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McDowell County is in the healthiest, richest and best part of the Piedmont section. We have gold, iron, mica, timber, good farmers, cheap farms, good railroads, good churches, two trunk lines of railway, good hotels, good people. Come, and see.

Carolina Improvement Company,

MARION, N. C.

The Marion Record.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

MARION, - - - - - - N. C.

SOUTHERN GIRLS.

THEY ARE STRONG AND QUICK TO LEARN, SAYS A NEW ENGLANDER.

Cheap Cotton and Cheap Labor Turn The Trade in Favor of The South on Plain Goods.

LOWELL, MASS.—With the announcement that the Merrimac, the largest cotton manufacturing company in Lowell, in addition to other concerns which have been mentioned, is to have a Southern plant, the interest in this city in the Southern movement has reached a high pitch. This makes three of the largest establishments in the city to join in the movement, and besides the fact that the capitalists are following it with curiosity, the labor element is inclined to be anxious.

The elements in the problem are thus set forth by Elliott Clark, treasurer, and Mr. A. G. Culnock of the Bott Mills:

"The fact is," said Mr. Clark, "that we can no longer manufacture plain sheetings and drills at a profit in the North. Against $2 per ton for coal in the South we must pay $4 to $4.50. The climate down there is milder, and it does not require so much coal to heat the mills. The manufacturers there can buy their cotton off the market wagon. Here we must pay freight and brokerage, giving them an advantage of one cent per pound on the retail cotton, which by itself is a fair profit for a mill making coarse yarn goods. The labor, too, costs 60 per cent. of what it does here, and there the taxation is not quite half what it is in Lowell.

"These are some of the main reasons why we cannot manufacture the sheeting and drilling in the North in competition with the South. Along with the Dwight and Massachusetts companies, we are compelled to seek a more favorable location for making these goods.

"We have valuable trade marks on these drillings and sheetings, and it would be a pity for us to abandon that kind of work. We can make the goods for, say, about 4¼ cents a yard. In the South, with its supirior natural advantages, we could produce similar goods for about 3 cents per yard, yielding an excellent profit."

Speaking of the labor element Mr. Culnock said: "About five years ago, the last time we compared our weavers' wages with those on similar work in the South, I found there were many important things discriminating against us. Our weavers worked ten hours a day, or sixty hours a week, and averaged about $1.15 a day in wages. In the South they worked 72 hours per week and got about 60 to 70 cents a day. In other words, the Southern manufacturer paid 5 to 6 cents per hour; we paid 10 to 11. I believe that they are now running 69 hours a week against our 58 hours.

"To offset these inequalities, we have changed over about half of our plant to the production of a finer class [illegible] with fancy weaves—in which the price of raw cotton does not enter so much into the cost of production that it controls the price. These fine goods sell high, and, therefore, allow us to pay living wages. The labor there, while cheap, is of a very fine class. All the female help in the mills there are farmers' daughters, who are glad to work for small wages, which seem large to them, as they are not so accustomed to money as we are here. As the negroes do not work in the cotton mills the white people are quite willing to take up that form of work. These Southern girls are strong, quick to learn and glad to be in the way of earning some money.

"Reports of production from good Southern mills show that the machinery, as a rule, is run a little faster than in the North and the goods are of excellent quality, which is the best proof of the efficiency of the labor in the South."

Mr. Culnock added that he thought New England had seen its best day as a manufacturing center. Lowell had water power and that is all, but the mills are mostly run by steam power. All the additional machinery put in since the water power was exhausted, has had to be run by coal, which is brought here in sailing vessels from Pennsylvania and Maryland, and with the freight to Lowell, makes the fuel very expensive. This, with the cheap cotton and cheap labor in the South, turns the tide in favor of the South on plain goods.

Joseph S. Ludlow, agent of the Merrimac Mills, said: "We have as yet no site selected, but we want to be in a position to do that sort of thing if we find we have to. We are at a great disadvantdge here in every department, but especially in our print work, in consequence of the big cost of coal. Fall River and New Bedford are growing with steam mills because they get their coal for more than $1 less a ton than we do. We are already manufacturing only the finer grades of cloth in our mills here. Labor is cheaper in the South, because the supply is greater."

The Southern Movement.

T. J. Coolidge, treasurer of the Amoskeay Mfg. Co., Boston, says: "I think that Southern mills will increase. We are hampered here by trade unions, strikes and legislation, making it more difficult for us to manufacture at a profit, and unless the Legislature of Massachusetts, instead of doing all it can to injure manufacturers, turns around and assists them, there will be a further loss of business. Fine goods can be made in the South as well as coarse goods. It is claimed that Southern operatives are not as skilled as Northern operatives and that it takes too long to educate them, but this is false. Southern operatives are just as good in every respect, and it is only a question of time when fine goods will be made in the South.

Breakfast Muffins—One cup of sugar, one egg, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one pint of sweet milk, three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one of salt.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

Japan continues victorious, and will probably dictate her own terms to the Flowery Kingdom ere long.

Governor Evans, of South Carolina, says that the State dispensary is not only able to purchase liquor now for spot cash, but it also has enough money on hand to repay the $50,000 due the State and to liquidate all of its back indebtedness, and is doing so as fast as the accounts are examined and audited.

A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for the full amount sued for with interest from 1891 in the case of the Exchange Bank of Yorkville, S. C., against Hubbard, Price & Co., commission merchants of New York. The amount of the judgment with interest is over $10,000.

P. H. Allsbrook, king bee of a gang of dangerous counterfeiters who have been flooding the Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia and other Southern States with spurious money for a long time past, was caught near Brunswick, Ga. They dealt in big game and coined only gold metal, considering silver too small to bother with. In addition his gang made excelent counterfeit bills, and there was but little trouble in passing them, so perfect was their work. The Secret Service division of the Treasury Department has been on his tracks for months.

A new steamship line will be inaugurated between Charleston, S. C., and Philadelphia, Pa., on the 14th inst.

The Dickson-Mason Lumber Co., Asheville, N. C., has been incorporated. Capital stock $100,000.

The Dwight Manufacturing Co., of Chicopee, Mass., has closed an agreement to build a fifty thousand spindle cotton factory at Gadsden, Ala. The site has been located and bids will be opened January 16th. It is intended to build a model manufacturing town, with churches and schools for the operatives.

A $10,0000 fire was caused by naturalgas at Barnesville, O.

A big street car strike is on in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bill Cook, the all-round desperado, was captured in New Mexico.

Workmen at the Carnegie Steel Works, Homestead, Pa., are organizing. It was at these works that the big strike of 1892 occurred.

Sunday night during a raging blizzard, the thermometer registering 8° below zero, a fire brok out in Bradford, Pa., destroying $175,000 worth of property.

A Sibley Sensation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House went into committee of the whole on the curaency bill Tuesday, and Mr. Sibley, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, opened the debate with a sensational speech in opposition to the bill.

Referring to the published reports that the executive department of the government, in the person of the Secretary of the Treasury, was using its power to influence voters in favor of the bill, Mr. Sibley said:

"Mr. Chairman, if I have read the constitution of the United States correctly, it defines the powers and duties of the chief executive and the powers and duties of the membership of the house, and I tell you that if ever a rebuke was needed to one who has trampled down the prerogatives of the people, it is to that man who has used his influence, or attempted to use it, to create in himself the sole governing power of this nation. It has come to a time when to be the government of this people requires something more than a combination of brains, belly and brass."

Referring to the action of the administration, Mr. Sibley said that, paraphrasing Junius, it could be said that the merits of an administration might be judged by the condition of the people. "Look upon the condition of the people of this country," he said "and you can tell the merits of your administration." Mr. Sibley declared that by the standards of the fathers he believed he was a Democrat; he revered Jefferson and Jackson, and worshipped at their shrine. But if he was to be carried in a conveyance labeled "Democracy," guided by an obstinate driver, over an unknown road, with precipices and chasms yawning on all sides, he was going to jump out, and he was not particular [illegible] where he lit.

Mr. Sibley's thrusts at the President seemed to be enjoyed by quite a number of Representatives, and when he concluded there was a round of applause.

While he was speaking, Senators Cameron, Republican, of Pennsylvania, and Stewart, Populist, of Nevada, came into the House and remained to hear him. Mr. Bland, Democrat, of Missouri, and Mr. Johnson, Democrat, of Ohio, also spoke in opposition to the bill, aided by Mr. Coffen, Democrat, of Wyoming, and C. W. Stone, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

The only speech in its favor was made by Mr. Cox, Democrat, of Tennessee.

Mr. Beltzhoover, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of an additional section he should offer as an amendment to the bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell $500,000,000 of 5-25 year 3 per cent. bonds, the proceeds of which are to retire the greenbacks and Treasury notes and fund the floating indebtedness of the government.

Appomattox.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Surrender," the Virginia postoffice where, under the famous apple tree, Lee handed his sword to Grant, is "Appomattox" once more. The Postoffice Department has found a way of bringing about the change by calling the new county seat, formerly known as "Nebraska," "West Appomattox" and restoring to the original Appomattox its historic name. An elaborate official explanation accompanying the the change shows that the selection of the name "Surrender" was on the advice of Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, the Representative in Congress for that district.

Fewer banks (fifty) were chartered, with less capital ($5,285,000) in 1894 than in any year since 1879.

Needy Nebraska.

Rev. Luther P. Ludden, general manager of the Nebraska State Relief Commission, Lincoln, Neb., writes to R. H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, under date of January 10th, as follows:

"When the great cry came from Russia, I believe Nebraska was the first to forward a train load of supplies. In less than ten days we had three train loads on the way to the mills to be put into what we considered the best product—meal—for the suffering Russians, and if there is any people in the land who will appreciate this effort of the South, it is the people of Nebraska, as they see coming back to them that which they kindly gave two years ago. On behalf of the thousands of drought-sufferers, we desire to thank you and through you the good people who are laboring to make this donation so marked a success."

SUFFERING IN OHIO.

The following pathetic plea to the public, which was read at a mass meeting in Gloucester, O., graphically describes the situation:

"The people are naked and hungry, and it is your place to see that they have shelter and food; it is your place to do for them all that within your power lies. If one drop of the milk of human kindness runs through your veins, you will open your hearts and purses to these distressed brethren. Sympathy is not what they need and must have—it is food and clothing."

The merchants at Gloucester, as in many other districts, have exhausted their resources, and can do nothing more in the way of relieving the distress, and are compelled to listen to touching appeals of the hungry without being able to respond.

The missionaries and religious organizations have exhausted all their resources, and say it is absolutely impossible for them to do more, but they say without hesitation that the miners must have relief at once.

The Situation at Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Republican caucus resulted in adjournment without taking a ballot for United States Senator. The Pritchard forces fought strenuously for a ballot, but the anti-Pritchard force, which is really the field against Pritchard, after six tie ballots, succeeded in a postponement until Monday night when the caucus will reconvene. This is a victory for Candidate A. E. Holton. The Pritchard men are greatly disturbed but great effort is being made to keep them in line. Boyd and Dockery are the dark horses with a possible re-entering of Mott.

Another telegram says: The caucus adjournment means Pritchard on the first ballot Monday evening. His election is conceded.

The first attack on city charters was made by Mr. Grant, of Wayne, in a bill to amend the charter of the city of Goldsboro.

Resolutions were adopted instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to secure the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks and certain objectionable features of the internal revenue laws.

Among the bills introduced the chief were to create the county of Scotland out of a part of Richmond; to repeal the election law; to provide for a code commission of 3 and a new code; to protect persons holding first class tickets on railways. An effort was made to pass the Senate bill to repeal the public printing bill, but it failed and the matter was made a special order for Monday. The committee on elections was announced with French, of New Hanover, as chairman. Lusk is chairman of the judiciary committee.

Legislature Organized.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Senate was organized by the election of Hill E. King, of Onslow, principal clerk; E. Spencer Blackburn, reading clerk; T. N. Halliburton, doorkeeper; A. D. K. Wallace, engrossing clerk.

In the House Principal Clerk J. M. Brown, of the last House, called the new House to order. In front of him sat Mr. Henry Clay Brown, formerly a clerk of the House, and acting as assistant clerk. Near him sat Associate Justice Walter Clark, who was to administer the oaths. Mr. Brown, acting under his authority, named Mr. Boyne door-keeper and notified members having certificates of election to occupy the seats near the Speaker's desk. Rev. D. H. Tuttle, of Raleigh's Central M. E. church, offered the opening prayer.

Z. V. Walser, speaker; S. P. Satterfield, principal clerk; John W. Chapin, reading clerk; J. McDuffie, of Cumberland, E. D. Stanford and J. R. Hancock, of Lenoir, assistant clerks; E. P. Hauser, of Lunoir, engrossing clerk; A. J. Moye, of Pitt, doorkeeper, and A. R. Middleton, colored, of Duplin, assistant.

The Cold at Other Places.

The following telegrams dated Saturday, Jan. 12, say nothing about the suffering that is always caused by intense cold:

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The thermometer registered 1° below zero at 10 o'clock to-night. The mercury dropped 45° after 3 a. m. Four inches of snow fell in four hours. At Bristol the thermometer registered 12° below.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—The thermometer here registers 1° below zero at 7 o'clock p. m., and the weather is growing colder. There is heavy snow in the mountains.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Between noon and 5 p. m. to-day the thermometer fell 48°.

MANSFIELD, O.—The thermometer is 18° below zero.

ZANESVILLE, O.—From 7 to 10 o'clock to-night the thermometer fell from 34° above to 4° below zero.

COLUMBUS, O.—The mercury is 7° below zero at 10 p. m.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.—The mercury fell from 20° above to zero in two hours to-day. A blizzard is blowing.

The butter which scored 99¼ points and took the first prize at the recent Iowa State convention, was made by Martin Mortensen, a young butter-maker with but six months' experience.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

THE LATE FREEZE IN FLORIDA HIS THEME OF DISCUSSION.

The Beautiful Picture of a Month Ago Has Suddenly Vanished.

On the wing in Florida. A month ago when I was down here everybody was happy. They had begun to harvest their golden crop, and it was bringing a better price than the year before. Most of the growers who could hold were in no hurry to sell because an advance seemed highly probable. Those who were pinched by poverty or harassed by creditors hurried their crops to market and are thankful. Oranges here are just like cotton in Georgia. The year's labor is measured by the number of boxes. Credit is based upon it and the family purchases are governed by it, and there is a debt for fertilizer just like there is upon cotton. Merchants watch the orange growers' packing house just like they watch the cotton growers' gin.

We made much ado over 5-cent cotton the last season, and it was hard to be reconciled, but it was not ruined. If the cotton had all been burned the cases would have been parallel. This reminds me of an old negro in our county who lost him two bales by fire and thanked God that "it wasent as bad as hit might hav bin effen hit had been worth 10 cents a pound—dat would have just ruined me," he said.

All along the line of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West railroad from Jacksonville to Sanford the beautiful living pictures that I saw a month ago had vanished or were marred and blurred by a pitiless icy hand. The beautiful green of the groves had changed to a withered brown. The polished open leaves were curled and twisted as if red-hot curling irons had touched them. The twigs that held the fruit had all bended to a perpendicular and the oranges were dropping and in a few days the ground will be covered—covered all over with a tufted yellow carpet of crushed and mushy oranges. I saw just such a fall in 1886, though not so bad or so far reaching. For the marketing of this fruit the stations are but a mile or two apart. Packing houses or sawmills are most always in sight and until now gave employment to hundreds, yes thousands of willing hands. Then there were the teamsters and the pickers and the shippers and many others whose living came from this great business. It is Sunday every day now. I see the laborers standing about the depot silent and sad. The saw mills have ceased to make a noise. No sound of hammer or saw in the packing houses. No ladders in the trees. Even the children look like there was a funeral in the house. What does all this mean? I asked of a friend at the Sirrine House, where I was stopping.

"It is," said he, "a calamity that cannot yet be measured. The orange crop is the life, the bread, the spinal marrow of this region. There is nothing else for those laborers to do. Some of them will, of course, strike out for the phosphate mines. Some will work their way back to Georgia, but all are in a pitiful condition. Then there are the hundreds and thousands of small growers who owe money and had gotten advances and now they cannot pay. The largest mercantile firm in this city made an assignment yesterday. They owe $80,000 and had it all protected by dues from orange growers. Besides this, they had a crop of their own that was valued at half of their obligations. A month ago they were rich and prosperous. Now they have little left but sympathy. Everybody feels it.

My good, hopeful landlady said, "My boarders are leaving me and going home. They were in the orange business as buyers or packers." A doctor said many of my patrons were mill men and now the mills have stopped. A livery stable man says his business has already fallen off one-half. Then there is the railroad traffic. I saw long lines of fruit cars on the sidings that will return empty.

Mr. Scott, a large buyer, who boards at the Sirrine, told me that he shipped eight cars of frozen oranges to Chicago yesterday—shipped in refrigerator cars as an experiment, the railroads taking part of the risk. "If they get there before they thaw," said he, "they will be good for a day or two—as good as any. I am only experimenting. But of course, the time for doing so is nearly out, for the fruit has begun to fall."

Who can tell what a day may bring forth. Florida, fair Florida, is sick—not sick unto death, but very sick. Such a disaster has not happened since 1835, and may not happen again for half a century. The freeze of '86 was confined to northern Florida, but this has reached to Punta Gorda, and all down in the lower latitudes the vegetables are killed. When I left Clear Water three weeks ago the truck wagons came to the gate every morning with peas and beans and tomatoes and squashes, but my wife writes me that none come now. The farmers have planted again and say they will have another supply in a few weeks. But the climate is here yet and will remain. That cold wave that passed over Clear Water and Tampa with its withering blast did not last but a day. It came like a cyclone and was gone. The fish are there yet and the beautiful waters. The magnolias and bays and cedars and palmettos and and live oaks are still green and lovely and the sun shines bright and warm and the gentle breeze still comes over the gulf, in a year or two this disaster will be forgotten and the people will smile again and be happy.

"Who knows," said the doctor, "but what this visitation was providential. The dengue fever was almost universal last summer. I had over one hundred cases here in Sanford. It is a mild malarial fever that is easily controlled and I never lost a case, but at the same time it is regarded as a distant relative of yellow fever and this freeze may annihilate it and prevent a pestilence for years to come."

Another hopeful philosopher said the freeze has certainly killed the young groves that were not yet in bearing and that will bring good results. Like your cotton in Georgia, the orange business has been overdone in Florida, and this will stop it for a few years until the demand equals the supply, and then new groves will be planted." That is all right. It is good to seek out the good that is always mixed up with every bad thing in this life.

But the good ladies at the Sirrine are not yet calm and "sirreen" about the flowers. They attach more importance to the beautiful than we do. They will sit in the varanda and lament the withered vines on the trellises, the dead hybiscon, the climbing cactus and night blooming jasmine, banana plants that lie limp upon the ground, the amaryllis and sweet-scented appopenax and many other beautiful plants that adorn the front yards. Everything looks burnt as if by fire. How singular it is that heat and cold have the same effect upon vegetation. There is but little difference between a freeze and a fire, even upon human beings.

I go to Clear Water today, but not to eat strawberries, as was promised me on my return. I will have to wait for them in Cartersville.—Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. Lemons Made a Mistake.

A special from Buela, Ala., says a peculiar suit has been instituted at that place. Mrs. Sue Robbins was a passenger on the Louisville train the other day. So were Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Lemons, a young couple just married. The train was passing through a tunnel, and Mr. Lemons, who had left his wife's seat just behind Mrs. Robbins, returned to it, as he thought, in the darkness, and proceeded to kiss his newly-wedded bride. About this time the train emerged from the tunnel and disclosed that his supposed bride was Mrs. Robbins. Mrs. Robbins, who is a young widow, has sued for $1,000 damages for the mistake, and will not admit that the act was not intentional.

Senator Martin, of Kansas, a Pauper

TOPEKA, KAN.—Suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court to foreclose a mortgage on the home of United States Senator John Martin for $6,000. The property is located on Capitol square and is valued at four times the sum of the mortgage. It has been known that Senator Martin has been close pressed financially for a long time and that he was in a fair way to lose all his property. He will retire from the Senate, March 4 next, a penniless man.

J. L. GOLAY & SON,

Jolimont Vineyards, Grape Nurseries,

DISTILLERY & MANUFACTORY OF

Pure Native Wines, French Cognac, Brandies

And FINE LIQUORS.

Awarded First Premium at Exposition of New Berne, N. C., Feb., 1894.

OLD FORT, N. C.

The Governor's Message.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. Carr's message shows that the State's finances are in a good condition, a balance of $114,531 being on hand Nov. 30, 1894.

Special attention is called to the Auditor's recommendation of equalization of taxes. The State taxes were last year $1,358 944; the county taxes $1,058,941. Total, $2,417,935, or $1.44 per capita.

Over half the counties have no debts. The total indebtedness of the people is only one twenty-fifth of the taxable value of property. The tax rate is lower than in any other State of the Union. It shows conclusively that the party entrusted with public affairs has given the people such a State government that the light of prosperity from onerous taxation is dawning in North Carolina.

A levy of 22 instead of 16 cents shool taxes is heartily recommended.

The Atlanta exposition is heartily endorsed, and an appropriation for an exhibit there is specially recommended. Participation in the Baltimore exposition of 1897 is also recommended.

A reformatory for youthful criminals is urgently recommended.

In concluding, the Governor says to the Legislature: "The past history of a clean, successful State government, free from reckless expenditures, honest in administration, and economical in expenditures, is behind you, a part of the record of the party which now hands over to you the future administration of the State, as far as it pertains to expenditures and economies."

Horner Military School.

OXFORD, N. C.

Modern buildings, healthful and attractive location. Efficient instructors. Number limited. A beautiful Southern Home for Boys. Catalogue sent on application.

Tonsorial,

WM. SWEENEY,

Practical and Scientific Barber. Over Streetman's drug store. Call and see me, as I promise satisfaction in all instances.

D. E. HUDGINS, Marion, N. C. E. F. WATSON, Burnsville, N. C.

HUDGINS & WATSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

(9)

☞ All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

R. J. Burgin, Dentist.

Offers his professional services to his friends and former patrons of Marion and vicinity. All work guaranteed to be first class, and as reasonable as such work can be afforded.

Office opposite the Flemming House.

G. G. EAVES,

Attorney at Law, and U. S. Commissioner, Marion, N. C.

☞ Office on Main street opposite Eagle Hotel.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

(EASTERN SYSTEM.)

Trains run by 75th. Meridian Eastern Time, North of Augusta and Columbia.

Northbound, Nov. 18, 1894.	No. 34. Daily	No. 36. Daily	No. 19. Daily
Lv. Jacksonville	8.30 am	4.15 pm	.....
Lv. Savannah	12.38 pm	9.05 pm	.....
Ar. Columbia	4.30 pm	2.10 am	.....
Lv Charleston	7.15 am	5.35 pm	.....
Ar Columbia	11.15 am	10.10 pm	.....
Lv. Augusta	2.30 pm	.....	7.05 pm
" Graniteville	3.02 pm	.....	7.43 pm
" Trenton	3.31 pm	.....	8.18 pm
" Johnstons	3.43 pm	.....	8.25 pm
Ar Columbia	5.30 pm	.....	10.14 pm
Lv Columbia	5.40 pm	3.20 am	3.30 am
" Winnsboro	6.43 pm	4.23 am	4.23 am
" Chester	7.34 pm	5.11 am	5.1. am
" Rock Hill	8.10 pm	5.51 am	5.51 am
Ar Charlotte	9.00 pm	6.40 am	6.40 am
" Danville	12.50 n't	11.35 am	11.35 am
" Richmond	6.47 am	4.50 pm	4.50 pm
" Washington	7.42 am	5.30 pm	6.30 pm
" Baltimore	9.02 am	11.35 pm	11.35 pm
" Philadelphia	11.30 am	3.01 am	2.00 am
" New York	2.03 pm	6.23 am	6.23 am

Southbound.	Ves. Lim No. 33. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 9. Daily.
Lv. New York	3.30 pm	12.15 n't	.....
" Philadelphia	5.55 pm	7.29 am	.....
" Baltimore	8.37 pm	9.47 am	.....
Lv. Washington	10.05 pm	11.01 am	.....
Lv Richmond	12.50 am	12.30 n'n	12.30 p m
Lv. Danville	5.00 am	3.55 pm	3.55 p m
Lv Charlotte	8.14 am	11.00 pm	11.00 p m
" Rock Hill	9.42 am	11.47 pm	11.47 p m
" Chester	10.17 am	12.21 n't	12.21 n't
" Winnsboro	11.07 am	1.11 am	1.11 a m
Ar. Columbia	12.26 n'n	2.20 am	2.20 a.m
Lv. Columbia	12.30 pm	.....	4.05 a.m
" Johnstons	2.18 pm	.....	6.06 a.m
" Trenton	2.24 pm	.....	6.22 a.m
" Graniteville	3.02 pm	.....	6.32 a.m
Ar. Augusta	3.30 pm	.....	7.35 a.m
Lv. Columbia	4.20 pm	6.50 a.m	.....
Ar Charleston	8.45 pm	11.30 a.m	.....
Lv. Columbia	12.24 pm	2.30 a.m	.....
Ar Savannah	3.20 pm	5.48 a.m	.....
" Jacksonville	7.00 pm	10.25 a.m	.....

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

On trains Nos. 35 and 36, Great U. S. Fast Mail, Pullman Sleeping Cars between New York Columbia and Jacksonville.

On Nos. 35, and 36, 9 and 10, Pullman Sleepers between Charlotte and Columbia, between Charlotte and Augusta.

On Trains Nos. 33 and 34, the New York and Florida Short Line Limited, solid train between New York and Jacksonville consisting of Pullman Drawing room cars, compartment cars and first class coach with following service: Dining cars between New York and Washington, Pullman's Sleeping Cars between New York and Tampa. Pullman compartment cars between New York and Jacksonville, Pullman Sleeping Cars between New York and Jacksonville. First class, coach between Washington and Jacksonville. Dining cars between Charlotte and St. Augustine on and after January 1st, 1895.

W. A. TURK, Gen'l Pass Ag't, WASHINGTON, D. C.
S. H. HARDWICK, Ass't Gen'l Pass Ag't, ATLANTA, GA.
E. BERKLEY, Supt., COLUMBIA, S. C.
W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Mgr., WASHINGTON, D. C.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Mag'r, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE

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