NEWS FROM THE TWIN CITY

GLENN TO ADDRESS PYTHIANS.

At Memorial Exercises of Winston-Salem Lodge, to Be Held Next Sunday, the Principal Speaker Will Be the Governor—Heads of Female Colleges of the Carolinas Confer as to Programme For First Meeting—Several Murder Cases to Be Tried in Forsyth Court This Week—Rev. Dr. Neal L. Anderson Installed As Pastor Yesterday—Two White Men in Prison Charged With Theft—Taft to Make Hard Fight in This State.

Special to The Observer.

Winston-Salem, Feb. 9.—The annual public memorial service of the Winston-Salem Pythians will be held in the Memorial Hall of Salem Academy and College next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Governor R. B. Glenn has accepted the invitation of Mayor F. H. Vogler, of Salem, to deliver the principal address on this occasion. The public has been invited to attend the service and the hall will doubtless be taxed to its capacity. The memorial service last year was held in the Elks' Auditorium and was attended by a large crowd.

Governor Glenn will have a strenuous day next Sunday. In addition to the address to the Pythians he is scheduled for three others as follows: At the First Baptist church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; at St. Paul's Methodist church, colored, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and at Centenary Methodist church at night.

The Pythians will attend the memorial service in a body, probably starting from Castle Hall of Damon Lodge. There is a large number of Pythians in this city and practically the entire number will attend the service.

WHISKEY FOR MEDICINE DRANK

Three Greensboro youths, whose ages range from 13 to 17 years, were detained at police headquarters last night on account of drunkenness. According to the story told by one of the boys the mother of one sent her son to Winston-Salem to buy some whiskey to be used for medical purposes. Instead of carrying the whiskey home the lad decided to "set up" his comrades, with the result that the trio got rounded up by the officers. One of the boys sobered up in time to leave on the 8:30 o'clock train to report the plight of his comrades. The boys looked pitiful indeed, as they began to rally from their drunken stupor.

ARRANGING PROGRAMME.

Dr. J. H. Clewell, president of the Salem Academy and College, returned on the midnight train last night from Greensboro, where he had been in conference with Dr. R. P. Pell, president of Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C.; Mrs. Lucy H. Robertson president of Greensboro Female College, and Prof. J. I. Foust, president of the State Normal and Industrial College, relative to the programme for the first annual meeting of the Association of Women's Colleges of North and South Carolina, which will be held here March 17th, 18th, and 19th. Dr. Johnson, of Rock Hill, S. C., is a member of the programme committee, but he was detained at home on account of illness.

Dr. Clewell stated that the programme was not in shape to announce at the present, but would be ready in a few days. He said that it had been decided to hold two open sessions of the convention to which the public will be invited. The opening session will begin at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, March 17th, and the closing session will be held Thursday afternoon, March 19th. Dr. Clewell expects practically every female college in the two Carolinas to be represented at the meeting.

CAPITAL CASES ON DOCKET.

The regular February term of Forsyth Superior Court will convene tomorrow morning with Judge H. M. Justice, of Rutherfordton, presiding. The term is for two weeks and for the trial of criminal cases only. There is an unusually large number of important cases on the docket for trial and the entire season will doubtless be full of interest. There are several murder cases to be tried.

Charles Parks, colored, wanted by the government for illicit distilling in Wilkes county, was arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal G. A. Carroll. Parks was lodged in the county jail in default of bond for his appearance before Commissioner Beckerdite February 17th.

STOLE FROM DRUNK MAN?

B. G. Gray, a young white man, of Davidson county, or any other county in which he happens to be, is in the city prison awaiting a hearing before Recorder E. A. Griffith to-morrow morning on the charge of stealing $21 in cash from John Bowles, a white man from Davidson county. The alleged theft occurred at Brown's warehouse yesterday morning while the victim was sleeping the sleep of a drunken man. It is alleged that Gray took the money from Bowles' pocket.

The defendant was arrested yesterday afternoon at the home of disreputable women by Patrolman Apple. The officer found $10 in Gray's pocket and $10 in his shoes. The police learn that Gray is a worthless sort of a fellow and has been jumping about from place to place for some time. Bowles was here with a load of tobacco and the money that was stolen from him was some that he had received for tobacco.

Sam Mitchell, colored, who has been employed by the city for a number of years, belonged to Prof. Elisha Mitchell, the scientist and explorer, who lost his life on Mt. Mitchell. The old darky was with Professor Mitchell on the mountain at the time the latter lost his life. He talks interestingly of his old "marster." Mitchell has been living here and employed by the City of Winston for a number of years and is highly respected by not only the members of his own race but the white people as well.

Sam remembers well "Big Tom" Wilson, who recently died.

HARD FIGHT FOR TAR HEELS.

According to information received from a private source, which though unofficial, is authoritative, Vory, Taft's leader, has announced that the hardest fight for Southern delegates for Taft will be made in North Carolina. It is also learned from the same source that Hitchcock will make a tour of the South within a few weeks in the interest of the Taft boom and that Taft will be glad to accept any invitation extended to him to make addresses in this State.

Will Brewer, a white man who, it is stated by the police, has made two unsuccessful attempts to take his own life by taking laudanum, is languishing in the city prison, the charge against him being the larceny of $3 from the pockets of Joe Stevenson, a white man. The theft is alleged to have occurred in the basement of the court house a few days ago while the victim was very much under the influence of whiskey. The arrest of Brewer was made yesterday afternoon by Constable Frank Martin.

Brewer has a family residing in East Salem. According to the police he is a worthless sort of a fellow and allows his family to want. The officers say that stealing money from people is no new game for Brewer, as he has been accused of this several times before.

NEW PASTOR INSTALLED.

There was a large congregation at the First Presbyterian church this morning when Rev. Dr. Neal L. Anderson, late pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Montgomery, Ala., was duly installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city. Rev. Dr. R. L. Leyburn, pastor of the Lexington Presbyterian church, presided, propounded the constitutional questions and charged the people. The sermon was preached by Rev. E. L. Siler, of High Point, who also delivered the charge to the pastor, Dr. Leyburn preached an able sermon at the First Presbyterian church to-night and was heard by a large congregation.

GOVERNOR IS CRITICISED.

This Caused by His Reprieving of Frazier Jones as He Did—Strange Varmint Excites Citizens of Guilford—Sensational Divorce Trial on in Greensboro This Week.

Observer Bureau,
Bevill Building,
Greensboro, Feb. 9.

There is some criticism here of Governor Glenn for his action in reprieving Frazier Jones and announcing later that it is not his intention to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. The prisoner had accepted his fate and prepared for death, and it is felt by many people that it would be unjust to have the condemned man again go through the agony of mind in anticipation of his execution. It is probable that a petition for commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment will be circulated. If this is done, many Greensboro people will sign the petition. The reprieve is for ten days.

The promoters of the Republican club to be organized in Greensboro Thursday night say the organization will embrace a large number of Greensboro's best citizens. It is asserted that the club will not be organized in the interest of any faction of the party or for the purpose of boosting any man or set of men for office, but to add strength and vigor to the Republican party in North Carolina. It is learned that similar organizations will be formed in many other towns of the State.

There is much excitement in a section of the eastern part of the county over the appearance of an unknown wild animal that is attacking many hogs. Friday night the strange animal visited Col. John R. Stewart's farm and killed a fine young shoat, and on the previous night a colored farmer in the same community lost five hogs.

The Crescent Hardware Company, a new corporation, has taken over the stock of goods of the bankrupt Wakefield Hardware Company and will open for business to-morrow under the management of Mr. Charles E. Hudson.

Judge Fred Moore will convene a two weeks' civil term of Superior Court here to-morrow. A case of considerable interest that will come up for trial is the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Carrie Fulton against her husband, Winston Fulton. This will be followed by the trial in the criminal court of an indictment against Fulton for slandering his wife. The slander case is the result of the $25,000 damage suit instituted against young Dr. Mock, of Thomasville, who is charged with alienating the affections of Fulton's wife. A splendid array of legal talent is retained in the three cases, and the trials will be of a sensational character.

There is talk of providing a baseball park near the business district of the city, as it is believed such an arrangement would result in largely increased attendance upon the league games next spring and summer.

MRS. CONNALLY'S FINE WORK.

Buncombe's Superintendent of Schools Pays Beautiful Tribute to a School Teacher.

Special to The Observer.

Black Mountain, Feb. 8.—County Superintendent of Public Schools A. C. Reynolds spent Thursday morning at the Montreat school. His helpful talk was much appreciated by both pupils and teachers. Professor Reynolds says that "among the many benevolent gifts of the people of wealth of Buncombe county, one of the most generous and wisely placed is that of Mrs. Alice T. Connally. The gift is generous because it has been bestowed without hope of any personal return, and has been continued for nine years without public notice. The wisdom of the gift is shown in the desire of the donor to bring happiness to the children of one of the remotest districts in the county, by presenting them annually a Christmas tree, and by providing the means for the moral and intellectual development of the children of the community. She is thus building a monument, not of stone and cement, but in the hearts of a deserving people.

"The fact that Mrs. Connally is interested in the happiness and development of children in a district where the school advantages are very much limited came to my notice when I made my first official visit to a school near the head of the north fork of the Swannanoa, at the foot of the Black mountains. I then learned that she had for the last six years given the boys and girls of that place a Christmas tree and that she had decided not only to provide a Christmas tree but to furnish money to supplement the public school.

"The result is that the children of this needy district have received their Christmas presents as usual, and each year they had the opportunity of going to school three or four months longer than the average length of the public school.

"It has not yet been my privilege to meet Mrs. Connally personally, but I have met her good works; and I join the people of North Fork district in expressing gratitude for her continued interest and material aid."

SUFFERING AND DOLLARS SAVED.

E. S. Loper, of Marilla, N. Y., says: "I am a carpenter and have had many severe cuts healed by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It has saved me suffering and dollars. It is by far the best healing salve I have ever found." Heals burns, sores, ulcers, fever sores, eczema and piles. 25c at all druggists.

CANTON'S GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Plant of the Champion Fibre Company, Now in Operation, One of the Largest in the World—Various Buildings of the Plant Form an Industrial City—The Task of the Contractor a Difficult One.

Written for The Observer.

An inland town, surrounded by the mountains of western North Carolina, is now the home of one of the most striking examples of the phenomenal industrial growth of the South. At Canton, the erection of an industrial township has just been completed. The entire plant which forms its nucleus will be devoted to the production of wood fibre and was erected for the Champion Fibre Company at a cost of more than $2,000,000 by Frank B. Gilbreth, of New York. The capacity of the plant is rated at 250 tons a day, making it the largest wood-pulp factory in this country, if not in the world.

The various buildings which comprise this industrial plant, 35 in number, have formed a new industrial city. An especially significant feature of the undertaking is the fact that the township was created rather than developed. The projectors of the plant, whose whirring machinery now furnishes employment for half a thousand men, were encountered some few months ago by the unbroken solitude of a forest country. Three or four rough log huts represented the sum total of the evidence of previous human activity. The contrast of such a picture with the scenes of industry which now obtain gives an inkling of the magnitude of such a transformation.

The story of the unique problems encountered and the ingenious methods by which their solution was accomplished makes an interesting narrative. The first obstacle to present itself was that of transportation. Canton is in Haywood county on the Murphy branch of the Southern Railway, 18 miles from Asheville. The site of the Champion Fiber Company's plant includes some 40 acres of valley country, lying between two parallel mountain ranges; surrounding it is the small town of buildings necessary to care for the material needs of the workmen. Since over 10,000,000 brick and 50,000 barrels of cement alone were used, the erection of railroad spurs was necessary in order to obviate long cartage and its incident expense and delay. During the course of operation nearly 4,000 cars of material were received.

All kinds of mechanics and even laborers were extremely hard to obtain in the western part of North Carolina owing to the sparsely-settled nature of the country and to the demand for labor throughout the entire country. The towns for miles around were scoured for workmen with but little result. It therefore became necessary to bring in several hundred Italian laborers and quarter them immediately on the site, despite the opposition of local sentiment, which was decidedly against the importation of foreign labor, especially Italians. Dire results were threatened, should the "dagos" be brought into the mountains. But a strong advance guard was sent and little trouble was encountered from this source after a few rough-and-tumble fights in the shanties.

Bricklayers and mechanics had to be transported from points as far distant as Boston and Chicago; carpenters, as well, were brought from widely separated places.

An interesting method by which speed was increased, and one which has been used before by the Frank B. Gilbreth organization with excellent results, consisted in so arranging the work that speed contests might take place between the various gangs of workingmen under similar conditions.

This was first done with the pile-driving crews. Five crews were organized and grouped by nationalities if possible, if not, by localities from which the men came. The driver which placed the greatest number of piles each day was awarded the flag, which thus denoted the star crew. As there were 800 men at work at that time it was considered so great an honor to have this flag flying at the head of the driver as to stimulate the various crews to effort such as could never have been obtained otherwise. In fact, at one time rivalry became so intense that the superintendent himself had to be on the job an hour before starting time in order to watch the crews so that unfair advantage might not be taken by starting before the whistle blew.

The 35 buildings which make up the plant offer some interesting illustrations of modern fireproof mill construction. Constructed of concrete, steel and brick, some of the structures present almost the appearance of skyscrapers.

Speculation in Business.

Springfield Republican.

Gross abuses obtain in the speculative markets. Men will persist in taking chances there with no more than means enough to put up the required margin or fractional cash payment, and accordingly they are exposed to ruin on any considerable fluctuation of prices. How shall we legislate to prevent a man from being a fool? So tragedy after tragedy follows the course of these markets, and as one man falls in ruin another rises in momentary affluence without labor or effort or even shrewd calculation, and thus the element of injurious demoralization largely obtains in speculation. But the same speculative element enters into general business quite extensively and it is not to be eliminated without the complete destruction of the present industrial system. When we are ready for that we shall be ready to deal effectively with the abuse of "margin gambling."

HE HAS HIS DOUBTS.

Chicago News.

You tell him anything you please—
That black is black or white is white,
That curdled milk makes cottage cheese,
That blind men have no sense of sight,
That rabbits' tails are rather brief,
That cocks will crow and ducks will swim,
He looks at you with unbelief;
You've got to prove all that to him.

He doesn't mean to doubt your word,
He's no desire to give offense,
But he's a pretty wary bird
And wants to see the evidence.
He knows that there are snares and traps,
And so he waits in silence grim;
It may be very true, perhaps,
But you must prove all that to him.

And you might affidavits bring,
By notaries in form attest,
Of witnesses a perfect string
And books until you couldn't rest,
Though you might demonstrate by rule,
Your chance would still be pretty slim
Of showing him that he's a fool;
You never could prove that to him.

GOTHAM'S TAX BILL.

Cost of Running City Government This Year Will Be $143,572,266—$150 For Every Family—William F. Curtis Compares the Burden of New York City With That of Other Cities.

William E. Curtis, in New York Cor. Chicago Record-Herald.

The cost of running the city government of New York this year will be $143,572,266, an increase of $13,150,160 over last year, and $65,981,934 more than for the year 1898—an increase of more than 85 per cent. in ten years. This means a per capita expenditure of $36 for every man, woman and child in the city, or an average of about $150 a family, which is paid by taxing both the present and future generations. The present generation pays the assessments imposed upon it by the tax commissioners and future generations will have to redeem the enormous amount of bonds now outstanding, which was increased recently by a new issue of $65,000,000. The interest charge upon the people of New York is now more than twenty-four million dollars annually, almost as much as the total cost of running the City of Chicago, and about $6 per capita of the population. The expenses of the national government have increased very rapidly with our prosperity, but our national debt has been decreasing all the time and the interest charge upon the people of the United States annually is only a few thousand dollars more than that paid by the people of New York City, while the annual expenses of the national government are only four times as great as those of New York City. Before the present great era of prosperity and large government expenditure in 1890, the total expenses of our national government were only double the present expenses of the City of New York, and, omitting the appropriations for the army, navy, Indians, pensions and the interest on the public debt, the civil and miscellaneous expenses of the government for 1905 were about the same as those for the City of New York for the current year, while for 1903 and many years previous they were much less.

The cost of running the national government of the United States per capita is about $6.75. It cost $12,302,719 to pay the expenses of the District of Columbia in 1906-07, which, estimating the population at 320,000, makes the per capita $37.50. Washington is the most expensive city in the country except Boston. The following is a list of the principal cities and the cost of maintaining their municipal government per capita of population:

Boston	$38.18
District of Columbia	37.50
New York	36.12
San Francisco	16.83
St. Louis	14.85
Philadelphia	14.31
Chicago	12.97
Paris	12.28
Berlin	9.28
London	8.69

The figures for London are very deceptive, however, because they cover only the expenditures of the county council and do not include those of the various parishes into which the County of London is divided. They do include, however, the expenses of the City of London, which has a very limited area and a very small population, around the Mansion House and the Bank of England.

It should also be said that these figures are not for the same year. Those for New York and the District of Columbia are for 1907; those for the other cities of the United States are for 1906, while those for the European cities are for 1905 and 1906.

In 1906 the municipal government of the City of Berlin cost the taxpayers only $39,396,520, for a population of about 2,000,000 people. But Berlin is probably the most economically managed of all the great cities of the world, because of the economies practiced and because the administration of the government is in the hands of trained and experienced men. In Germany mayors of cities are not elected, but are employed on salaries by the common councils. They are selected from among professional city administrators who have had experience in that business. The present mayor of Berlin, for example, made a brilliant success as Burgomaster of Hamburg, and before that, of Hanover, and his powers are very much like those of the general manager of a railway company under the supervision of a board of directors, which is the common council.

It is interesting to compare some of the items. For example, the police of Berlin cost $1,746,253, while those of New York cost $14,350,000. The schools of Berlin cost $6,471,473, while the public schools of New York cost $26,712,963; and $494,000 was contributed toward the university, and $308,000 for the support of a normal school for the education of teachers.

A large part of this is in the difference of the pay of teachers, the salaries in New York being about four times the size of those in Berlin. There was an attempt to raise the pay of public school teachers in New York last fall, but it failed because the ordinance was loaded with amendments raising the pay of most every other employe of the city government, and the board of aldermen will not permit the school teachers to be a preferred class. Last winter the Legislature of New York passed a law making the salaries of women teachers throughout that State the same as are paid to men in similar positions, but Governor Hughes vetoed the bill, on the ground that there was no constitutional warrant to restrict the discretionary power of the board of education in such matters.

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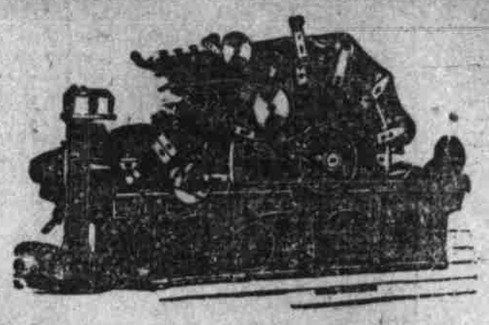

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CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Bryan at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Feb. 8.—William J. Bryan was given a cordial reception here to-night when he lectured on the "Old World and Its Ways," under the auspices of the local Y. M. C. A.

THE JUMPING OFF PLACE.

"Consumption had me in its grasp; and I had almost reached the jumping off place when I was advised to try Dr. King's New Discovery; and I want to say right now, it saved my life. Improvement began with the first bottle, and after taking one dozen bottles I was a well and happy man again," says George Moore, of Grimesland, N. C. As a remedy for coughs and colds and healer of weak, sore lungs and for preventing pneumonia New Discovery is supreme. 50c and $1.00 at all druggists. Trial bottle free.

Southern Railway

N. B.—Following schedule figures published only as information and are not guaranteed. January 19th, 1908.

6:25 a. m., No. 35, daily, for Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville. Pullman Drawing Room sleeper and day coaches, Washington to Jacksonville.

5:30 a. m., No. 5, daily, for Richmond and local points, connects at Greensboro for Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern and Morehead City, at Danville for Norfolk.

7:55 a. m., No. 39, daily, for Atlanta. Day coaches and Pullman sleeper, Charlotte to Atlanta.

8:25 a. m., No. 27, daily for Rock Hill, Chester, Columbia and local stations.

8:52 a. m., No. 44, daily, for Washington and points North. Handles day coaches, Atlanta to Washington. Pullman sleeper, Atlanta to Charlotte.

7:10 a. m., No. 16, daily except Sunday, for Statesville, Taylorsville and local points. Connects at Mooresville for Winston-Salem, and at Statesville for Asheville and points West.

10:55 a. m., No. 33, daily, for Columbia and Augusta. Handles Pullman sleeper, New York to Augusta and day coaches, Washington to Augusta. Dining car service.

10:05 a. m., No. 36, daily, for Washington and points North. Pullman Drawing Room sleepers to New York and Richmond. Day coaches, New Orleans to Washington. Dining car service. Connects at Greensboro for Winston-Salem, Raleigh and Goldsboro.

9:35 a. m., No. 39, daily for Washington and points North. Pullman Drawing Room sleeper to New York, day coaches Jacksonville to Washington. Dining car service.

10:50 a. m., No. 38, daily, for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and local stations.

11:05 a. m., No. 37, daily, New York and New Orleans Limited. Pullman Drawing Room sleeping cars. Observation and Club cars, New York to New Orleans, Pullman Drawing Room sleeping car, New York to Birmingham. Solid Pullman train. Dining car service.

11:14 a. m., No. 11, daily, for Atlanta and local stations. Connects at Spartanburg for Hendersonville and Asheville.

4:10 p. m., No. 41, daily except Sunday for Seneca, S. C., and local points.

5:40 p. m., No. 25, daily except Sunday, freight and passenger, for Chester, S. C., and local points.

6:05 p. m., No. 34, daily for Washington and points North. Pullman sleeper, Augusta to New York. Pullman sleeper, Aiken to New York. Day coaches to Washington. Dining car service.

6:50 p. m., No. 24, daily except Sunday, for Statesville, Taylorsville and local points. Connects at Statesville for Asheville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis and points West.

9:00 p. m., No. 28, daily, New York and New Orleans Limited for Washington and points North. Pullman's Drawing Room sleeping cars, Observation and Club cars to New York. Dining car service. Solid Pullman train.

9:35 p. m., No. 35, daily, for Atlanta and points South. Pullman Drawing Room sleepers to New Orleans and Birmingham. Day coaches, Washington to New Orleans. Dining car service

Tickets, sleeping car reservations, and detail information can be obtained at ticket office, No. 11 South Tryon street.

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R. L. VERNON, T. P. A.,
Charlotte, N. C.

SEABOARD

These arrivals and departures as well as the time and connection with other companies, are given only as information and are not guaranteed.

Direct line to the principal cities North, East, South and Southwest. Schedule taking effect January 5th, 1908, subject to change without notice.

Tickets for passage on all trains are sold by this company and accepted by the passenger with the understanding that this company will not be responsible for failure to run its trains on schedule time, or for any such delay as may be incident to their operation. Care is exercised to give correct time of connecting lines, but this company is not responsible for errors or omissions.

Trains leave Charlotte as follows:

No. 40, daily, at 1:00 a. m., for Monroe Hamlet and Wilmington, connecting at Monroe with 23 for Atlanta, Birmingham and the Southwest; with 34 for Raleigh, Weldon and Portsmouth; with 46 at Hamlet for Raleigh, Richmond, Washington, New York.

No. 123, daily, at 10:10 a. m., for Lincolnton, Shelby and Rutherfordton without change.

No. 44, daily, at 5:00 p. m., for Monroe, Hamlet, Wilmington and all local points, connecting at Hamlet with 42 for Columbia, Savannah and all Florida points, and No. 81 for Raleigh, Richmond, Washington and New York.

No. 122, daily, 7:30 p. m., for Monroe, connecting with 41 for Atlanta, Birmingham and the Southwest with No. 15 "Seaboard Florida Limited" at Hamlet at 1:10 a. m. for Richmond, Washington and New York. With 42 at Monroe for Raleigh, Portsmouth and Norfolk. Through sleeper on this train from Charlotte, N. C., to Portsmouth, Va., daily.

Trains arrive in Charlotte as follows:

No. 123, 10:00 a. m., daily from points North and South.

No. 45 daily, 12:25 p. m., from Wilmington and all local points.

For information, time-tables, reservations or Seaboard descriptive literature apply to ticket agents or address:

No. 122, daily, 7:00 p. m., from Rutherfordton, Shelby, Lincolnton and C. & N. W. Railway points.

No. 29, 1:25 a. m., daily, from Wilmington, Hamlet and Monroe; also from points East, North and southwest connecting at Hamlet and Monroe.

Connections are made at Hamlet with through trains for points North, South South and Southwest, which are composed of vestibule day coaches between Portsmouth and Atlanta, and Washington and Jacksonville, and sleeping cars between Jersey City, Birmingham and Memphis, and Jersey City and Jacksonville. Cafe cars on all through trains.

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