JAMES H. YOUNG, ... Editor and Proprietor.

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RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 12, 1897.

It is enough to make one weep to hear the prisoners in the penitentiary tell of the inhuman treatment inflicted upon them by guards and others prior to the charge of administrations in that institution. They say now that it is a paradise both in food and treatment in comparison to what it was some months back. Now the prisoners are all happy and contented and perform their work much more readily than previously. The new management is doing all in its power to make these unfortunates comfortable. Superintendent Smith is the right man in the . right place.

We do not want to be misunderstood. And for fear that we may be, we repeat now what we have said before—that under no circumstances will we endorse, much less vote for, any man for any position, who proved a traitor to the Republican party and its candidates whether National, State or County in 1896, and who refused to support thec andidates, of said party. The test of party loyalty with us is the support of party candidates and obedience to the mandates of party conventions. No man who was disloyal to the Republican party in 1896 should expect or ask our aid, for he will certainly not receive it. "The horse that pulls the plow, shall eat the fodder." if we can give it to him. Do you hear that?

Governor Russell has not failed to use the pardoning power since he has been inaugurated, and the Democrats are terribly angry about it. They had made up their minds to railroad Harris of Oxford | they get. Barbarian brutes who commit into the penitentiary for no other offense than the protection of his brother from the ready pistol in the hands of a Democratic politician on the last election day, but Gov. Russell came to his rescue with a pardon and the Democratic press has not failed to belch forth its fire and brimstone ever since. But then Governor Russell can stand it, because he is in the right and the people are on his side. Why, Governor, two-thirds of the negroes in the penitentiary were put in there unjustly by partisan courts of the Democratic party with a view of disfranchising them. We say to you, Turn the innocent prisoners out, regardless of the howl of the malicious Democratic news-

Senator Pritchard is working with might and main for the best interests of | News and Observer. the people of North Carolina in the Senate of the United States. We sat in the reserved gallery of the Senate Thursday of last week by permission of the Senator, and, listened to the discussion on the Tariff bill, and while he did not speak on any of the amendments offered during | Cheatham to the office of Recorder of our stay; yet when the roll was called he Deeds. responded every time for the best interests of our people. The Democrats in the Senate are as usual offering their Cheap John amendments for campaign purposes, but the roll-call always knocks them out. Senator Pritchard is doing the best he can to help the "boys" out, and is hearing patiently the claims of the different applicants for the various offices, and giving his support to those whose appointment he believes will be for the best interest of the party as well as for the good of the service. Senator Pritchard is not going to draw any color line, but will treat the colored voters fairly in the distribution of the plums.

# PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

For the first time in four years we met President McKinley on Friday of last week, and we found him the same affable and amiable gentleman that he was when in Congress, and as chairman of the 1892 National Convention. There is nothing haughty or arrogant about him, and he grasps one by the hand and talks to him in such a familiar manner as to make one feel perfectly at home in his presence. It has been our pleasure to meet several gentlemen while they were occupying the presidential chair, but we must say, in justice to Major McKinley, that we have never met one who was more easily approached than he. We predict now that the kind treatment accorded every one by President McKinley will make him one of the most popular men who has ever occupied the White House. He does not appear to become annoyed or offended because the people, or even office seekers, call upon him and take a part of his time. When we called upon him last Friday, about 3 o'clock in the tion accorded to colored men of the afternoon, in company with Recorder | South, places about Washington, and to Cheatham, there were at least two hundred people in the large East Room waiting to shake hands with him at the regular public reception; an Alabama delegation of politicians, numbering about fifty. in the outer ante-room; about twenty in Secretary Porter's office, and five in the President's room, all waiting to talk to him on what they thought was very important busness. Yet with all of these crowds, and each with a tale of woe of his own to relate, the President was as serene and patient as if there was no one there to bother him. It must be remembered that on that day he had received people in the morning and also held a meeting with his cabinet, besides performing many other necessary and important duties. Such a man as this wears well with the people generally, and will gain and hold their admiration and confidence. We predict now that McKinley will be his own successor, not only be-

cause of his popularity with all classes of people, but because his administration, from a business and financial standpoint, will be one of the most successful that we have had in years. The business men, the financiers, the farmers, and the laboring men all have confidence in his ability to properly administer the affairs of the government, and after the passage of the tariff bill and the ingathering of the abundant crops of this year, business will revive along all lines, and the Mc Kinley wave of prosperity will be a

realized fact. President McKinley is ably supported by Secretary Porter, who partakes largely of the good qualities of his chief, and is also a patient and tireless worker, and never loses his temper even when sorely pressed by office seekers. Every one who visits the Executive Mansion leaves with increased admiration for the President. He does appear as one who wants you to know that he is President, nor does he want you to feel that you are any less of an American citizen than he is, simply because the people have honored him with the Presidency.

The President told us that he was "go. ing to reverse things, by going down into the trenches and taking some of the boys out," or in other words, "recognize the workers in the States."

In the early spring of 1896 THE GAZETTE predicted the nomination and triumphant election of Major McKinley, and now almost four years in advance we inform the politicians of our party that they cannot defeat him for re-nomination, and we also tell Democracy that it cannot prevent his equally as triumphant reelection. The colored people will be fully recognized by President McKinley in the distribution of the patronage.

### GOVERNOR RUSSELL'S VIEWS ON LYNCHING.

The lynchings of the past week have been a subject of much comment here. And it is a matter of pride that there has not been a lynching in North Carolina in the past two years, and very few in its whole history.

Asked his views on the subject of lynchings and the way to prevent them, Gov. Russell said:

"The way to end lynch law is to remove the excuse for it. It is no justification to say (what is not denied) that in many cases the victims deserve what nameless crimes must be killed quick. But let it be done under the forms of law. Let there be none of the law's delay. Give the Executive the power to call a court instanter. Order a judge by telegraph to the scene of the crime. Try the criminal. If proper for an appeal, convene the appellate court on shortest possible notice, send down the judgment and instantly perform its mandates. Scarcely a case of mob murder of a guilty culprit has occurred wherein he would not have been convicted by judge and jury. In most cases the lynchings have been attributable to a spirit of law-

"Mobs who attack jails," he added, should be shot down. None of them are innocent. Lawless mobs must be made to know that this is a land of law."-

# A GOOD TEAM.

Senator Pritchard and Representative White, of North Carolina, deserve great credit for the fight they made in securing the appointment of ex-Congressman

Senator Pritchard has stood manfully by the colored Republicans from his State and every day his committee rooms are crowded with his colored and while constituents and he has not been the man to turn any of them away if he can help

Congressman White is making himself very popular among the people in this country. He is a man who is not affected with a swelled head. If both Senator Pritchard and Congressman White continue in their good work, they cannot help gaining the confidence of the people of this country and their State especially. We admire both men for their fighting qualities. They have sand and are grateful to their constituents.-Washington

A RACE QUESTION. We thought that with the retnrn of the Republicans power the question of race or color would play no part with the Administration, but it seems that the great question in administrative circles, now-a-days, is what shall we do with the colored Republicans at the South? Why that question should be debated at all, is what we, as Republicans, are at a loss to understand. The colored voters should be given full and complete recognition in every part of the United States, and in the foreign service of the government, places should not be left to the choice of a few Southern white men who are Republicans in promises only of future cooperation with the party, but who have never seen service for the cause of the party. We understand that there is a determined effort to give all the recognimake but a very few and insignificant appointments of Negroes at the South. That, of course, is the Southern white man's position regarding the situation. and he is trying to impress his ideas upon the President of the United States, but we think that President McKinley is too wise a politician, and too much of a statesman to be taken in in that way. The whole thing is a bunco game which the Southern whites are trying to play upon the President. We say to the Administration, and we think we have a right to be heard in the case, "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts." We are not making any race war, but we are seeking to protect the race against the fight that is being made upon our men, and we call upon President McKinley to help us. We stood by Major Minley when he needed our help, and now that he has come into power we turn to him, "Like the Mohomedans turn to the Sun." We have confidence in the President and we do not think that we shall call in vain .-Colored American ..

HON, GEORGE H. WHITE, LL. D., THE ONLY COLORED REPRESENTATIVE IN THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

It is the boast of our Republic that her humblest citizins can rise from a state of comparative obscurity to the highest position the government can bestow, and thus be made "chiefs among equals" in a foreign land. But when one of its citizens rises so rapidly, in any particular field-whether in the arts or sciences, professional or political-curiosity is naturally excited to know all there is about him. This desire is commendable, and ought to be gratified, and, so far as the information within our reach will allow, it shall be gratified. The subject of our present sketch was born from hon rable ancestry in Blanden County, in North Carolina, on the 18th day of December, 1852. He is about one-third Irish, some Indian, and the balance Negro. His early education was much neglected on account of his having to work at manual labor on farms and in the forests, gathering naval stores, and he could only attend the neighborhood schools occasionally. He was placed under the tuition of a white man by the name of Mr. W. B. Duncan, who taught a "subscription school;" then under Mrs. Fanny Jackson, of Wilmington, who opened the first public school near his home; then under Prof. D. P. Allen, who succeeded Mrs. Jackson. He then went to Lumberton, N. C., and entered the "Whitten" Normal School. Mr. White entered Howard University with \$1,000, the result of his hard earnings, which he had laid up for this purpose. His father, who had moved to Washington, D. C, a year before he went to Howard, promised him that he could have all that could be made on the farm and at cask-making, which trade he had learned, and part of the thousand dollars mentioned was the result. This was the only assistance from any source which he received while taking his colle-

giate course, though his father was in the government service at Washington, and stood ready and willing to help him. His proud heart scorned the idea of being "boosted" through school, and often returned to the State, in the summer, and taught in the public schools, earning money with which to prosecute his stud-Very often he taught so late in the fall and winter that he had to make arrangements with his professors as to the branches taught in his classes, which enabled him to keep his studies up by weekly directions from his professors. He taught each summer, except in 1876, sented to act as Special Deputy Grand during which year he was employed as

lawyer before the bar and, above all 'eruditus in lege." There are very few olicitors or State's attorneys who uniformly retain their fortitude and integrity and the well-merited confidence of their fellow constituents as well as our subject did on retiring from the office of

In 1894, he embarked again on the stormy political seas, and this time was nominated for Congress in the Second Congressional district, but sub-equently withdrew in the interest of harmony within the ranks of his party. He went to Newbern from the contest in 1894, and continued his lacrative practice, until, like Cincinnatus, of old he was called again by his constituents of the Second Congressional district to invest him with the nomination for Congress a second time. He responded to the call, and, on May 12, 1896, in the town of Weldon, N. C., he was nominated by acclamation. He then began a thorough re-organization, by marshalling the forces of the old 'Black District," and made such a gallant fight for victory that by election day he had so completely vanquished his Demogratic opponent (Woodard,) that he left the fight much disgusted at his own weak following. Mr. Woodard represented that district two years ago, but our subject beat him in the last election by 4.000 majority. He enjoys the rare distinction of being the only colored R-p. resentative in the Fifty-fifth C ngress. By theift and industry, he has accumulated property in his State to the amount of \$15,000 or \$20,000, and now lives an asy and comfortable life with his happy family, composed of his cultured and re fined wife and three bright and interesting children. The oldest recently graduated from Scotia Seminary and is at present engaged in teaching a public school in Tarboro, N. C. He entered the organization of the Presbyterian church in Newbern in 1878, has been an indefatigable member ever since and is said to have given more of his means to the support of the church than any three members of it. He has more than once represented his church as a lay delegate in the General Assembly; is an elder in the church at Newbern, a member of the trustee board, and a number of years was superintendent of its Sunday school. He has just closed his sixth year as Grand Mas ter of Masons in his State, having been unanimously elected five consecutive times without any opposition. His ardu ous duties as Congressman prevented his accepting the election as Grand Master at Edenton a few weeks ago, but he con-



CONGRESSMAN G. H. WHITE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Coast Survey of the Government Building at the Centennial in Philadelphia He resigned this position and returned to his Alma Mater, and graduated with honors from the Electic Department, class of 1877

While in college he was matriculated for medicine, but finding it not congenial to his tastes, he abandoned it, and took the law lectures delivered there, and subsequently completed the course. In the summer of 1877, he went to Newbern and was appointed principal of the public school of that city, in which capacity he served a number of years. During the same period he was superintendent of the Presbyterian parochial school, also of that city. In the year 1881 his thoughts began to turn in the direction of general politics, and the further prospects of accomplishing more for the higher education of his race and he, accordingly, was elected by the Republicans to the House of Representatives at Raleigh, as a member from Craven County, and while there introduced the bill (of which he is the author) creating four of the present State Normal Schools, and was three years principal of the one located in Newbern. He was an excellent teacher, loved by both parents and pupils, and honored by the community. Young men and women, here and there all over the State, owe their educational success to their old deand the selection of colored men for voted teacher, Prof. George H. White. He resigned the position as teacher to practice his chosen profession-law. He was licensed to practice by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1879, after a rigid examination of two days in a class of thirty-two, he being the only colored man in the class.

In 1885 he was elected to represent the Eighth Senatorial District of North Carolina, Craven County then comprising the District. While in the Senate he introduced a bill providing for the establish ment of a Reformatory for colored youths, besides numerous other bills introduced and passed, of both local and State inter-

He was elected Solicitor in 1886 and 1890, and served two consecutive terms of four years each. He could have been nominated by acclamation the third term, but he absolutely refused the proffered honor for the third time. In this position he sustained the praise of his friends, and won the admiration of his enemies by "ascending the temple of bonor through the temple of virtue." He would very frequently represent the State on the criminal side of the docket alone, against many of the ablest criminal lawyers of the State, and yet he would prove himself their equal. The different bars in his district respected him for ability, the judges frequently complimented him from the bench as being a competent and worthy officer; jurors delighted to hear him sift the evidence in his usual clear, forcible manner, and his clients were happy when they entrusted their cause to his care. He is eloquent, logical, fluent and forcible; is at perfect ease as a Wilmington. - Wilmington Record.

a member of the Royal Arch Chap'er of Masons of the city of Raleigh, and is held in the highest esteem by his fellow crafts-

In personal appearance Mr. White is of the heavy weight, weighing 240 lbs., is 5 feet 11 inches in height, erect, perfectly formed, with great muscular strength. His features are even and fine, and his countenance expressive of firmness and decision. In conversation, he possesses uncomm n talents for pleasing those around him He possesses more of the gay good humor and pleasing wit of Atticus, than of the sternness of Cato; his wit is not of that coarser sort, but of that" species which indicates a rich and powerful imagination. To the young, theold, the grave, the gay he is alike pleasing and interesting. The humblest can approach him without diffidence and obtain their wants, if in his power to relieve, and to others he is at once agreeable and instructive. His life is a fine example for the emulation of the young men of the race. A perfect model of private worth and public virtue; a good citizen, a good father, and an exemplary husband, and accomplished in letters, in the sciences and arts, and well acquainted with the best manners of society, is the subject of this sketch, the Hon. Geo. H. White, who has the honor of alone representing over 10,000,000 of his race in the Fifty fifth Congress of the United States of America.—Colored American.

# The Collectorship.

The colored man and brother will get the Custom House appointment. We have advocated all along for a colored man to have this position, and further, we have named a man who we believe should have the appointment. We have not a word to say against Mr. Dancy so far as his qualifications are concerned, but we do say that New Hanover county should have the naming of the man. The man is here and it surely is not fair to us here in this Congressional district for the

appointee to come from another. Most of the negroes in the State have indersed Hon, John Thomas Howe, and these indorsements were followed by the indorsement of the Republican members of the Legislature, of which body Mr. Howe was a member. The majority of the voters of New Hanover county have asked that Mr. Howe be appointed, and in the face of all this we see no reason

why he should not be appointed. Mr. Dancy was the aspirant for the office of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. Was it political jugglery, meant to deceive the people, or was it a bona fide candidacy? Our Senator will not allow that little joke-that Mr. Dancy controlled the negro legislators in the Senatorial fight-to blind him to his duty in nominating the man who is to be Collector of Customs for the port of

THE NEGRO AND THE WHITE MAN.

A South Carolinian Attending the Baptist Convention at Wilmington Writes an Article to the Messenger.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 10, 1897. Editor of Gazette.

In Sunday morning's Messenger appeared an article under the caption of Supremacy of the White Man." The article, signed by Hugh F. Oliver, of South Carolina, was directed against one of the grand and broad minded gentlemen of the Baptist Convention because he gave expression to these words in a speech before the convention: "That the negro is as good as the white man, and that they are on the same plane, and the white man is no better than the negro."

This broad-minded (?) and noble-natured(?) American citizen from South Carolina-"the land of 'Red shirts' and lynchers"-and where the sentiment prevails that " negroes have no rights that white men are bound to respect," gets very much "warmed up" over his christian brother's expression, and in reply he writes the following:

### WILMINGTON, N. C., May 8. \* Editors Messenger:

"In one of the spreches to night a' the home mission board mass-meeting, a statement was made that should not be left unmodified. It was declared that 'the negro is as good as and the white man feels that he is on the same plane, the negro as good as the white man and the white

man no better than the negro.' This un-

qualified statement is untrue and its

proclamation is unsafe. "But a few years after the surrender at Appomattox, and long tefore its anni versary began to be celebrated by laying tear-wet flowers alike on the graves of the Blue and the Gray, the Rev. Dr. I. T. Tichenor, the present secretary of the Southern Mission Board, its George Washington and its Julius Cæsar, appeared before the Northern Baptists, assembled in convention at Chicago, because requested to speak briefly on the condition and prospects of the negro in the Southern States. The invitation had been given with great hesitation, but not so was it accepted. Fearlessly and faithfully did Dr. Tichenor give his true relation, but when he said, 'The negro as developed by the Christian slaveholders of the Southern States of the United States of America is the highest type of negro the world has ever known, the great hall was filled with hisses and five minutes

"It is desired to emphasize here the indisputable and ineradicable truth that the white man's white face is the parchment on which God has written in letters of Heaven's dazzling light the white man's nobility, his right of eminent domain in this world. There are principalities and powers, angels and arch nge s in the Heavenlies, and there are divin appointed orders in the earthly places, Of these latter the white man's is the first and highest.

elapsed before order was restored. At

that moment Dr. Tichenor raised himself

to his full height and heroically added:

'And the fact cannot be changed by your

hisses or your bayonets.'

"We must not by word or work pull the white man down, but by all legiti mate means, and chiefly by the Gospel, we must lift the negro up. The Christ was, and is, a white man, and white men, and only white men, were His Apostles. Until there shall be no more sickness and no more death, until the heavens shall be folded up and pass away and be no more, and mayhap forevermore, the white mad's pre-eminence will stand in unchanging and unchangable majesty, and so it ought to stand. All history and all philosophy, science and art, land and sea, hear and approve and unite in one deep and grand, Amen!

"May the white man realize and fulfill his giorious possibilities! May he never again, by committing the sin of amalgamation, bring upon his country a desolating flood of blocd flowing from a thousand fratricidal fields of battle! Not slavery, but amalgamation, with its horrible handmaids, fornication and adultery, was the mother of our four years of war and our ten years of reconstruction, with all their damnations. This is the very sin for which the deluge came in the days of Noah. 'The sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair,' etc. "And that the negro may become all

the white man Christ Jesus has given him the power and opportunity of being, is the truest prayer any man can offer

"HUGH F. OLIVER, "of South Carolina."

Such veritable rotas this should wreathe a donk, y into smiles and a crecodile into tears. The standard of man is not mearured by the color of his skin nor the texture of his hair. These are only incidents due to surrounding circumstances and climatic influences. For, truly says Shake-peare, "Tis mind that makes the body rich, and as the sun breaks through the darkest cloud so honor peereth through the meanest habit.

Intellect and character are the two great forces. God's own Holy Word tells us that out of one flesh and blood created he all of us," and that "He created man in His own image." The pegro is a man and the conclusion is that you are his brother. He breathes the same pure free air that you breathe. He thinks the same thoughts. He has the very same anatomy of the white man He is affected by the same joys and sorrows. He can make the same kind of speeches, pray the same kind of prayers and preach the same kind of sermons. He has and can accomplish the same kind of results in the practice of medicine and law. We have had one negro to go to Harvard coll ge and come out at the head of his class, and he was the only colored man in it.

So, Mr. Writer, be not deceived, for "Be it high or be it low, From the cook-pot to the Senate," There's not a spot on earth

Where some negro isn't in it." This is only our season of preparation. We have undergone and are only undergoing what your race and all other races have gone through who have ever attained greatness in this world. The children of Israel had the same experience. In the days of ancient Rome there was a constant strife between the Plebians and Patricians. Later on in England between the Normans and the Saxons; now between the English and Irish, and in this country between the negro and the white man. "But you can't loose "cuffee"; his coming and will get there with you every time."

We do not know nor do we care whether Christ was a white man or not; but we do know that the Bible tells us that "we shall be like him" if we love God, and all mankind. For no man is a Caristian who does not believe in that broad J-ffersonian spirit enunciated in our Declaration of Ind-pendence, which says: "All men are created equal."

We must acknowledge the fatherho d of God and the brotherhood of man. And, Mr. Writer, if you will revert with me for a short time to ancient history, you will know that we (the negro) can boast of an ancestry who planned and constructed the ancient pyramids of Egypt. You will know that Moses was of negro descent. You will know that Alexander the Great, Hannibal the Great. Carthagenian general, and Macco, that most illustrious military genius of the nineteenth century, were all of negro descent. You will know that Toussaint L'Onverture, whom Wendell Philips has declared as surpassing Napoleon, Crom-well or Washington, was a full-blooded

And if you will be frank and give ex-

pression to your honest convictions, you will acknowledge, as thousands of your brothers in white have done, that this country has never produced a white man who was in any way the superior to that grand, philanthropic and most scholarly old son of Ham-Frederick Douglass.

You will acknowledge with William Dean Howell, America's greatest living novelist, that Paul Lawrence Dunbar, that young rising negro poet, sings with a native sweetness which can only be compared to that of Robert Burns.

And there are hundreds of other noble characters of our race to whom we could point with pride and pleasure. And no self-respecting negro, unless he is a fool, will acknowledge a man to be his superior simply because his eyes are blue, his skin white and his hair straight. There are ugly white folks as well as ugly negroes. There are good looking negroes as well as good looking white folks. There are poor white folks as well as poor negroes. There are wealthy negroes as well as wealthy white folks. There are ignorant white people as well as ignorant negroes. There are learned negroes as well as learned white people. We are all serving the same God and journeying to the same de tination. When we die we all go back to the same dust and our souls either go to the same heaven or the same

Then, in conclusion, let me commend to you these most timely words of the most idustrious lyric poet of modern times-that sainted Scotch bard, Robert

"Then let us pray that come it may, As come it will for a' that: That sense and worth o'er a' the earth

For a' that and a' that It's coming yet for a' that: That man to man the world o'er Shall brothers be for a' that.

May bear the gree, and a' that.

-Armond W. Scott. To the Baptist Sunday-Schools of North

Carolina. Under a resolution passed at the last session of the Baptis: S ate Sunday School Convention, at Goldsboro, N. C., the schools are requested to elect their delegates before the first Monday in August and send their names to the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. Perry, Raleigh, N. C. If this is done it will greatly aid in providing for the entertainment of the delegates at the next session to be held at Louisburg, N. C., September 23-26.

JAMES H. YOUNG, President. T. O. FULLER, S cretary.

### SOUTHERN RAILWAY. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 14, 1896. TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH DAILY NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED ' 4:12 P. M. DAILY-Solid vestibuled train with seper from Norfork to Chatlanooga via. Sal isbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville, Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville

and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greens boro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestionled (Limited) train for all points North and with main line train, No. 12, for Danville, Michmond and Intermediate rocal stations. also has connection for Wins.on-Salem and With main line train No. 35, "United states Fast Mad," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Green-ville, Atlanta and all points south; also Co lumbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jack-sonville and all points in Fiorida. Sieeping Car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlofte with Sieeping car for Augusta. "NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

11:45 A. M. DAILY-Solid train, censisting of Pudman Sleeping Cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Norfork, arriving Norfork 5:00 F. M. In time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants' and Miners', Norfork and Washington and Baltimore, Chespeake and Richmond S. S. Companies for all points north and east.
Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and in termediate stations on the Wilson and Fayettevnie Short Cut, daily, except Sunday, for Newbern and Morehead City, daily for tooks-boro, Wilmington and intermediate stations

EXPRESS TRAIN. 8:50 A. M. DAILY-Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and an points North. EXPRESS TRAIN.

3.09 P. M. DAILY-For Goldsboro and inter LUCAL ACCOMMODATION. 2:00 A. M.-Connects at Greensboro for all points for North and South and Winston Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina Knoxyliie, Tennessee, Chemnati and Western points; at Charlotte for Sparianourg, Greenvine, Athens,

Atanta and an points south TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH, N. C. EXPRESS TRAIN. 5365 P. M. DAILY ——From Atlanta, Chariotte, Greensboro and ari points South.

NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA MINITED. 4:12 P. M. DATLY-From all points cast, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water moes. From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina, NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED.

11:40 A. M. DAILY- From New York, Washingron, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and EXPRESS TRAIN. 8:50 A. M. DAILY-From Goldsboro and in

7:20 A. M. DAILY-From Greensboro and all points North and South. Sleeping Car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

9:00 P. M. DAILY, except Sunday, from Golds boro and all points East. Local freight trains also carry passengers. Pullman cars on night train from Raleigh Through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Car and Vestibuled coaches without change on Norfolk Limited. Double daily trains between Raleigh, Charlotte and Atlanta. Quick time; unexcelled

General Superintendent.

General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C. J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager. CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY

RAILWAY. JOHN GILL, Receiver. CONDENSED SCHEDULE IN EFFECT April 4, 1897.

Daily No. i.	MAIN LINE,	Daily No. 2.	
12.45 " 12.42 "	ArWilmingtou Lv LvfFayetteville Ar ArFayetteville Lv Ar.Fayetteville June Lv LvSanford Ar Santord Lv LvClimax Lv LvGreensboro Ar ArGreensboro Lv LvStokesdale Lv LvWalnut Cove Lv LvRural Hail Lv Lv	12.15 p. m. 3.35 " 3.45 " 3.47 " 5.02 " 5.06 " 6.54 " 7.25 " 7.42 " 8.32 " 9.33 " 9.30 " 11.00 "	
8'thb'nd Daily No. 8. 7.20 p. m. 6.15 " 6.11 " 5.42 " 5.02 " 4.45 "	ArBennettsvilleLv LvMaxtonAr ArMaxtonLv LvRed SpringsL LvHope MillsLv LvFayettevilleA	N'thb'nd Daily No. 4. -7.45 " 9.00 " 9.07 " 9.87 " 10.26 " 10.50 "	
S'thb'nd Daily Ex- cept Sun- d'y m'x'd No. 15.		N'thb'nd Daily Ex- cept Sun- d'y m'x'd No. 16.	
8.35 p. m. 6.57 " 5.45 " 4.30 " 3.05 " 2.10 "	Ar Ramseur Lv Lv Climax Lv Lv Greensboro Ar Ar Greensboro Lv Lv Stokesdale Lv Lv Madison Ar	9.33 " 10.20 " 10.55 "	

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS. At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East; at Sanford with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS. At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West; at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East; at Fayette-ville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South; at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points

South and Southwest W. E. KYLE, J. W. FRY, General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent



ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, AUGUSTA. ATHENS. WILMINGTON NEW ORLEANS. CHATTANOOGA, NASHNILLE,

YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON, NORFOLK,

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 4/3.	No. 41.	
Lv New York, via Pa. R.R. "Philadelphia, " Baltimore, " Washington, " Richmond, via A. C. L.		* 9 00 pm 12 06 am 2 50 " 4 30 " 9 06 "	
Lv Norfolk, via S. A. L	* 8 35 pm 8 45 pm		
Lv Weldon, via S. A. I,	*11 28 pm *12 56 am		
Ar Durham, vla S. A. L Lv Durham.	† 7 82 am † 5 20 pm	1 4 09 pm	
Ar Kaleigh, via S. A. L " Sanford, " " Southern Pines," " Hamlet, " " Wadesboro, " " Monroe, "	* 2 16 am 3 35 ** 4 22 ** 5 10 ** 5 54 ** 6 43 **	* 3 of pm 5 08 ** 5 55 ** 6 58 ** 8 11 ** 9 12 **	
Ar Charlotte, via S. A. L	* 8 30 am	*10 25 pm	
Ar Chester, vin S. A L	* 8 10 mm	To the company of the control of the	
Ly Columbia, C. N.&L. K. R. Ar Clinton, via S. A. L. Greenwood, Abbeville, Elberton, Athens, Winder, Atlanta, (Central Time)	* 9 45 844 10 35 " 11 05 " 12 07 pm 1 15 " 1 59 " 2 50 "	† 6 00 pm *12 10 am 1 07 ** 1 40 ** 2 41 ** 4 30 ** 5 20 **	
NORTHBOUND,	No. 402.	No. 38.	
LvAtlanta,(Cen.Ti'e)8.A.L. "Winder, via S. A. L. "Athens, "Elberton, "Abbeville,	*12 00 n'n 2 40 pm 3 16 " 4 15 " 5 15 "	* 7 50 pm 10 42 " 11 26 " 12 33 am	

Ar Columbia, C.N. &L.R.R.

Ly Monroe, via S. A. L....

Ar Wilmington,

t 5 30 am \*12 30 pm Ly Southern Pines, ". Ar Henderson. Ar Darham, via S. A. L ... At We don, via 5. A. L. 8 15 " 8 50 pm 8 15 " 6 50 " 11 21 pm 11 10 " 1 43 pm 12 45 mm Washing'n, via Pa. R.R. Phisadelphia. "Norfolk, " 7 50 am 5 50 pm Daily, †Daily Ex. Sund'y, !Daily Ex. Mon'y Nos. 403 and 402, "The Atlanta Special," solid Vestibuled Train of Puilman Sleepers and Conches between Washington and Atlanta,

Lv Chester, S. A. L. .... \* 8 18 pm \* 4 88 am

Ar Charlotte, via S. A. L .. "10 25 pm \* 8 50 am

and Chester, S. C. Nos. 41 and 38, "The S. A. L. Express," Solid Train, Coaches and Puliman Sleepers between uth and Atlanta. Company Sieepe between Columbia and Atlanta. Both trains make immediate connection at Chanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nash-ville, Memphis, Macon, Florida. For Hekets, sleepers and information, apply to Ticket Agents, or to H. S. LEARD, Soi. Pass. Agt,

also Pul.man Sleepers between Portsmont

E. ST JOHN, Vice-Pres, and Gen. Man. E McBEE, Gen. Superintendent. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager. T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. General Offices: rORISMOUTH, VA WILMINGTON AND WE. DON RAIL

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD. CONDENSED SCHEDULE

					2	7.
	DATED May 27 1887 (Corrected.)	No.25. Daily.	Nr. 88. Dadiy.		No.41. Dally.	No 49. Daily.
	Leave Weldon Ar Rocky Mened	A. M. I1 50 12 52		******	A. M.	*******
ı	Leave Tarboro	1 10	******	******		*******
	Lv.Rocky Monn Leave Wilson Leave Seima Lv. Fayetteville. Arrive Fore-ce	2 06	1 14 3 2)		5 45 6 20	12 45 2 12
	Le ve Goldsbar Leave Magnolia Ar. Witneington			Contractor of Co.	7 US 8 07 9 40 A. M.	0 40
	To A1N	- 1411	Nts 3		1	
		No. 7h. Dally.		No. 52.	No. 40, Dally.	No. 48. Dally.
	Lv. Florence Lv. Fayetteville. Leave Selma Arrive Wilson	1 8 23 6	CONTRACTOR OF	10 20	*******	*******
	Lv. Wilmington Lv. Mignolia Lv. Goldsboro	1981011 1881011 188101	******	2	P. M. 7 18 8 56 10 10	9 00
	Leave Wilson, Ar.Rcky Mount	P. M. 1 42 2 83			P. M. 11 20 11 57	12 40
	Leave Tarboro	12 12				·
	Lv. Rocky Mount Arrive Weldon	2 33 3 39 P. M	******	1.99	P. M	20,000

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon at 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:25 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:50 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a.m., Greenville 8:52 a.m.; arriving Halifax at Il:18 a.m., Weldon 11:35 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 1:: 0 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:05 p. m; arrives Plymouth at 7:40 p. m. deturning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 s. m., nday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m., Sunday 530 a. m., 11:00 a. m., Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves (11:10 a. m., Raturning, Goldsboro dally, except Sunday, at 7:10 a. m.; arriving Smithfield at 8:30 a. m. Returning.

leaves Smithfield at 8:00 a.m.; arrive at Golds boro at 16:25 a. m.
Trains on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky
Mount at 4:30 p. m.; arrives Nashville at 5:05
p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning,
leaves Spring Hope at 8:00 a. m., Nashville
8:35 a. m.; arrive at Rocky Mount at 9:05 a. m. Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for

Clinton daily, except Sunday, at 8:20 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 9:50 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via. Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk, and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. R. KENLY. J. R. KENLY, General Manager. T. M. EMERSON

Traffic Manager

A TLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA IN EFFECT SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1894.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST Pas'ng'r Dally Ex. Sunday. Pas'ng'r Daily Ex. Sunday. STATIONS. Arrive Leave. Arrive Leave. P. M. P. M. 3 20 4 25 4 30 5 50 5 58 7 28 7 33 A. M. 11 00 9 38 8 07 6 32 Goldsboro Kinston ..... 

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weiden train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11:35 a.m., and with Richmond and Danville train West, leaving Goldsboro at 2 p.m., and with Wilmington, Newbern and Nortok at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate Points.
Train 3 connects with Richmond and Day

rrain 3 connects with Klehmond and Dar ville train, arriving at Goldsboro 3 p. m., and with Wilmington and Weldon train from the North at 3:05 p. m. No. I train also connects with Wilmington Newbern and Norfolk for Wilmington and in ermediate points.

8. L. DILL, 06.
Superintendent,