THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1875.

Candidatee Opposed to Convention and Pledged to an Immediate Adjournment.

For Constitutional Convention.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
HON. DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
J. H. SMYTH, Esq.,
GEN. S. H. MANNING.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
HON. R. P. BUXTON,
J. C. BLOCKER, Esq.

CRAVEN COUNTY.
R. H. LEHMAN,
JOHN S. MANNIX.

LENOIR COUNTY.
RICHARD W. KING.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

BLADEN COUNTY.
A. McDONALD.

WAKE COUNTY.
RICHARD C. BADGER,
ALEXANDER B. DAVIS,
MADISON C. HODGE,
JEREMIAH J. NOWELL.

WILKES COUNTY.
COL. T. J. DULA,
GEN. J. Q. A. BRYAN.

BERTIE COUNTY.
F. W. BELL.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.
W. P. MABSON,
A. McCABE.

FORSYTHE COUNTY.
W. H. WHEELER.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
B. F. BULLOCK, JR.

MARTIN COUNTY.
J. J. MARTIN.

NASH COUNTY.
J. J. SHARP.

WARREN COUNTY.
J. W. THORNE.

ANSON COUNTY.
A. M. BOGGAN.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
COL. W. R. MYERS,
DR. W. M. KERR.

Township of Wilmington.

FOR MAGISTRATES.

AT LARGE.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
J. C. HILL.
1ST WARD—HENRY BREWINGTON
2D WARD—S. VANAMRINGE,
3D WARD—W. H. MOORE,
4TH WARD—ALEX. SAMPSON,
5TH WARD—ANTHONY HOWE.

SOL. W. NASH.

FOR CLERK.
S. T. POTTS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
ALFRED HOWE,
A. H. MORRIS,
J. E. SAMPSON.

See every vote!

Watch for fraud!

Don't be intimidated!

Watch the poll-holders!

Beware of cheating at the polls.

When you go to the polls demand the right to vote.

Every man who has lived in the State twelve months and in the county thirty days has a right to vote:

Engelhard says Luck is in the East, canvassing and talking for Luck.

Read the "Landlord and Tenant Act." See how easy it is to make white slaves as well as black.

The late Legislature allows the rich man an exemption of $1,500 from taxes, and taxes the poor man down to $25.

Seventy Lawyers nominated by the Democrats out of the 100 for the Convention. Beware of the Lawyers' Convention!

Stallings of Duplin, says he is in favor of so amending the Constitution that no negro shall ever hold another office in North Carolina.

In Cumberland county the Democrats are running a man for office who was whipped at the whipping-post for forgery before the war.

Democratic Candidate Stallings says that any white man that joins the Republican party should be marked, evidently meaning kukluxed.

Three hundred sterling Democrats in this city have negro mistresses. Let them deny it and we will prove it. How is that for CIVIL RIGHTS?

Lawyer Stallings, Democratic Candidate in Duplin County, is in favor of electing Judges by the Legislature, and says it must be done.

Tim Lee said last August that all who did not support the regular nominees were Democrats. "Out of thine own mouth Timothy, we condemn thee."

When you go to the polls demand the right to vote.

Editor Stallings, Democratic candidate, says this is a white man's country and must be governed by white men, and the negroes have got to take a back seat.

Democrats complain that Republicans are corrupt. Tim Lee, a Democratic Indedendent candidate in Wake county for Convention, is a very heavy defaulter.

Rev. Stallings, Lawyer Stallings, Editor Stallings, Office-seeker Stallings is openly advocating mob law in Duplin county, where he is a candidate for Convention.

Every man who has lived in the State twelve months and in the county thirty days has a right to vote.

Stallings of Duplin, says he is just as much opposed to the Yankee at the present time, as he was in 1861, and is just as willing to fight them now as then, meaning the Union, of course.

People of North Carolina, we know five Democratic editors who have had negro mistresses, and who are the fathers of negro cildren. These are the men who are ranting about civil rights.

People of North Carolina, we know at least ten Democratic editors who are notoriously dishonest and will not pay their honest debts. These are the men who are ranting about an honest Government.

The Democratic speaker at Elizabethtown, said that any true man in the South, meaning every Democrat, is glad and rejoices that General Canby was killed by the Indians.

Does any one wish to see the late infamous Legislature come together again? If so, vote for the Constitution. Then that disreputable body will have another chance to pass tyranical laws.

Ninety-nine out every hundred Democratic speakers and candidates for office, go further than any Republican on the negro question. While they charge that the Republicans are in favor of Civil Rihts, its a fact that they practice Social Rights in the strictest sense of the word.

Beware of cheating at the polls.

Would-be Honorable Stallings says, Wake county is overwhelmingly under the control of the negroes. He has not very much honesty or he is very ignorant; for Wake county has a white majority of at least 800. But he is not standing very much on facts.

Editor Stallings, Democratic candidate in Duplin, says that the negroes of the Third Judicial District will next time elect a negro Judge. He didn't tell his hearers that if they had wished they could last year, have done so, but he is given to these little misstatements.

Rev. Stallings, Democratic Candidate in Duplin, says he is in favor of electing magistrates by the Legislature, and the re-establishment of the old County Court system for the government of Counties, and says the Convention will be a farce unless that is done.

People of North Carolina, do you want another war? The Democratic candidate in Duplin, when charged that the call for a Convention looked very much as if they wanted to take North Carolina out of the Union again, said he hated and would fight a Yankee (meaning the Union) just as quick as he ever did.

The persons who have the property ought to pay the taxes. But it is the purpose of the conspirators to so change the Constitution that the poll taxes may be put up to *ten* or *twenty* dollars, and then to require a tax receipt before allowing any person to vote. This would disfranchise a large number of poor men black and white.

Don't be intimidated!

Convention and no homestead.

Convention and imprisonment for debt.

Convention and disfranchisement.

Convention and Revolution.

Convention and ruin.

Convention and good-bye to the liberties of the poor people of North Carolina.

Have the poor men and mechanics of North Carolina forgotten the utter contempt in which they were held by the slave holding democracy? Have they forgotten the fact, that the chattel (negro) was held in higher esteem than they, by the men who are now endeavoring to drive and force them into measures, which will bring a return of those dark days of no homestead, the whipping-post and imprisonment for debts you owe and cannot pay?

The people must put down every attempt at Despotism. They must put their everlasting mark of condemnation upon the aristoctatic notion that the people cannot, and should not, control the affairs of the State.

If the people do not want a Convention for the purpose of giving additional business and power to Democratic lawyers who hold thousands of claims and judgments against the homestead of poor men, then let them vote for No Convention Candidates.

THE RELIEF OF FAYETTEVILLE.

It seems that the Fayetteville *Gazette* has been guilty of making a very silly misrepresentation regarding 17,000 rations sent to that place by order of Gen. Abbott then in command of Wilmington. The facts are that the town was famishing, and upon the representation of a committee of citizens, at the head of which was Judge Buxton, Gen. Abbott sent up the rations by a steamer and they were delivered to responsible parties for distribution. The *Gazette* alleges that security was required for them, and that some parties in Fayetteville sold their cotton in order to give the security. This is all a mistake. It seems to us that it is very small business in the *Gazette* to misrepresent a matter of this kind in order to detract credit from Judge Buxton for a very generous act. The Judge is too strong a man in the affections of the people of Cumberland to be injured by anything of this kind. We are glad to hear privately that our ticket in Cumberland is certain to be elected.

Every man who has lived in the State twelve months and tn the county thirty days has a right to vote.

BEWARE OF FRAUD!

There is nothing now which can prevent the defeat of the Convention but fraud. Fraud first carried the Legislature for the Democrats, and by fraud they have, to a great extent, held it ever since. In 1872, feeling the glaring sort were attempted. They hired New York experts at double voting or "repeating," and brought them to this State. Our detectives got on their track and prevented their operations from assuming the magnitude pressing necessity, frauds of the most which they otherwise would have done, but after all our precaution, they cheated us from 5,000 to 8,000 votes. We drove the imported scoundrels from the State as far as possible, but after all precaution much, mischief was done.

We must not forget that the same methods will be resorted to this year as heretofore. We must remember that such men as organized the Ku Klux, an organization which had for its chief object the intimidation of voters, and which did not hesitate to resort to murder or arson or any other crime, in order to carry their points, will not hesitate at any fraud at the present time. They were crushed and disgraced in their attempts then by the strong arm of the national law, and many of them had a taste of the Albany Penitentiary, and many more saw the inside of jails, and some ran away, but most of them are loose now and their brazen faces appear among us. They would do what they did before if they dared to. They will, if they are not watched and thwarted, cheat us out of several counties.

In nearly all the counties where the [illegible] ed by intelligent white and colored men and put on as poll-holders colored men who could neither read nor write, with two shrewd Democrats. When the voting comes, these Democratic poll-holders will substitute a Democratic vote for a Republican vote, and the ignorant colored poll-holder, not being able to read, is none the wiser. Or if he is and calls attention to it, he will be intimidated perhaps and brow-beaten, by a hooting, crazy mob of whites, drunk on bad whiskey, and not restrained by any authority. There are precincts in Duplin, Sampson, Onslow and other counties where these things have been done and will be done again. Our friends must be on the watch, scrutinize every vote, have committees at the polls, note down the frauds, and after the election prosecute the cases to the very extent of the law. It may be that before we can have a free election in North Carolina a few more men will see the inside of the Albany Penitentiary. At any rate we charge upon our friends the utmost vigilance in this matter.

The National Name.

It has been suggested by a Centennial journal, *Penn Monthly*, of Philadelphia, that with the approaching year we should have a name ready for our country—That "The United States of America is only a description." We believe this has been tried before. "Columbia," although embalmed in one of our deathless national lyrics, has never been adopted for common usage—and were we spoken of as Columbians, the idea would carry the listener entirely away from the North American continent.

The United States is the acknowledged leading power of this western hemisphere. This is called America, and we are known as Americans the world over. All the figuring and inventing we can do will not be likely to alter the matter. In Europe, a South American is known as such—a Mexican and a Canadian likewise. But none of these are confounded with American, for that applies purely to the people of the United States.

Abroad, "I am an American," has but one signification, and is almost as good a passport as any which can be issued by the Honorable Secretary of State. Therefore, if called to pass upon the point of changing the name to something else, say Washington, Allegheny, Rocky Mountain—or even the really beautiful one, Columbia—we shall object, and vote all the time for America.—*Chronicle.*

Beware of cheating at the polls.

Extracts from the Western Address.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, the Western members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, without distinction of party, issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

* * * * * *

"Your Bill of Rights says "That all political power is vested in and derived from the *people only.*" Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from the "*people only!*" Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that *they* should be represented.—In the Senate, *property* is represented and not *the people;* and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most odious anti-Republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out—let civil commotion arise—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from 'the people only.'

* * * * * * *

"Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in consequence of its possession, you may give its owner political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—and leave the poor man his hundreds—it is *his all, too.* Which will cling to his all with the more pertinacity? Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less, and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich.—Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more *slave owners;* and, of course a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that city. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the country in which they are paid.

It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than *one* owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country."

* * * * * * * *

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigue entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench, and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications were made the test for fitness for office, but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies, usually elected upon political party grounds and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under the circumstances many believe that the people would be the safest depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and the people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all.

Others, too, think that they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent, purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport—and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognized and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads, build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrol, and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of accounts under $100, and actions on account under $10; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and prober conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a presiding officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again two years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty.

The rules of the Senate require that the presiding officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all.

Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve; their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States alter. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of her people were comparatively little known. Is our Constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to be still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in the bands of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and *demand* that she shall be free?

* * * * * * *

Signed by John Gray Bynum, Calvin J. Webb, Jesse R. Sloan, Rutherford; N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, Buncombe; W. R. Lane, J. M. A. Drake, Jesse Thornburgh, Randolph; Jno. A. Lillington, A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Foard, Stephen Douthit, Rowan and Davie; G. F. Davidson, G. G. M'Koy, E. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Bogle, Iredell; Francis Locke, Stanly; A. M. Foster, Wilkes; John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, Peter Adams, Guilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpoch, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Foster, Jas. M. Leach, Davidson; A. B. McMillan, Ashe; David W. Siler, Macon; John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; August E. Kelly, Z. Russell, Moore and Montgomery; Samuel Fleming, Yancy; H. T. Farmer, Henderson; T. R. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

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The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * * * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

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1875. AGAIN! 1875.

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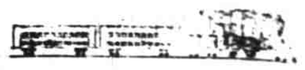
GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6 25 P M
Leave Florence	12 20 A M
Arrive at Columbia	4 15 A M
Arrive at Augusta	8 45 A M
Leave Augusta	4 15 P M
Leave Columbia	8 15 P M
Leave Florence	1 10 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	7 10 A M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6 25 P. M.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday)

Leave Wilmington	6 40 A M
Arrive at Florence	12 05 P M
Leave Florence	12 45 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	6 22 P M

Connects at Florence with N. E. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays)

Leave Wilmington	4 45 P M
Arrive at Florence	1 40 A M
Arrive at Columbia	9 00 A M
Leave Columbia	5 40 P M
Leave Florence	4 00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	1 00 P M

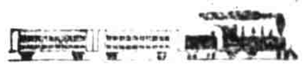
Local Freight Trains with Passenger Coach attached leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 A M and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 00 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,
July 29 tf Gen. Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after June 20th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at [illegible]
Arrive at Goldsboro at [illegible] A M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at [illegible] P M
Arrive at Weldon at [illegible]
Leave Weldon daily at [illegible] A M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at [illegible] A M
Arrive at Goldsboro at [illegible] P M
Arrive at Union Depot at [illegible] P M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at [illegible] P M
Arrive at Goldsboro at [illegible] A M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at [illegible]
Arrive at Weldon at [illegible]
Leave Weldon daily at [illegible]
Arrive at Rocky Mount at [illegible]
Arrive at Goldsboro at [illegible]
Arrive at Union Depot at [illegible] A M

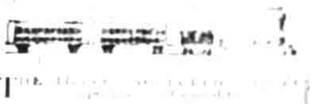
Mail Train [illegible] Weldon for all point [illegible] and Acquia Creek [illegible]

☞ Express [illegible] Acquia Creek [illegible] Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight Train will leave Wilmington weekly at 5:00 A. M. and arrive at Weldon 6:00 P. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Supt.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS VIA CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.



Round Trip Vacation Tickets

[illegible]

LINCOLNTON
CHERRYVILLE SHELBY
CLEVELAND SPENCER
STATESVILLE
MORGANTON MARION
HICKORY TAYLORS
CATAWBA
NEWTON
CONOVER
SYLVA
ASHEVILLE

Elegant Sleeping Car Accommodations

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS