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THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

JAS. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor. THE COUNTY, THE STATE THE UNION. SUBSCRIPTION: $1.00 Per Year, Strictly in Advance.

VOL. XXXIV. LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1904. NUMBER 7.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
GEO. S. BAKER, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 7 30 P. M. every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night.
L. S. MASSEY. Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
THOS. B. WILDER, Supt
Preaching at 11 A.M., and 7:30 P.M., every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Thursday night.
H. H. MASHBURNE, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL.

Sunday School at 9:30
WM. H. RUFFIN, Supt.
Services, morning and night, on 1st, 3rd and 4th Sundays.
Evening Prayer, Friday afternoon
REV. JOHN LONDON, Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Services 4th Sunday in each month—morning and night.
C. N. WHARTON, Pastor.

LODGES.

Louisburg Lodge, No. 413, A. F. & A. M., meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights in each month.

Professional cards.

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Will practice in all the Courts. Office in Youngsville, N. C.

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Office in the rear of Boddie, Bobbitt & Co.'s Drug Store. on Nash street.

DR. R. F. YARBOROUGH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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FRANKLINTON HOTEL
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Good accomodation for the traveling public.
Good Livery Attached

MASSENBURG HOTEL,
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Good accommodations. Good fare. Polite and attentive servants

NORWOOD HOUSE
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W. J. NORWOOD, Proprietor
Patronage of Commercial Tourists and Traveling Public Solicited.
Good Sample Room.

Champ Clark's Letter

The Supreme Court's Unsatisfying Decision. Still Pacifying the Filipinos—Doings In Congress

[Special Washington Letter.]

"GREAT cry and little wool" may be accepted as a proper description of the recent hullabaloo in the house of representatives over the postoffice scandal. The most violent speeches ever heard were made, Such veteran Republican orators as General Charles Henry Grosvenor and Colonel William Peters Hepburn had blood in their eyes, and struck about them with the ferocity of wounded bears. That was on the first day of the debate. It was to be continued next day, and at 4 o'clock a vote was to be taken as to whether a general investigation should be ordered into the affairs of the postoffice department. Had the vote been taken at the close of the first day's speechmaking, or even at 4 o'clock on what was to have been the second day of the speechmaking, there is no sort of question but that the investigation would have been ordered by a large majority, but Mr. Croft of South Carolina died early on the day on which the vote was to be taken. This gave the Republican leaders this one day (the house adjourning in memory of Mr. Croft) to whip in the recalcitrants, and, notwithstanding the fiery speeches made against the postoffice department, the investigation into departmental corruption was killed by a strict party vote. They passed a sort of sham resolution to investigate the house and the alleged connection of members with certain increases of salary under the department.

That the postoffice department ought to be investigated there is no sort of question and it should include the entire department from top to bottom. While they are about it all the departments ought to be overhauled. If the Democrats had captured the house in 1902 we would probably have found enough material, by investigation, to elect two presidents. Altogether it was another case of montes parturient et ridiculus mus est (the mountains are in labor and a preposterous mouse is the result).

Five to Four.

It is to be regretted that the great and important merger decision was rendered by a divided court, standing five to four. The ancient saw which the old field schoolmasters used to "set as copy" for youngsters, "Many men of many minds," appears to apply to supreme court judges as well as to smaller folk. A unanimous court's decision would have probably settled the matter for all time to come, but as the judges stood five to four, with Mr. Justice Brewer (one of the five) "hemming and hawing" at that, the decision is really an invitation to the trusts to pick their flints and try it again. Some years ago some one asked a supreme court judge of a certain state what the court was doing. "Oh," replied the judge, who was somewhat of a wag, "we are guessing off cases," and he was not so very far wrong. This is demonstrated by the fact that in addition to this merger case two of the most important decisions rendered by the supreme court in the last ten years were rendered by a divided court standing five to four. These were the income tax case and the insular case. Nobody is ever satisfied by being defeated "by the skin of his teeth" in a lawsuit, an election or in anything else, while an overwhelming defeat is decisive.

Essaying the Impossible.

Once a man crossing Boston Common found a boy digging diligently in the ground. "Wherefore diggest thou?" inquired the man. "I am seeking the unattainable!" answered the urchin. That is precisely what Representative McDermott of New Jersey is doing in offering an amendment to the constitution of the United States limiting the membership of the house to 200 after March 4, 1911. Brother McDermott is a very able man, an indefatigable worker, a valuable legislator, but to use an expression which I learned down in the hill country of Kentucky in the possum hunting days of my youth, "He is barking up the wrong tree." To begin with, it is almost impossible to amend the constitution. No amendment was adopted from 1804 until the close of the civil war, when the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were added. Nobody with any considerable information believes that the last three would ever have received the sanction of two-thirds of each house of congress and of three-fourths of the states if a large number of voters had not been disfranchised. Times out of mind other amendments have been proposed only to fail in congress, never reaching the state legislators at all. Nothing except a most extraordinary set of circumstances will cause it to be amended in the future. But that is not all. Only about one-fourth of the members retire every two years on the average, voluntarily or involuntarily, or, say, in round numbers 100, whereas Mr. McDermott's proposition would turn 186 out to grass at one fell swoop. Does anybody believe that he can force it through the house? Not much. The eighty-six extra ones to be thrown out would be almost enough without help to defeat it and surely they could find eleven more to vote with them. His amendment is already dead. "Said Aaron to Moses, Let's cut off our noses," but Moses refused. So will the members.

More Filipino Pacification.

It appears from the following excerpt from the Washington Post (independent) of March 15 that notwithstanding all the numerous assurances of the complete and repeated pacification of the Filipinos they still need some more pacification:

Acting Adjutant General Hall has received the following cable from Major General Wade, dated Manila, March 13:

"Major General Leonard Wood reports an attack on a reconnoitering force east of Cottabato by a strong party of Moros, made hostile by the passage of the anti-slavery law. The Moros' position was shelled and the Moros flanked and the outworks taken. They were strong and well constructed. Cannon captured, twenty-one old Spanish, thirty-three lantakas; also large quantities ammunition and supplies. No casualties on our side."

My venerable and vitriolic friend General Charles Henry Grosvenor of Ohio, the most rampantest Republican of them all, to borrow the double superlative habit from the Bard of Avon, gets red in the face and runs the imminent risk of dying of apoplexy every time anybody asserts that slavery exists in "the territory appurtenant to the United States" and denies it bitterly. Now, certainly no body of men on earth are such idiots as to pass an antislavery law unless slavery exists. The general would do well to recast his opinions and to inform himself on the subject. "No casualties on our side." Wonder how many there were on the other side? If the Moros are the fighters that they have been represented as being, how does it happen that there were no casualties on our side? Of course everybody is glad that there were no casualties on our side, but the episode or battle or whatever anybody pleases to term it shows that the pacification of the islands is not complete and that we will have to keep on pacifying them as long as we hold them.

March 14 Secretary Taft stated to a congressional committee as follows: "The institution of slavery prevails wherever there are Moros." What does General Grosvenor think of that? Does he know Governor Taft and does he not know him to be a man of truth? It will not do to deny facts which are vouched for by men like Secretary Taft.

On the same occasion Secretary Taft expressed his astonishment at the outbreak of the Moros, set forth in the above dispatch. No doubt he really thought the pacification of the islands was complete and permanent, but it seems that even a wise man may be deceived.

It has been asserted over and over again that we have not been paying tribute to the Moro chiefs. If so, how can any sane man explain the following dispatch sent by Secretary Taft to Governor General Wright on the 2d day of this very month:

To Wright, Manila:

By order of the president you are directed to notify the sultan of Sulu and the dattos who signed the so called Bates treaty of Aug. 20, 1899, which was a modus vivendi and mere executive agreement, that in view of the failure on the part of the sultan and the signing dattos to discharge the duties and fulfill the conditions imposed upon them by said agreement they have forfeited all right to the annuities therein stipulated to be paid them and to all other considerations owing to them under the agreement, that the treaty is abrogated and held for naught and that as residents of the Moro province in the Philippine archipelago they are subject to the laws enacted therein under the sovereignty of the United States. Communicate this through Leonard Wood, governor of the province of Moro, and advise me of the acknowledgment of receipt and notification to the parties.

Referring to telegram from this office of the 30th of January, if action has been taken under the same, it is approved and should be immediately communicated to the sultan of Sulu and the other parties as indicated above. The disturbances in the island of Jolo make necessary speedier action than was contemplated in the above dispatch. TAFT.

Such a level headed man as Hon. William H. Taft does not do superfluous things—especially when he has to do them by cable 10,000 miles away—and he would not talk about forfeiting annuities unless we have been paying annuities. The Republican orators would do well to haul in their horns on that proposition also.

The dispatch of Jan. 30, to which Mr. Taft referred, runs in this wise and was sent by Mr. Secretary of War Elihu Root:

Recommendation Philippine commission that Bates agreement with Moro be declared no longer in force upon grounds referred to in report of the civil governor is approved in principle. A statement declaring and containing the legislation necessary in consequence of this abrogation and having recitals carefully drawn should be prepared and passed to third reading by commission and then forwarded to the secretary of war for his approval in advance of its enactment.

So there you are! Two secretaries of war have declared in favor of abrogating something that never existed! Does any man with two ideas above a Hottentot believe that?

Some Truth.

It is really refreshing to find a Republican editorial in a newspaper of any considerable influence and standing which tells any truth whatsoever about the Democrats, hence it is with great pleasure that I reproduce the following from the Washington Star, which is a Republican paper from away back:

Mr. Alfred Moosty, a distinguished English capitalist who visited the United States last year for the purpose of investigating our industrial methods, institutions and line of thought, has since his return home been giving his countrymen through the medium of the press the result of some of his observations. Speaking on the subject of the tariff, he tells them in substance that there is no free trade party in this country and that the discussion of revising our customs schedules goes no further than "whether perhaps they"—the American people—"are not taxing themselves unnecessarily in certain industries."

This statement is so true that it is surprising to find it contradicted by an American newspaper, the New York Journal of Commerce, which declares that "the Democratic party in this country is quite out of sympathy with the protective policy; that they make their free trade pronouncements the mouthpiece of their policy and can find little else to rest it on."

The Englishman has the right of this matter. There is no free trade party in the United States. No man whose name is mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for president this year stands for free trade or for anything approaching it.

Every Republican orator in the United States ought to be compelled to commit that editorial to memory and repeat it to every audience he addresses, but will it be done? Not on your life! They will go on repeating their stale lies with a great deal of gusto as long as they can wag their tongues.

Roosevelt's $90,000 Stable.

Colonel M. E. Benton of Missouri, who is a member of the appropriations committee of the house, has some very decided opinions on the subject of building a $90,000 stable for the president's horses.

"There are plenty of rich men in this country," says the Missouri congressman, "who live in worse places than the president's stables as they now are. These old stables would be a palatial abode to the average American.

"First they wanted $20,000 for the new barn, but they've grown brave in spite of the economy prevailing and now ask for $90,000. This is a big sum to spend on the president's 'Rahlahad' mount, for which any stable is good enough. And it is said, too, that the president is the hardest man on a horse who ever bestrode one. He wears 'em out on the granitoid pavements of this town until the heels are ridden off. I would not hire one of my horses to him at any price.

"You can publish it all over Missouri that I'm against these stables. I don't know what the majority on the committee is going to do about the matter, but I'm in favor of cutting out $90,000 stables when not a congressman here can get money for public buildings in any of the good towns of this country."

Governor La Follette of Wisconsin, having ignominiously failed to lift the scalp of Representative Babcock, is now going after the fleecy topknot of Postmaster General Henry C. Payne. Whether his luck will improve doth not yet appear, but any way you take it the Wisconsin Republicans cannot be denominated a happy family with even a semblance of truth. Factions wool each other continually. Mere power to their arms and claws!

As an orator William Alden Smith is a great success. In the first debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill—the time when the Republican house machine was overthrown and trampled in the dust—he made the finest stand pat speech ever delivered in congress or out of it and stirred up his audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. In my judgment, the eloquence of that speech did more than anything else to hold the best sugar contingent together. It was a great day for William Alden. Lately, either by design or on the inspiration of the moment, he lifted the house off its feet and made it delirious with delight. Such whooping, hand clapping, yelling and pounding of desks have not been witnessed within those historic walls for many moons, even years. The way this astounding outburst came was this. William Alden was defending the house against charges made against it by innuendo by the postoffice department. Inter alia he was describing the great leaders and presidential candidates the house had furnished the country, including Garfield, McKinley and Blaine, when suddenly he expressed the idea that the American people would some day be delighted to make Mr. Speaker Cannon—"Uncle Joe"—president, and thereby William Alden hit the bullseye and created such an uproar of applause as caused the Goddess of Liberty to wabble on her high perch.

William Randolph Hearst continues to pick up delegates to the national convention. Indeed, up to date he has gobbled all selected. If there is any joke about the Hearst candidacy, it appears to be on the other fellows.

The Prohibitionists are talking of nominating General Nelson A. Miles for president because he is opposed to the army canteen. One enthusiast predicts that he will, if nominated, poll 2,000,000 votes, which would be a good showing, but would fall about 5,000,000 short of an election.

The signs of the times indicate that the Republican ticket will be Roosevelt and Fairbanks. If they should win, Fairbanks will enjoy at least one distinction—he will be the tallest man ever elected to the vice presidency, in that regard outranking Thomas Jefferson, who was only six feet two and a half inches, while Fairbanks is six feet four inches.

Champ Clark

The Formula tells the story:

Grove's Chronic Chill Cure

Not a patent medicine: a thin spirituous liquid, of a pleasant bitter taste, made of

Fluid Extract PERUVIAN BARK
Fluid Extract BLACK ROOT
Fluid Extract DOG WOOD BARK
Fluid Extract POPLAR BARK
Fluid Extract PRICKLY ASH BARK
Fluid Extract SARSAPARILLA

It Cures the Chills that other Chill Tonics Don't Cure.

The Best General Tonic. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.

LEAP YEAR PRIVILEGES; DO YOUR OWN COURTING.

Almost any school child will tell you that when the figures composing any year can be divided by four with not a remainder, then we are having what is known as leap year.

Tradition has long assured us that maidens and widows may do their own courting when they can run a line through the figures of the year without a remainder, and consequently the joke about leap year goes the round whenever an engagement is announced or a marriage consummated. The woman is supposed to have exercised her choice in a direct manner, and with a determination. View of the eventuality, it would appear to be entirely rational and proper that the woman should have one chance in four to be suited in matrimony.

The queens of England were always privileged to do their own courting, but every year as well as leap year was the queen's opportunity to make proposals.

Queen Victoria's proposal to Prince Albert was always a touching reminiscence to her majesty, and although the story is told that he loved another girl better at one time, faithful Queen Vic. never swerved from her choice and her chosen consort during her long and useful life.

As a great many matches are made on earth (and perhaps but few in heaven), the woman should undoubtedly be satisfied with her selection of life-mate when she is mated.

But a good many people marry for other things as well as love. In this money-loving age wealth has a fine showing in the minds of many of the matrimonially inclined.

All of us have witnessed match making where no match would have occurred if there had been little or no money in sight. Young women have given consent to marry old rich men, when the old man would have been pushed aside except for his money or what his money would give the bride in position or luxury. Girls well reared have been known to marry very sorry youngsters, lacking in morals and even good character, if there was money in bank or real estate in sight. In all such cases it is presumable the woman helped to do the courting and as it happens many times, she is short on public sympathy when the groom turns out to be a very sorry middle-aged man, as well as a very indifferent sort of a bridegroom when she took him for his rent roll, instead of his good character.

My mind goes back to a quarter of a century or more when a young man deplored in my presence the marriage of a nice young lady to a snappy sort of a fellow who had, unfortunately, inherited considerable property. "She is too nice to be turned over to that coarse, vulgar chap," he complained.

"Why don't you go to her brothers and tell them what you know?" I queried.

"Bless goodness! they don't care, so they get in reach of the—money!"

"Maybe she is like wise inclined," I continued.

"No, I don't think so," he rejoined. "Her folks want her to marry rich, but she likes riches, to may be."

"Then," I answered, "the case is hopeless. She will have to 'dree her weird,' as the canny Scotch were wont to express it."

And she did, and when the divorce was afterward obtained she had a houseful of little children, and the man found another wife as soon as possible. If she had been obliged to "pop the question" during the nearest leap year, maybe she would have asked the young man some plain questions, which would have saved her some life-long regrets and mournful experiences.

Why shouldn't the young woman signify her choice occasionally? We have heard of maidens living all their lives in single blessedness, because no word was spoken by those they loved. To break the ice and relieve the situation of its embarrassment, wouldn't have hurt either party. The young man might say "No," of course but a full understanding would have cleared the atmosphere, so to speak, and saved the poor woman some very silly moonings and wasted sacrifices the remainder of her days.

Leap year should therefore, be taken seriously. There are as good fish in the sea as were ever caught out of it, and if the girl is quite sure she will never love anybody else, let her make the young man aware of the fact, and then take the chances.—Atlanta Journal.

You Know What You Are Taking.

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic you know you are taking a good medicine, because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. 50—Cents. No Pay.

SCOTT OF KANSAS.

Strength to the arm of Congressman Yates Webb! In driving in cover that Kansas shadower he has done his party, his party's greatest man, and the country's most distinguished citizen a distinct service. The prompt and effective manner in which he did the work commends him to the grateful esteem of his home folks, and the admiration of his patriotic-loving countrymen.

The plight of that superficial Kansas swamp, Scott, is anything but enviable. He wanted into a very serious matter dis-armed, and richly deserved the rate which overtook him. For a public speaker to indulge his special proclivities in wildest, a sub embracing and especially does it seem to have proven a perilous task for this superficial Kansas fellow whose ability to contain himself caused one to be as much inferior to his authority.

Scott declared that while President, Mr. Cleveland had entertained a negro at his table. He was dissuaded by Mr. Cleveland's letter of denial to take a back and apologize.

Scott declared that he made the statement on his own authority and that the matter was fresh in memory. Before the Democrats were through with him he confessed that he had no evidence but newspaper reports of twenty years ago.

Scott insulted Booker Washington as a scholar and a gentleman, who had been entertained by President Roosevelt, the President of Harvard and by Queen Victoria to Windsor Castle. Congressman Claude Kitchin drove Scott into a corner and asked if he would entertain Booker Washington at his equal.

"Not as my social equal", answered Scott.

"The black skin" is the cause of it, is it not?" asked Kitchin.

"The black skin, and the prejudice, and all that," answered the Kansas man.

The Richmond News Leader correctly says that Scott has drawn admiration of one of the most crushing condemnations in our political history. "Scott is a scoundrel, coward, fawning, contemptible one while Kansas contemptuously, but the manhood is wounded. Scott will vanish, but the memory of the baldness, insolence and authority of his public convictions and of the crushing response to it will remain. Scott will be forgotten, but the fact that somebody understands to insult Mr. Cleveland into the social position where Colonel Roosevelt has thrown himself and was immediately withdrawn will live on.—Gamaliel Gleason.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

William Shaffer a businessman of Dunmore Pa., was confined to his bed for several weeks with inflammatory rheumatism, and many remedies he says, finally I decided to try one drug more for a bottle of Chamberlains Pain Balm, so which time I was able to use hand or foot and in six weeks time was able to go to work, so happy as a clam. For sale by Aycock Drug Co.

First respect yourself if you would have others respect you.

If troubled with weak digestion indigestion or sour stomach use Chamberlains Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will get quick relief. Sold by Aycock drug co.

The thief who steals watches ought to be made to do time.

Best Remedy For Constipation.

The finest remedy for constipation I ever used is Chamberlains Stomach and Liver Tablets says Mr. Beckie. They are gently and without any inconvenience effect and leave the bowels in a perfectly natural and healthy condition. Sold by Aycock drug co.

The stamp on love letter doesn't always stick to facts.

Happy Healthy Children.

Any child can take Little Early Risers with perfect safety. They are tasteless certain pills or sickness and yet they are as powerful in results that other cathartics. They regulate the bowels and cure constipation. They cannot fail to gentleness, thoroughness and every one who uses Do's the Little Early Risers prefer them to all other pills. They cure biliousness. Sold by Aycock drug co.

Some men's prospects are so dim that they can't be seen.

The Name Witch Hazel.

The name Witch Hazel is worth almost E C DeWitt & Co's Witch Hazel Salve & certain cure for Piles. Beware of worthless imitations of this entire name of which are dangerous while they are all worthless in healing. Witch Hazel Salve and that the name E C DeWitt & Co Chicago is on the box and a cure is certain. Sold by Aycock Drug Co.

WHAT IS SAVOY?

It is a Pure Whiskey and is used for Medicinal Purposes.

Sold at

LOUISBURG DISPENSARY,

Chas. M. Fuller & Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LAND SALE.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE.

SALE OF LAND.

Public Sale of Valuable Land.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust executed to me on the 1st day of April 1903, by A. W. Alston and wife, Jennie C. Alston, duly recorded in the registry of Franklin county, in book 103, page 303, I will on Saturday the 26th day of March, 1904, at the court house door in Louisburg at 12 o'clock, sell to the highest bidder for cash the tract of land in said deed of trust conveyed and described as follows: A certain lot or tract of land near Centerville bounded on the north by the Louisburg road, on the east by the Nashville road, on the south by the lands of T. C. Alston, on the west by E. E. Griffin, containing 1½ acres, and being the lot on which said A. W. Alston and wife resided at the time of the execution of said deed of trust. There is a large two story dwelling house comparatively new on said lot.

Feb'y 26th, 1904.

T. W. BICKETT, Trustee.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE.

SEABOARD
Air Line Railway

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE
Between New York, Tampa, Atlanta New Orleans, and Points South and West.

IN EFFECT JAN. 10th, 1904.

SOUTHBOUND.

	Daily No. 37	Daily No. 41
Lv New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raleigh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamlet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tampa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weldon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raleigh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Tampa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamlet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Weldon	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Raleigh	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Lv Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raleigh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Weldon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raleigh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar New York	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTHBOUND.

	Daily No. 38	Daily No. 42
Lv New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raleigh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weldon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Weldon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raleigh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Tampa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamlet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Weldon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raleigh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raleigh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Weldon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raleigh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar New York	[illegible]	[illegible]