

FORT MILL TIMES.

VOL. IX.

FORT MILL, S. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1900.

NO. 29.

CAPTURED BY FILIPINOS

Over Fifty Volunteers and a Gunboat in Their Hands.

RESCUE PARTY IS SENT OUT.

Captain Shields and Fifty-two Men Made Prisoners in Island South of Manila — Lieutenant Simpson Commanded Gunboat — Several Reported Killed — Will Attempt to Rescue the Prisoners.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The War Department has received a telegram from Major-General MacArthur, at Manila, reporting that Captain Devreux Shields, of the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, and fifty-two enlisted men were captured while making an overland march on the island of Marinduque. A number of the Americans were killed. Captain Shields was wounded. A column has been sent out to pursue the Filipinos who effected the capture, with orders not to suspend operations until the Americans have been rescued. General MacArthur's dispatch follows:

"September 21, Captain Devreux Shields, with fifteen men of Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, and one hospital corps man, left Santa Cruz, Marinduque, by gunboat Villalobos for Terres, intending to return overland to Santa Cruz. Have heard nothing since from Shields. Scarcely doubt that entire party has been captured, with many killed and wounded. Shields among latter. Information sent by letter from Commanding Officer Bone, dated September 20, received September 21, consisted of prisoners through natives. The Yorkiana and two gunboats, George S. Anderson (Colonel Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry) and two companies Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry will be sent to Marinduque immediately.

"Anderson confirms first report as to capture, but unable, September 27, to give details of the present whereabouts of Shields and his party, names of killed and wounded. This information will probably be available soon. Anderson has orders to commence operations immediately and move relentlessly until Shields and party are rescued. All troops expected soon. Logan will be sent to Marinduque if necessary to close up situation.

"MARINDUQUE." Marinduque is a small island close to the south coast of Luzon and is geographically and politically situated with Luzon Province. The isthmus south of Manila connecting North and South Luzon is the nearest point to Marinduque.

Captain Shields is a Mississippian, who served in a Mississippi regiment in the war with Spain, and was commissioned in the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry shortly after the organization of the Volunteer army in 1898.

The War Department has prepared a list of the men in Captain Shields's company, showing the places at which they enlisted. Most of them came from Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida, while a few were North Carolinians.

J. H. ADAMS A SUICIDE.

Nominee for Judge Was Forced Of the Republican Ticket.

Philadelphia (Special).—Joseph R. Adams, a prominent club man and lawyer of this city, committed suicide in a fashionable hotel. His wife was in an adjoining room at the time. She knows of no reason for her husband to have taken his life.

Mr. Adams was about fifty-two years old, and a year ago was the Quaker nominee of the Republican party for Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. His candidacy met with much opposition within his party, and he was forced off the ticket. Since that time Mr. Adams had been noticeably despondent.

GOT \$5000 FROM A FARMER.

Victim Drew Money From Bank and Was Assaulted and Robbed.

Coldwater, Mich. (Special).—William E. Nilvison, a wealthy farmer, living four and a half miles from this place, was kidnaped, assaulted and robbed of \$5000 on one of the most public roads leading to Coldwater.

Nilvison says a well-dressed stranger, giving his name as Gosmer, a banker at Jonesville, came to his farm, and offered to buy it, providing he could get an adjoining farm with it. Nilvison drove to Coldwater with the man, drew \$5000 from the savings bank, and started back to buy the adjoining farm.

The couple were met on the road by a third man, who, armed by the alleged banker, knocked Nilvison senseless and robbed him of the \$5000.

KIDNAPPED BOY FOUND.

He Was Carried Off by Gypsies Six Years Ago and Adopted by a Family.

Cumberland, Md. (Special).—The eleven-year-old son of H. W. Baker, policeman of Thomas, W. Va., who was kidnapped at Peoria, Ill., six years ago by a band of gypsies, has been restored to his father. The father had not heard from the boy until a few days ago, when Lewis Allen, County Clerk at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., wrote to Baker, who had offered \$1500 reward for the recovery of the boy, that he thought was living in the family of Joseph Meehan there. Baker went to Berkeley Springs, and father and son recognized each other at once. The little boy had been adopted and treated well by the Meehans.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie, in his annual report, suggests legislation to prevent the immigration into this country of large numbers of undesirable persons.

Rear-Admiral John C. Watson was assigned to duty as President of the Naval Examining Board at the Washington Navy Yard.

The War Department will try to persuade Congress to raise the regular army to 100,000.

Battery O, Seventh Artillery, Captain John H. Williams, has been ordered from Benicia Barrack, California to Fort Riley, Kansas.

Our Adopted Islands. The Philippine Commission has established a bureau of statistics.

General Maximo Gomez has written a hopeful letter regarding the prospects for peace in Cuba and contentment after the convention meets.

The United States transport Rawlins ran ashore at Santiago de Cuba, but sustained no injury.

First Lieutenant Francis K. Meade, of the Twenty-first Infantry, died of typhoid fever at Manila.

Rafael Cruz Perez has been appointed Chief Justice of Cuba. Senor Iado has been appointed a judge of the Havana Supreme Court.

Documents captured in Manila show that the insurgent activity in Luzon was ordered by rebels at Manila, following instructions from the Hong-Kong Junta.

Rapid progress is being made with the coaling station at Pago-Pago, Samoa.

Captain George S. Cartwright, Twenty-fourth Regiment, U. S. A., died of yellow fever at Camp Columbia, near Havana, Cuba.

About 21800 voters have registered for the November election in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Domestic. Charles A. Collier, Georgia Commissioner to the Paris exposition, was found badly wounded at his home in Atlanta. He said "burglars," but admitted his own pistol had caused the wound. He died of his injuries.

In his letter accepting the Populist nomination for Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson terms imperialism "the overshadowing issue."

Bryan started eastward from Lincoln, Neb., for his final campaign trip, which will end shortly before election day.

Miss Florence M. Lichtenhan, of North Germantown, N. Y., Principal of the Pierce Field School, was drowned while boating on Raquette River.

A steamer that raged for two days at Nome, Alaska, destroyed property valued at \$200,000. Many lives were probably lost.

Tasmanly believing that he could leap to heaven, Michael Polanski climbed to the top of a 150-foot smokestack, at Chicago but was persuaded to descend.

The torpedo boat destroyer Decatur was launched at the William R. Trigg Company's shipyard, at Richmond, Va.

A shortage of \$110 in cash has been found in the accounts of Edward M. Billings, the missing assistant postmaster of Upper Newton Falls, Mass.

Charged with embezzling \$10,000 belonging to the Union National Bank of Chicago, William D. Dancann was arrested at Old Point, Va.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Lew, who was a Union spy in the Civil War, died at Richmond, Va., at an advanced age.

The transport McPherson arrived at Galveston, Tex., with relief supplies from New York City to the value of \$163,375.

Sheriff Harvey, of Luzerne County, Penn., asked Governor Stone for militia. He had been compelled to use force to disperse a party of marching strikers.

General Joseph Wheeler declared in an interview at Huntsville, Ala., that under no conditions will he be a candidate for the United States Senate against Senator E. W. Pettis.

William J. Janes, of Bristol Centre, N. Y., while proving unearthen some bones of a mastodon. Several immense teeth were found, together with many huge bones.

By a vote of 32 to 1 the St. Louis Presbytery, composed of Presbyterian churches of Eastern Missouri, has decided against any revision of the creed.

Foreign. The American legation New York arrived late at Southampton, England, with a broken thrust shaft, but no serious results attended the accident.

Rinderpest is causing havoc among the cattle bought for the German commissariat in China.

Count Yamagata, the Premier of Japan, resigned office and the Marquis Ito was summoned to form a Ministry.

Queen Victoria's fourteenth Parliament ended by royal proclamation and writs for election were issued.

The Mexican Congress declared General Diaz unanimously re-elected President.

NAVY ATTACKS NEWPORT.

Imposing Spectacle When Warships Attempt to Enter the Harbor.

Ports, Aided by the Torpedo Boats, Repel the Attack — Lieutenant Knocked Overboard.

Newport, R. I. (Special).—The attack on Newport by the red fleet was a most successful spectacle to the many who saw it. In some ways it was a success for the attacking force, for the torpedo boats succeeded in getting within torpedo boat distance of some of the defending fleet and put them out of commission before the battleships and cruisers tried to run the gauntlet of Forts Adams and Wadsworth. When, however, the ships came up against the forts it looked as though they were in turn annihilated.

The preliminary work began shortly after 7.30 o'clock, when the searchlights from Forts Adams, Wadsworth and Greble began illuminating, both the main and west passages. The blockading fleet outside posted the Scorpion and Eagle to watch the main channel and sent four of the torpedo boats up the west passage past Fort Greble, and at 9.25 o'clock guns began to speak from that fort.

The Porter was picked up and ruled out, so was the Morris. The latter protested, however, and with the Gwin and Rogers continued around Conanicut Island and came down on the rear of the defending fleet.

The Morris torpedoed the New York, and the Rogers torpedoed the Vicksburg.

The Vicksburg put out the Gwin. The Dahlgren and Stilleto came in the main passage. The Dahlgren was put out by the Massachusetts. The Stilleto put out the Massachusetts, and then in the glare of the searchlights ran into Fort Adams wharf. Two men were hurt and sent to the hospital and Lieutenant Lincoln was knocked overboard. The boat came off under her own steam.

After a long wait the battleships began coming in the Kearsarge leading at 11.14, firing all her heavy battery and presenting an appearance that is seldom seen outside of aerial warfare, and both forts and the ships fired also, and both shore and sea presented a fine appearance. The Kearsarge was under fire nine and a half minutes. The Texas followed. She used neither searchlight nor guns, save two signal shots and was under fire only five minutes.

Next came Indiana, firing only her thirteen-inch guns. She was under fire thirteen minutes. The Eagle and the Scorpion followed, the latter making a pretty show, firing both her batteries. Each was, however, evidently put out by the heavy guns of the forts, so that the result of the maneuvers seems to be a victory for the torpedo boats and forts.

READ HIS OWN EPITAPH.

Edward Boylan, Mourned as Dead, Returns After Thirty-two Years.

Boonton, N. J. (Special).—In St. Mary's Cemetery here there is a monument which tells of the sorrow of his relatives over the death of Edward Boylan. The monument has stood there thirty-two years. It tells that Boylan was twenty-two years of age when he died. A few days ago a gray-haired man stood in front of the monument and read the inscription. He was Edward Boylan.

Thirty-two years ago Boylan worked in the iron works here. He was one of the best all-around athletes of the day. He left Boonton with a number of others to contest in the Caladonian games at Paterson. The park was on the bank of the Passaic River. During the afternoon there was a riot in the park. During the fight a number of men were pushed, fell or were knocked into the river. Boylan never returned to Boonton and he was supposed to have fallen into the river and drowned.

A few days ago Boylan walked into the house of his brother-in-law, Patrick Cullen. He was not recognized, but soon proved his identity to the satisfaction of Cullen, Andrew Boylan, a brother, and Mrs. Kelly, a sister.

Boylan said that he had been considering the idea of leaving Boonton, and while at Paterson he met men from Pennsylvania iron works, and without sending word home he started with them for Pittsburg. He worked there for years and then went to Chicago, where he worked a short time, and then went on to Wisconsin, bought a farm and has prospered. Times were good this year and he determined to take the trip he had been planning for twenty-five years, to this city, to see if he had any relatives living. Mr. Boylan will return in a day or two to his farm.

DISMAL SWAMP'S BIG FIRE.

An Estimate That 15,000 Acres of Valuable Timberland Have Been Burned.

Newport News, Va. (Special).—Fifteen thousand acres of timberland were destroyed by the fire which has been raging in Dismal Swamp for the past month. The fire is not yet out, but it is confined principally to small trees. Valuable pine and hickory trees are burned and shriveled and scorched as high as eighty feet from the marsh. Everything in the path of the fire is fringed with black. Bears, deer, wildcats and wolves have either sought safety by fleeing to the highlands or going further into the swamp. Lake Drummond, a beautiful spot of water in the heart of the forest and on the route of the canal leading to North Carolina, has shrunk to much smaller proportions. Jericho Canal, leading to the lake, has gone dry and the lake can only be approached by foot on that side.

STRIKERS GAIN A LITTLE.

An Increase in Their Ranks of Several Thousand More Miners.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE MILITIA

The Attempt to Resume Work Under the Protection of Troops a Failure—More Men Go Out in the Schuylkill Region and Elsewhere—Impressive Burial of Riot Victim—Strikers Number 130,000.

Shenandoah, Penn. (Special).—Instead of the expected clash between the troops and striking miners in the Schuylkill region Monday, a peaceful calm pervaded the region, and there was not the slightest disorder for the soldiers to be called upon to quiet. In all the districts of the anthracite coal fields the day was extremely quiet. There were no demonstrations whatever by the strikers.

The soldiers moved over the roads leading to the colliers in Schuylkill County from early morning and thus afforded protection to those desirous of returning to work. No opposition was encountered, however, and not a great many avoided themselves of the protection afforded.

No overtures to end the struggle have been offered by either side. The strike leaders are occupying themselves in inducing mine workers to quit and the operators are endeavoring to mine all the coal they can with their reduced forces.

Meantime coal shipments from the mines are daily growing less, and reports of advances in prices for the commodity are received from all trading sections.

President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers said that at least 2000 miners have joined the strikers in the Schuylkill region and that large rallies have also been made in the Lehigh region. He estimates that there are about 130,000 miners out.

Only fifteen of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's thirty-nine colliers were in operation Monday. It is said to be probable that all of the company's 27,000 employees will join the strikers.

A suggestion has been made that the Reading Company employ colored laborers from the South in place of the strikers.

A remarkable sight was witnessed when 3000 Polish, Hungarian, Greek and Lithuanian striking miners marched through the town behind the bears conveying the body of their dead comrade, John Koniski, to the grave. Koniski was killed in the riot on Friday.

As the procession marched it was frequently passed by companies of militia or troops of cavalry, but not a head was turned in the direction of the soldiers.

During the entire progress of the procession not a hiss was heard. The strain from the cemetery was conducted in the same orderly way. Not a man in the ranks was under the influence of liquor, and no violence of any kind occurred.

GOVERNOR STONE CANNOT INTERVENE.

Harrisburg, Penn. (Special).—Governor Stone has received telegrams from Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland and numerous other cities urging him to use his good offices in the interest of adjusting the differences between the mine operators and their employes in the anthracite region. There is no provision of the State Constitution authorizing the Executive to exercise any such power, and Governor Stone is without a remedy to being about the results desired by the senders of the telegrams.

DOWIEITE ELDERS PAINTED.

Mob at Mansfield, Ohio, Covers Two Zionists With Black Varnish.

Mansfield, Ohio (Special).—The Dowieite Elders, Ephraim Bassinger, of Blount, and Silas Moot, of Lima, were very roughly handled here. The two Elders came in on an Erie train unknown to the authorities. They were recognized by a small crowd at the station. A mob soon formed and followed them until the centre of the city was reached, when they were ordered to disperse.

A paint bucket and a brush were then secured and smoky black varnish, a tar-like substance, was dabbed over the two men from head to foot. It was smeared in their hair, and no part of their bodies escaped but their faces. The men were then partially clothed and promised not to return to Mansfield. They were then marched to the city prison and locked up.

By applications of lard and benzine the black varnish was removed, and after new outfits of clothing were furnished the Elders were deported on a Pennsylvania train.

PORTO RICO'S DEMAND ON CUBA.

It Causes Amusement in Havana—General Wood's Reply.

Havana, Cuba (By Cable).—Porto Rico's demand on Cuba for the repayment of more than \$2,500,000 advanced to Spain to conduct military operations against Cuba has been the source of considerable amusement. Cubans are asking why they should repay funds lent to the enemy for the express purpose of subduing them.

General Wood will return the documents, forwarded from Washington, to Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, together with a memorandum, couched in diplomatic language, pointing out that he is unable to take action in the matter.

GOOD OLD SAM PITTS

Bill Arp Writes About an Old Ex-Slave.

SOME OF NEGRO'S SAYINGS

Difference Between Negroes Nowadays and Those of Ante-Bellum Times.

Uncle Sam is dead. Good old Sam Pitts. He never changed his name when freedom came. "My old master was a good man," he said. "Dar was good people den and bad people jes' like dar is now—black and white, but de black has got wusser and wusser since dey got free. Effen a black man had a good master he was mighty well off, for he didn't have no sponibility. Effen I bin sho of a good master and my wife and children been sho of one and we all live together outill we die I wouldn't keer anything bout freedom. Niggers got too much freedom anyhow. "My old master used to make de nigger gals get married and take a man and stick to him, but nowadays dey dont marry at all hardly. I got a lot of grand children what haint got no daddy to speak of and I don't know my sons-in-law. Dey dont come about in daytime. Dats what killed my old woman. She jes' so mortified and so ashamed she never got over it. So many spurious children all round de callin' her granny. Effen a white woman de dat way she as disgraced, but a black woman don't keer; she shine as big as ever and dey dont turn her outen de church. In de old times she got a whippin and de out to have it yet. White folks den quit whippin bad niggers; dey send em to chargin' and dey dont keer for dat. I hear dat dar is four or five thousand in dar from Georgia. Hows dat—didn't have any one before de war. Gwine to school too much I spell and work too little. Don't know what is gwine to come of all dese grown up niggers. Dar is a dozer or more round de depot or traump' around town den 'nigh' all de time—live'n often dey marmies and snookin' dese little paper seagars."

Old Uncle Sam didn't talk much, but sometimes he would lean on his hoe or his ax and spess his feelings. It did him good. He has been chopping my wood and helping me in the garden for thirteen years and we will miss him. He fell down paralyzed with his hoe in his hand. He was "the man with the hoe" to the very last, but he never was poor, for he made a good living and had many friends and owned a comfortable house and lot. They sent to my wife for some grave clothes and he will be buried in a light decent suit of mine and we will go to his funeral.

I was ruminating about this good old negro who had seen thirty-three years of slavery and thirty-seven of freedom and knew the good and the bad of both conditions and then my thought wandered to the malignity of those who have slandered us so long without a cause. Here is a book of poems by John G. Whittier and thirty-seven of them are pitiful appeals for the poor slave and invoking heaven's curses upon his master. He knew no more about slavery as it really was than he did about Barbara Fretchele and he fed the young people of New England upon poetic lies for thirty years and instilled into their hearts that hatred from which they have recovered. Strange it is that smart people will write about things they have never seen. Now, the idea of an uneducated negro slave getting down on his knees and making an apostrophe to the north star—and yet that is the title of one of the poems—"The Slave's Apostrophe to the North Star." That nigger was "possum hunting right then, but the poet makes him to say:

"Star of the North, I look to thee, "Thy light and truth shall set me free."

But enough of this. The question still survives what will become of the negro. And that other question looms up before us, what will we do with 50,000 more of them over in the Philippines? A negro consul was was in New York. It was conspired in and is being carried on in iniquity. Prosperity? Yes, it is war that glosses over suffering and death and grief with a coat of prosperity. But it is nothing but a coat. War always produces a semblance of prosperity, for armies have to be fed and clothed and equipped. Ships have to be built and cannon made and a thousand things collateral to these show activity and give employment to labor and to capital. This activity began with the Cuban embargo and still goes on, but in the long run somebody will have to foot the money bill. The bill for blood and suffering will never be paid. Who wants the war but contractors who are growing rich from their profits? When I was last in Texas I heard a cattle man say he hoped that Russia and England would get up a fight, for he had 100,000 head of cattle that would go up 50 per cent. in a day. Daily wages dont go up, but everything the laborer is obliged to consume has advanced. How about clerk hire, made and female, in the towns and cities. How about child labor in the factories—not in all the factories, but in most of them, for there are not many Cunby Jordans at the head of southern cotton mills. What a beautiful tribute his people paid him in Columbus when he returned from Europe. What a touching ovation these factory workers gave him. Why can't the owners of every mill do the same by their operatives and secure their love, which is worth more than a

crown of gold. I read in an Atlanta paper about a poor woman who swore her son would not be nine years old until next Christmas, but her husband certified to the superintendent of the mill that he was eleven so as to get him a place, for no boy under ten would be employed.

What a degree of misery must it be in a family who have to resort to such methods. The poor have but few friends, but I hope they have enough to pass that labor bill before the next general election.

Later News has just come that Old Uncle Sam is not yet dead. They began to dress him for the grave and suddenly he showed a sign of life. May he will live to have his obituary read to him—who knows. I read my own many years ago in a western paper that Uncle Sam will hardly live paper when the original Bill Arp died in Texas and the editor thought it was through the night.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

P. S.—That multitudinous poem has not seemed to come. Yesterday I brought a copy from Minnesota and one from the State of Washington. Only 27 have been received up to date. I can hardly find thanks to go round.

It is now reported that the King of Greece lost \$15,000 in less than an hour. He is one of the monarchs who are never heard of except in connection with some hard luck story.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Central Time at Jacksonville and Savannah. Eastern Time at Other Points. Schedule in Effect May 10, 1900.

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND.	
Station	Time	Station	Time
Waynesville (N. C.)	8:00	Waynesville (N. C.)	8:00
Savannah (Ga. Ry.)	12:15	Savannah (Ga. Ry.)	12:15
Waynesville (N. C.)	4:00	Waynesville (N. C.)	4:00
Springfield	4:40	Springfield	4:40
Waynesville (N. C.)	4:45	Waynesville (N. C.)	4:45
Waynesville (N. C.)	6:00	Waynesville (N. C.)	6:00
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