From Feb. Bulletin of Department of Agriculture.

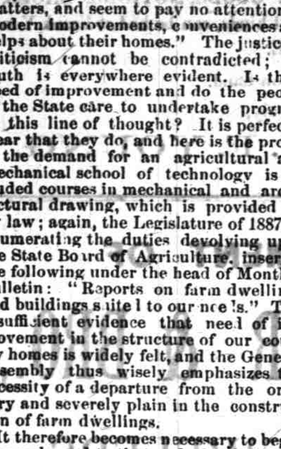
The Architecture of our Country Homes.

BY T. K. BRUNER.

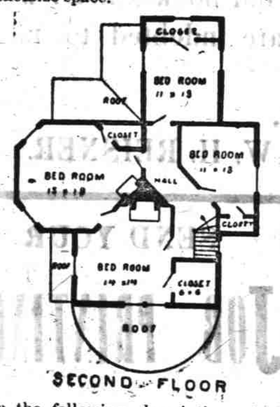
Probably the most common and frequent remark of visitors and traveling people, who have occasion to penetrate the purely agricultural districts of any portion of North Carolina, is: "Your people are far behind in architectural matters, and seem to pay no attention to modern improvements, conveniences and helps about their homes." The justice of criticism cannot be contradicted; the truth is everywhere evident. Is there need of improvement and do the people of the State care to undertake progress in this line of thought? It is perfectly clear that they do, and here is the proof: in the demand for an agricultural and mechanical school of technology is included courses in mechanical and architectural drawing, which is provided for by law; again, the Legislature of 1887, in enumerating the duties devolving upon the State Board of Agriculture, inserted the following under the head of Monthly Bulletin: "Reports on farm dwellings and buildings suited to our needs." This is sufficient evidence that need of improvement in the structure of our country homes is widely felt, and the General Assembly thus wisely emphasizes the necessity of a departure from the ordinary and severely plain in the construction of farm dwellings.

It therefore becomes necessary to begin the work, and to that end the Commissioner of Agriculture invites suggestions and designs, which he intends, as far as practical, to publish in the *Bulletin* of the Department, with the view of presenting the subject before those who may intend to build now, or at some future time. In doing this, the wide range of financial ability existing amonst our people must be taken into consideration. There must be suggestions for those who can only spend $300, as well as those with more ample means.

In the subjoined sketches, which are to be viewed in the light of suggestions, are to be found plans intended to meet the wants of those who are called "well-to-do" people.



The design is capable of expansion as well as contraction, and is susceptible of carrying much or little ornament, as the purse or fancy of the builder may dictate. Of course he who intends to build will hunt out defects and remedy them; try to improve the outline and study to economize space.



In the following description of the house design the writer has endeavored to find a medium between plainness and too much ornament, and between cramped and too spacious apartments:

Size of Structure.—Width of house through the center, 34 feet; depth, exclusive of front piazza, 42 feet.

Height of Stories.—First floor, 12 feet; second story, 10 feet.

Exterior Walls.—Foundation of quarried stone or brick; first and second stories, clapboards; gables, shingles; roof, shingles.

Interior Finish.—Rough plaster, tinted; trimmings, pine, stained cherry, throughout; wainscoting in hall, dining room and parlor.

Accommodations.—All the rooms and their sizes, and the closets are shown in the plans. The hall, dining room and parlor are supplied with fireplaces from single stack, and these three rooms are connected by sliding doors, and may be thrown into one. The kitchen is provided with a false chimney (a drum may be used in heating the bedroom above,) and is sufficiently removed from the body of the house to prevent its fumes from annoying.

Cost.—Estimate based on Raleigh prices for material, by the N. C. Car Company, $1,300. In the country, where labor and material may be had at a smaller cost, about $1,000.

[The WATCHMAN is indebted to the courtesy of Hon. Jno. Robinson for the use of the above cuts.]

What Onions are Here For.

When I see a person habitually refuse onions at the table from fastidiousness about their smell, I am sorry for her and for the camel that is doomed to be swallowed by the one who strains at a gnat. That this vegetable is naturally relishing is shown by the constant use made of it in soups, chowders, meat dressings and compotes. If any do not like onions, it will pay to cultivate the taste. In several countries of Europe, onions with bread form a staple diet for the laboring people, the two articles being a match in strength-giving qualities. Their virtues as a disinfectant among the waste tissues of inner man, are too obvious to need more than a mention. An all round argument lies in the fact that Americans are the most nervous of nations, and onions the best of nerve food. Allowing celery as a nervine all the credit claimed for it, yet for cheapness and for being conveniently to be had at all seasons, onions have much the advantage. Raw beef steak and onions chopped almost to a pulp and spread in sandwich fashion on slices of diet bread, make an ideal food for convalescents and for any one in feeble health.—*The Saturday Oak.*

TOPEKA, Kan., March 17.—The Farmers' Alliance has addressed an open letter to the Kansas delegation in Congress demanding legislation for the relief of the agricultural interests of the State.

Fertilizing Corn.

It is yet an unsettled question whether corn requires the application of a nitrogenous fertilizer. The results of carefully conducted experiments at several experiment stations seem to indicate that this plant has the power to gather its requisite supply of nitrogen from the soil, or from the atmosphere, or both. That it must have nitrogen is proven by the fact that the matured plant, in all its parts, and especially the grain, contains nitrogen. The indications of these experiments would seem to be in the very teeth of the experience of all farmers, that cotton seed meal—whose principal element of plant food is nitrogen—rarely fail to produce a good field when applied to corn. If corn were a new plant just introduced into cultivation, we would conclude by reasoning from analogy, that it would respond to nitrogenous fertilizers, because it belongs to the same botanical order, or family of plants that includes wheat, oats, rye, barley, the various grasses, etc., to all of which we have long been accustomed to apply highly nitrogenous manure with supposed profitable results. If these experiments are conclusive, or are to become so, then we will have to admit that millions have heretofore been wasted in manuring corn with stable manure, cotton seed and cotton seed meal, Peruvian guano, etc., because the chief value of all of those is due to the fact that they contain more or less nitrogen. We are now inclined to reverse our opinion on this point, all at once, but will leave the question open, and judgment suspended, until more light is afforded from the most exact experiments. In passing, however, we will say that in our own experience we have uniformly got better results from the use of *rotten* cotton seed, even when rotted without any precaution against loss of nitrogen, than from green cotton seed, when applied to corn, which would appear to favor the view that corn does not require nitrogenous fertilizer.

If but a small amount of fertilizer is to be applied to corn, say less than ten bushels, of cotton seed, or its equivalent, it is probably best to make but one application, and that at the time of planting, taking care to scatter the manure around the seed, instead of drodping it in a lump in one spot. But if liberal manuring is contemplated, we advise two applications. This advice is not based on the theory that the plant will take up the manure before it is needed, and that the supply will be exhausted before earing time. On the contrary it is quite profitable that the plant cannot and will not appropriate all the applied plant food until needed. Even if the idea were correct that the plant will exhaust the manure during the early stages of its growth, it is also true that the roots, stem and blades are a safer repository than the soil itself. Whatever of plant food is taken into the plant system will inveritably go into the grain when the latter requires it. It will not be exhaled into the air and lost. Plants exhale very little, if any, nitrogen, and not a particle of the mineral elements. It is true, however, that a large stalk requires more to form its tissues and will therefore withhold a larger proportion of the plant food taken up from the soil, than a smaller stalk; and it is certainly true that a liberal, *all at once*, dose of manure, at planting or shortly after, tends to produce a large stalk. There is something, also, in the idea that repeated applications give successful stimulation to the plant and induces successive re-actions on the inert plant food in the soil. Actual experiment, however, is the crucial test; and experience seems to confirm the view we have suggested.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Was it Law or Love?

The other night, said Eli Perkins, I met a young law student at a party. He was dancing with Miss Johnson. "I have an engagement to dance the 'Flying Galop' with Miss Johnson," I remarked—"number ten."

"You have an engagement? You mean you have retained her for a dance?"

"She has contracted to dance with me," I said.

"But contracts where no earnest money is paid are null and void. You must vacate the premises."

"But will you please give me half a dance? I ask the courtesy."

"Why, yes, Mr. Perkins," he said, "take her;" but recollecting his legal knowledge he caught hold of my coat sleeve, and added this casual remark:

"I give and bequeath to you, Mr. Eli Perkins, to have and to hold in trust, one half of my right, title and claim, and my advantage in a dance known as the 'Flying Galop' with Amelia Johnson, with all her hair, paniers, Grecian bend, rings, fan, belts, hairpins, smelling bottles, and straps, with all the right and advantages therein, with full power to have, hold, encircle, whirl, tos, wriggle, push, jam, squeeze, or otherwise use—except to smash, break or otherwise damage—and with right to temporarily convey the said Amelia Johnson, her hair, rings, paniers, straps, and other objects heretofore or hereinafter mentioned, after such whirl, squeeze, wriggle, jam, etc., to her natural parents, now living, without regard to any deed or deeds or instruments of whatever kind or nature soever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Astor Searches for a Dime.

N. Y. Sun.

The following story illustrating the Astor philosophy in money matters is told of the late John Jocob Astor by the man who was the other actor in the scene. "I went to Mr. Astor," he said, "with a business proposition which demanded an investment of $100,000 on his part. While listening to the plan he kept groping and feeling about on the floor for something he seemed to have dropped. When I had finished he said readily: 'All right; go on with the affair; I'll furnish the money.' At that instant a man entered to tell him that one of his building had just burned down.

"'That happens nearly every day,' he said, with the utmost unconcern, and went on feeling about with great care for the something on the carpet.

"I finally asked him what he had dropped.

"'Why,' said he, raising his head and looking as woebegone as a small boy, 'I dropped ten cents here a few moments ago and I can't find it. If a man's buildings burn down, they are gone and he can't help it and he is bound to let them go. But a man who deliberately throws away ten cents because he won't take the trouble to find it, is not to be forgiven.'"

Judge Elisha W. McComas, who signed the warrant for the execution of John Brown, died at Fort Scott, Kansas, yesterday, aged seventy-four years. He was Lieut. Governor of Virginia at the time John Brown was hanged, and the signing of the warrant devolved upon him in the absence of Governor Wise.

HOW MEN MAKE LOVE.

Your Frenchman Is the Most Delicate and Persistent of Suitors.

"A Frenchman is the most delicate and persistent of suitors," said Marie Halton, the Franco-American opera bouffe singer, in a recent interview to a New York World reporter. "Repel his advances and he redoubles his attentions. If you treat him coolly, his bouquets generally increase in size and beauty. Not all at once, mind you. He does nothing to create surprise and put the object of his sentimental attack on the qui vive. Your true Frenchman is an artist in love as in every thing else. The bouquet increases in size almost imperceptibly day by day, and delicate attentions of all kinds which serve to soften the perverse heart of a woman are multiplied after the same careful and mathematical fashion. The amount of time a Frenchman will give to the besieging of a citadel is, in itself, the most delicate compliment he can pay to the object of his devotion. And it is for this reason that Frenchmen are usually successful in their love affairs. Men who at first acquaintance are positively distasteful succeed in mingling their personality after a time so thoroughly with a multitude of pleasing attentions that the first unfavorable impressions are altogether obliterated.

"The American, on the other hand, carries into his love-making the ideas which have proved successful in his business. His chief object seems to be to save time. He measures his success in love not so much by what he captures as the time he has expended in winning a victory. He is in the habit of taking every thing for granted, and, what is worse, plainly shows in his manner that he does so. No woman wants a man to think that she is easily won, and no mode of proceeding could be more impolitic. The American is introduced to a lady, and in half an hour expects to be treated like a life-long friend. I believe that in your American game of poker what you call 'bluffing' is a very ordinary mode of procedure. As I understand it, 'bluffing' is an attempt to convince your opponent that you have a mortgage on all the cards in the pack worth having, and you really have nothing. That illustrates my point perfectly. An American carries the game of bluff into his wooing. He practically says: 'I hold all the winning cards, and when I get ready I will simply lean over and collar the pot.' And he says this with a confident air highly exasperating to his opponent, who, of course, in this case, happens to be the lady.

"In the matter of presents the American is also very different from the Frenchman. He is more lavish than the Frenchman is, and often generous to extravagance. But he shows little or no discretion. A Frenchman is introduced to a lady upon whom he is desirous of making a good impression. The next day he sends her a bouquet of choice flowers and the next a box of bonbons. It may be weeks after the introduction before he will make a call, and the diamond stage is reached only after months of acquaintanceship. When an American meets a lady he desires to win he will call the following day and bring a diamond brooch or bracelet. The day following he will send a grand piano or any thing else which happens to strike his fancy. Should he receive no encouragement from the lady of his choice, he does not, as in the case of the Frenchman, continue sending presents until his persistence compels recognition. He simply transfers his attentions to some other quarter.

"The difference between a Frenchman and an Englishman may be seen by the way each looks at a woman on horseback. A Frenchman looks first of all at the woman; an Englishman first of all at the horse. The American looks at both together."

THEY HAD MUCH MONEY.

And They Carried a Brick in a Sachel for a Blind.

Twe men walked rapidly down Wall street yesterday afternoon and entered one of the prominent banking institutions, says the Philadelphia Press. They were sturdy, heavy-set men. One carried a small black sachel. Both kept their eyes roaming from side to side. I followed them into the bank. The man with the sachel sat down, dropping the bag carelessly on the floor. The other went into the receiving teller's inclosure, reached down in his breast pocket and extracted a package of bills. These were hastily counted, and the two strangers left. The teller jammed the bills into an envelope, sealed it and pitched it into a safe, afterward closing the door in a perfunctory manner. The entire transaction occupied less than two minutes. Then the teller turned to me and said:

"How much do you think was in that package?"

"Why, about $500."

"Yes, and a little more. It contained one million four hundred and forty-odd thousand."

"You don't mean it!"

"Yes," he said, showing his memoranda. "You see, it's nearly all in $10,000 bills. There is not great danger in carrying notes of that denomination, because, except here in New York, they are so seldom used that suspicion would at once be directed toward any one who attempted to negotiate them."

One th ing still puzzled me.

"What did the messenger have in his sachel?"

"Nothing but a half brick. The sachel is carried as a blind, to throw any possible thief off the track."

Mary Anne Under Tuition.

An exhaustless supply of patience is the most important requisite in the training of "green help." "There's a beau of yours in the drawing-room," was the style in which a housemaid announced a caller to the eldest daughter of the house a few days ago. Afterwards her mistress said to Mary Anne: "When a person calls to see any member of the family you should say: 'A gentleman to see you, ma'am or sir.'" Mary Anne acquiesced quietly, but the next day when a lady called to see her mistress she came upstairs and said: "Please 'm, there's a gentleman to see you, but it's a lady." The course of tuition is still on

Pain and dread attend the use of most catarrh medicines. Liquids and snuffs are unpleasant as well as dangerous. Ely's Cream Balm is safe, pleasant, easily applied into the nostrils, and a sure cure. It cleanses the nasal passages and heals the inflamed membrane, giving relief at once. Price 50 cents.

The most obstinate cases of catarrh are cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm, the only agreeable remedy. It is not a liquid or snuff, is easily applied into the nostrils. For cold in the head it is magical. It gives relief at once. Price 50 cents.

MIXED RELATIONSHIP.

A Missouri Man Marries His First, Second and Third Cousin.

A marriage of cousins is not a very common occurrence, although there is no law yet in effect in the State of Missouri to prevent it, says a St. Joseph letter to the St. Louis Republic. Taking advantage of that fact, John R. Lewis, Jr., son of a prominent physician of St. Joseph, recently married Miss Louise Quarles, who is his first, second and third cousin. The story of the mixed relationship is long and interesting, but in brief is as follows:

Some years before the late civil war Charles Quarles and John R. Lewis, Sr., who were first cousins, married two sisters named Johnson at Charlottesville, Va. When the war broke out Quarles left his wife and entered the Southern army. He had been away some time when he learned that his wife had given birth to a fine girl baby, but during the sickness that followed had died. The baby lived, and was taken care of by its dead mother's sister. When the war closed Quarles returned to his home, and after a short time married his sister-in-law and his child's aunt. By this marriage he became the father of several children, and Miss Louise, the young lady married last evening, was one of them. The second marriage of Quarles made the child by his first wife and those by his second wife not only full cousins but half-sisters as well. The marriage of the two cousins to the two sisters made Mr. and Mrs. Lewis first, second and third cousins. The marriage of the two sisters to the two cousins made them first cousins, says one of the parties interested, which would make the children third cousins to their uncles and fourth cousins to each other. In attendance at the wedding was Mrs. Octavia Cochran, of Booneville, Mo., the daughter of Quarles' first wife and the cousin and half sister of the bride. The Republic reporter called at the residence of the bride's mother, where he met not only the mother but two of her sisters. While a portion of them traced the relationship between the newly-married couple so as to make them first, second and third cousins, the others made it go as far as the fourth. Whether it goes this far is a matter of doubt, but there is none whatever about the husband and wife being first, second and third cousins. Both parties belong to prominent families, who have never taken much interest in tracing the relationship.

KAISER AND GRENADIER.

An Incident Which Greatly Amused Two Mighty Emperors.

An amusing incident took place at Berlin on the occasion of the banquet given by the officers of the "Kaiser Alexander von Russland" regiment to the Czar and to Emperor William, says a Vienna correspondent of the New York Tribune. During the dinner the two monarchs, who sat side by side, were served and waited upon by Captain Von Hoyer and the Lieutenant of the color company. As soon as dessert had been put upon the table the three officers in question resumed their seats, cigars were lighted, and a less constrained and ceremonious tone began to reign among those present. When about to light a fresh cigar, Emperor William suddenly turned round and asked a stalwart grenadier who was stationed at attention against the wall just behind the imperial chair to hand him a knife for the purpose of cutting off the cigar-end.

Utterly taken aback by the request, the worthy soldier looked about him helplessly for a knife. There was none to be obtained from anywhere nearer than the other end of the room. The Emperor thinking that the man had not heard his request, repeated it in louder and slightly sharper tones. Realizing that his majesty was becoming impatient and that there was no time to be lost, the grenadier, with a look of desperation on his face, dived into his trousers' pocket and fished out a gigantic and somewhat rusty clasp-knife of the pig-sticking class, and smelling strongly as if it had been recently used to cut up "wurst." This, after opening, he handed to the Emperor. The latter, on having such an instrument suddenly and unexpectedly thrust under his imperial nose, started back in alarm, gazed and sniffed at it for a moment, and then, grasping the whole situation, burst into a roar of laughter in which he was joined by the Czar and every body else present, the unfortunate soldier meanwhile remaining at attention without a muscle of his face moving, but with a look of despair in his eyes. This, however, disappeared when, after cutting off the cigar-end with the jack-knife in question the Emperor handed it back to him with a couple of twenty-mark gold pieces and the good-humored remark: "Here, my friend, you should keep this knife in future as a souvenir of the present occasion."

Telephones in Austria.

Long distance telephonic communication was opened on October 1 in Austria between Vienna and Prague, a distance of two hundred and twenty miles. Every subscriber in Vienna can now communicate with Prague, and every word can be perfectly understood and the voice recognized. In connection with this news the London Star gets rather a good joke on the Daily News, who first announced the opening. Their correspondent mentions as a curious fact that it has been observed that those who listen at Prague hear more clearly than those who listen in Vienna, and remarks the reason has not been explained. The Star heads its paragraph, "They speak plainer in Vienna," and says the reason seems clear enough.

Flexible Paint.

The following retains sufficient flexibility to enable the sheet to be rolled:

Soft soap..... 2 ounces.
Boiling water.....12 ounces.

Dissolve and work well into usual oil paint; 6 lbs.

Mastodon Bones in Texas.

The bones of a large mastodon have been excavated near Canadian City, Tex.

Irrigation in Idaho.

Idaho Territory has two thousand miles of irrigating ditches.

Newspaper Law.

Below we give the United States Postal Laws relating to the newspapers and subscribers:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodical the publisher may continue sending them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to another place and fail to inform the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction they are held responsible.

5. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

6. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publishers at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on and the subscriber is responsible until express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent direct to the publisher.

The new postal amendment has made it a penal offense to refuse to pay for a newspaper and the subscriber may be imprisoned for fraud.

Many a man never gets on the popular side until he joins the silent majority.

Richmond & Danville Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. IN EFFECT NOV. 24, 1889.

TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME

DAILY

SOUTHBOUND	No. 50.		N 53.	
Lv. New York	*12 15	A M	*4 30	P M
" Philadelphia	7 20	"	6 51	"
" Baltimore	9 45	"	9 28	"
" Washington	11 24	"	11 00	"
" Charlottesville	3 35	P M	3 58	A M
" Lynchburg	5 40	"	5 07	"
Ar. Danville	8 20	"	7 45	"
Lv. Richmond	*2 00	"	*2 15	"
" Burkesville	5 05	"	4 29	"
" Keysville	5 45	"	5 08	"
" Danville	8 40	"	8 05	"
Ar. Greensboro	10 27	"	9 42	"
Lv. Goldsboro	2 20	"	†5 00	P M
Ar. Raleigh	4 40	"	6 00	P M
Lv. Raleigh	*4 45	"	*1 00	A M
" Durham	5 48	"	2 55	"
Ar. Greenboro	8 20	"	7 30	"
Lv. Salem	*5 30	"	*6 15	"
" Greensboro	*10 37	"	*9 50	"
Ar. Salisbury	12 26	A M	11 18	"
" Statesville	*2 01	"	*12 12	P M
" Asheville	7 31	"	4 36	"
" Hot Springs	9 28	"	6 10	"
Lv. Salisbury	*12 32	"	*11 23	A M
Ar. Charlotte	2 05	"	12 40	P M
" Spartanburg	4 51	"	3 38	"
" Greenville	5 56	"	4 46	"
" Atlanta	11 00	"	9 40	"
Lv. Charlotte	*2 20	A M	*1 00	P M
Ar. Columbia	6 30	"	5 10	"
" Augusta	†6 30	"	9 00	"

NORTHBOUND	No. 51.		No. 53.	
Lv. Augusta	*6 10	P M	*8 50	A M
" Columbia	10 35	"	12 50	P M
Ar. Charlotte	3 13	A M	5 15	"
Lv. Atlanta	*6 00	P M	*7 10	A M
Ar. Greenville	12 35	A M	1 48	P M
" Spartanbug	1 39	"	2 52	"
" Charlotte	4 25	"	5 30	"
" Salisbury	6 02	"	7 05	P M
Lv. Hot Springs	*7 50	P M	*12 25	P M
" Asheville	9 41	"	1 54	"
" Statesville	3 15	A M	5 58	"
Ar. Salisbury	4 20	"	6 43	"
Lv. Salisbury	*6 07	"	*7 12	"
Ar. Greenboro	7 43	"	8 40	"
" Salem	†11 40	"	†12 30	A M
Lv. Greensboro	*9 45	"	*11 00	P M
Ar. Durham	12 01	P M	1 00	A M
" Raleigh	1 05	"	2 45	"
Lv. Raleigh	†1 05	"	†9 00	A M
Ar. Goldsboro	3 00	"	12 50	P M
Lv. Greensboro	*7 50	A M	*8 50	P M
Ar. Danville	9 32	A M	10 20	P M
" Keysville	12 20	P M	1 50	A M
" Burkesville	1 13	"	2 40	"
" Richmond	3 30	"	5 15	"
" Lynchburg	†12 25	P M	†12 55	"
" Charlottesville	2 40	"	3 20	"
" Washington	7 10	"	7 03	"
" Baltimore	8 10	"	8 20	"
" Philadelph	3 00	A M	10 47	"
" New York	6 20	"	1 0	P M

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

Train for Raleigh via Clarksville leave Richmond daily, 3 P. M.; Keysville, 6.00 P.M.; arrives Clarksville, 7.35 P. M.; Oxford, 8.25 P. M.; Henderson, 9.45 P. M.; arrives Durham 10.10 p. m.; Raleigh 11.20 pm.

Returning leaves Raleigh 7.00 A. M.; Durham, 8.10, A. M.; Henderson, 8 30 A. M.; Oxford, 9.45 A. M.; Clarksville, 10 55 A. M.; Keysville, 12.25 P. M.; arrives Richmond, 3.30 P. M.

Through passenger coach daily between Richmond and Raleigh, via Keysville, leaving Richmond 3.00 p. m., and returning leave Raleigh 7.35 a. m.

Local mixed trains leave Durham daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M.; arrive Keysville, 1.35, A. M.; returning, leave Keysville, 9.00, A. M.; arriving Durham, 5 20 p. m.; Raleigh 11.20 p.m Passenger coach attached.

No. 51 and 52 connects at Richmond daily except Sunday for West Point and Baltimore via York River Line.

No. 50 from West Point connects daily except Sunday at Richmond with No. 50 for the South.

No. 50 and 51 connects at Goldsboro with trains to and from Morehead City and Wilmington. And at Selma to and from Fayetteville.

No 52 connects at Greensboro for Fayetteville.

No. 53 connects at Selma for Wilson, N. C.

Nos. 50 and 51 make close connection at University Station with trains to and from Chapel Hill except Sundays.

SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

On train no 50 and 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Atlanta and New York, Danville and Augusta, and Greensboro via Asheville to Morristown, Tenn.

On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and New Orleans, via Montgomery; and between Washington and Birmingham, Richmond and Greensboro, Raleigh and Greensboro, and Pullman Parlor Cars between Charlotte and Augusta, and Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and Asheville and Hot Springs.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations, to all points.

For rates and information, apply to any agent of the Company, or to

SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager. JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. A. TURK, Div. Pass. Agent. RALEIGH, N. C.

SERR CRAIGE. L. H. CLEMENT
CRAIGE & CLEMENT,
Attorneys At Law
SALISBURY, N. C.
Feb. 3rd, 1881

Richmond and Danville Railroad Co.

W. N. C. Division

Passenger Train Schedule. Effective May 13th, 1888.

Train No. 52. West Bound.			Train No. 53. East Bound.
Lv 9 00	a. m.	Boston	10 30
4 20	p. m	Nev York	3 20
6 57		Philadelphia	12 35 noon
9 42		Baltimore	10 02 a. m.
11 00		Washington	8 10
5 05	a. m.	Lynchburg	2 10
8 05		Danville	11 99 p. m.
2 30	a. m.	Richmond	6 15 a. m.
9 38		Reidsville	10 44 p. m.
8 10	p. m.	Goldsboro	11 45 a. m.
1 45	a. m.	Raleigh	8 55
3 12		Durham	4 30
3 12	a. m.	Greensboro	9 55 p. m.
11 25	a. m.	Salisbury	7 20
Ar 12 12	noon	Statesville	6 27
12 36	p. m.	Catawba	5 58
12 55		Newton	5 51
1 14		Hickory	5 11
1 46		Connelly Springs	4 46
2 19		Morganton	4 30
2 29		Glen Alpine	4 17
2 49		Marion	3 44
3 13		Old Fort	3 13
3 27		Round Knob	2 35
4 00		Black Mountain	2 00
4 31		Asheville	1 25 Ar.
Lv. 4 40		Asheville	1 16 Lv.
Ar. 5 00		Alexanders	12 46 p. m.
5 34		Marshall	12 19 noon
6 10		Hot Springs	11 40 a. m.
Lv. 5 40	p. m.	Hot Springs	10 25
Ar. 7 30		Morristown	8 35
8 50		Knoxville	7 15
11 40		Jellico	4 15 a. m.
7 30	a. m.	Louisville	7 30 p. m.
11 10	a. m.	Indianapolis	4 00 p. m.
6 35	p. m.	Chicago	8 30 p. m
7 50		St. Paul	8 00 p. m.
6 40	p. m.	St. Louis	8 00 a. m.
7 10	a. m.	Kansas City	8 25 p. m.

Murphy Branch.
Daily except SUNDAY

TRAIN NO 18			TRAIN NO 17
8 00 a m	Leave	Asheville	Arr 4 50 p. m
9 25	Arr	Waynesville	2 20
12 26 p m		Charleston	10 15a. m
5 05		Jarretts	Leave 7 50

A. & S. Road.
Daily except SUNDAY

TRAIN NO 12			TRAIN NO 11
3 50 p. m	Leave	Spartanburg	Arrive 2 10 p. m
7 17	Arrive	Hendersonville	9 58 a. m
		Asheville	Leave 8 10

75th meridian time used to Hot Springs.
90th .. .. .. west of Hot Springs.
Pullman Sleepers between Washington & Salisbury
.. .. .. Richmond & Greensboro
.. .. .. Raleigh & Greensboro
.. Parlor Cars .. Knoxville & Louisville
.. .. .. Salisbury & Knoxville

JOS. L. TAYLOR, G. P. A.
W. A. WINBURN, Act'g D. P. A