WALTER B. BELL, Editor VOL. V.

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NO. 33.

Tillman in a Fiery Speech Demands an Investigation.

CCUSATIONS AND DENIALS.

The South Carolinian Tells the Senators They Cannot Afford to Best Under Damning Charges-Aldrich Says Tillman Tells Untruths and Misrepre the Circumstances-Matter Referred.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—One of the most sensational speeches heard in the United States Senate since the Civil War made by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, when he offered a resolution calling for a new investigation of the Senate gar scandal. The resolution quotes the mate resolution of May 17, 1894, authorising the original inquiry, and then proceeds

"Whereas. The committee therein designated in the pursuance of its duties ex-

anined soveral witnesses; and,
"Whereas, Several of these witnesses refused point blank to answer the questions
put to them; and,
"Whereas, One of these witnesses, after
three years of legal contest is now in
prison under sentence of the court for equtempt, said court having declared the
questions put to him pertinent; and,
"Whereas, Another of these witnesses
was yesterday acquitted on a technicality
which cannot shield him from the consequences of refusing to answer the ques-

was yesterday acquitted on a technicality which cannot shield him from the consequences of refusing to answer the questions put to him, if the Senate will renew the inquiry; and,

"Whereas, Within the last thirty days sundry newspaper correspondents have openly charged Senators with speculating in sugar stocks while the sugar schedule is under discussion, and also charge that brokers in New York knew in advance as to what the Senate Finance Committee would report as to the sugar schedule, all of which involves a question of the highest privilege, to wit: The right of the Senate to protect its members from slander and to protect the body as a whole from these open charges of corruption; therefore be it "Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed with powers to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer and to administer oaths, to inquire into the truth or falschood of the charges recently made, and the scope of the investigation shall cover everything embraced in the resolution of May 17, 1894, as to the methods pursued by the American Sugar Refining Company, better known as the Sugar Trust, in controlling legislation in its favor at the present time. And especially whether it has in any wise contributed to or con-

at the present time. And especially whether it has in any wise contributed to or con-trolled the election of a Senator in this body at any time."

Mr. Frye promptly ruled that the resolu-ion should go to the Committee on Con-

tion should go to the Committee on Con-tingent expenses.

But Mr. Tillman was not to be stopped.
He asked consent to make a statement on the resoultion, and this being granted, the South Carolina Senator began a speech which proved to be one of the most sensa-tional the Senate has heard in recent years.
Mr. Tillman spoke with his characteristic vigor of voice, which fairly rang through the chamber and corridors, adding expressimber and corridors, adding express-

ive gestures to his utterances.

"We have arrived at a time," he declared,
"when the Senate can no longer afford to
rest under the damning accusations made

rest under the damning accusations made against Senators.

"If there are men here debauching the Senate, then we should be purged of them. If these reports are slanders, then the pressgalleries should be purged. We cannot afford to lay back on our dignity any longer, and say we will not investigate.

"Both parties are face to face with this senated. The forcer ware breast leavest and any longer.

scandal. The former sugar investigation sought to learn whether members of the Finance Committee, then Democrats, were bought and sold like cattle. That investigation involved the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Finance Committee."

"Both parties are involved," exclaimed the Senator, "and one is as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire. You know

mud as the other is in the mire. You know of the reports against certain members of the old Finance Committee, and now we have more damning accusations against the present committee."

If any man had been influenced in the manner charged, the Senator asserted, he was no better than "the blackleg gambler who had cards up his sleeve." Such a man should be made to hang his head in shame if his colleagues allowed him to remain in the Senate.

Mr. Aldrich was at consequenced.

Mr. Aldrich was at once recognized, and "I desire to say to the Senate, to the Sen-The desire to say to the Senate, to the Senator, and to every man in the United States, that no person connected with the Sugar Trust, at any time or at any place, influenced the framing of the sugar schedule or received information as to its character. I desire to make the statement as broad as the English language can make it.

ake it."
"And any man who says so, or intimates
," added Mr. Aldrich, "deserves to be de-ounced in a way which would not be par-amentary here."
Without further debate the resolution was derred to the Committee on Contingent

WIDESPREAD EARTHQUAKE.

Three States and Two Canadian Provinces

Never since the Chapleston earthquake of September, 1688, has there been so severe a haking of any portion of this country, and with the exception of that Charleston epi-sode the Atlantic coast has never known a tremor that ran over so greatean area as the one which was felt in New Hampshire, Verment, Northern New York and Ontario,

Vérment, Northern New York and Ontario, on Thursday night.

The tremor began in New Hampshire at 10,30 p. m. and was last observed at Water-town, N. Y., at 30. Three States and two provinces of the Dominion of Canada are included in the territory affected by the disturbance, which Dr. Daniel Draper says was caused by the alipping of strata, due to unequel contraction and expansion. The course of the wave was from east to west, and the lines converged as they neared Lake Ontario.

and the lines converged as they neared Lake Oniario.

It began in Coos' County, New Hampshire, and rolled wavelike through Vermont, where it was felt in almost every hamlet. Burlington clocks were stopped by the earth's motion at 10.13 p. m. The duration of the wave is variously reported by observers, who call it from ten seconds to half a minute. At first the motion was like the long gygening roll of a wave at see and then there was a vertical shaking mation which caused nausea and broke windows.

W.T. Powers and John Lattimore, con victed of murder, were hanged at Chicago victed of murder, were hanged at Chicago, Ill., on the same confield. The men walked beldly to the arafold. Hering experienced religion some time ago, they were prepared for de the Powers killed Calcun Resper Murphy. Obtaining \$225 and two gold watches, while Luttimore stoned a man to death along the drainage canal, robbing his body of \$7.

Gold in Massachtwetts. Arich vein of gold has been discovered on the farm of Charles Hamilton, near Littshoid, Mass.

JAPAN'S CREAT MAN IN NEW YORK. Marquis Ito and His Party Are on Their

Way to the Queen's Jubilce. Japan's Grand Old Man arrived in New York City and was received with distincwho conducted the successful war with China. The Marquis is on his way to the Queen's jubilee in London, where he will attend Pringe Tak-hito, of Arisugawa No Myo, who is now in Paris and will repre-present Japan at the ceremonics.



MARQUIS ITO, OF JAPAN.

Marquis Ito arrived at the Grand Central Depot at 6.45 o'clock Thursday morning rom Montreal, having come across the ontinent from Vancouver. He is accom-

from Montreal, having come across the continent from Vancouver. He is accompanied by the Marquis Kido, two secretaries and two Japanese newspaper reporters. The party went to the Waldorf from the depot, and after breakfast took a drive through Central Park.

Ito is the Li Hung Chang of Japan. He came from the common people, the Samuri, and worked himself up to the foremost place in the land through his own efforts. He is now an old man, and is revered by his country as its greatest statesman. His life is the history of the development of modern Japan.

RAILROAD WRECK IN IDAHO.

A Head-End Collision Kills Nine Men and

Injures Eight Others Seriously. A head-end collision between a freight and a passenger train at American Falls, Idaho, caused the death of nine men and the serious injury of eight others, two of

the serious injury of eight others, two of whom will die. This is, the worst wreek that has occurred on the Short Line in many years.

The westpound passenger train was waiting for the freight at American Falls, standing in front of the station building. The freight coming cast rau away on the hill west of the Falls. It is thought that the air brakes were tampered with. The freight, running fifty miles an hour, crashed into the passenger train. Two men were on the station platform; one was killed and the other fatally injured. The station building was shattered. Both engines were converted into scrap-iron engines were converted into scrap-fron and twenty freight cars piled up in a heap. Several box-car passengers, sheep-shear-ers and tramps were crushed to death. Those killed are: C. W. Shields, aged

Those killed are: C. W. Shields, aged thirty-five, home unknown; D. L. Thompson, Dayton, Wash.; John R. Coop-er, Wellsville, Utah; J. Steffen, Dillon, Montana; five unknown men, all sheep-shearers, beating their way.

HAVEMEYER COES FREE. Did Not Refuse to Answer as to Matters

Within His Knowledge.

Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the \$200,000,000 Sugar Trust, was acquitted at Vashington of the charge of contempt in refusing to answer questions asked by a committee of the United States Senate.
The vindication of Mr. Havemeyer was the
result of a three days' struggle.
The end of the trial was abrupt. The de-

The end of the trial was abrupt. The defence produced no witnesses. When the Government rested its case the defence moved that the court instruct the jury to order an acquittal on six grounds, the principal one of which was that the committee did not have jurisdiction, and that the question was not pertinent. The District-Attorney made a valiant attempt to induce the presiding judge to overrule the motion. But the Court, after taking an hour and a half to weigh the arguments surlained the motion.

uments suglained the motion.
Although the verdict of "not guilty" was given by the jury, it was a verdiet returned inder the Court's direction and amounted eractically to the Judge's throwing the case out of court.

ASKED TO BE BURIED ALIVE.

over Twenty-four Bodies of the Fanatical Victims Resovered in Russia.

Details have been received from Odessa. tussia, of the self-immolation of a number f the fanatical followers of Baskolniki. More than twenty-four bodies of persons More than twenty-four bodies of persons who were buried alive have been recovered from a series of pits near Tirespol. The sect is a survival of the old dissenters who were persecuted in Russia for two centuries. The result was that they became lersely fanatical and lavented a doctrine of salvation by martyrdom. They are now practising self-immediation.

Six bodies were accidentally discovered on the premises of Feodore Kovaleff, who ponfessed that he had walled up in his celar nine living persons, including his wife and two young children. He further admitted that he had buried the other six, while they were still alive, in a specially

while that he had buried the other six, while they were still alive, in a specially secavated pit eight feet deep. Kovaless declares that all these were voluntary victims. In an adjoining garden, belonging to Matvet Sukula, four bodies were discovered in a pit. Sukula says that these were buried alive at their own request.

Christ Church, at Savannab, the oldest hurch in Georgia, where John Wesley church in Georgia, where John Wesley preached before he promulgated the Methodist faith, has been burned almost to the ground. The building contained all the records of Savannah and practically of Scorgia prior to 1825, most of which are a lotal loss. Christ Church Parish was founded soon after the settlement of Savannah. The first edifice was begin in 1743, but was not completed until 1750. The founder of Christ Church was the Bey. Henry Herbert, who came over from England with Ogiethorpe. John Wesley was its third rector, and on the site of the present odifice stood the rude chapel tawlich he ministered, as chapitals to the colonists.

pirit of fun, picked up a shotgun and, not knowing it was loaded, pointed it at her friend, Minnie Leach, who was recitating on a lounge, remarking that she had better be quiet. The gun was discharged, blowing Miss Leach's brains out and wounding an-other girl seriously. Miss Lutz is crassed with grist.

No Probibition in South Baketa. Presiding Justice Corson, of the Supreme Court, has handed down an opinion fully sustaining the legality of the amendus repealing Probiblison in South Dakuta,

ator From the 6th District.

ASHINING LIGHT IN CONGRESS.

A Very Broad Man in Politics -- Not Thought of as Being a Member of Either Faction.

John Lowndes McLaurin was born in Marlboro county, May 9th, 1860. His father's name was Philip B. McLaurin. He was a lawyer of marked ability, but died at an early age, leaving the subject of this sketch, Thomas and Margaret. Thomas died when about 13



JOHN L. M'LAURIN.

years old and Margaret is now living in Marlboro county as Mrs. Crossland. His mother was a daughter of Col. T. C. Weatherly, who was prominent in publie life before the war. He was sheriff of his county and represented it in the General Assembly for many years. Whatever of political ability and taste that Mr. McLaurin has is from this side of the house, all of the Weatherlys be ing successful politicians, Mr. Mc-Laurin's father while he was in politics was elected at the very early age of 28 to the General Assembly. He was just old enough to be eligible. On this side of the house there was marked intellectuality and culture; while they were in politics, they did not care as much for them as for matters of an intellectual character. Mr. McLaurin's father was a fine speaker.

His father died from illnose contract

been a very successful member of the cotton and stock exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Mowry, and five half brothers and

South Carolina was so defective that of South Carolina was so defective that "Johnnie and Tommie" were sent up to the Bethel Military academy near Warrenton, Va. Tommie died while attending the school and John, the new Senator of today, was then taken on to Englewood and sent to school there until he was 15 years of age. He was then sent to Swartmore College near Philadelphia. A Quaker school didn't suit ardent South Carolina temperament and after two years Colonel perament and after two years Colonel Weatherly, John's grandfather, con-cluded that a military school and a dis-ciplinarian like Col. John P. Thomas were needed to properly train and hold in check the promising young Caro-linian. He remained under Col. Thomas in his school at Charlotte, N. C., until he graduated in 1880. John

was noted more as a baseballist and boxer than as a student, though his natural quickness and aptness enabled him to stand well in his classes. He then went to the University of Virginia and took the law course and in 1882 went to Bennettsville and began the practice of law.
Although Mr. McLaurin up to this

time had given very little attention to the realities of life and his future prosthe realities of life and his future prospects, having been a wayward youth at college insofar as respect for rules and so on were concerned, when he began the practice of law he decided to turn over a new leaf and make a name for himself in his profession. He hung out his shingle. Soon an opportunity came along in the shape of cases brought against thirty-two road hands—known since as the Hebron road cases. It was a kind of a feud in the county. The prosecution employed all the leading attorneys in the county, including the present assistant attorney general of South Carolina, ex-Judge Townsend, Mr. McLaurin was alone for the defense and many had advised the accused to plead guilty. After five days of legal fighting, Mr. McLaurin was alone for the defense and widence and prejudice of the people being against him Judge Townsend was attracted to the bright young lawyer and offered to the bright young lawyer and offered to unterthely maked on the other was represented by the states. He was vigorously attacked on the foot from all quarters, the hidd young lawyer size of assessing the states. He was vigorously attacked on the foot from all quarters, the ked on the foot from all quarters, the hidd young lawyer size of assessing the state of the ecounty, including the present assistant attorney general of South Carolina, ex-Judge Townsend was attracted to the print of the state of the section of the state.

On the 19th of February, 1883, Mr. McLaurin married Miss Nora Breeden, of Mr. T. J. Breeden, and a niece of his law pariner, Judge Townsend the benefits of the introduced his success in law and politics to the influence of his life partier. His friends will tell all that he has even discussed his law cases with her. His friends will tell all that he has even discussed his law cases with her work of the states and the printer of the states and the printer of the whole of factional lines in this State as any other than the printer of the state of the s pects, having been a wayward youth at college insofar as respect for rules and so on were concerne, when he began the practice of law he decided to turn over a new leaf and make a name for himself in his profession. He have

her.

Under the former regime in South Carolina, Mr. McLaurin from almost the time that he began the practice of law rebelled against the existing political conditions. In 1888 he made in his county a fight such as Trilman led in the State in 1890. He was defeated only by the greatest effort and by the combi-

nation of all the opposing forces. In 1890 he was elected to the legislature. The General Assembly was composed almost entirely of new men and contained Senator Irby, ex-Governor Evans, Justice Gary, Judge Gary and many other men who have since become prominent in State and national affairs. In a very few days Mr. McLaurin made a speech that developed the fact that he was one of the coming factors in South Carolina politics. At the second term of the legislature Atlerney General Pope was elected associate justice of the State Supreme Court and Ernest Gary, Congressman Wilson, D. A. Townsend and Mr. McLaurin were candidates for attorney general to D. A. Townsend and Mr. McLaurin were candidates for attorney general to succeed Justice Pope. McLaurin had at easy victory, being elected on the third ballot. He plunged at once into the sea of litigation. The Cookaw case was pending, involving a large sum and the bank and railroad tax cases that have since become so noted finally ending in the Supreme Court of the United States. All of these cases were of the utmost importance to the State. His record as attorney general was good. During the campaign of 1892 Governor Tillman was opposed by ex-Governor John C. Sheppard. The main fight upon Tillman was made by Col. Youmans, who was a candidate for Secretary of State. He was avery eloquent, fluent and forcible speaker. There were

fluent and forcible speaker. There were personal differences between Youmans and Tillman, and Tillman refused to debate or recognize him in the cam-paign at all, which threw the fight, so far as Youmans was concerned, upon McLaurin. Rarely has such a debate ever taken place in any campaign in this State. It was of such a character as to excite the keenest public interest as to excite the keenest public interest, yet the two men came out of it the best of friends, personally. The result created such a wave of public favor for Mr. McLaurin that when Mr. Stackhouse died in June, 1892, nothing could prevent the people of McLaurin's district from electing him to Congress in November following.

He was sented when the Fifty-second

November following.

He was seated when the Fifty-second Congress convened in 1892, in the month of December. Mr. McLaurin's fine utterances upon the floor drew great attention to him all over the country. It was his remarkable fulogy on his deceased predecessor. It was unusual and drew many comments from the press. He went back to give a sketch of the history of slavery in the South, showing its influence in the formation of the character of the men of his State. Then he proceeded men of his State. Then he proceeded to connect it with this new Reform movement with which Mr. Stackhouse movement with which Mr. Stackhouse had had so much to do in launching. He came to Congress about the time that Baily, Bryan, Sibley and others of equal note made their entrance upon the congressional stage and immediately began to attract attention to himself as a debater. His first fight was on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. His speech was one of the very first attack's upon Grover Cleveland's policy. It was sarcastic and pungent and claimed widespread attention both at home and in the country at large. Then, during the panic ed from exposure in the army in 1864. In 1867 his mother married Mr. William S. Mowry, of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Mowry was a very wealthy gentleman and the family lived for several years in Marlboro county and then moved in 1873 to Englewood, N. J., where Mr. Mowry has since that time been a very successful member of the local transfer of the search of Congress to see the in either branch of Congress to see the point and propose a remedy. He got point and propose a remedy. He got some of the certificates and went before sisters are now living at this place. All the banking and currency committee with a proposition to issue \$125,000,000 of United States notes, which were to be deposited with the banks to take the place of these certificates. He showed that the law prohibited the retirement of these notes below \$346,000,000 and that as a matter of fact they had been retired far below this amount. He made a strong fight against the imposition of the 10 per cent. tax that the

treasury department proposed to place upon these certificates. This speech was very extensively printed in the pa-pers of the Wc t and South.

Mr. McLaurin also took a prominent part in the debates to repeal the 10 per cent tax on State banks. He made a number of other speeches on the finan-cial question, all of which have attracted attention. In the organization of the Fifty-fourth Congress, Speaker Reed placed Mr. McLaurin upon the Ways and Means Committee. Since that time he has devoted himself to the study of the tariff question. In a speech delivered on March 28d last he attracted the attention of the whole country with his speech upon the Dingley bill. He boldly proclaimed the doctrine that if a policy of protection was to obtain that the South should have her share; that all or nothing should be protected. He offered an amendment in the com-mittee room asking for a duty of 21-2 cents upon all cotton imported into the

selectived Juck Code and the pirates of the Spanish main, and which yet characterize the highwayman's art, these estormed gentlemen must not be estormed gentlemen must not be amazed if people continue to identify trosts w robbery and the manipu-lators ther, with enemies of financial order and industrial fair play.

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TURPENTINE DRIPPINGS.

Charlotte's twelveth cotton mill now going up. Monroe is making big preparations for the Fourth of July celebration...

A leatherback turtle, weighing 800 pounds has been received at the State Museum from Beaufort. The Democratic Club at Asheville has been reorganized with nearly 1,000 members. Dr. A. Crawford is presi-

dent.

The number of insane in the asylum at Raleigh has increased to 400, the largest number in its history of say half a century.

Lv. Ramseur.

9 33 a m
Ar. Greensboro.

10 20 a m
Lv. Greensboro.

10 25 a m
Lv. Stokesdale.

12 20 pm
Ar. Madison.

110 pm The Governor has ordered a special erm of Buncombe Superior Court July 2th and of Transylvania June 28th,

The State convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held in Henderson June 11th to 14th Reduced railroad rates has been accured.

Small for Hor. Very Stout Lady (watching toe lions fed)-'Pears to me, mister, that ain't a very big piece o' meat for sech an ani-

Attendant (with the most stupendou seem like a little ment to you, ma'am, but it's enough for the lion.—House-hold Words.

Wanted—An Idea who can thin of some simple thing to patent Protect your ideas: they may bring you, wealth write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1,500 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE. IN EFFECT MAY 30, 1897.

No. 2. Daily. North Bound Fayetteville..... 8 35 p m Lv. Fayetteville 3 45 p m Lv. Fayetteville Junction.... 3 47 p m Fayetteville Junetto, 5 02 p m Sanford 5 05 p m Sanford 6 54 p m Lv. Climax.... Lv. Walnut Cove...... 9 08 p m Lv. Rural Hall...... 9 30 p m Ar. Mt. Airy......11 00 p m No. 1. South Bound. Daily. Lv. Mt. Airy. 5 25 a m Lv. Rural Hall 6 50 a m Lv. Walnut Cove....... 7 19 a m Lv. Stokesdale...... 7 52 a m

Ar. Greensboro..... 8 40 a m Lv. Greensboro..... 9 00 a m Lv. Climax..... 9 29 a m Lv. Fayetteville.......... 1 15 p m Ar. Wilmington........... 4 80 p m No. 4. North Bound. Lv. Maxton..... 9 07 a m Lv. Red Springs.
Lv. Hope Mills.
Ar. Fayetteville. J....19 50 p m No. 8. Daily.

Lv. Fayetteville..... 4 45 p m Ar. Maxton. 6 11 p m
Lv. Maxton. 6 15 p m
Ar. Bennettsville 7 20 p m Mixed, North Bound

South Bound. Lv. Madisof 2 10 p n Lv Stokesdale 8 05 p m Ar. Greensboro 4 30 p m Lv. Greensboro 5 45 p m Dv. Climax. 6 57 pm Ar. Ramseur..... 8 35 p m

At Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with Carolina Central Railroad, and Sanford with Seabour Air Line, at Greensboro with Senthern Railway, at Walant Cove with Norfolk & Western Ballway. J. W. Fuy, W. E. Kyle, Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Southern Kailway

FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS. In effect May 2, 1897. This Condensed Schedule is published information only and is subject to cha without notice to the public.

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[Eastern Time.] Lv. Atlanta... 7 50 11 50 [Central Time.] Lv. Greenville. 2 31 5 45 "Spartanburg 8 47 6 87 "High Point. 9 20 ftl 40 ... "Greensboro. 9 52 12 10 No.18 10 44 "Reidsville. 10 39 ft2 55 Ex. ... "Danville... 12 80 1 30 8'n'y. 12 00

HIGH POINT AND ASHEBORO. No.41 No.11 No.42 Ex.8unEx.8un Ex.8unEx.8un 1 00p 8 20a . Lv. High Point Ar. 11 80a 7 00p 8 80p 9 50a . Ar. Asheboro . Lv. 10 00a 5 00p THROUGH SCHEDULES (Southbound.)

| No 11 No 37 No 38 No 9 | Daily, Daily, Daily, Daily, Daily, Ly, Washington | 10 48p 11 15a 8 00a | Alexandria | 11 06p 11 38a 8 25a | Charlotteave | 1 55a 2 27p 12 20p | Lynchburg | 3 40a 4 05p 2 17p | Danville | |6 05a 5 501 | |6 20p 4 55p | Ar. Greensboro | 7 32a 7 05a 7 87p 6 25p | Winston-S'm 9 50a 9 50a Raleigh....11 45a 11 45a "Salisbury. 9 37a 8 17a 8 50p 8 15p
"Asheyille. 2 25p 2 25p 12 12a
Lv Asheville. 2 30p 2 30p 12 17a
Ar. Hot Springs 3 52p 3 52p 1 29a
"Knoxville. 7 40p 7 40p 4 05a
"Chattanoogail 35p 11 85p 7 49a
"Nashville. 6 45a 6 45a 1 50p
[Central Time.]

"Columbia...... 12 50p 1 57a
Blanding St. Station.] " Aiken †8 50p

Central Time.] Ly Birmingham 10 10p 11 45a

.... 7 25n 9 40p Central Time.] 7 t0a 8 10p Central Time.] THROUGH SCHEDULES (Northbound.) No 12 Nos 36 No 38 No 10
Daily, &16 Daily, Daily,
Daily, Toba 7 50p 6 25а 9 00р 4 20p 5 55a

[Central Time.] Ly Birmingham [Central Time.] Ly Atlanta.... 7 50a 11 50p 12 00n [Central Time.] " Aiken 12 20p " Columbia. 5 34a 5 20p [Blanding St. Sta.]
Lv Charlotte. . 6 40p 9 30a 8 30p 5 40a [Central Time.]

"Salisbury...
[Central Time,] Ly Raleigh 8 40p 8 53a 8 40p "Winston-S'm 5 20p 10 30a 5 20p "Greensboro. 9 52p 12 10p 10 44p 8 50a
Ar Danville. ...11 25p 1 50p 12 10n
Lv Lynchburg. ... 3 40p 1 58a
"Charl'tesv'le ... 5 35p 3 38a
"Alexandria. ... 9 02p 6 17a
Ar Washington ... 9 25p 6 42a

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