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SCHLEY GOES ON STAND.

Relates a Graphic Story of The Great Naval Engagement

COURT ROOM PACKED WITH PEOPLE

A Thrilling Account By the Admiral That is Straightforward and to the Point—Much Interest.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Schley court of inquiry adjourned Friday at 3:40 p. m. This adjournment, 20 minutes in advance of the usual time, was due to the fact that the admiral's throat had become somewhat hoarse as a result of his continuous talking. He had made complaint to the court of the condition of his throat immediately after concluding his recital of the story of the battle of Santiago, and Admiral Dewey, who evidently himself had noticed the difficulty, responded by showing a willingness to adjourn the court. Mr. Raynor, however, expressed a desire to proceed, saying that he had a number of questions which he wished to ask, and Admiral Schley assented to his counsel's suggestion. A quarter of an hour later Admiral Dewey himself renewed the suggestion for an adjournment and all concerned agreeing to this proposition, the court adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

Admiral Schley then took the stand and resumed his story. With the court's permission, he said he would go back to Cienfuegos, in order that his narrative might be clear. He said he had not bombarded the earthworks at Cienfuegos because he was convinced that such bombardment would be unavailing. Subsequent experience in the war, he thought, bore out this opinion. Admiral Schley was proceeding to say that a dispatch, No. 10, concerning which Lieutenant March had testified (the dispatch containing positive information that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago), was not received by him until June 10, when the judge advocate objected to the witness making an argument. Mr. Rayner contended that Admiral Schley was not giving opinion; that he was simply testifying to facts within his knowledge.

Admiral Dewey announced the court's decision as follows:

"The court thinks it is eminently proper for the witness to make the statement that the dispatch was dated May 27 and not received until June 10—then drop it, just give the facts." To this Admiral Schley responded that this was all that he had intended to do. Thirteen days had elapsed before he received the dispatch.

Proceeding Admiral Schley testified that he believed Captain Cotton's statement regarding the offer of Lieutenant Field to go ashore at Santiago to learn positively whether the Spanish fleet was in Santiago was somewhat faulty, and he detailed some facts relating to Field's offer, which fixed his own impression of it in his mind. On Monday 31, after the bombardment of the Colon and after Captain Cotton had gone for Mole St. Nicholas with a report to the Department upon that subject, Admiral Schley testified that he sent Nunez, the pilot, westward to communicate with the insurgents. Nunez landed near Accrederos, 15 or 16 miles west of Santiago and joining some of the Cuban insurgents went into the interior. He returned June 1 or 2, with detailed information of the location of the Spanish ships in the harbor. "I sent him," added Admiral Schley, "to the commander-in-chief with that information."

Once on board he had, he said, engaged in a conversation with Captain (now Admiral) Higginson, "I was not excited," he went on, "nor nervous, for I need not have undertaken the reconnoissance if I had not desired to do so. I had some regard for those standing on the turrets, thinking they were exposing themselves to danger from shock which was unnecessary to them, though I was differently circumstanced and I so supposed myself. Commander Potts is entirely in error in saying that I took advantage of cover. I did not do, for I was not concerned about myself." Speaking of the range of 7,000 yards, the admiral said that Commander Potts had himself reported on that range and he had not known for several days that the range had been altered.

"The moment we began firing," he went on, "the shore batteries responded. Some of them used smokeless powder. There was quite a stream of projectiles and I was impressed with the idea that they must be from gun 6 or 8-inch calibre. The shot from the Socapa battery evidently reached the fleet. Some went over our ships and one went beyond and over the Vixen, which was half a mile distance. The strength of the batteries being established it would have been military folly to have risked the battleship to further fire from these shore batteries under my instructions. If we had lost one or two of our six or seven vessels, the loss would have been a very great disadvantage and it might have invited attack with disastrous results. I thought it better policy to save the ships for wider and better service, and subsequent events justified the decision."

"I saw Lieutenant Simpson's first shot and then I saw the first vessel in the Spanish line take a rank sheer to the westward, leaving the Viscaya coming straight on. Then the latter also turned to the westward. It was apparent that the original plan of the Spaniards had failed, and that the Spanish fleet, in order and apparently at distance, had succeeded in passing the battleship line. A new feature of the fight became immediately apparent Captain Cook now gave the order to port the helm. I did not. I should have done so in a second. I said to him, 'Is your helm aport?' and he replied, 'It is aport or hard aport—I think the latter.'

Coming to the turn of the Brooklyn Admiral Schley, speaking clearly and never hesitating for a word, said that he had never seen a ship turn more steadily. "The turn," he said, "was absolutely continuous; there was no easing of the helm, and I never saw the starboard side of the Texas. I am sure we were never nearer that vessel than 600 yards. We were never across her bow. She never entered into my head at all, as a menace or danger." He said the closest range was 1,100 yards. "We were so close," he went on, "that I remember I could see men on the Spanish ships running between the superstructure; I could even see the daylight between their legs. During the turn Lieutenant Commander Hodgson very properly made the observation that we would look out for the Texas, but there was never any colloquy between us—never any colloquy of any character between Hodgson and myself; first, because he was too good an officer to have so transgressed, and second, because if he had undertaken it, I would not have permitted it. That is fiction; there was no colloquy."

At this point the admiral said the leading one of the Spanish ships was on the Brooklyn's starboard bow and that not only all of the enemy's ships, but the forts as well, were firing apparently at the Brooklyn. "That moment and the next fifteen minutes were the most serious of the combat," he said, and he told how deafening was the noise of the guns. "The roar of the projectiles," he said, "was such as can only be heard once, and once heard can never be forgotten. All four of the Spanish vessels were firing on the Brooklyn and none of the Spanish vessels at that time showed any injury. Then the thought passed through my mind that they might get away and I feared we should have most of the fight as I did not know that the battleships could keep up their speed. I said to Cook that we would 'stay with this crew.'

Charleston Exposition Endorsed.

Buffalo, Special.—The Executive Commissioners' Association, composed of commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition, from the various states, of which Joseph McMillan, of Minneapolis, is chairman, have adopted resolutions endorsing the Charleston Exposition and advising the Pan-American Exposition exhibitors to exhibit there.

Fire at Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—Friday morning at 4 o'clock, John Ross, 17 years of age, a negro boy sleeping in a restaurant booth on the midway at the State Fair, was burned to death. His legs and arms were completely burned off. He went to sleep in the booth and the door had been locked outside. He beat frantically on the door, but the fierce flames drove the midway people back. Two other booths were destroyed by fire, and Dr. W. Wright, of the Alligator Boy show, was robbed of $80. There is evidence of incendiary.

Convicted of Arson.

Dallas, Tex., Special.—The jury in the case of C. H. Alexander, who was charged with arson, having employed a man to burn a building in this city in December, 1898, returned a verdict of guilty. The punishment being fixed at five years in the penitentiary. Alexander was once president of the Dallas Consolidated Electric Street Railway and at the present connected with a company holding shares in the Beaumont oil fields.

Almost a Row.

St. Joseph, Mo., Special.—Prominent members of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention here, prevented a clash of the factions for and against admitting colored women to membership. A motion to postpone action on the subject until late this afternoon was speedily carried. Before adjournment sine die, the convention decided to lay the matter over until the next annual convention.

Of General Interest.

It is said that Miss Frank J. Gould, who is to marry Miss Helen Kelly, will abandon sports and will soon dispose of his hound and show horses.

A London cablegram states that King Edward was firmly opposed to the punishment of General Buller.

John Redmond, in a speech at Cork, said he would unite the world-wide race for Ireland's freedom.

Plans to unite the steel manufacturers of England into a trust are considered futile.

The Duke of Cornwall and York arrived at St. John's, N. F.

Signor Lunzatt, an Italian economist predicts retaliation against Germany if a new tariff is enacted.

Adjourned to November 7.

Richmond, Special.—The constitutional convention was in session only 25 minutes and after this brief sitting adjourned until Thursday, November 7, in accordance with a resolution adopted several days ago. The amendment offered by Mr. Eggleston to the section relating to the election of commissioners of [illegible] was taken up and rejected. Then the section as it came from the committee prevailed [illegible] again pending.

STATE FAIR OPENED.

Opening Ceremonies in the Presence of a Large Crowd.

Raleigh, Special.—The 41st annual State Fair began Tuesday, under the most favorable auspices, as to weather, attendance and exhibits. It ranks as one of the best fairs ever held in the South. The procession, which was a very creditable one, second to none, escorted the Governor and Gen. Cox, the president of the fair, together with other State and city officials. In the procession were a battalion of the State Guard, the cadet battalion, 300 strong, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College here, with its band and bugle corps, the fire department, etc. At the grounds the Governor was introduced by General Cox and said:

"The opening of the North Carolina State Fair at its forty-first annual exhibition is a matter of no small significance. We have entered upon a new century and I believe upon a new era. I am among the optimists who believe that the world grows better and that the future holds for our children a larger measure of usefulness, distinction, happiness and success than the past has held for us. Born in the troublous times before the war, the association which now conducts this fair maintained its organization and made its exhibits except for a few years during the war and the period immediately following. At the time of its birth agriculture was almost the sole industry of the State. Today it is but one of three sisters—agriculture, manufacture and commerce. We have made great progress in the years since the organization of the association which annually makes the exhibition here and this fair has much to do with our progress. It brings our people together, it shows them the things which have been done and stimulates them to doing other things. It makes us acquainted one with another. It shows to some extent what statehood is and makes each man think more of the land of his nativity.

"There are many problems before us; we shall solve them all, but we can only solve them by a sturdy adherence to our convictions of duty, by careful study, by thorough preparation and by a recognition of the divine right of the difference of opinion. By these means we shall not only remain what we have always been, an independent people, but we shall become a more creative people, capable of doing the things whose performance we have heretofore merely celebrated. We shall not only grow the products of the farm, but we shall multiply those products manyfold by manufacture and shall increase their value by commerce.

"We are becoming more united and with the building of better roads, which is already assured, and by the education of all our people we shall be able to make our impress upon the public opinion of the nation. It is for these purposes that we come together, not merely to see what has been done, but to consider the things which yet remain to be done. We take courage in our past achievements and start into the future with the hope of better things. We have a great State, a homogeneous people but with enough difference to bring about that diversity which is essential to the largest growth. Knowing one another better, realising what our fathers have done, appreciating the labors of the present, let us strike out for greater things in the future and prove ourselves worthy of the distinguished ancestry who have earned the plaudits of the world if their deeds have not been celebrated as they should be.

"With a heart full of hope, with gratitude for the past, with appreciation for the present, with anticipation of a glorious future, I now formally declare the forty-first annual fair open."

Presbyterian Synod Meets.

Charlotte, Special.—The Synod of North Carolina met Tuesday night in eighty-eighth annual session in the Second Presbyterian church of this city. The attendance is large, both ministers and laymen being generally on hand. The sessions will continue through the week.

Another Increase in Wages.

Fall River, Mass., Special.—Notices have been posted in the Iron Works Cotton Mills, increasing wages 5 per cent to take effect November 1. This is the second raise of 5 per cent. in these mills, which are owned by M. C. D. Borden, of New York, within a month. This unexpected action, it is feared, may precipitate another of the frequent crises in the cotton manufacturing industry of Fall River, as the operatives of other mills have not yet recovered from the agitation caused by the announcement of the previous advance at the Iron Works Mills.

Newspaper Man Shoots Farmer.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Special.—Carl Sandefield, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of this city, was shot and instantly killed by Meyer Solmson, formerly city editor of the the Daily Graphic. The shooting, it is said, was the result of an attack made by Sandefield on Solomon Sunday concerning an article Solmsin was alleged to have written while doing [illegible]

MADE A BOLD DASH

An Exciting Chase in Nashville After Express Robber.

A BAD MAN FLUSHED AND LOST.

Clubs His Way Out From Policemen And Makes a Daring and Successful Break For Liberty.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—A desperate man fought his way clear of two city detectives here Sunday and after a thrilling chase made good his escape. In his race for liberty he utilized a two-horse wagon team, a horse and buggy, a riding horse, all forcibly taken, while two dead bloodhounds mark the first portion of his trail. Officers believe the man is one of the gang that held up the Great Northern express near Wagner, Mont., last June, his attempt to get change for a $20 bill of the series secured in that robbery attracting attention of the police to him.

Sunday morning a rawboned man about 5 feet 10 inches high, with florid complexion, offered the bill in payment of a small purchase made in a store houseon the public square. Difficulty in making the change caused the salesman to closely notice the bill, which proved to be on the Montana bank. The police were quietly notified, the clerk meanwhile delaying the matter of change. Detectives Dwyer and Dickens were soon on hand and approaching the man demanded his name. "Ferguson," was the reply, and another question or two, Detective Dwyer informed the man that he was under arrest. Quick as a flash Ferguson had a revolver in each hand and started for the door. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, both officers grappling with the stranger, who proved more than a match for them. Using his pistols as clubs he fought his way to the door and fled down the street. A passing ice wagon caught his attention and the negro occupants were soon out of his way. Then at a fire engine cliip the wagon was headed across the Cumberland river bridge into East Nashville, a fusillade of shots following it.

Out Woodland street went the man and a sudden turn into First street brought the wagon to grief. One of the horses fell and broke his leg. The fugitive, however, was not to be delayed. Running across East street he held up an old negro who was driving in a buggy and the flight was continued. Out into the commons he sped. Once the buggy overturned, but was quickly righted. Finally the tired horse was abandoned and after a dive into Shelby Park on foot, the supposed bandit secured another horse hitched at a point near the park. Then, after a sensational ride, the horse was left and the flight continued on foot. Further out pursuers found two of their blood-hounds shot to death a short distance apart and after that trace of the man was lost. The sheriff with a large posse is out scouring the country for the missing man. When the buggy was abandoned the man threw away a wallet containing $1,040 in 10 and $20 bills of the Montana bank. The money was recovered by Chief of Police Curran.

Production of Precious Metals.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Director Roberts, of the mint, has prepared a statement, showing the production of precious metals for the calendar year of 1900. It shows that the production of gold in the world was 12,457,287 ounces, of the value of $256,514,700, a loss in value of $48,070,200 from 1899. The silver output of the world amounted to 178,796,796 fine ounces, the largest ever known.

Official Records.

Washington, Special—General Fred C. Ainsworth, chief of the Record and Pension Office, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says that the fiscal year has witnessed the practical completion of the work, so many years in progress, of the publication of the official records of the Union and Confederate armies during the civil war. They make a total of 126,[illegible] of text.

Dr. Rixy's Report.

Washington, Special.—"In the line of duty" while receiving the people was shot by Leon F. Czolgosz" is the official statement filed with the surgeon general of the navy by Dr. P. M. Rixey, medical inspector U. S. N., as the introduction for his report upon the wounding, illness and death of the late President McKinley. The cause of death is thus stated: "Gangrene of both walls of stomach and [illegible] following gunshot wound." The report itself is remarkable for its exhibition in the closest possible detail of the exact state of the patient during his mortal illness.

Roosevelt's Forty-Third Birthday.

Washington, Special—Sunday was the forty-third anniversary of the birth of President Roosevelt. Occurring on Sunday, there was no formal celebration, and the day was spent very quietly. Dr. Nichols, a friend from Baltimore, was at the White House a portion of the day, and at night Commander Cowles was a guest at dinner. The President attended religious services at Grace Reformed church.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

New Enterprises That Are Enriching Our Favored Section.

The North Carolina Apple.

The growth of apples for market has come to be a great and profitable industry in a number of counties in North Carolina, and there is every reason why 100 bushels should be raised where now only one bushel is raised. It is a crop that can be grown with less labor than any other profitable crop and one which is as certain of sure returns in at least a large section of the State. A private letter to the editor of this paper from a friend in Wilkesboro gives this example of profit in apple-growing:

"Our town is one of the leading produce points of the State. We have several firms handling apples in large quantities. A gentleman sold the apples on his orchard yesterday for $550, cash in advance, purchasers to take the fruit from the trees. It is a mountain farm and not considered very valuable at that. There is good money in orchards here if properly looked after."

The North Carolina exhibit of fine apples at Charleston will be one of the sights atthat great Southern Exposition. It will show the world what North Carolina orchards produce.—Raleigh News and Observer.

A Big Cotton Mill.

The big new "Loray" mills at Gastonia, N. C., which have just completed a reorganization (this time being incorporated under the laws of Maine), are now rapidly approaching completion. The capacity of the complete plant will be 50,000 spindles and about 1,700 looms and the management states that it is the intention to install about half that amount of machinery at first and start the plant early in November, adding the remainder as soon as possible. The power plant is already completed, the water system perfected, the main building completed and partly equipped. This mill will be one of the best built and equipped as well as the largest mills in North Carolina. President George A. Gray is one of the ablest and most experienced mill men in the South, and that the mill will be a great success is generally predicted by Carolina mill men.—American Cotton Reporter.

Another Rice Mill.

The development of rice-milling in Louisiana continues steadily. The latest new mill to be completed in the State is that of the Iota Rice Milling Co., at Iota, in Acadia parish. This plant made its initial run last week. Its capacity is 1,206 barrels of rice per twenty-four hours, the equipment of machinery being installed in a building three stories high, 44x50 feet; the rough warehouse is two stories high, 125x185 feet, while the clean warehouse is 83x185 feet in size. The quality and quantity of rice produced in the Iota district promise a successful existence for the new plant.

A State Sugar Mill.

The State of Texas will erect a sugar mill to cost from $150,000 to $200,000 on the Clemens farm, in Brazoria county. The financial agent of the penitentiary board has been authorized to take the necessary steps for establishing the plant. The products of the State farm are pledged to pay for the mill.

Industrial Miscellany.

C. W. Tebault, of Norfolk, Va., promoter of the Norfolk Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., has issued a prospectus of the enterprise, announcement of which was made last month. The capitalization will be $5,000,000 instead of $2,000,000, as was at first intended, and $1,000,000 have already been subscribed. A tract of land on Hampton Roads has been secured as site for the plant, and steps are to be taken for completing all the arrangements soon, so that active work on its construction may be commenced.

Governor McSweeny of South Carolina has been notified by a citizen of Hampton county that he has discovered a supposed phosphate deposit in that county. Samples of the rock have been sent to the State geologist for analysis.

It is stated that a bill is being prepared providing for the establishment of a branch in Macon, Ga., of the State School of Technology for the purpose of giving instruction in manufacturing kaolin and fire-clays. The bill will be introduced in the house by one of the representatives from Bibb county, and will call for an appropriation of $10,000 which amount will be duplicated by Mercer citizens.

Contract has been awarded for the construction of a bridge at Hinton, W. Va., to cost about $45,000. This bridge will be owned and operated by the Hinton-New River Bridge Co., and it will be not only a source of revenue to its owner, but also enhance property values in the town and nearby county. The structure will be of stone and steel, 1200 feet long, with 18 foot roadway, and be 60 feet above low water. The American Bridge Co., of New York was the successful bidder.

Prospectors who have been examining the phosphate beds of the Sumner Phosphate Co., in Sumner county, Tennessee, have found rock existing in larger quantities than at first supposed.

Textile Notes.

Runnymede Hosiery Mills of Tarboro, N. C., will install a dyeing plant.

J. M. Greenfield of Kernersville, N. C., will establish a knitting mill, and has already purchased the necessary machinery.

The organization of a cotton mill company is proposed at Beaumont, Texas, by C. W. Howth. A $100,000 enterprise will be formulated.

ROOSEVELT A LL. D.

Yale College Confers Honorary Degree Upon the President.

MARK TWAIN IS ALSO HONORED

Mr. Roosevelt Was Selected to This Honor Before His Elevation to the Presidency.

New Haven, Conn., Special.—Representatives of many people and creeds, of the learned professions and of the industries and literature were honored by Yale University Wednesday, and in turn paid homage to the great institution of learning in celebrating the completion of the second century of its existence, as for the marched behind Yale's colors, delegates to the great festival, and participated in the closing functions of the celebration. The closing exercises of the bi-centennial were officially commemorative. They were held in the Hyperion Theatre. Classical music, a commemorative poem and a Greek festival hymn, both composed for the occasion, a commemorative address by David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and finally, the clothing with the hood of the honorary degrees of great men. These constituted the day's exercises.

President Roosevelt and party arrived at 9:30. Though the crowd at the station here was a big one and demonstrative in its welcome to the President, the police arrangements enabled the party to leave the train and pass to carriages in waiting without difficulty. President Hadley, of Yale, and Mayor John P. Studley, were on hand to receive the distinguished guest, and after an exchange of greetings, briefly, the ride toward the University campus was begun by way of State and Chapel streets. The escort included a representation of the naval and military forces of the State. Upon arrival at the campus, the President was conducted to Battell chapel, and after a brief rest there, was escorted to his place in the academic procession.

President Roosevelt and President Hadley entered the theatre at 10:30. The President of the United States was led by the University president to the seat of honor directly behind the orator's desk. President Hadley took his seat beside him. On this platform were Joseph H. Choate, John Hay, Richard Olney, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court; President Eliot, of Harvard; Patton, of Princeton; Faunce, of Brown; Harper, of Chicago; Provost Harrison, of Pennsylvania, and other college presidents, besides literary men and Churchmen of distinction. Admiral Sampson, apparently in ill-health, did not enter the procession. He made his way to his place through a side door and leaning on the arm of Prof. W. W. Farnam, was shown to his seat.

When the long list had been finished, President Hadley advanced a step or two and with great impressiveness said: "There yet remains one name." In an instant the great audience was standing. The President of the United States also arose and the theatre rang with cheers. The air was filled with waving handkerchiefs and programmes. Remarking that Yale had chosen for the degree this candidate before he became President, President Hadley announced that all Yale men were now doubly honored by greeting the man and the President as a son of Yale. Specially addressing President Roosevelt, President Hadley spoke as follows: "Theodore Roosevelt, while you were yet a private citizen we offered you most worthily the degree of LL. D. Since in His providence, it has pleased God to give Theodore Roosevelt another title, we give him on that account a double portion of welcome. He is a Harvard man by nurture, but we are proud to think that in his democratic spirit, his broad national sympathies and, above all, his clearness and purity and truth he will be glad to be an adopted son of Yale.

Georgia Officers to Be Arrested.

Atlanta, Special.—Gov. Candler has acceded to the request of Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, that two Georgia officers, Sheriff Lovingood, of Fannin county, and his deputy, be sent to Murphy, N. C., for trial because they crossed the State line and arrested an alleged criminal. The Georgia officers are charged with kidnapping and will, it is understood go without requisition.

Negroes Murder Each Other.

Selma, Ala., Special.—A mania for murdering each other seems to have broken out among the negroes who live in the immediate counties surrounding Selma, and in the last two weeks there has not been less than twenty negroes killed by other blacks. Three are reported, one being near Brown's station, where a negro man met his paramour in the cotton field and pulled out a knife and stabbed her brough the heart. The other two occurred on South Side, where a negro man quarreled with a negro preacher at a protracted meeting and called the preacher out of the church. The preacher left the pulpit and when on the outside they pulled their pistols.

Convicted of Arson.

Dallas, Tex., Special.—The jury in the case of C. H. Alexander, who was charged with arson, having employed a man to burn a building in this city in December, 1898, returned a verdict of guilty. The punishment being fixed at five years in the penitentiary, Alexander was once president of the Dallas Consolidated Electric Street Railway and is at present connected with a company holding shares in the Beaumont oil fields.

RAMS' HORN BLASTS

THE world is never cold to the warm-hearted.

Love's labor cannot be lost.

Love's labor is never laborious.

Many a hard chain is made up of soft snaps.

Love never turns its microscope on our faults.

Singing in sorrow is the sign of God's saints.

Time lost in mending nets is saved in catching fish.

Our real profits in life depend on our voluntary losses.

A sensitive conscience never makes [illegible] for the Lord who labored Himself.

A man who is willing to begin his work in a small way shall be led in a large one.

Some people do not believe in offices in the church because they are never nominated.

You cannot put the church before Christ without putting Christ behind the church.

The life of Christianity is in the death of Christ.

There can be no music in life where there are no silences.

The heavenly vision does not come to the slumbering church.

The brightest truths are often dug out of the darkest doubts.

God sends no storms without His rainbow arching somewhere.

Truth is in danger of becoming false when it becomes fossilized.

No government can make a people free when their hearts are enslaved.

There is no man so poor as to be without the influence of his example.

The family altar is the heart of the home and determines its health.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE
Between New York, Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans and Points South and West.

IN EFFECT MAY 26th, 1901.

SOUTHWARD.

	Daily No. 31	Daily No. 37
Lv. New York, E. R.R.	12 10 pm	12 10 am
Lv. Philadelphia, " "	2 20 pm	2 30 am
Lv. Baltimore, " "	5 45 pm	6 00 am
Lv. Washington, " "	6 55 pm	11 01 am
Lv. Richmond, S. A. L.	10 45 pm	2 00 pm
Lv. Petersburg, " "	11 30 pm	3 27 pm
Lv. Norlina, "	2 13 am	5 55 pm
Lv. Henderson, "	3 45 am	6 58 pm
Lv. Raleigh, "	4 10 am	7 40 pm
Lv. Southern Pines, "	6 07 am	9 30 pm
Lv. Hamlet, "	7 20 am	10 50 pm
Lv. Columbia, ‡ "	9 40 am	1 05 am
Ar. Savannah, "	1 47 pm	6 05 am
Ar. Jacksonville, "	6 10 pm	9 15 am
Ar. Tampa, "	6 15 am	5 40 pm

	No. 31	No. 41.
Lv. New York, N.Y.P. & N.	† 7 55 am	8 05 pm
Lv. Philadelphia, "	10 23 am	11 36 pm
Lv. New York, O.D.S.S.Co†	3 00 pm	.....
Lv. Baltimore, B. S.P.Co.	.....	† 6 00 pm
Lv. Wash'ton, N.&W.S.S.	.....	6 00 pm
Lv. Portsmouth, S. A. L.	3 00 pm	3 40 am
Lv. Weldon, "	12 10 am	12 11 pm
Lv. Norlina, "	2 13 am	1 40 pm
Lv. Henderson, "	3 45 am	3 15 pm
Lv. Raleigh, "	4 10 am	3 55 pm
Lv. Southern Pines, "	6 07 am	5 45 pm
Lv. Hamlet, "	7 20 am	7 00 pm
Lv. Wilmington, "	.....	3 05 pm
Ar. Charlotte, "	10 01 am	10 15 pm
Lv. Chester, "	10 39 am	1 01 am
Lv. Greenwood, "	12 28 pm	2 42 am
Lv. Athens, "	2 40 pm	6 25 am
Ar. Atlanta, ‡ "	5 05 pm	8 00 am
Ar. Augusta, G. & W. C.	5 25 pm	.....
Ar. Macon, G. of Ga.	7 20 pm	11 20 am
Ar. Montgom'y, A. & W.P.	9 30 pm	6 50 am
Ar. Mobile, L. & N.	2 55 am	.....
Ar. New Orleans, L. & N.	7 30 am	.....
Ar. Nashville, N.C.& St.L.	6 40 am	6 25 pm
Ar. Memphis, "	4 00 pm	6 25 am

NORTHWARD.

	Daily No. 34	Daily No. 38
Lv. Memphis, N.C.& St.L.	12 45 noon	9 00 pm
Lv. Nashville, "	7 00 pm	9 35 am
Lv. New Orleans, L. & N.	8 00 pm	.....
Lv. Mobile, L. & N.	12 20 am	.....
Lv. Montgom'y, A. & W.P.	4 30 am	1 35 pm
Lv. Macon, G. of Ga.	8 07 am	4 30 pm
Lv. Augusta, G. & W. C.	9 45 am	.....
Lv. Atlanta, ‡ S. A. L.	12 00 noon	8 00 pm
Ar. Athens, "	2 40 pm	11 20 pm
Ar. Chester, "	7 05 pm	4 10 am
Lv. Charlotte, "	7 35 pm	4 50 am
Lv. Wilmington, "	8 00 pm	.....
Lv. Hamlet, "	10 05 pm	6 30 am
Lv. Southern Pines, "	11 28 pm	7 50 am
Lv. Raleigh, "	1 10 am	11 00 am
Lv. Henderson, "	2 30 am	12 30 pm
Lv. Norlina, "	3 54 am	1 55 pm
Lv. Weldon, "	4 55 am	3 10 pm
Ar. Portsmouth, "	7 00 am	5 30 pm
Ar. Wash'ton, N.&W.S.S.	.....	6 00 pm
Ar. Baltimore, B.S.P.Co.	.....	† 8 45 am
Ar. New York, O.D.S.S.Co.	.....	† 8 00 am
Ar. Philadelphia, N.Y.P.&N.	1 45 pm	1 30 am
Ar. New York, "	4 00 pm	4 00 am

	No. 32	No. 40
Lv. Tampa, S. A. L. Ry.	8 00 pm	1 00 am
Lv. Jacksonville, "	12 10 pm	7 00 pm
Lv. Savannah, "	2 30 pm	11 45 pm
Lv. Columbia, ‡ "	7 15 pm	4 40 am
Lv. Hamlet, "	10 05 pm	7 00 am
Lv. Southern Pines, "	11 28 pm	8 20 am
Lv. Raleigh, "	1 10 am	10 00 am
Lv. Henderson, "	2 30 am	11 20 am
Lv. Norlina, "	3 54 am	12 40 pm
Lv. Portsmouth, "	8 05 am	5 45 pm
Ar. Weldon, "	9 30 am	7 00 pm
Ar. Washington, D. C.	12 10 pm	9 40 pm
Ar. Baltimore, "	1 30 pm	11 00 pm
Ar. Philadelphia, "	3 15 pm	12 45 am
Ar. New York, "	4 50 pm	2 30 am

Daily. ‡ Central Time. § Eastern Time. (n. y.)

JAS. L. TAYLOR, 1st Vice-Pres't & Gen'l Man. Portsmouth, Va.
H. W. B. BUNCH, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.