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TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT CONVENTION

A convention of the Democratic party of the fourth Congressional district will be held at Raleigh on May 29th, next, to nominate a candidate for Congress, a candidate for district elector, to elect two delegates to the National Democratic Convention and for other purposes. By order of the committee.

E. J. PARRISH,
Chairman executive committee.
(District papers will please copy).

GOV. VANCE'S last article in the Baltimore *Sun*, somewhat abridged, appears in this issue. It is probably his best, so far.

THE Republicans no longer harp on Democratic extravagance; it is extravagance they want, so that the people's treasure may be wasted and the period of high taxes be prolonged.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, whose name was in everybody's mouth last week, is dead. He was a man of rare ability and of high culture and was still in the fullness of his powers when death removed him. Of late, many notable characters have passed away.

ON Sunday morning there was a collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia, resulting in the injury of a number of persons, among them Charles S. Hill, who, we take it, is Maj. Hill, who served at headquarters at Charleston during the war, and who is a nephew of W. W. Corcoran, lately deceased.

THE tariff bill will probably come up today and will, if reached, occupy the attention of the House for a solid fortnight. The war tariff is one of the things we have got behind us, and the sooner the better. The country wants the pressure removed so it can breathe naturally and grow naturally.

THE election in Louisiana for State officers today has been looked forward to with some apprehension by our friends in that State. Warmoth has managed to secure some advantages that are said to make Nichols' election doubtful. Particularly has the position of what are called the "Young Democracy" of New Orleans been an element of Democratic weakness. On the whole, however, we entertain high hopes that our friends will be able to hold their own and prevent a break in the solidity of the South.

WHILE the Republicans are seeking to create the impression on the public mind that the Mills bill is a free trade measure, it is certainly quite as favorable to the manufacturers of goods as the present tariff, and, indeed, it seems to us to be much more favorable to them. The Democrats ought not to allow the public to be misled as to the nature of the bill. It is no attack either on the manufacturing interests of this country or on labor. But rather just the reverse. It will prove of advantage to both, while also to the advantage of the people generally.

SOLICITOR ARGO and Mr. Busbee both say they have stopped. To be sure, we are sorry, for the subject of the bank robbery and everything connected with it is of great interest, and Mr. Argo and Mr. Busbee are the very men the people wanted to hear from. They have, however, spoken with candor and plainness, and if there was any occasion for criticism on any side, the public now has all the facts before it and can judge of the matter.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER thinks Mr. Busbee did exactly right. He was sent on by the Governor of the State to get the fugitives back from their asylum in Canada. They had sought a City of Refuge and North Carolina was powerless save under the treaty with Great Britain to arrest them. Had the Attorney taken its course, there would have been delay and after the delay was over and the end of the law was reached, the culprits could have been tried only on the two charges of forgery for which indictments had been found. Mr. Busbee secured their return under an agreement to try them on three cases of forgery—without prolonging the agony. The only extraditable offence they committed, we believe, is forgery. That they are to be tried on.

They could not have been extradited on the demand of this State except for offences punishable in this State. If the crime of getting money from the New York bank on forged paper is a New York offence, and the crime of getting the money from the Virginia banks are Virginia offences, the only crimes they could have been punished for, if extradited, were the forgeries for which they are to be tried.

Suppose Mr. Busbee had not made the agreement to receive them as if extradited, then what? The men were in Canada—and doubtless would have been extradited, sooner or later. And would have been brought back and would have been tried on two of the indictments, they are now to be tried on. No matter how the subject is viewed, it will appear that Mr. Busbee did what was proper.

But Mr. Argo says that inasmuch as they did not come back under the guarantee of the Extradition treaty, but only under an agreement that they were to be considered as protected by the guarantee, therefore he has a right as Solicitor to proceed as he may deem best. That may be. We shall not discuss that phaze of the question.

LINCOLN AND THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Lincoln was assassinated last Saturday twenty-three years ago. The anniversary passed "unbeknownst" to the country. The crime of his taking off is a great stain upon the pages of American history, and it had no sympathy in any part of the country. At the South it was particularly deplored. It was deplored, however, in some degree, under mistaken information as to a fact. It was understood that Mr. Lincoln was favorable to such views as were the basis of negotiations between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Johnston, and that, had he not been killed, he would have sustained Gen. Sherman and treated the South from that standpoint. This impression was based on the fact that it was with his consent the Confederate legislature of Virginia was called together after Richmond had fallen and while Mr. Lincoln was in that city. From that the idea arose that Mr. Lincoln would have remitted the Southern States to the care of the Confederate legislatures. That is apparently an error. Why did not the Virginia legislature meet as was proposed? Mr. Lincoln ordered otherwise. The matter is not without interest. The call for the legislature to assemble, and the Governor to return, was made by some half a dozen members of the legislature, along with some eminent citizens, with the approbation of Judge Campbell, of Louisiana, who had before the war been on the Supreme Court bench of the United States, and was sanctioned by the general in command who had the assent of Mr. Lincoln. But Mr. Lincoln proposed only that the legislature should exercise as citizens of Virginia whatever influence or power they might possess to detach the the troops of Virginia from the army of Gen. Lee. He proposed a pacification of Virginia by having the moral force of so many representative Confederates exerted in demanding that the Virginia troops should leave Lee's army and return home. That was all.

Judge Campbell, it seems, put a different construction on the matter and expressed himself to the effect that it was a recognition of the Confederate legislature as a lawful body, clothed with the power to perform legislative functions. Immediately Mr. Lincoln telegraphed to the contrary, and put an end to the whole project. He said that that was an entire misconception; that he did not recognize that these people were a legislature, and all he proposed was that a number of representative Confederates should call on the Virginia troops to leave Lee's army, but he added that that was no longer a matter of importance for Lee's army had dwindled away, and the purpose he had in view had already been practically accomplished. We do not quote the exact words.

But this transaction shows that the South was mistaken in what we understood was Mr. Lincoln's attitude towards the Confederate legislatures. It was while the South was laboring under this error that Mr. Lincoln was assassinated and as a result his death was more deplored than it might otherwise have been. But yet there were other reasons why the South did, and, proba[illegible] regard that Mr. Lincoln's death was peculiarly unfortunate for the conquered section. His disposition was kindly; he had large sympathies and he bore no malice towards us. His aim had been accomplished. His administration had been one of renown and of great achievement. His carreer had been a grand success. He could afford to be lenient and his nature so inclined him.

THE Government has $55,000,000 deposited in the banks.

Asheville Letter.

Cor. of the News and Observer.

ASHEVILLE, April 15.

Pisgah Lodge, No. 32, Knights of Phythias, was organized here yesterday by Grand Chancellor Thomas D. Meares, of Wilmington, Fred A. Hull was elected V. C.

The engineers of the CCCs railroad have determined to change the line of the road in Mitchell county from its contemplated course by Cranberry to one running down Toe River, thence to Erwin, Tenn.

The Carolina, Knoxville and Western Railroad is now an absolute certainty. The engineers are busy locating the route through Haywood county, and stockades are being built for the accommodation of the hundred convicts allowed by the State. Warden Hicks was on the line during the past week superintending the location of the camp.

The Meyer-Thorne Opera Company commences a week's engagement here tomorrow night. They begin with the presentation of a play called "A Wife's Devotion."

George W. Tillson, who removed from this city to Washington Territory last year, has returned, and is satisfied of the superiority of this secton over that.

Mr. J. D. K. Sleight, of Richmond, Va., will address the Young Men's Christian Association in the Presbyterian church this evening.

The Tobacco Association here and the town of Hendersonville, have appointed delegates to the Hot Springs Convention, this week.

Another large hotel, it is reported, will soon be erected in the suburbs of Asheville. They say it is to rival the magnificent Ponce de Leon in Florida.

The street railway question is agitating the public mind. A meeting of the friends of the proposed general system takes place tomorrow night.

Return tickets are now sold from Cincinnati to Asheville for $14.15. A large increase of travel from the Ohio Valley is looked for.

A lady who has traveled the world over was heard to remark that the location of Asheville is "the most beautiful in the world."

Today the weather is perfect—clear, bright, warm, with skies such as poets in less favored lands can only dream of.

That's All.

She was a pretty sales girl;
He asked for a kiss.
For he was the accepted
Of the fair and blushing miss.
She gave him one, and as she drew
Her rosy lips away,
"Is there," she asked, in trembling tones,
"Anything else today?"

The Boston *Herald* thinks that the Rev. E. P. Roe and Mark Twain are the only American authors who make $20,000 a year apiece by their pens.

NEEDS OF THE UNION.

WE MUST HAVE MARKETS.

Vance in Baltimore Sun.

Senator Vance, after saying that "one of the very earliest truisms of political economy which the study of science established was that the main source of the wealth of nations is commerce with foreign peoples," discusses at some length the necessity of "division of labor" and applies that principle to the labor of the world, and passes on the question of disposing of the surplus products of the people. "After it has supplied our own country, one of two things must take place: either a foreign market must be found for our surplus products or we must cease to make any. If we make more than we want and can't sell it, this lessens the value of what we have, and our aggregate wealth is not increased a particle; if we stop production at the point of home supply, then all the labor and capital of the country beyond that limit is unemployed, and again our wealth ceases to grow. Common sense points out that we must have a market for our surplus, and high tariffs tend unmistakably to prevent this. They are intended to prevent it, for as all foreign commerce is simply exchange, nations will not buy from us unless they can pay us with their products. With a tariff wall around our country they *cannot* trade with us."

After dwelling on our immense national resources awaiting development and offering employment to labor, and upon our skilled operatives, the most super or labor in the world, he says:

And yet, in the face of all this, and whilst the sound of our boasting of it is still heard, we declare in the next breath that we are unable to compete with our inferiors, shut out their products by prohibitory tariffs, deny ourselves the riches and the political friendships which are the fruits of foreign commerce, and condemn this mighty repository of unborn wealth and human energy to the narrow limits of the home market! With the ore and the coal under his feet, the Pennsylvania iron master declares he cannot make a ton of pig iron without a tax of seventy five per cent. on the product of his nearest rival, who is from three to four thousand miles away beyond the sea. So it is with the cotton spinner, the woolen weaver, the potter, and all the rest. Offer to reduce the duty, even slightly, on any one of his products, and he will cry, "Murder" loud enough to wake a sleeping city, and declare that the least reduction will destroy him instantly and forever. If he would consent to die alone it would not be so alarming—we might attend one funeral—but he is equally positive that the country at large will perish with him. *He* wants no foreign trade of course. The home market is good enough for *him*. There the competition of the foreigner is forbidden by law; the competition of his neighbors, whenever it gets troublesome, is regulated by a ring of trust which stops production and keeps up prices as dividends may demand, and there is none to molest or make him afraid. Then by chance he miscalculates and finds himself possessed of more goods than he can sell at home, he ships them abroad and market [illegible] foreign paupers. If he suffers any loss he makes it up out of his own people, who are not allowed to buy anywhere else, and he goes on prospering and to prosper. In this way we have failed to secure the trade of foreign nations. It is all done at the instance and for the benefit of the protected classes. By it they control the home market; if prices tend downward they buoy them up by combinations; if the supply is getting too large, they shut down their mills and turn their operatives into the streets. Having control of the engine, they move forward, backward, or stand still, as suits their pockets. Meanwhile consumers are at their mercy, and the farmers worst of all. Their market prices are fixed abroad by the competition of the whole world; their purchases are made in the restricted home market. If they want woolen cloth they send their wheat to Liverpool and sell it for, say one dollar per bushel; there the cloth they need could be bought at twenty-five cents a yard—one bushel of wheat paying for four yards. But a tariff of seventy-five per cent prevents them from doing that; so they bring the dollar back, and from a Massachusetts man they buy with it two yards of the same cloth. The farmer has lost two yards of cloth, and the public wealth is that much less. The manufacturer has made that much, not by fair and voluntary exchange, but by an unjust and unconstitutional law. Not all the sophistry of all the talent which ill gotten wealth can hire to pervert human reason can make anything else out of such a transaction. The farmer cannot at will shut down his operations and discharge his laborers—*his* productions are perishable and will not keep over indefinitely; therefore he is obliged to sell his surplus at any price he can get, or lose it altogether. Therefore it is that year after year seven-eighths of the exports of this country are agricultural products. The farmer supports the manufacturers, maintains our foreign trade and exchanges and does his full share in bearing the public expenditure besides; and all this he does with the most necessary conditions of political economy reversed in their application to him—being forced to sell in the cheapest market and to buy in the dearest.

Small as our foreign trade is, there would be universal distress and financial ruin without it. It furnishes the exchange which pays for whatever we are obliged to buy abroad, keeps our precious metals at home and maintains the credit of our country. It could be made double its present volume in a brief time if we would only legislate a little in the interest of the whole country and not in that of a class. We have twice the population of Great Britain, ten times the material resources and thirty times the territory, yet she has double the foreign trade that we have. Ours has been *protected* to death. It has been fitted with a Chinese shoe, and can only grow by distortion.

In the same way our merchant marine has perished. We undertook to protect it; we not only imposed heavy duties on the material of which ships are built but we excluded foreign ships from all lucrative and coastwise trade, and tried to exclude it from the open sea also by refusing registration and the American flag to any ship in whole or in part made abroad, though owned entirely by American citizens. But there we failed.

Our once magnificent merchant marine lay down quietly to die. It was not even permitted to die in peace. Its last hours are disturbed by the clamor of the quacks who brought it low. In their anxiety to divert attention from their malpractice, they loudly accuse their adversaries of the authorship of the calamity. They say that but for them the government would have given the shipowners two dollars from the treasury for every one they lost through tariff and navigation laws, and they "had not died!" Two doctors attend a sick man's bedside; one bids the other stand back, and assume entire control of the case. "I will bleed him and give him calomel," he says. "It will kill him if you do," says the other. "I know what I am doing," says the one in control; "I will treat him on the home system. I want nothing to do with the theories of your European doctors." So he bleeds and purges, whilst the patient gradually sinks, and as his gasping breath changes into the death rattle the self-confident doctor turns with indignation to the other, whose advice he had scorned, and upbraids him: "You wretched murderer! When you saw this man sinking why didn't you give him brandy to sustain him under my treatment? If you had done your duty he would not have died from the loss of blood!" Well, I suppose that is true. If the government had made good their losses and supported them from the treasury, no doubt they would be alive now and flourishing. And what of the people who pay these taxes for private purposes? Oh! It doesn't matter about them! If manufacturers are supported by taxation, indirect and sneaking, why not support the shipowner openly and boldly by bounties? If the first is right, there is, indeed, no reason for refusing the latter. Z. B. VANCE.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the children from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant, to taste, soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or from other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Mrs. Martha Patterson, Andrew Johnson's daughter, has never seen the White House since she left it, the day after Gen. Grant's inauguration.

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The Debilitated
The Aged.

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

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GEORGE W. BOUTON, STAMFORD, CONN., says: "For two years I was a sufferer from nervous debility. A valuable remedy that PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND cured me. It is a valuable remedy. Long may it live. Let any one write to me for advice."

AN ALTERATIVE.

ALONZO ABBOTT, WINDSOR, VT., says: "I believe PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND saved my life. My trouble seemed to be an internal humor. Before I used it I was covered with an eruption from "head to heel." The eruption is rapidly healing, and I am five hundred per cent. better every way."

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feb22-d&w3m.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of a decree of Wake Superior Court, made at February Term, 1888, in the case of J. M. Pugh vs. Martha Mason, adm'x et al, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the court house door in the city of Raleigh on

MONDAY, APRIL 23d, 1888,

at 12 o'clock M., that valuable house and lot in the city of Raleigh, belonging to the estate of the late William S. Mason, situate on Edenton street, between Wilmington and Blount streets, fronting about 100 feet on Edenton street, and running back 200 feet, with an alley 10 feet wide on Wilmington street.

The dwelling house is one of the most desirable in the city, being one of the best built houses in the State, with sewerage connection. The sale will be without RESERVE except that it will be subject to confirmation by the court. Terms of sale: One-half cash and a credit of six months as to the residue with interest at six per cent.

C. M. BUSBEE,
S. F. MORDECAI,
Commissioners.

March 21st, 1888.
Sch. Bonds.

LAND FOR SALE.—On Wednesday, April 25th, 1888, at the Court House door in Raleigh, N. C., I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, a tract of land, situate in Little River township, Wake county, bounded on the north by the lands of R. M. Barham and others; on the east by the lands of Mrs. T. A. Stradley and others; on the South by the lands of W. H. Underwood and others, and on the West by the lands of T. Scarborough and others. Said tract of land being known as the "Penny Hill Place," and containing 89½ acres, more or less. Sale made under powers conferred upon me by a mortgage from C. J. Crudup, recorded in book No. 87, page 48, of the office of the Register of Deeds of Wake county. Terms of sale, cash. Hour of sale, 12 m.

BETTIE N. YOUNG, Mortgagee.

Battle & Mordecai, Attorneys.
mar23-td.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO. March 24, 1888.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Tobacco," will be received from manufacturers or regular dealers only, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock a. m., April 26, 1888, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders, for the supply, on or before November 1, 1888, at the Navy Yard, New York, of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) pounds of Navy tobacco. Tie bids decided by lot. Bidders are referred to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for specifications, forms of offer, and all information relative to the article required. The proposals must be made in duplicate on the proper blank forms *and filled out as indicated by the blank*. The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

JAMES FULTON,
Paymaster General, U. S. Navy.

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NOTICE.

The American Detective and Business Association, of Chicago, Ill., for the detection of crimes and criminals of all natures, and the collection of debts, are desirous of securing a live man in every town and city in the United States to act as their agent. To such a man a golden opportunity is open to make a good living in his own town. This Association was established in 1880, and it has grown in the short space of eight years to be one of the leading detective Associations of America.

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apr2dlm

RAILROADS

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R.

Sept 4, 1887.

Read down No 52 WEST			Read up, No 53 EAST
*11 35 a m	Lve Salisbury,	Arr	7 20 p m
12 20 p m	" Statesville,	Lev	6 23
1 25	" Hickory,	"	5 20
2 38	" Morganton,	"	4 15
3 32	" Marion,	"	3 18
4 00	" Rome Creek,	"	2 36
5 15	" Asheville,	"	12 55
7 35	" Hot Springs,	"	11 17
10 00	" Arr. Paint Rock,	"	*10 05

MURPHY BRANCH.

No 16			No 1
*8 00 a m	Lve Asheville	Arr	4 50 p m
10 25 "	Waynesville,	Lev	2 30
12 22 p m	Webster,	"	11 40 a m
2 26	Charleston,	"	10 15
5 00	Jarretts,	"	7 30

Daily except Sunday.
T. L. TAYLOR, G P A, Washington, D C.
W A Winburn, Asheville, N C, D P A.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R.

Sept. 4th, 1887.

READ DOWN Leave			Richmond,		READ U Arrive. Leave.
*2 30 a m.	3 10 p. m.			3 45 p. m.	6 15 a.
8 08 "	8 50 "		Danville,	10 35 a. m.	12 04 "
9 48	10 44		Greensboro,	8 28 "	9 40 p m
11 23 "	12 37 a m		Salisbury,	6 49 "	8 10 p m
1 00 p m	2 25 "		Charlotte,	*5 15 a m	6 25 p m
					Arrive.
*9 50 a m	10 50 p m		Greensbo,	9 30 p m	7 30 a m
1 10 p m	4 35 a m		Durham,	6 52 "	2 50 a m
2 17 p m	7 30 "		Raleigh,	5 50 "	1 00 a m
Arrive.					Leave.
4 25 "	11 45 "		Goldsboro,	*3 30 "	18 10 p m
SALEM BRANCH.					
Leave					Arrive
†10 54 p m	*10 00 a m	Greensboro,		8 10 a m	9 12 p
					Leave.
12 34 a m	11 40 "	Salem,		*6 20 a m	†7 20

*Daily; †Daily except Sunday.
T. L. TAYLOR, G P A, Washington, D C.
W A TURK, D P A, Raleigh, N C.
W A TURK, Asst Gen'l Pass. Agt. Raleigh, N C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R. R. CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 30.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Taking effect 5.00 a.m. Tuesday, March 20, 18 8.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight and Accomodation.
Leave Bennettsville,	8 15 a m	1 30 p m
Arrive Maxton,	9 25	3 35
Leave Maxton,	9 35	4 15
Arrive Fayetteville,	11 35 a m	8 10
Leave Fayetteville,	11 40 p.m	10 00 a m
Arrive at Sanford,	1 55 p m	2 25 p m
Leave Sanford,	2 15 "	3 10 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	5 40	8 30
Leave Greensboro,	9 50 a m	
Arrive Ararat	3 00 p.m.	

Passenger and Mail No. 1—dinner at Sanford.
Passenger and Mail No. 11—dinner at Germanton.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail	Freight and Accomodation
Leave Ararat	4 00 p m	
Arrive Greensboro,	9 00 "	
Leave Greensboro,	10 05 a m	7 30 a m
Arrive Sanford	1 30 p m	1 54 p m
Leave Sanford,	2 05 "	3 10 p m
Arrive Fayetteville	4 15 "	6 30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4 25 "	8 20 a m
Arrive Maxton,	6 26 "	9 04 "
Leave Maxton,	6 46 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville.	8 00 "	12 00 noon

Passenger and Mail No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

FACTORY BRANCH—FREIGHT AND ACCOMODATION.

TRAIN MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro,	8 00 a m	4 00 p m
Arrive Greensboro.	9 30	5 40

TRAIN MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro,	1 15 p m	
Leave Factory Junction,	2 15 p m	5 05 p m
Arrive Millboro,	3 00	5 45

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Supt.
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R.

AND BRANCHES,
Condensed Schedule.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated March 18, 1887.	No 23 Daily Old No 48	No 27 Daily Old No 30	No 19 Daily Old No 42
Lve Weldon,	2 15 p m	5 38 p m	1 10 a m
Arr Rocky Mt,	3 33		2 27
Arr Tarboro,	4 56		
Lve Tarboro,	11 30 a m		
Arr Wilson,	4 15 p m	6 58 p m	4 07 "
Lve Wilson,	*4 30		
Arr Selma	5 40		
Arr Fayetteville,	8 30		
Lve Goldsboro,	4 50	7 10	3 58
Lve Magnolia,	6 09	8 38	5 18
Lve Burgaw,	7 00		6 13
Arr Wilmington	7 50	9 55	7 00

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 62 Daily Old No 45	No 78 Daily Old No 47	No 68 Daily Old No 43
Lve Wilmington,	11 40 p m	8 50 a m	8 50 p m
Lve Burgaw		9 34	9 50
Lve Magnolia,	12 52 a m	10 23	10 42
Arr Goldsboro,	1 55	11 35	11 58
Lve Fayetteville,		*8 00	
Arr Selma,		10 47	
Arr Wilson,		11 59	
Lve Wilson,	2 40	12 25 p m	12 51 a m
Arr Rocky Mt,		1 00	1 27
Arr Tarboro,		4 00	
Lve Tarboro,		11 30 a m	
Arr Weldon,	4 10	2 35 p m	2 55 a m

*Daily except Sunday.

JNO. F. DININE, Gen'l Sup't.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Trans.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE R. R.

To take effect 9 a m Sunday April 1, 1888.

SOUTH No 1 Passenger & Mail Ar	Lv	STATIONS	NORTH No 2 Passenger & Mail Ar	Lv
p m	7 00	Raleigh	9 00	a m
47 25	7 26	Cary	8 10	8 35
27 44	7 43	Apex	7 48	7 49
38 03	8 03	New Mill	7 27	7 27
8 18	8 18	Merry Oaks	7 09	7 19
8 33	8 34	Moncure	6 50	6 51
8 52	8 52	Osgood	6 30	6 30
9 10	9 15	Sanford	6 04	6 09
9 36	9 36	Lemon Springs	5 40	5 40
9 51	9 52