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The Messenger.

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DEWEY CAPTURES MANILA.

Plans for the Invasion of Cuba Are Being Developed.

MARTIAL LAW IN MADRID.

If Admiral Dewey Wants Troops to Hold the Philippines They Will Be Sent From San Francisco From the State Volunteers.

Hong Kong—(By Cable.)—From a source that is absolutely reliable, it is learned that Commodore George Dewey, commander of the American squadron in Asiatic waters has captured Manila bay in conjunction with the insurgents and is organizing a provisional government. The stars and stripes are waving over Manila and the Philippines.

Waiting on Official News.

Washington—(Special)—Not a single word has been received from the fleet in the Philippines, and in view of the now eliminated interruptions in cable communications the officials are beginning to resign themselves to the belief that they must wait for their official news until a boat arrives at Hong Kong. This will not necessarily be a long wait, for it is not believed that Commodore Dewey, who will be Admiral as soon as he can be reached by cable, could have spared any of his ships from the McCulloch, to carry dispatches before the bombardment.

COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY.
(Commander of our Asiatic Squadron who went under the guns of Spain in Manila Bay and destroyed the fleet under Admiral Montijo.)

In ordinary times there is plenty of communication by steamers as well as by native vessels between the Philippines and the main land, and the officials will be rather surprised if some news is not coming in a day or two.

Millions Wanted for the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress, to be included in the urgent deficiency bill, estimates of appropriations required by the Navy Department to complete the navy for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1898, amounting to $18,[illegible]. This is in addition to the [illegible] asked for by the Secretary of War.

Will Make a Supreme Effort.

London—(By Cable.)—It is announced in a special dispatch from Madrid that there is no idea of surrender even in ministerial circles or among the populace. On the contrary, it is added, the war is to be pursued with greater vigor. This special dispatch adds that it is even stated at Madrid by those who are responsible for the naval movements that it has been determined to avoid isolated combats, official terms and with a subsidiary, and they now intend to use the whole naval strength of Spain in one supreme effort to crush the American squadron in Cuban waters. Continuing, the special says: If the engagement is fought no protest or intervention will be listened.

Lee Made a Major-General.

It is understood to have been decided to appoint General Shafter, who has been designated to lead the army of invasion to Cuba, General Fitzhugh Lee and General Joe Wheeler, of Confederate cavalry fame, as major-generals. It is regarded as probable that the President may also nominate General Woodford, former minister to Spain, to be a major-general.

Ron ht a Hospital Ship.

The army has bought a hospital ship for the benefit of the troops going to Cuba.

If Admiral Dewey wants troops to hold the Philippines he will be sent as many as he needs directly from San Francisco, and it is very likely that State volunteers will make up the quota. The cabinet has talked about this, and is only waiting to hear what Commodore Dewey wants. Meanwhile, the plans of the Cuban campaign are being steadily developed and there is no indication of a change of purpose on the part of the military authorities who are expected to land an expeditionary force in Cuba in a very short time. Admiral Sampson, so far as the Navy Department knows, is steadily maintaining the blockade of the Cuban coast, and this is not likely to be abandoned for the present, though two or three ships may be sent away temporarily to meet the Oregon on her way to Cuba from Rio Janeiro. While the officials of the Navy Department naturally feel a warm interest in this race of the battleship around the continent, they profess to feel little anxiety as to the outcome, notwithstanding the current talk of an effort on the part of the Spanish flying squadron to cut off the Oregon. The vessel sailed from Rio on a course known only to the captain, and the chances of being overtaken on the high seas are very small. Even should the Spanish vessels fall in with her it is by no means certain, notwithstanding their numbers, that she would be defeated by the combined Spanish force, as her magazine, armor and ordnance are superior in every respect, size and quality, to those of the Spanish ships.

Official Details.

The French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, has received a dispatch from the Foreign Office at Paris, stating that the French ambassador at Madrid, M. Patenotre, has forwarded the official details of the Spanish reverse at Manila. M. Patenotre's report was based on the latest Spanish official advices. It states that the Spanish cruisers Reina Maria Christiana and Castilla were totally burned up, after being set on fire by bombs. Two smaller ships were sunk in order to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy. The other Spanish ships were half destroyed and had taken refuge in Baker's Bay.

Promotion of Capt. Dewey.

Washington—(Special)—Secretary Long has announced that as soon as the Department received an official report from Commodore Dewey, confirming the press accounts of his victory in the battle of Manila, a cablegram would be sent to the officer, congratulating him upon the splendid performances of the American fleet under his direction. Moreover, said the Secretary, as soon as the necessary confirmation is at hand, Commodore Dewey will be made an admiral in recognition of his valor. This will be accomplished immediately by an executive order designating him acting admiral, just as was done in the case of Captain Sampson. Later on he probably will be nominated to the Senate in the usual course for promotion to the rank of admiral.

Madrid Under Martial Law.

Madrid—(By Cable.)—The cabinet in consequence of the intense excitement and public indignation, has officially proclaimed Madrid under martial law. Constitutional rights are not to be suspended.

Pigeons for the Navy.

The United States Navy Department has accepted an offer of Mr. Edwin F. Baker, of Baltimore, president of the National Association of Homing Pigeon Fanciers to supply war and scout vessels with homing pigeons. Mr. Baker says at least 10,000 pigeons can be supplied, principally from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton, Fall River and Boston. About 1,000 birds are now being trained in Baltimore.

Army Officers' Pay.

It will be interesting just now to know what army officers and privates get for their services.

Private	$ 13 00
Corporal	16 00
Sergeant	17 00
First sergeant	22 00
Sergeant-major	23 00
Hospital steward	45 00
Second lieutenant	116 67
First lieutenant	125 00
Regimental quartermaster	150 00
Regimental adjutant	150 00
Chaplain	125 00
Captain	150 00
Lieutenant-colonel	250 00
Major	208 33
Colonel	291 67
Brigadier-general	458 33
Major-general	625 00

Quarantine in Effect.

The quarantine on all coastwise ports went into effect on the 1st. On and after this date and until Nov. 1st, all vessels from coastwise ports South of Cape Henlopen will be required to stop at the New York quarantine station for inspection.

Sawdust for Food.

A German named Bloch is the inventor of sawdust cakes to be used as fodder for cattle. This new substance consists of a mixture of two parts of fine sawdust and one part of bran and salt.

SPAIN WHIPPED IN FIRST BATTLE

Many Ships Burned, Blown Up and Sunk.

DEWEY ANNIHILATES THE SPANISH FLEET.

A Good Many Spaniards Killed, Including Commander of the Maria Reina Maria Christana--Spanish Accounts Tell of No American Ships Suffering.

Madrid, May 1, 6:30 p. m.—Advices from Manila say that the American squadron, under Commodore Dewey appeared off the Bay of Manila at 5 o'clock this morning, and opened a strong cannonade against the Spanish squadron and forts protecting the harbor. The Spanish second-class cruiser, Don Juan de Austria, was severely damaged, and her commander was killed.

Another Spanish vessel was burned. The American squadron retired, having also sustained severe damage.

A second naval engagement followed, in which the American squadron again suffered considerable loss and the Spanish warships Mindano and Ulloa were slightly damaged.

The Spanish warships Mindano and Ulloa were slightly damaged. During this engagement the Cavite forts maintained a steadier and stronger fire upon the American squadron than in the first engagement.

Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, has expressed himself as highly pleased with the heroism of the Spanish marines, and has telegraphed congratulations to Admiral Montejo and the valorous crews of the Spanish squadron for their good conduct under fire on the superior warships.

Official Spanish Report.

Madrid, May 1, 8 p. m.—The following is the text of the official dispatch from the Governor General of the Philippines to the Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Correa, as to the engagement of Manila: "Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy, with heavy loss, to manoeuvre repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping on the east side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Maria Christiana is on fire and another boat, believed to be the San Juan Costra, was blown up.

"There was considerable loss of life. Captain Cardarazo, commanding the Maria Christiana, is among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the army, navy and volunteers is excellent."

Spain's Crushing Defeat.

London May 1.—While it is clear that the Spanish squadron has suffered a crushing defeat, the dispatches leave unclear the intensely interesting question whether the American squadron has suffered material damage. All news thus far comes from Spanish sources; but it seems evident that Commodore Dewey has not captured Manilla. Unless he is able to make another attack and capture the town, he will be in an awkward position, with no base upon which to retire and to refit.

Probably, too, the United States squadron will be obliged to make for San Francisco, as the entrance to Manila Bay was heavily mined with torpedoes. Commodore Dewey displayed great pluck and daring in making for the inner harbor. According to private advises received from Madrid, the United States cruisers Olympia, Baleigh and two other vessels, the names of which are not given, entered the harbor. No dispatches give details as to the vessels actually engaged on either side.

It appears to be incorrect that the American ships finally anchored behind the merchantmen on the east side of the bay. It should be the west side. Probabilities point in the direction of the second engagement having occurred through the Spaniards trying to prevent the landing of the American wounded.

Ships Completely Burned and Sunk.

Madrid, May 1.—Midnight.—An official telegram received at a late hour from the Governor General of the Philippines, says: "Admiral Montejo has transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the cruiser Reina Maria Christina. The Reina Maria Christina was completely burned, as was also the cruiser Castilla, the other ships having to retire from the combat, and some being sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy."

DEWEY'S VICTORY

Means Probably an Early End to the War.

Washington, May 1.—An opinion, freely expressed by naval officers, is that the very decisive victory of Admiral Dewey's fleet will mean probably an early end to the war without future naval battles of importance. The American fleet is suggested now as supreme in the waters of Spain's possessions, especially in the Philippines. It was said that only by quickly yielding to our demands in Cuba could this loss possibly be averted. Spain, it was argued, was confronted with the situation which promised naught save disaster in case she elected to force more fighting. The superiority of a superior fleet has been demonstrated in the Pacific and the same, it is contended, would be inevitable in the Atlantic in case the clash comes. From whatever point of view considered, the policy of more fighting upon the part of Spain, promised nothing but more Spanish misfortune. Navy officers think this view must prevail with the Spanish government and be the end of the war, upon the basis of Cuban independence to follow soon, and that, too, without further notable opportunity of the American navy to prove its powers and distinguish itself.

In the dispatches from Madrid, the statement was made that Admiral Dewey effected a landing on the west side of Manila bay for the men of his fleet, who were wounded in the engagements. It was suggested in official circles that this landing had a two-fold purpose. It was not only that the wounded might have better care than they could receive on ship board, in the face of other probable engagements, but also of carrying out what was known to be Admiral Dewey's purpose to effect a junction with the insurgents as soon as possible. The insurgent forces surround Manila on the land sides of the city, and with the intention of securing control of Manila as soon as possible. As soon as the junction of the American and insurgent forces, the one on sea and the other on land, is effected, a demand is likely to be made for the surrender of the city, and in the event of a refusal, a combined attack would be made upon it. The result of such an attack in the absence of a Spanish fleet and effective shore battery, seems a foregone conclusion.

No news of a definite character is given concerning the loss sustained by Admiral Dewey's squadron, and it is scarcely likely, in the opinion of experts of the navy, that authentic information will be received until Admiral Dewey has opportunity to communicate officially with the Department. It is regarded probable that today Admiral Dewey sent the revenue cutter McCulloch back to Hong Kong, with dispatches, and that the first information will come from that point. The distance from Manila to Hong Kong is a trifle over 600 miles and it will take the McCulloch about two days to make the trip.

No Protest by Germany or France.

Washington, April 30.—It is semi-officially stated in the highest diplomatic quarters representing France and Germany, that no protest or representation of any character respecting the operations of the American fleet at the Philippine Islands, have been made, or are likely to be made.

Blanco Burning Towns.

Key West, April 30.—It is reported by Cubans tonight that Blanco is burning towns in the interior of Cuba.

Captured by Robbers.

El Paso, Tex., May 1—The west bound Southern Pacific passenger train No. 20, was taken in charge by four masked men two miles west of Comstock, Tex. The express car and engine were detached and run a short distance. The robbers wrecked the through safe and took the entire money contents, amounting to $20,000. The express car was badly wrecked by the explosion. No one was injured, and the passengers were not disturbed. The robbers started southward toward the Mexican border.

Killed Two Men Without Cause.

Paris Sints, a desperado of the coal mines near Coeburn, Va., shot and killed a white man and a negro, without apparent provocation. He attempted to make his escape, but the murders so incensed the bystanders that they shot Sints down, riddling his body with bullets.

Hart to Be Pardoned.

The President has determined to pardon Captain John D. Hart, of the Laurada, now in prison in Philadelphia, for filibustering, and whose liberation has been asked by about every member of the Senate.

Original Observations.

Don't let the Spanish needles stick you when you get to Cuba.

This government will now give to every man uniform treatment.

In all this land of the brave and the free, there's no man more beloved than Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

The "blue and the gray" in uniforms of brown will win a victory every day without a fear or frown.

Stephen Jones says he's "feard of dem guns wher shoots twenty miles—dey'll run a cullud man all day and catch him arter dark."

The Queen Appeals to the Czar.

London, May 1.—It is reported from Berlin that the Queen Regent of Spain has appealed to the Czar for assistance. The Czar replied that he does not consider it time yet for Russian interference, but at the proper time he will do whatever is possible.

Another Powder Works Explosion.

The Clipper Powder Works, seven miles from Auburn, Cal., has been blown up. It is supposed that lightning caused the explosion. These works resumed operations a few days ago, after several months of idleness.

The Price of Provisions.

At Santiago de Cuba meat is selling at $1 a pound, rice 24 cents, beans 21 cents, flour 19 cents and lard 32 cents. Chickens are $2.50 a piece.

The Troops at Tampa.

Eleven regsments of infantry, one of cavalry and ten light batteries of artillery are now concentrated at Tampa and Port Tampa, making a force of about 7,000 men. All the troops recently ordered here from Mobile, New Orleans and Chickamauga, having arrived. It is generally believed in Tampa that this force will be augmented in the near future by at least two regiments of cavalry from Chickamauga. The Plant system has two boats ready as transport ships.

A COMPLETE VICTORY FOR UNCLE SAM.

At Manila Spanish Warships Were Badly Outclassed

BY THE AMERICAN MEN - OF - WAR.

Cabinet At Madrid Concedes Defeat But Do Not Lose Heart--Spain's Honor Must Be Protected, They Say--May Hold the Phillipine Islands.

Washington, Special.—The latest news from Manila, while unofficial, is generally from trustworthy sources. The bombardment of the city began on the 2d. There was such activity that the British Consul came out to the flagship to interview Capt. Dewey and to see what terms could be made for a surrender.

It is assumed that he was tacitly empowered to do this by the Spanish authorities, though he was acting ostensibly in the interest of the foreign element whose personal safety and business operations were put in serious jeopardy during the attack on the city. Such an errand, it is thought, would be more likely to be deputed to a representative of England than anyone else, on the theory of the friendship of England and the United States and would have a powerful influence in procuring concessions to spare Spanish dignity.

It is reported that the administration will hold the Philippine islands as security for war indemnity, which will be demanded from Spain on cessation af hostilities.

Washington.—(Special.)—Persons in the confidence of the President say that the battle off Manila occurred practically as the administration expected. President McKinley is greatly interested in the movement of the Spanish squadron from Cape Verde. He does not fear an invasion of our ports. There has been no official advices from Manila.

Madrid, Spain, (By Cable.)—The Spanish are furious over the Manila defeat and are beginning to show discontent. Martial law will be proclaimed if hostile acts occur. Dispatches confirm the report that not one of the American vessels were destroyed.

Loudon, (By Cable.)—A dispatch to the Daily News on the 3d from Madrid says that it is believed that Manila will be captured in the next twenty-four hours. The dispatch also confirms the report of the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet and the escape of the American warships from any serious damage. The ministers at Madrid admit defeat, British ambassadors in the East have orders to report all developments to the foreign office here.

A later dispatch from Admiral Montojo to Madrid, Spain, says the warship Reina Christiana caught fire in the fore part and that an explosion caused the ruin of the flagship. The other ships retired to Baccor Creek, where several run ashore to prevent capture. The admiral says that Spanish losses are extremely heavy.

Madrid, Spain.—(By Cable.)—The cabinet discussed the Manilla defeat for four hours on the 2d. It is determined to continue the struggle to uphold Spanish honor. A dispatch from Hong Kong says the Spanish sailors refused to leave the sinking ship.

Dewey's Fleet Again at It.

The London Daily Mail has a dispatch from Hong Kong, saying that Dewey's fleet is off Corregidor Island, hotly engaged with the fort there. Electrical experiments show that the cable is cut at or near Manila.

Spanish Loss Estimated at 400

A dispatch from Madrid to the Paris Temps says: "No Spanish warship surrendered, and the majority perished. The Spanish commanders were killed while resisting to the last moment. The Spanish losses are estimated at 400 men killed, including many natives. The American squadron attacked furiously both the Spanish squadron and Cavite, where it caused great damage."

All Matters Well Under Way.

Washington.—(Special.)—The War Department is bending all its energies to the mustering in of the volunteers and the recruiting of the regular army to its full war strength of 61,000 men. These matters are well under way, and the officials feel confident that within a reasonable time both the volunteers and the regular armies will be ready for practical military duty. In a few days all the troops that have been ordered to Tampa are expected to reach that place, and eight large transports which are to conduct the first expedition to Cuba have been ordered to proceed to Tampa. The officials, however, decline to make public any information regarding the expedition, or the place in Cuba where it is to land.

Cubans Enlisted for War.

Two hundred Cubans, who have been quietly enlisted in New York city by General Julio Sanguilly, have arrived in Tampa. They will be formed into a cavalry regiment and under the leadership of the famous Cuban who enlisted them, and will probably embark for Cuba with the American troops. The rest of the regiment will be made up of Cubans from Tampa and vicinity.

CUBAN EXPEDITION DELAYED.

Troops May Not Sail From Tampa for Cuba Until

THE EXPECTED NAVAL BATTLE

With the Spanish Flotilla Off Porto Rico--Big Rush of Men for Service Under Gomez's Banner.

Tampa Hotel, Tampa, Fla.—It appears to be almost a settled belief among army officers here that no movement of the United States troops toward Cuba will take place until after the meeting of the Spanish flotilla with the boats of Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron, which is now believed to be inevitable. This may cause a delay of several days beyond the time believed to have been fixed upon and it is possible that nearly two weeks may elapse before the movement is actually under way, as the Spanish flotilla is not expected to reach Porto Rico, its supposed destination, inside of ten or twelve days from date of its sailing. Nevertheless everything possible is being done to put the United States troops in readiness for immediate shipment.

Plans for hospitals and allotment of surgeons have been practically completed. The First Infantry, one of the regiments which will be landed in Cuba, was put through the emergency entrenchment drill, throwing up entrenchments with tin cups, tin pans, or whatever was convenient, and long practice marches in heavy marching order was given other regiments.

Preparations for the landing of a large force of native Cubans at some point within convenient reach of General Gomez's army, are being pushed to a conclusion as fast as possible. How large a force there will be, is as yet uncertain.

The Cuban recruiting offices that have been opened here are fairly overwhelmed with applications for enlistment and it is very probable that close to 1,500 will be armed and ready for service under the banner of Gomez. Two or three United States naval officers, thoroughly familiar with the Cuban coast are now in Tampa for the purpose of escorting the Cuban expedition to Cuba and will remain with it until the junction with Gomez's army is effected. It is said to be the plan to have one or more of the gun boats of the American fleet now in Cuban waters meet the transport boats at some point north of Key West and protect them until the landing is effected.

CIENFUGOES BOMBARDED.

The Batteries Silenced and the Town Itself Badly Damaged.

A special to the New York Press from Key West says: Cienfuegos has been bombarded. Not only did the Marblehead silence the batteries of the town on the afternoon of April 29th, but shelled the town itself, playing havoc with the buildings and driving thousands of the inhabitants to the interior.

The shooting at the forts was at 4,000 yards. As soon as the forts were disabled Captain McCulla ordered that the five-inch guns be given an elevation to reach 8,000 yards. Firing began with the starboard batteries, followed by the ports.

Spain Ready to Surrender.

London—(By Cable)—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Those who are best informed as to the government's view alleges that if the Spanish arms suffer another reverse, like that at Cavite, the government would informally request the great powers to lend their service to arrange the best possible terms of peace."

"Well informed politicians here regard the war as practically terminated and that toward the end of May it will become history.

Lee Gets His Appointment.

The President has appointed Gen. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, Gen. Wilson of Delaware and Senator Sewall of New Jersey, major generals of volunteers.

Probably Another Call for Troops.

Washington.—(Special.)—The nomination of a number of major generals and brigadier generals is an indication of the purpose of the President to avail himself of the full number of troops called for by his proclamation, and even to follow the call by another very soon, for it is evident that there are not enough commands to go around properly among the officers already nominated.

Serious Rioting in Spain.

Madrid.—(By Cable.)—A dispatch from Talavera (Talavera de la Reyna, about thirty-seven miles from Toledo) announces that rioters there have committed serious disorders. They attacked and seized the railroad station, burned the cars and then set fire to several private houses and a cafe. After that, the rioters tried to break into prison and release the convicts, but were prevented by the civil guards. Many persons were arrested. Owing to the threatening attitude of the population of various towns, the authorities have proclaimed martial law in the province of Valencia. Riots are reported from other places.

U. S. Treasury Receipts in April.

The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that during April the receipts from all sources aggregated $30,012,943, and the expenditures $41,314,062. This deficit of over $11,000,000 was caused by increased expenditures on account of war preparations. Independent of this the receipts and expenditures, it is said, would have been about equal. The receipts from customs during April fell off about $10,000,000, said to have been due to fear of capture and confiscation by Spanish vessels.

Greeks Offer to Volunteer.

The United States legation at Constantinople, has received 2,000 offers of volunteers for the American navy, chiefly greeks. Some declare they will pay their passage in gratitude for American aid in the Greek war of independence.

Troops for Manila.

Instructions have been telegraphed from Washington to San Francisco to advertise for bids for the transportation of troops to Manila.

Will Be an American Colony.

President McKinley says that the United States will retain the Philippines as an American colony.

Turkey's Neutrality.

Turkey has notified United States Minister Angell that she will maintain neutrality.

Richmond Accepted.

The exposition park at Richmond, Va., has been accepted as the place for mobilizing 15,000 volunteers.

"Very wet and slippy under foot this morning." "Not particularly. Out where I live it's worse than this twelve months in the year." "Where do you live, if I may ask?" "In a lighthouse." —Chicago Tribune.

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FOR YOUNG WOMEN.
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Offers to the Student
1. A normal course for the thorough training of teachers under instructors from the best normal schools, embracing careful instruction in the most improved methods of teaching, with practice in the model school.
2. A fully organized commercial course for the preparation of young women for office work, embracing Stenography, Typewriting, Book keeping, (single and double entry) Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic and Correspondence.
3. A course in Domestic Science, (a) in which the pupil is taught to draught, cut, fit, make garments and millinery, (b) To prepare a meal which should be healthful, economic and appetizing. The teachers in these departments are from Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Systematic study of the Bible in all departments.
A specialty is made of Health Culture under one of the best teachers in the South.
By special enactment of the Legislature of North Carolina, graduates from the Normal Department are exempted from examination when applying for positions in the Public Schools of the State.
Cost of Board and Tuition in any of the Departments $50 per term, or $100 for the school year. No extras except music. For Catalogue, address
Rev. Thos. Lawrence, D. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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	(Central Time.)	
8 30 pm	Ar . Statesville . . Lv	8 43 am
9 25 pm	" . Hickory . . . "	7 52 am
9 58 pm	" . Morganton . . "	7 20 am
f10 23 pm	" . Marion . . . "	6 45 am
f11 08 pm	" . Round Knob . "	f6 12 am
12 10 am	" . . Asheville . . "	5 15 am
1 29 am	" . Hot Springs . "	4 00 am
3 00 am	" . Morristown . "	2 30 am
4 13 am	" . Knoxville . . "	1 15 am
f7 40 am	" . Chattanooga . "	10 00 pm
	(Central Time.)	

O. R. & C. R. R.

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South Carolina and Georgia R. R.

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Leave 7 10 a m	Charleston	Arrive 3 00 p m
" 8 57 a m	Branchville	" 5 35 p m
" 12 25 a m	Kingsville	" 4 44 p m
	C. R. & C.	
" 12 05 p m	Camden	" 3 00 p m
" 1 05 p m	Kershaw	" 2 00 p m
" 1 45 p m	Lancaster	" 1 00 p m
" 2 30 p m	Catawba Jct	" 12 15 p m
" 2 55 p m	Rock Hill	" 11 55 a m
" 3 30 p m	Yorkville	" 11 15 a m
" 4 50 p m	Blacksburg	" 10 10 a m
" 5 20 p m	Shelby	" 9 20 a m
" 5 55 p m	Henrietta	" 8 35 a m
" 6 12 p m	Forest City	" 8 20 a m
" 6 27 p m	Rutherfordton	" 8 05 a m
Arrive 7 30 p m	Marion	Leave 7 00 a m

Northbound.	Gaffney Div.	Southbound.
Leave 6 30 p m	Blacksburg	Arrive 7 25 a m
Arrive 7 00 p m	Gaffneys	Leave 6 50 a m

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