



MAD GIVEN UP ALL HOPE CONFINED TO HER BED WITH DYSPEPSIA.

"I Owe My Life to Pe-ru-na," Says Mrs. Huffaker.

Mrs. Mittie Huffaker, E. K. No. 3, Columbia, Tenn., writes: "I was afflicted with dyspepsia for several years and at last was confined to my bed, unable to sit up."

"We tried several different doctors with out relief."

"I had given up all hope of any relief and was almost dead when my husband bought me a bottle of Pe-ru-na."

"At first I could not notice any benefit, but after taking several bottles I was cured sound and well."

"It is to Pe-ru-na I owe my life today."

"I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers."

Time Limit Expired. A Chicagoan was praising the late Marshall Field.

"Mr. Field was a kindly man," he said. "He spoke ill of no one. And when his opinion was asked of a person and it was not a favorable opinion he would express it in such a gentle and quaint way that its sting would be quite lost."

"Once at a dinner I praised the conversational talent of a man across the table. I said to Mr. Field: "Do you know him?" "I have met him," the other answered.

"Well, he is a clever chap," said I. "He can talk brilliantly for an hour at a stretch."

"Then, when I met him," said Mr. Field, "it must have been the beginning of the second hour."

BRUTAL. "I am here to press my suit," began the young man.

"Why, didn't the man you hired it of attend to that?" asked the girl.

This comment seemed to him brutal, and so changed the trend of his thoughts that there was nothing doing.—Philadelphia Ledger.

But It Wasn't. Rather Steep—Doctor: "I thought you were warned not to go near the precipice."

Patient: "I was, but I thought it was only a bluff." So, 21-'06.

BREAD DYSPEPSIA. Th. Digesting Element Left Out.

Bread dyspepsia is common. It affects the bowels because white bread is nearly all starch, and starch is digested in the intestines, not in the stomach proper.

Up under the shell of the wheat berry Nature has provided a curious deposit which is turned into diastase when it is subjected to the saliva and to the pancreatic juices in the human intestines.

This diastase is absolutely necessary to digest starch and turn it into grape-sugar, which is the next form; but that part of the wheat berry makes dark flour, and the modern miller cannot readily sell dark flour, so Nature's valuable digester is thrown out and the human system must handle the starch as best it can, without the help that Nature intended.

Small wonder that appendicitis, peritonitis, constipation, and all sorts of trouble exist when we go so contrary to Nature's law. The food experts that perfected Grape-Nuts Food, knowing these facts, made use in their experiments of the entire wheat and barley, including all the parts, and subjected them to moisture and long continued warmth, which allows time and the proper conditions for developing the diastase, outside of the human body.

In this way the starchy part is transformed into grape-sugar in a perfectly natural manner, without the use of chemicals or any outside ingredients. The little sparkling crystals of grape-sugar can be seen on the pieces of Grape-Nuts. This food therefore is naturally pre-digested and its use in place of bread will quickly correct the troubles that have been brought about by the too free use of starch in the food, and that is very common in the human race to-day.

The effect of eating Grape-Nuts ten days or two weeks and the discontinuance of ordinary white bread, is very marked. The user will gain rapidly in strength and physical and mental health.

"There's a reason."

CARNEGIE HERO FUND MAKES MANY AWARDS

Twenty-six Medals and \$10,500 Bestowed For Bravery.

DANNY CURTIN'S NERVY ACT

He Saved Two Girls—Will Get Medal and \$2000—Unique Case of Girl Who Sucked Rattlesnake Poison From a Wound.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Twenty-six medals and \$10,500 were awarded here by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. The most unique case ever brought to the attention of the commission was that of Miss Lucy E. Ernst, twenty years old, of No. 2922 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, to whom a silver medal was awarded for sucking the poison from a rattlesnake bite inflicted on Harry E. Schoenbut, of Philadelphia, July 8, 1905.

Charles A. Swenson, of No. 59 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, receives a bronze medal for saving the life of Gustav Herb, of Brooklyn, on November 5, 1905. Herb, while intoxicated, jumped from a boat off Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, and Swenson saved him at great risk to his own life.

Daniel E. Curtin, of No. 332 East Sixty-sixth street, New York, receives a bronze medal and \$2000 with which to educate himself. On August 21, 1905, he plunged into the East River off East Seventieth street, New York, and saved Hulda Johnston and Hilda Elg from drowning. Curtin is only fifteen years old. The \$2000 is to be put in trust for him, to be paid out as he needs it for his education.

Michael P. O'Brien, of No. 1637 Lexington avenue, New York, got a silver medal for saving Mrs. Bessie Egl and two children from death by fire May 14, 1904, at Third avenue and 110th street, New York. The rescue was from the fourth story of a tenement house.

Theresa S. McNally, a thirteen-year-old girl, of Waterbury, Conn., received a bronze medal and \$2000 for her education, for rescuing Loretto Merwin, a four-year-old child, from drowning at Woodmont, Conn., June 16, 1904. The act was one of exceptional bravery. Miss McNally is an orphan, living with her grandmother. She is to get \$400 a year for her education.

A bronze medal and \$500 were awarded to William L. Wolf, of No. 1000 South Second street, Camden, N. J., who, on September 22, 1905, at the risk of his own life saved Albert S. Fossman and John Lewis, who had been precipitated into the water.

Other awards were: To the widow of Michael Gismondi, of Mount Pleasant, Pa., a silver medal and death benefits amounting to \$600. Gismondi lost his life while trying to rescue a fourteen-year-old boy who was overcome by gas in an unfinished well in September, 1905.

A silver medal and \$1200 to liquidate indebtedness on his property to William Watkins, a coal miner, of Edinburg, Pa., for rescuing three miners from death by gas in an explosion in the Kingston Coal Company's mines in September, 1904.

A medal and a like sum for the same purpose to Timothy E. Heagerty, a lake pilot of Ashtabula, Ohio, who in April, 1905, rescued the captain and crew of the schooner Yukon in a gale on Lake Erie. A bronze medal and \$500 each were given to Robert W. Simpson, the engineer of the tug of which Heagerty was pilot, and Michael Sasso, the fireman, both of Ashtabula, Pa., in October, 1904, lost his life in trying to rescue a man from electric cables which were burning him to death. Williams was knocked from a bridge and fractured his skull. A silver medal is awarded his sister.

A silver medal is given to Walter H. Murbach, of Elyria, Ohio, for the rescue of a thirteen-year-old schoolboy from drowning.

A bronze medal and \$1000 death benefits are awarded to the widow of Henry Stuchal, of Unity Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., who lost his life in an attempt to rescue two laborers from drowning in June, 1904.

Harry E. Moore, a railroad conductor, of Alliance, Ohio, lost part of his arm in trying to rescue a man who had fallen asleep on the track, and he received a bronze medal and disablement benefits of \$500.

John Delo, of Oil City, Pa., received a bronze medal and disablement benefits of \$500. He suffered a fractured skull in January, 1906, by a fall from an electric light pole which he had climbed to remove a fellow workman who had come in contact with a live wire.

A bronze medal and \$500 are awarded to Richard X. Hughes, of Bangor, Pa., for rescuing a fellow workman whose clothing had caught fire in an explosion.

Edward H. Campbell, of Buena Vista, Pa., rescued two young men from drowning in August, 1904, and receives a bronze medal.

William J. Wild, of No. 3855 West Twenty-fifth street, Cleveland, Ohio, gets a bronze medal for the rescue of several men from a burning car in a wreck at Clifton Station in March, 1905. A bronze medal is awarded to Edward Murray, a yard conductor, of Pittsburg, who rescued two children from in front of a locomotive, in January, 1906.

LOST GOSPEL FRAGMENT

Discovery Announced of Christ's Words on Purification.

Written on a Scrap of Vellum, Yellowed by Sixteen Centuries, Found in Ruins of Oxyrhynchus.

London.—Drs. Grenfell and Hart, during continued researches of the ruins of Oxyrhynchus, whose ancient monasteries some years ago yielded the famous Logia of Christ, found a fragment of a supposed lost gospel, which is now in Queen's College, Oxford.

It is a tiny scrap of vellum, perforated by worms and yellowed by sixteen centuries, but the writing is perfectly legible. It is written in Greek characters, which are almost microscopically minute, with scarlet initials. There are about 300 words.

It is certainly no part of any extant gospel, but its theological value must be left to theologians. It is unusually well written from a literary viewpoint. It begins in the middle of a speech. Jesus and His disciples have entered a temple and met a Pharisee, who rebukes them for omitting some ceremonial of ablution.

Jesus asks the Pharisee what the latter has done to comply with the ceremonial. The Pharisee's reply minutely describes the process of purification, of which no previous authority has given the details.

Then follows a powerful, eloquent denunciation by Jesus of mere outward purification. He says that He and His disciples have been purified by the waters of life. There is also a mention of a hitherto unknown part of the temple called the Hegneterian, or place of purification.

Theological circles are greatly interested in the discovery, which promises a sensation equal to that created by the Logia of Christ.

MINERS' WIVES RAID BANK.

Spectacular Run on Savings Institution When They Hear President is Ill.

Cumberland, Md.—Several hundred excited women caused a spectacular run on the Lonaconing Savings Bank at Lonaconing. The bank met all demands, keeping open after hours. Business men paid no attention to the alarm of the small depositors, one man depositing \$1700 when the run was at its height.

It is thought the run was caused by the illness of its President, David Sloan, also President of the Maryland Bankers' Association, who is in Baltimore being treated for diabetes. The small depositors feared that his death might interfere with the bank. The women largely attend to business, their husbands being employed during the day in the mines.

SENIOR ROCKEFELLER ALIVE.

Frank Rockefeller Says His Father is Well Cared For.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"My father is alive, so far as I know, and I know pretty well," said Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller. "If he died to-day I would hear of it immediately. Of course, I am not on good terms with John D. Rockefeller, but I do not think he told New York newspaper men that his father died before John D. Jr. was born."

It was suggested to Mr. Rockefeller that he might tell the residence of his father, but he refused to do so.

"ROCK-OF AGES" AUTHOR DEAD.

The Right Rev. Henry Bickersteth Succumbs in London.

London.—The Right Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, D. D., late Bishop of Exeter, is dead. He was born in 1825. He had served as an ecclesiastic in the Church of England for more than half a century. Besides being a high churchman, the Rev. Bickersteth was an able and versatile writer and poet. He was the composer of the famous hymn, "Rock of Ages," which for years has been sung in churches of all creeds.

400 OFF FOR CORONATION.

Scandinavian Excursionists Leave Minneapolis For Norway.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Four hundred Scandinavian excursionists left Minneapolis for Norway to see King Haakon crowned.

Each one of the excursionists paid \$113.75 for a round-trip ticket to Christiania, making an aggregate payment by the party for transportation of \$45,500.

Burning 10,000 Freight Cars. The Pennsylvania Railroad is burning up 10,000 old freight cars, which were in use on lines west of Pittsburg. The cars are of small capacity, worn out and were built long before the fast freight schedule came into effect. The iron is removed from them before they are thrown into the heap.

General Tidball Dies of Old Age. Brigadier-General John Caldwell Tidball, U. S. A., retired, a distinguished artillery officer of the Civil War and first Governor of Alaska, died of old age at his home, in Montclair, N. J., aged eighty-one.

Will Buy in Cheapest Market. Secretary Taft declared his intention of buying supplies for the Panama Canal where he could buy them cheapest.

Defaulcing Teller Caught. The Syracuse, N. Y., police announce the apprehension in New York of Charles H. Payne, absconding teller of the Onondaga County Savings Bank. Payne took \$13,500.

Big Vote Against Carmack. Returns from the Democratic Senatorial primary in Tennessee indicate that ex-Governor Taylor has been nominated over Carmack by not less than 15,000 majority.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK. The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2 1/2c per quart.

BUTTER. Creamery—Western, extra, 20 1/2 @ 21. Firsts, 19 @ 20. State dairy, fancy, 20 @ 20 1/2. Firsts, 18 @ 19. Factory, thirds to firsts, 11 @ 15.

EGGS. State, full cream, fancy, 1 @ 9 1/4. Small, 1 @ 9. Part skims, good to prime, 5 1/2 @ 6. Full skims, 1 1/2 @ 2.

EGGS. Jersey—Fancy, 19 1/2 @ 20. State and Penn., 19 @ 19 1/2. Western—Firsts, 17 1/2 @ 18. Southern, 14 @ 16.

POULTRY AND POULTRY FEEDS. Poultry—Marrow, choice, 3 05 @ 3 10. Medium, choice, 2 05 @ 2 10. Pea, choice, 1 05 @ 1 07 1/2. Red kidney, choice, 3 00 @ 3 05. White kidney, 3 10 @ 3 20. Yellow eye, 3 30 @ 3 40. Black turtle soup, 3 30 @ 3 40. Lima, Cal., 3 15 @ 3 20.

MEATS AND MEAT FEEDS. Apples, Baldwin, per bbl., 5 00 @ 6 00. Russets, per bbl., 4 25 @ 5 00. Ben Davis, per bbl., 4 60 @ 5 50. Northern Spy, per bbl., 5 00 @ 6 25. Strawberries, per qt., 6 @ 16.

LIVE POULTRY. Turkeys, per lb., 25 @ 30. Chickens, per lb., 12 @ 14 1/2. Geese, per lb., 12 @ 12. Ducks, per pair, 60 @ 85. Hens, per pair, 90 @ 1 50. Chickens, per pair, 30 @ 35.

DRESSED POULTRY. Turkeys, per lb., 12 @ 15. Chickens, per lb., 25 @ 35. Ducks, per lb., 11 @ 13 1/2. Geese, per lb., 15 @ 16. Rabbits, per dozen, 1 25 @ 3 50.

HOPS. State, 1905, prime to choice, 12 @ 14. Common to fair, 8 @ 9. Pacific Coast, 1905, choice, 14 @ 16. Good to prime, 12 @ 13.

HAY AND STRAW. Hay, prime, per 100 lb., 97 1/2 @ 1 00. No. 1, per 100 lb., 90 @ 95. No. 2, per 100 lb., 85 @ 90. Clover mixed, per 100 lb., 85 @ 70. Straw, long rye, 65 @ 70.

VEGETABLES. Potatoes, Maine, per bag, 2 10 @ 2 40. State, per bag, 2 00 @ 2 15. Sweet, per basket, 60 @ 1 00. Tomatoes, per carrier, 1 00 @ 2 50. Egg plant, per box, 2 00 @ 3 00. Cabbage, per crate, 1 25 @ 2 50. Lettuce, per basket, 25 @ 1 00. Peppers, per carrier, 1 25 @ 2 25. Cabbages, per crate, 1 25 @ 2 25. Spring beans, per basket, 1 00 @ 3 00. Onions, Orange Co., per bag, 1 00 @ 1 25. Carrots, per 100 bunches, 2 00 @ 5 00. Beets, per crate, 75 @ 1 00. Carrots, per bbl., 1 50 @ 2 00. Spinach, per bbl., 50 @ 1 00. Watercress, per 100 bunches, 75 @ 1 00. Kale, per bbl., 25 @ 75. Parsley, per carrier, 2 00 @ 3 00. Parsley, per bbl., 1 50 @ 2 00. Shallots, per 100 bunches, 50 @ 1 00. Scallions, per basket, 50 @ 1 00. Cauliflower, per basket, 1 50 @ 2 50. Green beans, per basket, 1 25 @ 2 00. Celery, per case, 1 25 @ 2 00. Asparagus, per doz. bunches, 75 @ 2 50. Rhubarb, per 100 bunches, 50 @ 1 50.

GRAIN, ETC. Flour—Winter patents, 4 00 @ 4 30. Spring patents, 4 35 @ 5 10. Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth, 92 @ 91 1/2. No. 2 red, 92 @ 93. Corn, No. 2 white, 57 1/2 @ 57 1/2. No. 2 yellow, 56 1/2 @ 56 1/2. Oats, mixed, 38 1/2 @ 38 1/2. Clipped white, 41 1/2 @ 41 1/2. Lard, city, 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2.

LIVESTOCK. Cows, city dressed, 7 @ 8. Cows, country dressed, 8 @ 10 1/2. Country dressed, 6 1/2 @ 9 1/2. Sheep, per 100 lb., 4 @ 9 1/2. Lambs, per 100 lb., 5 @ 5 00. Hogs, live, per 100 lb., 5 95 @ 6 95. Country dressed, per lb., 7 1/2 @ 9 1/2.

GOOD TIDINGS FROM FARMS.

Present Outlook is For a Most Successful Year—Every Item Encouraging.

Washington, D. C.—Nearly every item of news from the farms is encouraging. The Government percentages on condition and figures on acreage indicate a winter wheat crop of 456,000,000 to 465,000,000 bushels, according to the basis of averages figured on. For the railroads that is a strong bull item. The cold weather did no appreciable damage to wheat. Drought in Missouri, Kansas and other States threatened to cut down wheat prospects materially, but timely rains are averting disaster. Corn planting progresses under favorable conditions, and oats are doing well. Broadly speaking, the present outlook is for a most successful year for the farmer.

Large Increase in Exports.

Statistics for the ten months ended April 30 show that the exports of breadstuffs for that period, aggregating \$159,417,748, increased \$72,907,282 over those for the like period of the previous year. Provisions, with a total of \$194,407,066, increased \$33,943,152; cotton, which aggregated \$366,723,611, increased \$93,363,925, and mineral oils, worth \$67,369,645, increased \$2,603,360.

Decrease of Failures.

Liabilities of failures last month showed a decrease of over forty per cent. in manufacturing and twelve per cent. in trading branches of business, as compared with the previous year.

Railway Earnings Increased.

Railway earnings have continued to surpass those of the corresponding period in any previous year, the gain for April being 93.3 per cent. over the same month of 1905.

Connecticut Peach Crop Ruined.

All the peach orchards in Pomfret, Woodstock and Thompson, in Connecticut, have been badly damaged. The peach trees are in just the right condition for the cold weather to completely ruin this year's crop.

Nails For San Francisco.

The demands for wire products is exceedingly heavy, especially for nails for use in putting up temporary structures in San Francisco, for which purpose 50,000 kegs have been shipped.



The Sand Clay Method.

HE value of good roads and the methods in which the good roads movement is sometimes given an impetus is shown in various ways, therefore it might be said in this connection that the sand-clay method originated in the following very simple manner: A few years ago a South Carolina farmer had occasion to dig a pit near the highway, and wishing to get rid of the clay he spread it on a piece of sandy road. In doing this he "bulldozed better than he knew," as that was the beginning of the improvement of the roads in his county.

Perhaps more has been accomplished in the real permanent improvement of the country roads with this simple admixture of sand and clay in South Carolina than in any other State. After constructing two and one-half miles of ordinary macadam road, at a cost of from \$2000 to \$3000 per mile, it was decided to try the simpler and cheaper plan of spreading sand over the clay roads and clay over the deep sandy roads. It was not easy to determine the amount of sand needed in the one case, or of clay in the other, to produce the best final result. Consequently, it has been necessary to study the resulting road surfaces for several months, in some cases adding more sand where the surface showed a tendency to give way under the traffic in wet weather, or in other cases adding more clay where the tendency was for the surface to break up during the dry season. First, the roads were cut to a grade of from two to three per cent., then the surface was given the proper section for shedding water, this surface slope being kept sufficiently gentle to permit the water to run off slowly and not to carry the sand with it. The sand or clay was then hauled in wagons, usually short distances, and spread over the surface a thickness of from two to six inches. The mixing of the sand and clay was done by the ordinary travel and the surface was finally packed by the wide-tire wagons and a horse roller. Many of these roads, which are twenty-five to thirty feet wide, cost for grading and surfacing about \$3000, while others under more favorable conditions cost about \$2000, and in a few places where little grading was necessary, material was near at hand, and convict labor was used, this work was done at a cost not exceeding \$150 per mile.

National Road Making.

The latest plan in road building is to reconstruct the old Federal road constructed in the early years of the country and intended to connect the East and West. It cost the Government \$7,000,000, but was allowed to get out of repair when railroads came into existence. The idea is to ask the Government to rebuild this road, which extends across Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, and would thus give a highway from the Atlantic Coast to the Central West. Of course the excellent State road systems of the Northeastern States could be connected with this system at some point in Pennsylvania.

It looks as if the automobile owners would be the greatest users of a road of this kind, and a plan to use Uncle Sam's money should provide for some kind of a special tax which would make the owners of these machines pay a proportionate share of the cost. It is becoming generally recognized that roads are quickly worn out when freely used by automobiles which rapidly wear away the surface covering. While a National road would be an excellent thing for travelers in general, it would serve as a connecting link for the rapidly extending systems of State roads. Considerable care should be taken at the start in establishing a precedent, and making the persons pay for the road who are likely to use it most.—Boston Cultivator.

Better Roads Increase Values.

In Marion County, Florida, it is reported that lands which three years ago were abandoned to the State were later redeemed for \$1 an acre and are now worth \$15 an acre. This increase in valuation has been brought about through the building of good roads.—Good Roads Magazine.

A Transcontinental Road.

Colonel John Jacob Astor, in an article on the subject published in Motor, favors the building of a roadway 100 feet wide from New York to the Pacific Coast. He gives it as his opinion that the road should go from New York to Albany, Buffalo, Chicago and thence westward.—Good Roads Magazine.

Novelty in Skin Disease.

A curiously novel disease has just declared itself among the public elementary schools of Basle. It is a singular affection of the scalp which begins with a kind of scurvy highly contagious in its nature. The first outward indications are little spots at first scarcely visible to the naked eye, but gradually spreading. Wherever these spots appear the hair falls entirely away, and before the disease is arrested the patient becomes entirely bald. All the schools have been closed, and a compulsory course of medical treatment has been ordered for all those affected.

Substitute for Platinum.

Charles H. Birmingham, a Baltimore man, announces that he has discovered a substitute for platinum. The American Inventor describes the new metal as grayish white, with about the same specific gravity and atomic weight as platinum has. It is malleable and ductile. As platinum is at present worth \$23 an ounce and as only 1,600 ounces were imported to this country last year the discovery, it is declared, will prove most valuable to electricians, machinists, chemists and dentists, as an unlimited quantity can be manufactured in a short time and the price an ounce will be at least cut in two.

For Fire Insurance

Call on J. A. MADDREY.

He represents some of the oldest and best companies.

WHISKEY, MORPHINE,

and other DRUGS, and nervous diseases treated.

Charges more reasonable than other like institutions. \$25.00 per week pays for treatment, remedies and board. Results absolutely the same.

L. S. CORBETT, M. D. The Carolina Sanitarium, Greenville, S. C.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

Hammer Paint

Saves 25% on your paint bill. Is far more durable than any other paint.

Guaranteed 5 Years

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY BLY BROS., Hendersonville, N. C.

TRANSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

General Offices, Brevard, North Carolina.

WINTER SCHEDULE

Effective Monday, October 9, 1905. No. 8 Eastern Standard Time No. 7

Daily STATIONS Daily P. M. 3:25 Lv S. Ry. Asheville S. Ry 12:15

2:30 So. Ry. Biltmore So. Ry 12:10 Hender-

4:25 Ar S. Ry. sonville S. Ry 11:15 4:30 Lv Hendersonville Ar 11:10

*4:44 Yale *10:56 4:50 Horse Shoe 10:50

*4:53 Cannon *10:47 4:58 Etowah *10:42

*5:03 Blantyre *10:37 5:10 Penrose *10:30

*5:20 Davinson River *10:20 *5:24 Pisgah Forest *10:16

5:30 Brevard 10:10 *5:43 Selma *9:55

*5:50 Cherryfield *9:50 *5:55 Calvert *9:45

6:00 Rosman 9:40 *6:18 Quebec *9:22

6:45 Lake Toxaway 9:00 *Flag Station.

Parlor Car daily between Lake Toxaway and Asheville.

Southern Railway Trains

Effective Monday, Oct. 9, 1905. Trains on the Southern Railway leave Hendersonville as follows:

No. 14. No. 10 East Bound East Bound West Bound West Bound 8:10 A. M. 5:15 P. M.

No. 9. No. 13 West Bound West Bound 12:50 P. M. 6:35 P. M.

Connects at Lake Toxaway with Turnpike Line to the Resorts of the Sapphire Country and Highlands—at Hendersonville with Southern Railway for all Points North and South.

T. S. BOSWELL, Superintendent