

PROSPEROUS OPENING OF STATE CAMPAIGN

(Continued from 1st page.)

...for lawyers' fees in cases for which Governor Russell's administration is responsible, making a total of \$42,327.00. If we add up the expenses incurred by reason of the mismanagement of the penitentiary, the unwise litigation inaugurated by Governor Russell, and the unnecessary appropriations to the maintenance of the penitentiary if we had efficient management, we have an aggregate sum of \$283,904.90.

Now if Senator Pritchard thinks a great wrong has been done in borrowing \$200,000.00 to pay for the expenses of government, he should hold his own responsible because, by reason of his mismanagement, in the three years of what he calls democratic rule we have expended \$283,904.90, making good their account.

Several republican speakers, in looking over the auditor's reports of the expenditures of 1901, have criticized the item of \$17,600.94 expended for legal fees, but any man who will read the reports in that same report will discover that only \$221.05 were paid to lawyers employed by Governor Aycock; that \$18,111 were paid for the defense of the registrars whom Senator Pritchard and District Attorney Holton had indicted for political purposes, although every well informed lawyer knew that the prosecution could not be sustained; the grand jury before they were concluded the Circuit Court of Appeals of the eighth federal circuit had so decided. The remainder of these expenditures were on account of litigation growing out of Governor Russell's administration, and for which the democratic party is not responsible and to employ counsel with whom he made contracts. Senator Pritchard cannot take credit in his platform for what he calls "the clean, able and honest administration of Governor Aycock," without being held responsible for the necessary expenses incurred.

In making a summary of all these figures we find that the fusionists started out with \$38,389.28 in the State treasury. They turned over to Treasurer Lacy the sum of \$57,528.59, having spent the difference, which amounted to \$235,712.02. When we add this to the \$283,904.90 of expenses paid by the Democrats against over from the republican administration, we find that the republican party should be charged with \$549,652. If the State treasurer is now \$65.92 in a deficit, as it is admitted here is, it is not the democratic party that is responsible, but it is a heavy fusionist miracle which it seems an exceedingly difficult for the State to get rid of. In view of these facts, there is nothing more presumptuous than the attempt of the republicans to hold the democratic party responsible for their own mismanagement.

Senator Pritchard says that the Democrats in these years spent \$1,088,545.31 more than the Republicans did in the three years preceding years. It is true that the Auditor's Report shows these figures. But Senator Pritchard should have known better is included in these expenses the earnings of the penitentiary and all of the asylums and the like, which were spent, as well as the expenditures on account of the oyster fraud, and a number of other special funds. The effect of this is seen by an examination of the penitentiary expenses. In 1898 the institutions were in the hands of the Democrats. In 1897 and 1898 it spent \$229,458.79 and not overworked in debt. In the next two years, still under Republican control, it spent the vast sum of \$208,676.32, and even then lacked \$83,000.00 of paying its running expenses. So that in the two years, 1899 and 1900, which Senator Pritchard charges up to the republicans, but while it was under Republican rule, this institution alone spent \$217,274 more than in the two preceding years and was in debt \$83,000.00. This accounts for \$861,217.40 or the \$1,088,545.31 increased expense. Over \$875,858.55 (including 1902) are accounted for elsewhere by reason of expenses for Confederate soldiers, asylums and education.

The democratic party is always open and frank with the people in making a claim, it has no defaulters, it has always met every responsibility as it has arisen, and in this campaign proposes to do the same thing. With the exception of the building for the blind at Raleigh, which the fusionists donated with Jim Young's name as a person to whom credit should be given, a small appropriation to the deaf and dumb institute in Winston, and one or two small appropriations in 1895 for betterments to the insane asylums, the fusionists did nothing for our great charitable institutions. In 1899 the democratic party met the indebtedness and mismanagement of the penitentiary and attempted to look after the oyster industry of the State. It increased the appropriations to the various charitable institutions and made liberal appropriations for permanent improvements. But in 1901 it was not improved. The contemplated improvements had not kept pace with the growth of the State, that numbers of the insane patients were cared for in the jails and County Homes of the various counties, that the deaf and dumb and blind were not sufficiently cared for, that the old Confederate soldier was not sufficiently housed at the Soldier's Home, and that the pensions previously paid to him were totally inadequate. The democratic party, in advocating the Constitutional Amendment, had pledged itself to the maintenance of a four months school in each district of the State, which pledge has been kept. In order to meet the responsibilities which this situation placed upon the party, it became necessary to make a large number of appropriations for permanent improvements and betterments of these institutions, increase appropriations for their maintenance and care, because of the great increase in the cost of living on account of trust funds, and increase appropriations for the same and for the cause of education.

They passed a new revenue act, decreasing the rate of taxation for public purposes, increasing it for pensions, and increasing the amount of taxes to be collected from railroad, telegraph, and telephone companies and the like. A number of provisions were proposed that upon investigation were shown to prove burdensome to the industrial interests of the State, upon which being shown they were modified to meet the demands of the representatives of these interests. The hardships of the previous revenue acts, first enacted by the fusionists in 1895 and 1897 and several of them retained by the democrats in 1899, were relieved. The Merchants' Purchase tax was changed to meet the wishes of the merchants themselves, and as a result the State will not derive so great a revenue from these taxes as heretofore. And as a result we find that the revenues of the State have not been sufficient to pay all of its appropriations.

Fusionist Answered Vague rumors have been stated as to the extent of the deficiency and Senator Pritchard suggests that it may reach nearly half a million dollars. The officers of the government have afforded me the fullest opportunity for investigation, and I have made a careful, full, and complete investigation into the condition of the State treasury and can state that, in my opinion, after paying all the deficiencies of fusionist misrule and mismanagement, and paying every appropriation made by the legislature of 1901 for the educational system of the State, for the support and maintenance of our penal and charitable institutions and for their permanent betterment and all pensions to the Confederate soldiers, that there will be a deficiency of between three hundred and three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. An estimate of a well-informed man, which was shown to me at a general meeting, placed the deficiency at about \$323,000. My own figures, based upon the foregoing calculation, places the deficiency at \$305,000. It is impossible to give the exact amount, because no one can foretell what will be the receipts and the disbursements between now and end of the fiscal year. They must each be more or less in the nature of estimates based upon previous experience.

Republican Platform Inconsistency In the platform adopted by the republicans at Greensboro we find the strange inconsistency and anomaly that the republican party condemns the democratic party for its failure to provide a four months school in each school district from 1870 to 1895, and then denounces the democratic party for making the necessary appropriations in 1901 to accomplish this purpose. They declare that they favor generous public aid to all charitable public institutions of the State and the enactment of generous pensions to the Confederate soldiers, and yet the burden of their cry is to democratic extravagance is that the democratic party has already made the provisions for these two causes. Senator Pritchard takes occasion to congratulate the people of the State upon the fact that in 1878 the republican party had the provision incorporated into our organic law, guaranteeing four months of public school in every school district of the State. The Senator seems to be strange; oblivious of the fact that in 1898, when his party was in power and made that pledge, that they took the entire school fund of the State and used it to pay the pensions of the members of their legislature; that in 1899, though they raised a large sum of money for school purposes, only thirty-eight thousand dollars were expended in teaching schools, and nearly every dollar expended was for the purchase of maps, charts, &c., from northern shapers and carpet-baggers. The Senator fails to mention the fact that during the time his party was in power, which elected him to the United States Senate, they failed to carry out the pension act of the Constitutional provision which he commends, and today he is criticizing the democratic legislature for making the appropriations necessary to effectuate this purpose.

Schools, Asylums and Pensions The Senator now favors ample appropriations to the Confederate soldiers. The Senator and his party have changed wonderfully from the time that they had the opportunity to act and the time now when they are asking for votes. It is a known fact, shown by the records, that the republican party has persistently opposed the pension act of the Confederate soldiers, and during fusion rule no bill was added to the Statute books and not a dollar appropriated for this cause. The pensions that were paid to Confederate soldiers during the fusion regime were under the act passed by the democrats previous to the accession of the fusionists to power.

I have prepared with care a statement showing the relative amounts paid by the fusionists out of the public treasury during the years 1897 and 1898 for the care of the insane of the State, for the cause of education, and for the old soldier, and a comparative statement of the amounts paid by the democrats in 1901 and the amounts appropriated and which will be paid for the same cause in 1902, from which it will be seen that if there is a deficiency in the revenues of the State the deficiency has been made necessary by the democratic appropriations to these three great causes. In 1897 there was expended for the soldiers, including the home, \$116,697; in 1898, \$118,300.50, making a total for the two years of \$229,997.50. The democrats expended in 1901 \$189,123.08. In 1902 they will have spent \$238,054.03, aggregating in the two years \$372,276.64, or \$144,278.15 more for the \$372,276.64, or \$144,278.15 more for the two years than the republicans. It will be noted that the democratic appropriations by the legislature of 1901 for this purpose was not effective until 1902, otherwise the expenditure would be nearly one hundred thousand greater, and will be that much more each year hereafter. In 1897 there was expended on account of the insane of the State \$188,664.70; in 1898, \$188,450, making a total for the two years of \$377,114.70. In 1901 the democrats expended \$256,460. One hundred thousand dollars of the appropriations for charitable and educational institutions in 1901 were not paid by the treasurer, and will have to be paid

or provided for in 1902. When these appropriations, which were not paid in 1901, are added to the appropriations for 1902, we have an aggregate for the asylums for 1902 of \$396,860, making a total for the two years of \$663,700, or \$276,685.80 more than for two years under republican rule.

There were expended out of the public fund in 1897 for educational purposes the sum of \$119,239.05, and in 1898 \$131,660.70, making a total for the two years of \$250,949.35. The democrats expended out of the public funds for all educational purposes in 1901 \$250,660.81, and they will expend, when all appropriations have been paid for 1902, the sum of \$387,700.81, making a total for the two years of \$638,411.62, or \$387,662.27 more than the republicans spent in their two years. Adding together these figures, we find that the republicans spent in 1897 and 1898, for the three purposes of education, Confederate soldiers, and insane asylums, \$857,558.55, while the democrats have spent in 1901, and have appropriated for 1902 from the public treasury for the same purposes, the sum of \$1,062,388.23, which is \$806,529.71 more than the republicans spent when they were in power for the same purpose, lacking only a few dollars of being two dollars to their one. From the figures heretofore given, it is apparent that if the democratic party had not been called upon to pay for the extravagance and mismanagement of the preceding republican administration, everyone of these very necessary and worthy appropriations to the old soldiers, to the asylums, and for the education of the children of the State, would have been paid out of the ordinary receipts of the government, under a revenue act that levies a lower rate of taxation than was ever before known in the history of the State.

Republican Pension Record As a striking instance of the love of the republican party for the Confederate soldier and for the cause of education, I need cite one of the closing incidents of the fusion rule in North Carolina. The fiscal year of 1901 began on December 1st, 1900. At that time there was in the treasury \$190,102.99. Mr. Worth remained treasurer until January 19th, 1901, during which time he paid upon appropriations which were not due and which ought not to have been paid until Mr. Lacy became treasurer, the sum of \$4,700, leaving an apparent cash balance in the treasury when he turned over the office of \$183,102.99. But while paying more than \$13,000 of appropriations not yet due, he had failed to pay the following sums which should have been paid and which were once paid by Treasurer Lacy upon his assuming the duties of his office. Appropriation to public schools, \$99,081.90; appropriations to Confederate soldiers, \$21,639.50; interest on the public debt, which had been due since January 1st, 1901, \$33,796; expenses of the General Assembly, \$4,487.14, making an aggregate of \$158,974.62. When these sums were paid they left the cash balance which Senator Pritchard charges Mr. Lacy of \$37,528.39, which should have been \$33,588.40 but for Martin's default.

For the first time since the State debt was compromised and settled, the State, under fusion rule, defaulted in the prompt payment of the interest on the public debt, although it had ample funds in the treasury for the purpose and especially appropriated by law therefor. It will be sold for \$90 each. These certificates give a six per cent ten-year investment, with taxes paid by the company. At the end of ten years, after all the coupons have been paid, the certificates will be redeemed by the payment of \$100, or they will be redeemed at any time on demand by the return of \$90, with interest to date of payment. They are fully secured by mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned. GEORGE ALEN, Secretary. Pullen Building.

It is a significant fact that in the last days of fusion rule they failed to pay the old Confederate soldier \$21,639.50, though the money was in the treasury waiting for them. The appropriation made by the democratic legislature of 1899 of \$100,000 for public schools was also held back, though there were ample funds in the treasury with which to pay it. And yet the republican party appeals to the people of the State as the friend of the Confederate soldier and of public schools, as favoring the care of the insane, and advocating the maintenance of public credit.

Democratic Savings In the beginning of the campaign of 1898, Dr. Cyrus Thompson, being then Secretary of State, visited the county of Sampson and made a speech, in which he held up the administration of the affairs in his office as being peculiarly entitled to credit and attempted to discredit the preceding administration. He rolled as a sweet morsel under his tongue the fact that he had collected some eighty thousand dollars from insurance companies, a much larger sum than had been previously collected. The legislature of 1899 established the office of Insurance Commissioner and placed in the office Mr. James R. Young, taking this branch away from Dr. Thompson. The fiscal year of this office runs from April to April. During the fiscal year of 1898, Dr. Cyrus Thompson collected from insurance companies the sum of \$84,879.28. In 1899, Dick Young turned into the treasury \$92,865.21. In 1900, \$91,072.92, and in 1901, \$132,094.03. In 1899 he turned into the office fees, which under the previous law had gone into the pockets of Dr. Thompson as Secretary of State the sum of \$9,084.94. In 1900, \$5,731.50, and in 1901, \$128,550, making a total of \$232,111, but for democratic law, would have gone into the pockets of the Secretary of State. The only expense to the State in making these additional collections is the Commission-er's salary of \$2,000 a year. He has a clerk, but a clerk was also allowed to the Secretary of State for the same work. The amount collected by Mr. Young for the three years was \$315,932.16, which was \$61,324.32 more than Dr. Thompson would have collected at his old rate.

Republican Extravagance Senator Pritchard in his platform, throws down as the gauge of battle, the challenge of a comparison between democratic and republican rule. For the democratic party I accept the challenge and will discuss it for a few moments with a comparison of the administration of the State's great penal institution for two political parties. According to fusionist authority during the last year of democratic control of the penitentiary

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only five thousand dollars was drawn from the treasury for its maintenance and support, and Treasurer Worth declared in his official report to the legislature, that but for the unusual floods that year there would have been a handsome surplus to the credit of the penitentiary. In 1897 the fusionists obtained control of this institution making great promises of retrenchment and reform. In a comparatively short time Governor Russell discovered that the incompetence of its management was so great that he did the unusual thing in political affairs of removing his own appointee, Mr. John R. Smith, and substituting Mr. Mewborn in his place. But the institution went from bad to worse; netting convicts was a daily occurrence. Charges of bribery and corruption were rife in the air, while the bills and accounts of the institution were hawked about the streets of the cities of the State. It soon became known that the institution was practically bankrupt.

When the legislature met in 1899 one of its first and gravest duties was to provide for this institution, make provision for paying debts and arrange for its future management. Expert accountants were employed and after months of anxious labor it was officially stated that in two years of fusion misrule its debts had reached the enormous figure of more than one hundred thousand dollars. The legislature provided for the issue of \$110,000 of bonds which were sold for more than \$120,000 and the debt paid off as promptly as they could be ascertained. With its credit destroyed, with no cash on hand it was impossible to successfully run the institution without making a direct appropriation from the State treasury, and \$65,000 were appropriated for 1897 and \$50,000 for 1898.

The Penitentiary Under Democrats The legislature made arrangements for a competent management, but by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State the fusionists retained control for two years longer. Providence favored the management in its last year, for the greatest crops were made ever known in its history, and its earnings ran up to the enormous sum of \$195,432.02, where as the largest earnings theretofore had been when the democrats last had charge of it when the earnings reached the sum of \$140,824.33. But notwithstanding those very great and abnormal receipts and appropriation of \$103,000

Mr. Henderson said in part: The republicans claim that there is in reality only one issue between the parties this year, and that is contained in the one word, Prosperity. Republican legislation, they say, is entitled to all the credit for this prosperity. The law of supply and demand has nothing to do with it. If prices are high, and they are willing to contend that they should be high—then nothing else caused these high prices except the Dingley bill. If prices are lower than they ought to be, Dingley's tariff had nothing to do with it. (Continued on Page 6.)

COUPON PAYMENT. The June coupons from the Full Paid Certificates of the Mechanics and Investors Union. Will be paid on presentation at the COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK IN RALEIGH, ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, JUNE 27th. Nearly all of the Coupon Certificates placed on sale a few months since have been sold. The company now offers another issue of FIFTY FULL PAID CERTIFICATES OF \$100, each certificate having twenty semi-annual coupons of \$2.25. They will be sold for \$90 each. These certificates give a six per cent ten-year investment, with taxes paid by the company. At the end of ten years, after all the coupons have been paid, the certificates will be redeemed by the payment of \$100, or they will be redeemed at any time on demand by the return of \$90, with interest to date of payment. They are fully secured by mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned. GEORGE ALEN, Secretary. Pullen Building.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

CONDENSED SCHEDULE IN-EFFECT JUNE 15th, 1902. This schedule is published as information, and is subject to change without notice to the public. TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH. NO. 11.—1:00 a. m. daily.—Carries Pullman sleeper Goldsboro to Greensboro, open for occupancy at Goldsboro at 9 p. m., connecting at Greensboro with train 83, New York and Florida Express for Salisbury, Charlotte, Columbia, Aiken, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville and all points in Florida, with main line train No. 37, "Washington and Southwestern Limited," for Salisbury, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis and all points South and Southwest. Also Train No. 39 for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville and Atlanta. Also with main line West and Northwest. Connection is also made at Greensboro with train for Winston-Salem, Wakesboro, Reidsville, Danville and local stations. NO. 35.—8:56 a. m. daily.—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Henderson, Greenville and Richmond. At University Station, except Sunday, for Chapel Hill. At Greensboro for Winston-Salem, Wakesboro, Salisbury, Concord and local points North. NO. 10.—10:30 a. m. daily.—For Goldsboro and intermediate points. Connecting at Selma for Wilson, Rocky Mount and Fayetteville. At Goldsboro for Norfolk, where close connection is made with the Chesapeake and local more. Also at Goldsboro for Wilmington, New Bern and Morehead City. NO. 36.—3:51 p. m. daily.—For Selma, Goldsboro and intermediate points. NO. 7.—8:30 p. m. daily.—Connects at Durham for Durham, Greensboro, Clarksville, Keyville, and intermediate points. At University Station, except Sunday, for Chapel Hill. At Greensboro with main line train No. 9 for High Point, Charlotte and local points. With train No. 35, "W. & S. L. Express," for Danville, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points North. These trains carry first-class coach to Washington and Pullman sleepers through to New York; also to Richmond, on train 34. Connection is also made at Greensboro for Winston-Salem.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE BETWEEN NORFOLK AND GREENSBORO.

No. 7. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	*No. 11. Daily.	Eastern Time.	*No. 12. Daily.	No. 36. Daily.	No. 37. Daily.
9:00am	9:20am	4:00pm	Norfolk, Va.	1:00pm	5:55pm	12:15pm
10:20am	10:40am	4:20pm	Planner's Point, Va.	12:40pm	5:30pm	11:45am
12:22pm	12:42pm	5:05pm	Suffolk, Va.	11:50am	4:50pm	11:00am
12:45pm	1:05pm	5:25pm	Tarboro, N. C.	8:24am	2:35pm	10:15am
1:50pm	2:10pm	5:45pm	S. Rocky Mt., N. C.	9:08am	2:08pm	9:30am
2:55pm	3:15pm	6:05pm	Wilson, N. C.	8:20am	1:48pm	8:45am
3:56pm	4:16pm	6:25pm	Goldsboro, N. C.	7:50am	1:15pm	8:15am
4:57pm	5:17pm	6:45pm	Rose, N. C.	7:16am	12:41am	7:40am
5:58pm	6:18pm	7:05pm	Princeton, N. C.	6:42am	12:07am	7:05am
6:59pm	7:19pm	7:25pm	Pine Level, N. C.	6:08am	11:33am	6:30am
7:59pm	8:19pm	7:45pm	Winston, N. C.	5:34am	11:00am	5:55am
8:59pm	9:19pm	8:05pm	Wilson, N. C.	5:00am	10:26am	5:20am
9:59pm	10:19pm	8:25pm	Chapel Hill, N. C.	4:26am	9:52am	4:45am
10:59pm	11:19pm	8:45pm	Chapel Hill, N. C.	3:52am	9:18am	4:15am
11:59pm	12:19pm	9:05pm	Abund, N. C.	3:18am	8:44am	3:45am
12:59am	1:19am	9:25pm	Greensboro, N. C.	2:44am	8:10am	3:15am
1:59am	2:19am	9:45pm	Greensboro, N. C.	2:10am	7:36am	2:45am
2:59am	3:19am	10:05pm	High Point, N. C.	1:36am	7:02am	2:15am
3:59am	4:19am	10:25pm	High Point, N. C.	1:02am	6:28am	1:45am
4:59am	5:19am	10:45pm	High Point, N. C.	12:28am	5:54am	1:15am
5:59am	6:19am	11:05pm	High Point, N. C.	11:54am	5:20am	10:45am
6:59am	7:19am	11:25pm	High Point, N. C.	11:20am	4:46am	10:15am
7:59am	8:19am	11:45pm	High Point, N. C.	10:46am	4:12am	9:45am
8:59am	9:19am	12:05pm	High Point, N. C.	10:12am	3:38am	9:15am
9:59am	10:19am	12:25pm	High Point, N. C.	9:38am	3:04am	8:45am
10:59am	11:19am	12:45pm	High Point, N. C.	9:04am	2:30am	8:15am
11:59am	12:19pm	1:05pm	High Point, N. C.	8:30am	1:56am	7:45am
12:59am	1:19am	1:25pm	High Point, N. C.	7:56am	1:22am	7:15am
1:59am	2:19am	1:45pm	High Point, N. C.	7:22am	12:48am	6:45am
2:59am	3:19am	2:05pm	High Point, N. C.	6:48am	12:14am	6:15am
3:59am	4:19am	2:25pm	High Point, N. C.	6:14am	11:40am	5:45am
4:59am	5:19am	2:45pm	High Point, N. C.	5:40am	11:06am	5:15am
5:59am	6:19am	3:05pm	High Point, N. C.	5:06am	10:32am	4:45am
6:59am	7:19am	3:25pm	High Point, N. C.	4:32am	9:58am	4:15am
7:59am	8:19am	3:45pm	High Point, N. C.	3:58am	9:24am	3:45am
8:59am	9:19am	4:05pm	High Point, N. C.	3:24am	8:50am	3:15am
9:59am	10:19am	4:25pm	High Point, N. C.	2:50am	8:16am	2:45am
10:59am	11:19am	4:45pm	High Point, N. C.	2:16am	7:42am	2:15am
11:59am	12:19pm	5:05pm	High Point, N. C.	1:42am	7:08am	1:45am
12:59am	1:19am	5:25pm	High Point, N. C.	1:08am	6:34am	1:15am
1:59am	2:19am	5:45pm	High Point, N. C.	3:34am	6:00am	10:45am
2:59am	3:19am	6:05pm	High Point, N. C.	3:00am	5:26am	10:15am
3:59am	4:19am	6:25pm	High Point, N. C.	2:26am	4:52am	9:45am
4:59am	5:19am	6:45pm	High Point, N. C.	1:52am	4:18am	9:15am
5:59am	6:19am	7:05pm	High Point, N. C.	1:18am	3:44am	8:45am
6:59am	7:19am	7:25pm	High Point, N. C.	4:44am	3:10am	8:15am
7:59am	8:19am	7:45pm	High Point, N. C.	4:10am	2:36am	7:45am
8:59am	9:19am	8:05pm	High Point, N. C.	3:36am	2:02am	7:15am
9:59am	10:19am	8:25pm	High Point, N. C.	3:02am	1:28am	6:45am
10:59am	11:19am	8:45pm	High Point, N. C.	2:28am	1:04am	6:15am
11:59am	12:19pm	9:05pm	High Point, N. C.	1:54am	1:30am	5:45am
12:59am	1:19am	9:25pm	High Point, N. C.	1:20am	1:06am	5:15am
1:59am	2:19am	9:45pm	High Point, N. C.	1:46am	12:42am	4:45am
2:59am	3:19am	10:05pm	High Point, N. C.	1:22am	12:18am	4:15am
3:59am	4:19am	10:25pm	High Point, N. C.	1:48am	11:54am	3:45am
4:59am	5:19am	10:45pm	High Point, N. C.	1:24am	11:30am	3:15am
5:59am	6:19am	11:05pm	High Point, N. C.	1:00am	11:06am	2:45am
6:59am	7:19am	11:25pm	High Point, N. C.	12:36am	10:42am	2:15am
7:59am	8:19am	11:45pm	High Point, N. C.	12:12am	10:18am	1:45am
8:59am	9:19am	12:05pm	High Point, N. C.	11:48am	9:54am	1:15am
9:59am	10:19am	12:25pm	High Point, N. C.	11:24am	9:30am	10:45am
10:59am	11:19am	12:45pm	High Point, N. C.	11:00am	9:06am	10:15am
11:59am	12:19pm	1:05pm	High Point, N. C.	10:36am	8:42am	9:45am
12:59am	1:19am	1:25pm	High Point, N. C.	10:12am	8:18am	9:15am
1:59am	2:19am	1:45pm	High Point, N. C.	9:48am	7:54am	8:45am
2:59am	3:19am	2:05pm	High Point, N. C.	9:24am	7:30am</	