Latest Market Reports

Local spot, 22.75.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Unexpectedly large domestic consumption figures from the census bureau were followed by an opening advance of 20 to 49 points in the cotton market this morning. The market showed firmness, with May selling up to 21.85 and July to 21.25, making net advances of 40 to 52 points.

There were reactions of several points later in the morning under some realizing. May eased off to 21.55 and July to 21.08 with the market ruling quiet and steady around that level, or about 22 to 23 points net higher shortly after midday.

Realizing became a little more active toward the middle of the afternoon with May selling off to 21.45 and January to 20.95 or about 30 to 40 points from the early high level and back to within 10 or 12 points of last night's closing figures.

NEW YORK OPENING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Cotton futures opened steady. March 22.45 to 22.68; May 21.85 to 21.67; July 21.20; October 19.70; December 19.56

NEW YORK CLOSE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14. — Cotton closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.
March	22.68	22.29	22.30
May	21.85	21.38	21.45
July	21.26	20.92	20.95
Oct.	19.90	19.52	19.50
Dec.	19.65	19.32	19.25

NEW YORK SPOT

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Spot cotton steady, quotations revised, middling 75 points up. Sales on the spot 1,043; to arrive 1,643. Low middling 19.75; middling 19.75; middling 26.25; good middling 27.25.

Receipts 7,081; stock 450,933.

NEW YORK Feb. 14.—Spot cotton steady; middling 25.80.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—The continued revision of low grades spot differences in the south and in the unexpectedly large American January consumption put the cotton market to higher levels today. In the first half hour of business the trading months rose 31 to 50 points.

The market turned quiet but steady with the improvement well sustained. With the trading up to noon the advance was widened to 31 to 60 points, March being the strongest month and rising to 23.85.

Realizing by longs caused moderate recessions in the afternoon. At 1 o'clock prices were 11 to 31 points above the level of yesterday's close.

NEW ORLEANS OPENING.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Cotton opened steady. March 23.60; May 21.98; July 21.32; October 19.50; December 19.15.

NEW ORLEANS CLOSE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Cotton closed steady, 1 point down to 35 points up, net.

	High.	Low.	Close.
March	23.96	23.49	23.60
May	22.25	21.78	19.65
July	21.32	20.94	20.95
Oct.	19.[illegible]	19.15	19.18
Dec.	[illegible]	18.85	18.85

CHICAGO GRAIN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Profit-taking by holders brought about downturns today in the corn market. Opening prices, which ranged from 5-8c off to 1-2c gain with May 1.23 3-4 to 1.23 3-4 and July 1.19 to 1.20 1-8, were followed by a material setback all around.

Oats declined with corn.

Provisions quickly jumped to the maximum limit.

Grain and provision future prices:

	High	Low	Close
Corn—			
May	1.23¾	1.19	1.20¼
July	1.20⅛	1.15⅞	1.17
Oats—			
May	.61	.58⅝	.58⅞
July	.59	.56⅝	.56¾
Pork —			
May	41.85	40.00	40.20
July	40.25	39.00	39.00
Lard—			
May	25.30	24.50	24.60
July	24.32	23.45	23.67
Ribs—			
May	23.32	22.32	22.32
July	22.82	21.82	21.82

FINAL BOND PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Final prices on Liberty bonds today were:

2⅛s, 98.86; first convertible 4s, 92.74; second 4s, 92.64; first convertible 4¼s, 94.84; second convertible 4¼s, 93.84; third 4¼s, 95.08; fourth 4¼s, 93.90.

CAM MORRISON WORKS OUT THE DETAILS

(Continued from Page One.)

entente," he said. "All the gold and securities now on hand would not suffice to cover more than the most urgent needs. Germany would be glad to repay honorably and uprightly as soon as possible. If food and raw materials are furnished and Germany is given assistance toward rehabilitation, I believe the economic and general situation can be brought into an orderly and progressive path."

Count Brockdorf-Rantzau, the foreign minister in the provisional cabinet; Dr. Edouard David, the president of the national assembly, and many persons experienced on economic lines, he said, would probably attend the peace conference for Germany, "but not Bernstorff," he added instantly to a questioner. It was the first time Count von Bernstorff's participation, which had been advertised freely, was denied authoritatively. The German peace delegates, President Ebert continued, will appear with definite proposals, including plans for a league of nations, workingmens' protective laws and a court to decide international dispute.

NAVAL PAYMASTERS ROBBED OF $12,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Two assistant paymasters of the United States shipping board were held up and robbed of $12,000 in the heart of Brooklyn today, according to a report received at police headquarters.

STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Oils and shippings were again the outstanding features of today's stock market, Mexican Petroleum, Royal Dutch and Marine preferred gaining one to two points. Tobaccos, American Smelting, Southern Pacific and Reading advanced large fractions. Baldwin Locomotive, Bethlehem steel and Steel foundry were strong. Liberty bonds were steadier.

A three point advance in Virginia-West Virginia deferred certificates accompanied advices indicating an early settlement of that long-pending litigation. Changes in stocks were confusing however, excepting Marine preferred and Hide and Leather preferred, both of which exceeded their best prices of the morning.

Leading stocks, including rails and steels, experienced another reaction later, while Royal Dutch, Tobacco products and speculative issues moved to higher levels. The closing was heavy.

American Beet Sugar	68¾
American Can	44⅜
American Car & Foundry	89
American Locomotive (bid)	60
American Linseed	47½
American Smelting & Refg.	64⅝
American Sugar	115⅞
American Tobacco, ex. div.	197¾
American T. & T.	100¾
Anaconda Copper	57⅞
Atchison	91
Atl., Gulf & W. Indies	95¾
A. C. L.	97
Baldwin Locomotive	71¾
Baltimore & Ohio	46½
Bethlehem Steel "B"	60½
Canadian Pacific	158
Central Leather	59⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	55
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	36⅜
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	23⅜
Chino Copper	33½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	36¼
Corn Products	47¼
Crucible Steel	55
Cuba Cane Sugar	21⅜
Erie (bid)	15½
General Electric	151
General Motors	130⅛
Great Northern pfd	92⅜
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	37⅞
Gulf States Steel (bid)	51
Illinois Central	97¾
Inspiration Copper	43½
Int. Mer. Marine	22¾
Int. Mer. Marine pfd	99½
International Paper	30
Louisville & Nashville	114⅝
Maxwell Motors	31⅜
Mexican Petroleum	174½
Miami Copper	22
Midvale Steel	41½
Missouri Pacific	23¾
New York Central (bid)	72
Norfolk & Western	104½
Northern Pacific	90½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	27½
Ohio Cities Gas, ex. div.	35⅞
Pennsylvania	44¾
Pittsburg Coal	46
Ray Consolidated Copper	20
Reading	78¼
Rep. Iron & Steel	73
Seaboard Air Line (bid)	7¼
Sinclair Oil & Refining	34½
Sloss, Shef. Steel & Iron	48¾
Southern Pacific	99½
Southern Railway	29⅞
Studebaker Corporation	52⅞
Tennessee Copper	12½
Texas Co.	191
Tobacco Products	85
Union Pacific	127½
United Cigar Stores	116⅛
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	104½
United Fruit	163
United States Rubber	90¼
Utah Copper	67⅞
Virginia Caro. Chem.	52
Wabash Pfd. "A"	31
Westinghouse Electric (bid)	41⅜
Willys-Overland	25¼

MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Mercantile paper, 5 @ 5¼; sterling 60 day bills, 4.73½; commercial 60 day bills on bonks, 4.72¾; commercial 60 day bills, 4.72½. Demand, 4.74¾. Cables, 4.76 7-16. Time loans firmer; sixty and ninety days, 5 @ 5¼; six months, 5¼ @ 5½. Call money strong; rulling rate, 5; bank acceptance, 4½.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Hogs: Receipts 57,000; market weak to 5 cents lower than yesterday's average; bulk of sales 17.75@18.00; butchers 17.85@18.05; light 17.50@17.95; throwouts 16.25&16.85; pigs, good 15.25@17.35.

Cattle: Receipts 4,000. Beef steers and she stock strong to 15 cents higher; other classes generally steady. Beef cattle good 16.50@20.05; common 10.50@16.50; butchers, cows and heifers 7.25@15.25; stockers and feeders, good 11.@14.75; inferior 8.00@11.00; veal calves, good 15.00@15.25.

Sheep: Receipts 7,000; sheep steady, lambs strong to 10 cents higher, lambs choice 17.35@17.60; medium 15.65@17.35; culls 13.00@14.75; ewes, choice 11.50@11.60; memium 9.75@11.25; culls 5.50@8.25.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Butter—Firm. Receipts 18,235 tubs, creamery higher extras 53 1-2 a 54.

Eggs—Steady, receipts 35,104 cases; fresh gathered extras 45 1-2 a 46.

Cheese—Irregular; receipts 2,505 boxes; average run 28 1-2 a 29 1-2.

Poultry—Alive firm, chickens 32; fowls 38; turks 35 a 40; dressed steady and unchanged.

SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Raw sugar steady; centrifugal 7.28; fine granulated 9.00.

COTTON FIGURES.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Weekly cotton statistics: Total forwarded to mills 54,000 bales American 42,000; stock 492,000; American 299,000, imports 68,000 American 44,000, exports none.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Cotton: Spot quiet, prices lower; good middling 17.69; middling 17.06; low middling 16.01; good ordinary 14.49; ordinary 13.96. Sales 2,000 bales including 1,900 American. No receipts. Futures closed steady. February 17.27; March 15.92; May 12.99; July 12.45; September 11.94.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—Butter—Higher; creamery 38 a 49.

Eggs—Higher, receipts 12,479 cases; firsts 37 1-2.

Potatoes—Receipts 80 cars, unchanged.

Poultry—Alive unchanged.

President Wilson Reads First Report of Society of Nations

from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other places as may be found convenient and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties.

Each of the high contracting parties shall have one vote but may have not more than three representatives.

Article III.

"The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states members of the league. The election of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states, representative of (blank left for names) shall be members of the executive council.

"Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time, as occasion may require and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on, or failing any such decision, at the seat of the league, and any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.

"Invitation shall be sent to any power to attend a meeting of the council at which such matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such powers unless so invited.

Article IV.

"All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the executive council including the appointment of committees to investigate the particular matters shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the body of delegates and the excutive council shall be summoned by the president of the United States of America.

Article V.

The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at (——) which shall constitute the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required, under the general direction and control of a secretary-general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council, the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary-general subject to confirmation by the executive council.

The secretary-general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the body of delegates or of the executive council.

The expenses of the secretary shall be borne by the states members of the league in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article VI.

Representativesof the high contracting parties officials of the league when engaged in the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities and the premises occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extra-territoriality.

Article VII.

"Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as states to be invited to adhere to the covenant requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.

"No State shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

Article VIII.

"The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement of common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament, and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

"The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

"The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to war-like purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

Article IX.

"A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of Article VIII and on military and naval questions generally.

Article X.

"The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article XI.

"Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the league and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

"It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the executive council to any circumstance affecting international intercourse which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article XII.

"The high contracting parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the executive council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the executive council; and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the league which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the executive council.

Article XIII.

"The high contracting parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole matter to arbitration. For this purpose the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any convention existing between them. The high contracting parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any failure to carry out the award, the executive council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

Article XIV.

"The executive council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice, and this court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognize as suitable for submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing article.

Article XV.

"If there should arise between states members of the league any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the high contracting parties agree that they will refer the matter to the executive council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary-general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the secretary-general as promptly as possible, statements of their case, and Article XII, relating to action and powers of the executive council, shall apply to the action and powers of the body of delegates.

Article XVI.

"Should any of the contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII, it shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.

"It shall be the duty of the executive council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

"The high contracting parties agree further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measure aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the high contracting parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league.

Article XVII.

"In the event of disputes between one state member of the league and another state which is not a member of the league, or between states not members of the league, the high contracting parties agree that the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the executive council may deem just and upon acceptance of any such invitation, the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the league.

Upon such invitation being given the executive council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances merit of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

"In the event of a power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of the league which in the case of a state member of the league would constitute a breach of article XII, the provision of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

"If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, the executive council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Article XVIII.

"The high contracting parties agree that the league shall be entrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

ARTICLE XIX.

"To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the stremious conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the league. The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the league.

"The character of the mandate must differ according to the state of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances,

"Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development which their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory power.

"Other peoples, especially those of central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also sequel equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

"There are territories such as southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific isles which, according to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical continuity to the mandatory states, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory state an integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

"In every case of mandate, the mandatory state shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

"The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory state shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties in each case be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or charter.

"The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the league a mandatory commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory powers and to assist the league in insuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

Article XX.

"The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor.

Article XXI.

"The high contracting parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the league to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states members of the league, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918.

Article XXII.

"The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league, all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. Furthermore they agree that all such international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the league.

Article XXIII.

"The high contracting parties agree that every treaty or international agreements entered into hereafter by any state member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretary-general and as soon as possible published by him and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Article XXIV.

"It shall be the right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise the re-consideration by states members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable and of international conditions of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

Article XXV.

"The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any of the powers signatory hereto or subsequently admitted to the league shall, before becoming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Article XXVI.

"Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the executive council and by three-fourths of the states whose representatives compose the body of delegates."

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OUTLINE OF LEAGUE IS MADE PUBLIC

(Continued From Page One.)

late plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice.

Concerning armaments, the covenant says that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement of international obligations by common action, the geographical situations and circumstances of the various states being taken into account.

The executive council shall fix the extent of armaments and these shall not be exceeded without the permission of the council.

It is agreed that the private manufacture of munitions and implements of war "lends itself to grave objections."

The executive council is directed to give advice on the abatement of this evil.

The contracting parties undertake not to conceal their ability to produce munitions and armaments and agree on a full interchange of information as to military and naval programs.

Article XVI, provides that if any party break or disregard its covenants until article XII which provides for arbitration or inquiry by the executive council it shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members who will take economic and financial measures against it. These measures will refer both to members of the league and those who are not members.

In such a case it will be the duty of the executive council to recommend the amount of naval and military forces which each member of the league shall contribute to the armed forces necessary to protect the covenants of the league.

The members of the league agree to mutually suport one another financially and economically in any measure taken and also to afford passage through their territory of any forces necessary to carry out the covenants of the league.

In disputes between a member of the league and a state not a member or between states not members of the league shall be invited to lay their disputes before the league.

If the states invited to allow the league to adjust their disputes refuse, any action against a state or member of the league would be deemed to be an act of war against all the other members of the league.

J. B. McCABE, C. P. A. F. J. SULLIVAN, C. P. A.

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EAST BOUND			WEST BOUND		
Leave "Electric Center" for Winter Park	Leave "Electric Center" for Wrightsville	Leave "Electric Center" for Beach	Leave Beach for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave Winter Park for Wilmington
			z1 5:50 a. m.	z 6:00 a. m.	z 6:11 a. m.
z 6:30 a. m.					6:56 a. m.
*z 6:50 a. m.	*z 6:50 a. m.	*z 6:50 a. m.	*z 7:05 a. m.	*z 7:20 a. m.	z 7:31 a. m.
*z 7:20 a. m.	*z 7:20 a. m.	*z 7:20 a. m.	*z 7:35 a. m.	*z 7:50 a. m.	z 8:01 a. m.
z 7:30 a. m.	z 7:30 a. m.			z 8:00 a. m.	z 8:11 a. m.
*z 8:00 a. m.	*z 8:00 a. m.	*z 8:00 a. m.	*z 8:15 a. m.	z 8:30 a. m.	z 8:41 a. m.
z 8:30 a. m.	z 8:30 a. m.	z 8:30 a. m.	9:15 a. m.	z 9:25 a. m.	z 9:36 a. m.
*z 9:00 a. m.	*z 9:00 a. m.	*z 9:00 a. m.	* 9:15 a. m.	z 9:30 a. m.	z 9:41 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	z 10:15 a. m.	z 10:30 a. m.	z 10:41 a. m.
11:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	z 10:45 a. m.	z 10:55 a. m.	z 11:06 a. m.
z 1:00 p. m.	z 1:00 p. m.	z 1:00 p. m.	12:15 p. m.	12:25 p. m.	12:36 p. m.
z 1:05 p. m.	z 1:05 p. m.	z 1:05 p. m.	1:45 p. m.	z 1:50 p. m.	z 2:01 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	z 2:00 p. m.	1:45 p. m.	z 1:55 p. m.	z 2:06 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	z 2:30 p. m.		z 2:30 p. m.	z 2:41 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.		z 3:00 p. m.	z 3:11 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	z 3:30 p. m.	z 3:30 p. m.			z 3:50 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	3:45 p. m.	3:55 p. m.	4:06 p. m.
* 5:00 p. m.	* 5:00 p. m.	* 5:00 p. m.		5:00 p. m.	5:11 p. m.
* 5:20 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.	z 5:20 p. m.	5:35 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	5:41 p. m.
			5:45 p. m.	z 5:35 p. m.	z 5:06 p. m.
* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.	z 6:00 p. m.	z 6:11 p. m.
* 6:40 p. m.	* 6:40 p. m.	* 6:40 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.	6:56 p. m.
* 7:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.	7:10 p. m.	7:21 p. m.
* 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.	7:45 p. m.	7:56 p. m.
* 9:15 p. m.	* 9:15 p. m.	* 9:15 p. m.	* 8:30 p. m.	8:45 p. m.	8:56 p. m.
10:15 p. m.	10:15 p. m.		9:30 p. m.	9:45 p. m.	9:56 p. m.
11:15 p. m.	11:15 p. m.	111:15 p. m.		10:45 p. m.	10:56 p. m.
				‡ 11:45 p. m.	11:56 p. m.

Special for Sundays: Cars leave Center for BEACH every 30 minutes from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., and leave Beach every 30 minutes from 2:45 to 5:45 p. m.

*This car connects at Wrightsville on request to Transportation Office.

Beach car will go through on request to Transportation Office. Phone No. 667.

NOTE:—6:30 A. M. car for Winter Park goes through to Seagate only. Returning leaves Seagate at 6:50 A. M.

z Daily except Sunday.

s Sunday only.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

Daily Except Sundays.

Leaves Ninth and Orange streets, 8:00 P. M.

Freight Depot open daily except Sundays from 2:00 to 3:00 P. M.