Indiana, and a

tillict between the two has been spec ulated upon as evenly balanced and indeterminable in advance. Such talk is based upon gross carelessness of observation or misinformation, at reference to the facts in the case will Indiana, being of as onsies displace-

ment, 18 feet shorter, 3 1-4 feet nar-rower and of 3 feet less draught. She has less powerful engines, developing only 8,000 horse power to the in-diana's 9,738. Her new boilers may give her greater power, but that is ve-to be demonstrated. She is six years older than the indiana. She is just about as heavily armored as the indiana, in some parts more, in some She carries only 800 tons of coal to the Indiana's 1,640. She has the same number of torpedo tubes. Innally, in the ordinance she is far in-ferior to the American ship. She has four big guns, two of 12s inch sud two of 11 inch calibre; but the Indiana has four of 13-inch calibre. The leavo has one 6.2-inch and twelve 4.7-inch gun's, against the Indiana's eight inch and four winch guts, and the Felayo has six quick firing and twelve machine guns, against the Indiana's twenty quick-firing 23-pounders, six quick-firing 1-pounders and four ma chine gues. It is not extravarent to say that the Indiana is, in point of offensive armament, fully more effective than the Pelavo.

Much has been said also about the Emperator (gross V. She is not a hat-tle ship, but an armoved crusser. Let us see how she compares with, for example, the brooklyn. The spaniard is la tons lighter, 20 feet shorter, 3 feet broader, 1 foot challower, has 260 less horse power, and is nearly two knots slower. She is less heavily armored than the Brooklyn, excepting over her guns where her armor is thicker. carries 300 tons less coal. She has the same number of torpedo tubes. She has two 11-inch guns, which are much heavier than any on the Brookbut whether they will, on the whole, prove more effective than the Brooklyn's eight 8-inch guns is an open question. Certainly the Spaniard's eight 55-inch quick firing guns are not equal to the Breoklyn's twelve 5-inch, nor her ten smaller ones to the Brook lyn's exteen; nor will her six machine guns against the Brooklyn's four give her a winning preponderance.

Spain has seven other smaller armored craisers, heavily armed, of which the Vizcaya may be taken as a tyre, of about 7,000 tons, and in to 12 inches of armor, and each with a couple 10 or 11inch gaus and ten 5)-inch gans. Against these the United States has three more battle-hips, each equal in fighting strength to two of the pranish crinisers and the two arms red crinisers each about equal to one of them. In coast-defence vessels, monitors, etc., the United States is far superior to Spain, the latter hav-ing practically none to be compared with our Monterey, Puritan, Terror, Amphitrite, Miantonomon and Monadnock. In gunboats and cruisers, too, the advantage is decidedly on the side of the United States. If to these technical conditions we add the differences in geographical position, and in skill and urce between the nations behind these fleets, the odds are seen to be so o pelessly against Spain as to make it ause of wonder that any rational

statesman should for a moment consi or the possibility of war save as a esperate resort for national de-

SUPPORTS MCRINLEY,

The Commercial Bodies of Charleston

Adopt Keso utions, The commercial bodies of Charleston. S. C., the cotton exchange, the chamber of commerce, the merchants' exchange and the Young Men's Business League all met on the 30th of March, and unanimensly adopted resolutions calling on the censtors and Representatives of South Carolina to stand by President Moninley in his efforts to maintain peace. The resolutions adopted, which were signed by the presidents of the tor I I man and are as follows:

'As a strong sentiment and desire exists among the business men of Char leston that President McKinley be given full time to complete his plan maintain peace with Spath, consistenrespectively argeour shators and her resentatives to support and up hold the President in such efforts. Please com-municate this telegram to the entire bouth Carolina delegation.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION. The Buildings Will be Finished by the Opening Day, June 1 The announcement has been made

upon authority of the chief arcuitect of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, that all construction work will be finished up in ample time for the installation of exhibits and the perfection of concessions by the opening day, June 1. large buildings are nearly ready for the artistic decorations, save the fine arts building and the immense structure which the United States government is building. On the latter the staff work is nearly done and the dome is receiving the finishing touches. The concesalonaties are pushing construction work rapidly, as are the various States, fifteen of which are crecting buildings.

Bank Wreckers Convicted. Frank B. Leefe and Joseph N. Wolfson, charged with participation in the wrecking of the Union National Bank, at New Orleans, were both convicted on the 2d in the United States Circuit Court. The jury had been out all night. Leefe had been one of the book-keepers in the bank, and Wlofson a lawyer of some prominence, with

We never knew a man who could National Guard and the velenteer ferces | keep a heree looking decent in winter

high connections. Leefe faisified the

book , and Wolfson robbed the bank of

over \$100,000.

-SEND ORDERS FOR

JOB PRINTING

THE MESSENGER.

Marion N. C.

Promptness, Accuracy, Neatness and Good Stock Guaranteed.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Circulars, Cards, Pos-ters, Pamphlets, and any kind of Printing.

Singuinary Outcome of an Election in Brownsville.

AN ED TOR KILLS TWO MEN Then He is Wounded, Later Shot to Death in Jali and Bod, Prepared

for Burning,

Texas, on the six relatestion much bloodshed as a result of the contest between the two factions above as the Reds and the Lines. In the light on the main suggested the fown, two men were kined and two wonders. Chortiy after this a mon broke 1000 the pail where was conduct the man who had done the worst work of the may and kaled nim. They are get an long out into the street and were apput to there it when wise commen prevaled and it

The sed tieker, with then Cobb at toricus, when two result was made known the nects at once et up a cry of and. Consterenerges were made by their opponents and the shad stool cal-

nunter make conwing of hierards convergenales, a che, the eritor of spaper at aroundting, everyed and little round. Ru-mag out in the screen ho acquellor a power and draw no people. more cold, who was mounted at the one and say the threatening aspect of out the latter was spice with insymmetrial time first star improvements the smarry woulded the material value view, which made to his orether shad, was not by a ballet from thingen sixther third coned his inc. Through thirdean, has say of est out of the office of the inpaper, and apparently toll amit he was doing, he have the hames out of the next of the deal coustains as he lay on the sidewark.

Coullien, it was learned, was lit I shot by a man named charges, results out arrested and together with the boy. Lorenzo trublen, was judged contrast Conflet then gave himself up that divided fifteen intuities has passed before a most of 300 men formed and marched to the pail. The door of the trail structures was soon battered down and in just two minutes cinclen was dead into body perforated by budgets. Not satisfihed with their work the enraged citistreet and were about to burn it whom wiser counsel prevailed and the undertakes was permitted to take charge

During the extitement the loy excared. The town at once quicked down and too furtions trottished a control 100 obias were brothers of the fiel chidle

The haughty young type-writer drew herself to her queenly height, "George Vermillion," she said, in by tones, "no once could mustake your attentions to me. My lawyer says I have a beautiful case. Either I will one you for breach of promise or else you must give me the logel right to write 'Mrs. leorge Vermillion' on my calling mote," "Write his" garred the unhas no employers areas Court girl.

Southern Railway.

Pullman Car Servico.

In effect March 1, 1893. Salisbury, Asheville, Hot Springs, Knoxviile and thattanooga,

West Pullman Drawing Room East board Sleeping Cars. No 15 (Eastern Time.) 750 pm Ly Seladory . Ar 930 am (Central Time.) 830 pm Ar. Stat sville Lv 843 am 925 pm ". Hickory..." 752 am 958 pm ". Morganion..." 720 am f10 23 pm ". Marion. " 6 45 am f11 08 pm ". Round Kuob. " 16 12 am 1210 cm " . Ashevide . " 515 cm 1 29 cm " . Hot Springs. " 4 00 cm 3 00 am " . Morristown . " 2 30 am 4 13 am " . Enexville . " 1 15 am

O. R. & C. R. R.

[740 am ** . (hattar cogs. ** 1000 pm

(Central True.)

CONTENCTAL WITH THE South Carolina and Georgia R. H. Schedule in offeet Oct. 18, 1897)

Northbound, S. C. & G. Southbound Leave 710 a.m. Charleston, Arriva 3 57 p.m. 8 57 a.m. Branch ville. " 5 55 p.m. 12 25 a.m. Kinevy be . 4 33 p.m. C. II. 4 C. " 300 nm 19 65 p.m. Gasslen 165 p.m. Kef-baw. 145 p.m. Las castler 250pm_Catawa Jet 245 m flore Hol. Subject Yorkville. 450 m glacksburg.

Arrive7 30 p.m. Marion Leave 7 00 a.m. Northbound, Gaffaey Day, Southbound, Leave 6 10 p.m. Blacksburg Arrive 7 25 a.m. Arrive 7 06 p.m. Gaffneye Leave 6 50 a.m.

unday. Trains between tharieston and Kingsvilla runs daily.

For information as to rates, Clyde Line Sailing, etc., call on local contracting and traveling agents of noth roads, or

Trains north of Camden runs daily except

E F. GRAY. Traffic Managers, B. B. I. UMPRING Blackstall S. C.

I. A. EMERSON. T. M., S. C. A.O. B. R. Charles-ton, S. C.

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101 M A MILITARY COLLEGE.

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