

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902

SAVED THE CAPITAL.

Emergency Companies Organized on Spur of Moment.

Their Services Recognized by Secretary of War and President Lincoln—Confederates Afraid of Them.

(Special Washington Letter.) THIS is the story of two heroes. They are almost the sole survivors of a brave band as ever defended any lofty principle. Their deeds have not yet been blazoned upon shaft, architrave or monument, but history shall not permit them to be forgotten.

Seeds of dissension had been sown for many years. Ambitions of un-



THOMAS H. SPYHERD.

worthy men cultivated and developed them. The fructification of treason marked the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. The national capital was a hotbed of secession. The government itself was not loyal to the people which sustained it. The executive departments were depleted by the resignations of clerks who went forth to aid those who would destroy the government.

Lieut. Gen. Scott, venerable and feeble, was one of the few upon whom President Lincoln could positively rely. The old general received reliable information about the middle of April, 1861, that on a certain night an attack would be made upon this city by confederates then encamped at Alexandria, Va., only five miles distant. The city was practically defenseless. There was a battalion of men at the arsenal, but their commander was suspected of disloyalty, and Gen. Scott could not trust him. Afterwards he demonstrated his loyalty. President Lincoln was greatly disturbed, and Gen. Scott could devise no defense until soldiers from northern states might arrive, and they were exceedingly slow, their movements having been delayed by treasonable artifices.

Gen. Scott at last devised the plan which saved the capital, and probably prevented the immediate recognition of the confederacy by foreign governments. The old general sent for Ward H. Lamson, formerly Lincoln's law partner, but then the newly appointed United States marshal for the District of Columbia. He requested Lamson to organize, arm and equip a military force to be known as the marshal's guard, and to report to army headquarters for orders.

Marshal Lamson went to old Willard's hotel, selected ten reliable men, invited them into a private room where he unfolded the plan of the lieutenant general, and they heartily approved the plan. Each one of them agreed to select ten other reliable men and assemble at the hotel at eight o'clock that night. Lamson secured the hotel, and at eight o'clock 100 determined men assembled. Lamson had made requisition on the war department for arms, ammunition and sabers. The men were told the purpose of the gathering, they accepted arms and solemnly vowed to stand together for the defense of Washington until the long-expected troops should arrive. Lamson offered the command to James W. Nye, who declined it, saying that Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, had just arrived, and that he was a military man of experience.

Requesting the men to await his return, Lamson went at once to Clay's room, stated the object of his visit, the capital's peril, Scott's desire, and then, without waiting to hear more, Clay ran to his trunk, took from it his old uniform, sword, hat and sash, put off his traveling clothes, and said: "I came here ready for service. This uniform I wore in the Mexican war. This sword shall always be found flashing beneath the stars and stripes while I live."

They returned to the hall, where Clay, in uniform, made a speech which electrified the men. The organization was completed at once, and Gen. Butterfield, of New York, assumed the duties of orderly sergeant and drill master. Within 24 hours the command was enlarged, until 310 men were on duty guarding the white house, the various executive departments and all of the bridges approaching the city.

Senator-elect James H. Lane, of Kansas, was invited to join the command, but declined, preferring to raise a separate company. He had no difficulty in organizing a battalion of 400 men, whom he called the fran-

her guards, because nearly all of them were from the far western states. The commands acted in concert and with great determination. Every day and particularly every night it was anticipated that confederates would attempt to enter the city. Lamson is recorded as having said: "No more timely and effective service was at any time done during the war. Not one of the men slept in a bed from the time of his enlistment until his discharge. There was never banded together a braver, more determined, or desperate set of men."

Thomas H. Sypherd and Israel S. Smith, clerks in the treasury department, are surviving veterans of those organizations; Mr. Sypherd served in Lane's command, and Mr. Smith in Clay's company. Both of them have passed their seventieth year, but they are hale and hearty to-day. Sypherd was just:

"Gen. Lane was just a little more thoughtful of his men than Clay was. We were sworn into service as emergency men, but we had no official connection with the records of the war department. Gen. Lane looked far into the future and saw that a time would come when each of us would be proud to have an official record of service, and when it might prove to be helpful to us. We were organized by Col. David Hunter, but Lane himself mastered us out in regular order. He gave each of us a parchment discharge, containing the thanks of the secretary of war, approved by President Lincoln." Mr. Sypherd's discharge reads as follows:

"I beg to extend to you, and through you to the men under your command, the assurance of my high appreciation of the very prompt and patriotic manner in which your company was organized for the defense of the capital, and the very efficient services rendered by it during the time of its existence. Signed, 'Simon Cameron, secretary of war,' and countersigned, 'Approved, A. Lincoln.'"

Then follows the discharge on muster out:

"By virtue of authority in me vested as captain of the Frontier Guards, I James H. Sypherd, a member of said company, served his country in defense of the national capital at a time of great peril, when threatened by hordes of traitors; said service commencing on the 18th day of April, 1861, and ending on the date hereof. I also, by virtue of said authority, do hereby honorably discharge the said Thomas H. Sypherd from the service of the United States."

"Given under my hand at the East Room of the Executive Mansion, at Washington City, this 2d day of May, 1861. J. H. Lane, captain. J. B. Stockton, second lieutenant."

"This document proved to be of practical value to me a few years ago when I wanted to be reinstated in the civil service under the old soldier rule," says Mr. Sypherd. "When I showed this discharge to Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt he at once said: 'That document thanking you for your service, under the signature of the secretary of war, with the approval of President Lincoln, is good enough for me.' On account of this discharge, I was restored to the desired clerkship in the civil service which had been taken from me for political reasons."

Mr. Smith says: "One of the most important decisions reached at one of

our first meetings was that we should not have uniforms. Gen. Clay insisted that we be uniformed. Gen. Lane made a speech in which he stated that if we were uniformed the enemy would know our exact number; a fact which we did not want disclosed. This statement settled the matter and we were not uniformed. Consequently every night we were taken out for drill, and separated into small squads. People saw us marching in all parts of the city. The enemy multiplied our numbers, as we wanted them to do. Some time after the war was over Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, said to Ward Lamson: 'If I had known that you had no more than 500 men under your command I would have captured Washington at that time. We understood in Baltimore that you had not less than 5,000 men, and that your companies were gaining recruits all the time.'

"So you see," continued Mr. Smith, "not only our numbers, but our ruse coupled with it, saved the capital. This city was surrounded by the enemy. You know the Sixth Massachusetts had to fight its way through the streets of Baltimore. Other regiments had to come by way of Annapolis and march across Maryland. Our little bands met the Sixth Massachusetts and escorted that regiment to the capitol rotunda, where a grand parade was given by that organization. The loyal people began to breathe more freely, and our little bands felt somewhat relieved of the tension. But not until about 10,000 troops were herked did we disband, or give up our duties."

These survivors of the emergency companies are proud of their service which lasted from April 16 to May 3, 1861, and they have reason to be, for their service was even more important than that of "that little band of Spartans which, in a mountain pass, withstood whole armies."

SMITH D. FRY.

Carnegie's Literary Gift. Andrew Carnegie, who bought the famous library belonging to Lord Acton, has presented it to John Morley.

He Was Wise. Touchley—Say, Coister, I'd like to have a short talk with you. Coister—It's no use, Touchley. I haven't got a dollar in my clothes. Chicago Daily News.

Unretained. Mr. Meekins—What a nice lady Mrs. Selden is! Mrs. Pratt—Is she? I never met her. Mrs. Meekins—Perfect! I told her to-day I was ashamed of myself because I never had returned her call, and she said, very politely, you know, that I needn't worry myself; that I could keep it as long as I pleased. Boston Transcript.

It Was Old. "Confound it!" growls the testy husband, "I'd like to know what has become of that bottle of whisky I kept in my wardrobe." "I heard you tell Mr. Goop that it was 15 years old; so when I was collecting all our old things for the charity rummage sale I sent that along, too." Judge.

THE STRAWS OF DEATH.

THE regiment was settling down for the night with some grumbling and much profane jesting, for western volunteers possess a sense of humor superior to the most trying conditions. Somewhere in the darkness in front, the Filipinos were taking pot shots between their cigarettes, as an occasional zeal attested.

"There go the blamed typewriters," cried a young private. "Firing at fireflies, as usual. No sleep to-night." "Typewriters" was a contemptuous appellation given to the Fourteenth regulars, because the popping of their magazine guns in the distance slightly resembled the noise of the machine of peace.

"Put your mouth on the safety nozzle," ordered the captain from the right of the company. "They're sending out the outposts. Get their bearings, so that you can shoot around them if the ball opens up."

Two men were receiving final instructions from the colonel, previous to turning into the hostile country in front.

"Anything fair and reasonable," replied the other. "What's your plan?" "Draw straws," said Osbourne, briefly, "the man who gets the short one to stand up and light a match, and—go to his fathers."

Wade caught his breath and remained mute for some time, considering. "Not so bad," he observed, after a time; "but we are on duty now."

"Oh, hang it," said Osbourne, lightly; "the Filipinos wouldn't attack for all the loot of Manila. An outpost here is merely a matter of form. Besides, one of us will be left." "That's so," returned Wade, "and I see no objection."

"You fix the straws, then," said Osbourne quickly. "I'll draw." He began to whistle softly in a nervous fashion, as men do when they are close to death. Wade fumbled silently with some fragments of rice straw. His movements were slow and mechanical. Some men are constituted that way. "Here, Tom," he said, stretching out his right flat. "May the better man get it."

Osbourne extended a hand that trembled slightly, and fingered the disclosed ends of straw for a brief time. Suddenly he clutched one and pulled it out. At the same instant there was a strange, soft thud, and Wade fell upon his face. His limbs moved convulsively for a moment; then he lay motionless.

"For God's sake, Billy! what's up?" cried Osbourne, in an agonized whisper. He laid his hand on the man's face, but jerked it away horrified, for it touched something warm and wet. "She's mine!" he muttered, with fierce triumph; then, "Poor Billy!"

A thought came that caused him to gasp and shiver. He hesitated, reached for the dead man's hand, and loosened its clasp from the other straw. It was several inches longer than the one he had drawn.

"What shall I do?" he moaned. "Oh, Billy!" he cried, shaking the dead man's shoulder as if to rouse him. "What shall I do?" only the far-off popping of the rifles broke the oppressive stillness.

"What would you have done?" he asked in the same strain. "By Joe! you would have kept the compact. I lost fairly. Bear witness, Billy, I am as good a man as you."

"He laid his hand for an instant on the dead man's forehead. Then he rose slowly and fumbled in his pocket. At length he found a match. For a moment he stood irresolute, inhaling strong breaths of air. Already he had begun to feel the horror of being shut out from it forever. It was hard to give the signal for his own death. His teeth came together with a click, and scratching the match on his shoe, he held the flame before his breast.—San Francisco Argonaut.

WHEN HE WAS YOUNG. Our gran'pa says when he was young the boys and girls behaved pertly. They knew they had to hold their tongue and go to bed at seven nightly. They didn't whoop and stamp and shout. When they came in it need remind 'em. When they came in or else went out. To gently close the door behind 'em.

Our gran'pa says in his time boys To old folks alius spoke respectful; They didn't have a mess of toys To scatter round ar'f treat neglectful. They their vintils 'bout a kick, An' thought they was in luck to get 'em; They didn't mind the bread cut thick, And as for crusts, they always eat 'em.

Our gran'pa says young wiper the feet When he was young, and tied their shoes. He kept his vintils clean and neat, And washed the necks as well as faces. They never snuck away to fish, Or swim, unless the 'parents let 'em. Because no decent boy would wish— Who had good folks—to plague or fret 'em.

Our gran'pa says a lot of things About them kids when he was youthful. I guess they got to sprouting wings And flew away—if he is truthful. The people never ain't built that way. I know it's long afore I'm flyin'. Or any others round here—say! Don't you believe our gran'pa's lying?—Chicago Daily News.

Wanted to Know. Eminent Politician (interrupted by the entrance of rustic visitor, unannounced)—Well, sir, what is it? Honest Rustic—I heard tell that you had a mashine here, an' ez I'm consider'ble int'rested in mashines I thought mebbe, if you wa'n't too busy, you'd show me how yourn runs.—Judge.

Mr. Meekins—What a nice lady Mrs. Selden is! Mrs. Pratt—Is she? I never met her. Mrs. Meekins—Perfect! I told her to-day I was ashamed of myself because I never had returned her call, and she said, very politely, you know, that I needn't worry myself; that I could keep it as long as I pleased. Boston Transcript.

Her Eyes Blazed. Yeest—Did you ever wake your wife up early in the morning to build a fire? Crimsonbeak—Oh, yes. "Well?" "The only fire I saw was in her eye."—Yonkers Statesman.

Bargains in Matrimony. "You got the best of me, old boy, when the young widow Tightpurse accepted you instead of me?" "Not on your life! I simply got the worst of you—see?" "So glad."—N. Y. Herald.

Pressing Invitation. He—You have a very bad cold. She—Yes, and I'm glad of it. He—Why, pray? She—Because I'm too hoarse to scream if you should attempt to kiss me.—Chicago Daily News.

A Young Wife's Anxiety. "How do you cook craps, Mrs. Frye?" "Craps, my dear? What are they?" "I don't know, but I heard my husband say something about shooting some, and I thought he might want me to cook them."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Cold Facts. Patient—My wife insists that my sickness is purely imaginary. Doctor—Don't let that worry you. There will be nothing imaginary about my bill.—Woman's Home Companion.

His Pleat. Brown—What was Jones kicking about? You'd think he never got what he wanted. Smith—It's worse than that. He says he never gets even what he doesn't want.—Detroit Free Press.

As Willie Reasoned. Willie (at his lessons)—I say, pa, what's a fortification? Pa—A fortification, my son, is a large fort. Willie—Then a ratification is a large rat.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Tremendous Chance. "Dat's it, Mame! You kin see his mother is pettin' an' spoilin' him, an' I s'pose he'll go along dat way till he gets married!" "Yes; an' den he won't hardly know what struck him!"—Puck.

Microbe Mad. "Is Mr. Fusses much afraid of microbes?" "Well, I should say, he washes the antiseptic gauze gloves he wears in an antiseptic fluid before he even handles the sterilized glass that contains the drink and filtered water—he intends to bottle!"—Baltimore Herald.

LEAVE RICHMOND. 7:45 a. m., Except Sunday Newport News and Old Point. 9:30 a. m., Daily. For Old Point, Newport News and Norfolk. Stops Williamsburg, New Port News and Norfolk. 1:00 p. m., Daily. Except Sunday. For Old Point, Newport News and Norfolk. Stops Williamsburg, Newport News and Norfolk. 1:30 p. m., Daily. For Norfolk with Old Dominion steamers for New York.

MAINE LINE WEST BOUND. 10:10 a. m., Local. Except Sunday. Clifton Forge; connects for Orange, Culpeper, Calverton and Manassas. 1:30 p. m., Daily. For Clifton and Louisville Express. parlor car to Gordonsville. Pullmans from Gordonsville to Clifton, and from Louisville, connects for Virginia Hot Springs. A local train from Gordonsville to Staunton follows, for local stations, except Sunday.

7:00 p. m., Daily. St. Louis and Chicago special Pullmans to Huntington and Gordonsville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago. JAMES RIVER DIVISION. 10:00 a. m., Daily. For Lynchburg, Lexington, Clifton Forge, except Sunday for Roanoke and Albemarle and New Castle. Parlor car. 1:15 p. m., Except Sunday. To Breno.

PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.—From Norfolk and Old Point, arrive, 10:35 a. m., daily; and 6:30 p. m., daily. From Clifton Forge 7:30 p. m., except Sunday. Local from Doswell arrives 8:30 a. m., except Sunday. JAMES RIVER DIVISION.—From Clifton Forge and Lynchburg 6:35 p. m., daily; and 8:40 a. m., except Sunday from Breno.

Apply at 802 E. Main, Murphy's Hotel and Hotel Jefferson for further information, Rates, tickets and Pullman Reservation. W. O. WARTHEN, DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT. C. E. DOYLE, H. W. FULLER, GEN'L MGR. GEN'L P. A.

Norfolk and Western R. R. Sept. 28th, 1902. LEAVE RICHMOND (DAILY), BYRD STREET STATION. 9:30 A. M. NORFOLK LIMITED. Arrives at Norfolk 11:20 A. M. Stops only at Petersburg, Waverly and Suffolk. Stops at Wakefield only to let passengers holding tickets from Richmond and Petersburg.

9:35 A. M. THE CHICAGO EXPRESS, for Lynchburg, Roanoke, Columbus and Chicago. Buffet Parlor Car Petersburg to Roanoke. Pullman Sleeper Roanoke to Columbus; also, for Bristol, Knoxville, and Chattanooga. Pullman Sleeper Roanoke to Knoxville. 12:20 P. M. Roanoke Express for Farmville, Lynchburg, Roanoke and intermediate stations. Pullman Shore Limited. Arrives Norfolk 5:30 P. M. Stops only at Petersburg, Waverly and Suffolk. Connects at Norfolk with Steamers to Boston, Providence, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

7:25 P. M. Norfolk and Western. Arrives at Norfolk 10:40 P. M. 9:35 P. M. For Lynchburg, and Roanoke. Connects at Lynchburg with Washington and Chattanooga Limited. Pullman Sleepers Lynchburg to Memphis and New Orleans. Cafe, Parlor and Observation Cars Radford to Atlanta, Ala. Pullman Sleeper between Richmond and Lynchburg. Berths ready for occupancy at 8:30 P. M. Also Pullman Sleeper Lynchburg and Roanoke. Trains arrive Richmond from Lynchburg and the West daily 7:35 A. M. 2:00 P. M. and 8:50 P. M. From Norfolk and the East at 11:30 A. M., 11:50 A. M., and 6:50 P. M.

Office 638 Main St. JOHN B. WAGNER, City Passenger and Ticket Agt. C. H. BOSLEY, District Passenger Agent. W. B. BEVILL, General Passenger Agent. General Office; Roanoke, Va.

There is a New Outing and Picnic Park, Jonesboro, at Fort Lee on the Eastern Branch of the O. & O. R. R. convenient for Picnics by wagon or rail. There is a large pavilion that will accommodate 500 persons, and other attractions such as swings, band ball, etc. Excellent water on the grounds. You cannot find a more desirable resort for church, Sunday School, society or private picnics or one that will afford a more perfect day of rest, recreation or pleasure. For particulars as to dates and rates apply at once to:

J. H. BRANTON, 10 W. Jackson St. THE MIDWAY LUNCH ROOM, 736 N. 3rd St. Richmond, Va. MEALS FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M. Terms Reasonable, Quick Service. Give Me A Call. MRS. S. L. MITCHELL, Proprietress.

Southern Railway Schedule in Effect Nov. 2, 1902. Trains Leave and Arrive 14th St. Station. 7:30 A. M., No. 7 daily for Durham, N. C. Danville, Charlotte, and all local stations south connecting at Danville for stations to Lynchburg, also with N. & W. Ry. for Martinsville and stations on the line at Greensboro for all stations east and west thereof.

11:35 P. M., No. 11 limited train daily for Jacksonville and all Florida points; Havana, Nassau, etc. Connects at M. Seely with Havana and Savannah railroads; at Greensboro for Durham, Raleigh and Winston-Salem; at Danville with No. 10. United States fast mail solid train daily for New Orleans and points South through New York, New York, Philadelphia, and Birmingham. Through She... Dining Car Service.

11:55 P. M., No. 11, Southern Express, daily for Atlanta, Augusta, Jacksonville, and South. Sleeper for Danville, Greensboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, open at Richmond 9:30 P. M. Connects with New York and Florida Express and Southwestern Limited which carries through sleepers to Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, etc. Complete Dining Car Service. Also Pullman Tourist Sleeper between Richmond and New York, with change, with connections for all points in Texas, Mexico and California.

6:00 P. M., No. 17 local, except Sunday, for Kettleville and intermediate points. TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND. 6:55 A. M., 6:25 P. M., From Atlanta, Augusta, Jacksonville, Asheville and all points South. 8:40 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 8:00 P. M., From Durham, Charlotte, Danville and intermediate stations.

LOCAL FREIGHT. Nos. 61 and 62 between Manchester and Newport. YORK RIVER LINE, VIA WEST POINT. THE FAVORITE ROUTE NORTH. LEAVE RICHMOND. 4:30 P. M., No. 16, Baltimore Limited, daily except Sunday for West Point, connecting at West Point with steamer for Baltimore and York-river landings. 2:15 P. M., No. 10 daily except Sundays, local express for West Point and intermediate stations. Connects with stage at West Point for Walkerton and Tappahannock.

5:00 A. M., No. 74, local mixed. Leaves daily, except Sunday, for West Point and intermediate stations, connecting with stage at Lester Manor for Walkerton and Tappahannock. TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND. 9:15 A. M., No. 15 daily from West Point, with connection from Baltimore, except Monday. 10:45 A. M., No. 9, daily except Sundays and Mondays. 4:50 P. M., daily except Sundays, from West Point and intermediate stations. Connects at West Point with stage between Richmond and Quantico.

10:35 P. M., 7:50 A. M.,—Ar. Hamlet. 10:35 P. M., 7:50 A. M.,—Ar. Hamlet. 7:50 A. M., 3:50 P. M.,—Ar. Columbia. 2:30 A. M., 10:35 A. M.,—Ar. Columbia. 1:05 A. M., 9:40 A. M.,—Lv. Columbia. 4:55 A. M., 2:10 P. M.,—Ar. Savannah. 9:15 A. M., 7:30 P. M.,—Ar. Jacksonville. 10:50 A. M., —Ar. St. Augustine. 7:35 A. M., 6:45 A. M.,—Ar. Jacksonville. 10:35 P. M., 7:30 A. M.,—Lv. Hamlet. 7:30 A. M., 3:50 P. M.,—Ar. Atlanta. 1:30 A. M., 10:35 A. M.,—Ar. Columbia. (Eastern Time.) 1:05 A. M., 9:40 A. M.,—Lv. Columbia. (Central Time.)

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SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. Short line to principal cities of the South and Southeast, following the Coastline of Six States, and Memphis, reaching the Capital of Six States. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT APRIL 15, 1902. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND—MAIN ST. STATION—DAILY. No. 37. No. 31. 2:15 P. M., 10:35 P. M.,—Lv. Richmond. 7:25 P. M., 11:20 P. M.,—Ar. Petersburg. 7:25 P. M., 11:20 P. M.,—Ar. Petersburg. 10:25 P. M., 7:30 A. M.,—Ar. Hamlet. 10:25 P. M., 7:30 A. M.,—Ar. Hamlet. 7:50 A. M., 3:50 P. M.,—Ar. Columbia. 2:30 A. M., 10:35 A. M.,—Ar. Columbia. (Eastern Time.) 1:05 A. M., 9:40 A. M.,—Lv. Columbia. (Central Time.)

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Southern Railway Schedule in Effect Nov. 2, 1902. Trains Leave and Arrive 14th St. Station. 7:30 A. M., No. 7 daily for Durham, N. C. Danville, Charlotte, and all local stations south connecting at Danville for stations to Lynchburg, also with N. & W. Ry. for Martinsville