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POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER een the standard for forty years and re popular to-day than ever before. POZZONES

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With every box of POZZONI'S a mag-nificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge. AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.



BEAST Mexican Mustang

CURES Scratches. Sprains, Muscles Lumbag?, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Strains, Stitches, Burns, Screw

Etiff Jointe, Boalds, Worms Stings, Bites, Bruises, Backache Swinney, Saddle Galls, Galls, Sores, Piles. Spavin Bunions, Cracks. THIS COOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody spacify what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men. The Mechanic needs it always on his work

The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Piencer needs it-can't get along without it.

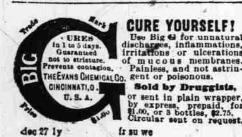
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The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tir the best of

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. Keep a Buttle Always in the Stable for 4se when wanted.



The Morning Star.

CURTAINI

Villain shows his indiscretion; Villain's partner makes confession; Juvenile with golden tresses Finds her pa and dons long dresses; Scapegrace comes home money laden; Hero comforts tearful maiden: Soubrette marries loyal chappie; Villain skips, and all are happy. —Paul Laurence Dunbar in Century.

MIGRATIONS OF THE LEMMING. A Norwegian Animal That Is Compelled to Keep Moving.

Professor R. Collett of Christiania, who has long been engaged in making re-searches into the habits and migrations of that interesting little redent, the lemming, has published a valuable monograph on its periodic wanderings in vast hordes down the Scandinavian valleys. The migrations, which have long attracted the attention of naturalists, are explained by Professor Collett as directly due to overproduction. In certain years, termed by the writer "prolific years," an abnormal fecundity is exhibited by the lemming, but the phenomenon is not confined to this species alone, being equally apparent in numerous families of mammals, birds and insects. The consequences of this great multiplication of the lemming is that the enormous multitudes require increased space, and the individuals, which under normal conditions, have each an excessively large tract at their disposal, cannot on account of their disposition bear the unaccustomed proximity of

their numerous neighbors. Involuntarily the individuals are pressed out to the sides until the edge of the mountain is reached. For a short time they enjoy themselves there, and the old individuals willingly breed in the upper regions of the forests, where in ordinary times they are entirely wanting. New swarms, however, follow on. The journey proceeds onward by each fresh accretion down the sides of the mountains until, when they reach the valleys, they meet with localities which are quite foreign to them. They then continue blindly on, endeavoring to find a home corresponding in conditions to that which they have left, but which they never re gain. The migratory individuals proceed hopelessly on to a certain death.

Sooner or later all the wanderers are destroyed-thousands are drowned in rivers or fords, thousands are attacked by beasts and birds of prey, thousands perish from the effects of cold and damp, but by far the largest number die from the effects of a peculiar epidemic which seizes them as soon as they reach the lowlands, but from which they appear to enjoy entire immunity in their mountain forests. This wandering instinct developed during migra-tory years is suggested by Professor Collett as being of distinct service to the species in reducing the surplus population.

COATING COTTON WITH SILK.

Process Similar to Silver Plating Tried on Textile Fabrics. A great deal of tableware is made of an alloy containing copper, zinc and nickel, plated with silver. Similarly it has now been found practicable to give a silk coating to cotton and linen fabrics, thus imparting to the goods a beautiful luster and a soft feeling not found in the untreated material. The silk used for this purpose is waste that could not be devoted to any other service.

A French publication, Le Moniteur de la Teinture, recently described the apparatus and processes required for this work. The solid framework of all vegetable fiber is composed mainly of a chemical compound called cellulose. Any cellulose tissue may be treated successfully by this system. The yarn or woven goods are first run through a bath of strong sulphuric acid or caustic potash. If there be any animal fiber intermixed with the cellulose the acid bath is preferable. By compressing the material with rollers the air is forced out of the pores and the liquid is more readily absorbed. Then, after going through a washing machine, the cloth is dried under tension to keep it from creasing. The tissue has now not only been freed from certain impurities and become whiter, but its nature has been slightly modified. Another bath is prepared, in which silk waste has been dissolved. The liquid used for this purpose is a solution of very pure hydrated oxide of copper on nickel in ammonia, although here again an acid may be used instead of an alkali.

Special provision is made, through water jackets, for keeping all these liquids cool. The temperature must be maintained at or below 45 degrees F. At length the goods to be coated are run through the silk solution and squeezed as before to exclude air and absorb the liquid. The silk thus penetrates all through the cellulose. In the next drying the cloth loses the ammonia, which is carefully recovered in the form of vapor, condensed and used again. The material is therefore soaked in a weak solution of an acid having a special affinity for that metal, and forming therewith a salt which easily dissolves. After fresh washing then the cellulose is left with a coating of silk and nothing more. If this first coat is not as thick as is desired a second and third may be applied, and then the silk tissues are mechanically finished by beetling, calendering, brushing, polishing and pressing. If any dye is to be imparted to the goods, it is used just before they are immersed in the silk solution. -

New York Tribune. All Are Sons of Adam. It looks as though five races of mankind were represented by five of the police detectives who were assigned to a police job one day in this city, and whose names were O'Donoghue, Petrosini, Krauch, Cohen and Butler. Most people, in looking at these names, will be apt to make a guess as to which branch of the human family the bearer of each of them belongs. His guess may be right, or it may be wrong in every instance. The first named of these detectives may not be of the Celtic race, or the second of the Italic, or the third of the Tentonic, or fifth of some race different from the other four of them. It would not be safe for any one to make a bet upon the racial affiliation of each or all of the five men named, unless the bettor had previously ascertained the facts. In New York you cannot always tell by a man's name what race he sprang from. It were possible that a man bearing any one of the five names here given might be Pottawatomie Indian, or a Turk, or a Mexican, or a Portuguese, or a Greek. There may be "magic in a name," as a poet, who died long ago,

Mme. Mara. Mme. Mara, the noted songstress, had dark, irregular features, but with such a play of expression when she sang that they seemed to glow. She did not at first appearance on the stage favorably impress an audience, on account of her lameness, but when she began to sing sverything else was forgotten.

once suggested.—New York Sun.

THE MANGAROO!

Succeed in Many Ways, but a Palland In Running Down Hill. The skin of the kangaroo has a wonderfully muscular fiber, which contributes largely to the strength of the animal, enabling the females to carry their young in their pouch until old enough to take care of

themselves and aiding the kangaroo in his long leaps when in motion. The animal is a native of Australia and adjacent islands. It is a distinct species and has no counterpart in other countries. There are a great number of families, some scarcely larger than a rat, others of almost gigantic size. The giant kangaroo (Macropus major), the family which furnishes the most valuable skins, was discovered by Captain Cook about a century ago, at which

time it attracted much attention among naturalists. The natives of Australia call the old males "booma," and are slow to attack them. The "booma" has paws as large as those of a mastiff, though of different shape. His feet are his weapons, and when attacked he is a dangerous antagonist. When raised to his full height, his hind legs and tail form a tripod, upon which his body rests, carrying his head as high as that of a man on horseback.

The kangaroo lives upon vegetable food and roams over the plains of Australia in large flocks. Its teeth are so constructed that it can feed upon roots and live upon barren plains where other animals would starve, and to its destruction of roots is attributed the sterile plains so common in Australia.

When feeding, a large male stands at his full height and acts as sentinel, while the balance of the flock lie on their sides and browse. At the slightest approach of danger the sentinel sounds the alarm, and in an instant all are erect upon their hind feet. They leap with their fore paws clasped close to their body, the tail stretched backward, while the powerful thigh muscles are caused suddenly to straighten to the joints, by which act the body flies through the air on a low curve. The ordinary jump is about nine feet, but 30 feet are often made at a leap. When pursued by hunters and on level ground or on an up grade they can outrun the fleetest dog, but down grade they lose their balance and roll over. The flesh of the kangaroo furnishes excellent food, kangaroo venison being considered a dainty dish, while the tail furnishes an excellent and nutritious soup.—Humane Journal.

A Book For Soldiers, 1587. "The Pathway to Military Disci pline" was written by Barnaby Rich, soldier (1587), wherein there appears a new word lately borrowed from Italy-fanteri, or what we now call infantry. A year or two later there appeared a posthumous work on "The Art of War," by William Garrard, gentleman, "who served the king of Spain in his wars 14 years and died in 1587." A very fierce critic is Mr. William Garrard, remorseless in condemning the backwardness of military England. Archers, he boldly says (anticipating Captain Dalgetty by some 60 years), are obsolete, and the halberd nearly as old fashioned as the bow.

There are really but two weapons -for the tall man the pike, for the little, nimble man the "piece"—that is, the arquebus. And of all pieces those made at Milan are the best. though the English pieces (always excepting those that are made by a commercial nation for common sale) approach very near to them. But when we turn from the weapon to the equipment the English are sadly behind the times. All other nations use flasks and metal cartridges wherein to carry their powder, but the careless English actually use their pockets, which practice' adds the indignant Garrard, "in respect of the danger of the sparks of their match, the uncertain charge, the expense and spoil of powder and the discommodity of wet, I account more apt for the show of a triumph and wanton skirmish before ladies and gentlewomen." - Macmillan's Magazine.

The House Penn Built. One of the oldest buildings of the number of ante-Revolutionary structures that still remain standing in Philadelphia occupies a conspicuous position on the northeast corner of Second and Walnut streets. The old building is nearly if not quite 200 years old, and it is claimed by some authorities that it was built by William Penn. John Penn, it is claimed, was born in the house. For many decades it has been occupied as a gun smithy and fishing tackle establishment, as long ago as 1815 such business having been started there. The business is now conducted by John T. Siner, who has been in the store since 1843, and he is himself one of the most picturesque figures of the neighborhood, hale and hearty at 74. He has in his possession a deed dated 1734, in which the owners of the corner building guaranteed the use of the party wall for the erection of the building adjoining on Walnut street, which is also stillstanding.—Philadelphia Record.

Only Fungl, It is said that the poet Tennyson, although he was himself a scientific thinker, often complained of modern thought and teaching because they tend to take the remance and poetry from children's lives. Perhaps he did not always remember that science, in destroying a pretty beloss was irreparable. An illustration of the prosaic bent

given the mind of the modern child once came out in the course of the poet's conversation. "It was only yesterday," said he,

'that I was walking in the fields with one of my nephews, a little chap of 8 or 10, when we came to a fairy ring. 'Look,' I said, 'look here, my boy, here is a fairy ring.' "'A what, uncle?' he asked.

"'Why, a fairy ring. The old folks would tell you that these rings are so called because the fairies were dancing here last night.' "'Oh, uncle,' he replied quite gravely, 'it is well known that these fairy rings, as you call them, are

caused by a species of fungus!" --Youth's Companion. People in Madison county, Ky., who have paid their taxes are entitled to be married free by the sheriff.

ASPARAGUS.

THE MOST POPULAR OF ALL VEGETABLES IN ITS SEASON.

Useful Both as a Food and as a Medicine-Its Eovereign Medical Virtues.



Scarcely one erson in ten but that is ford of Asparagus. hough relished s a food, but few persons know hat they are real v taking a medi-French scien

red that the chole plant, but nore particularly he root and ber ries, contained a white crystaline substance known as 'Asparagin."

ists first discov-

Experiments on both human be ings and animals proved conclusively that the action of Asparagin was directly on the kidneys themselves, and that it possessed mar vellous powers of healing and strength-ening these organs, and in assisting them in doing their most importanwork of filtering the poisons and im; u rities cu of the blood and casting them out with the prine. Y u, yourself, must have noticed the

ncreased flow of urine and the peculiar odor it has, after you have eaten Asparagus. But, of course, there is very little of the medical virtues of Asparat us in the few shoo s, or tops eaten at a meal. It is f und principally in the roots,

the dried tops, and the berries. It is from these that the now cele orated Dr. Hobb's Asparagus K dney Pills are made, and in them will be found the medical principle of the A:paragus in his purest and most active These little pills agree with the most

delicate stomach and make s rong and healthy kidneys, clean and pure blood and bright, clear active mind an absolute Certainty. For sexual weakness in men and ster-

luy in women they are an unfilling spe-Fifty cents per box from all druggists or enclose 50 cents in stamps or silver firect to the HOBB'S MEDICINE CO. DeHobb's Chicago, San Fran-

Sparagus Cisco. Interesting and Inructive Book on Kid-Kidney Pills ey Health and Blood

HIS PET THEORY.

The Commodore Had an Opportunity of Putting It to the Test. Commodore P. F. Pettibone in a tender, reminiscent mood, writes Eugene Field in the Chicago Record. He had just heard one of the party at the club remark that the world was full of sentiment of the kindliest quality. This set the amiable commodore to talking. "Six or eight years ago," said he, 'I was summering in Michigan. One

evening a telegram came announcing the death of my little nephew, a child to whom I was devotedly attached and for whom I felt a special affection, because he was my namesake. It was imperative that I return at once to Chicago. I made my way to Manistee, but did not arrive there until after the departure of all trains and boats. Every possibility of reaching Chicago in time for the funeral seemed gone, and I was nearly overcome by grief and disappointment. In this dazed and irresponsible position I wandered about the wharf at Manistee and by the merest chance found a lumber barge about to set out for Milwaukee. I made my way aboard this boat and asked the captain to take me with him.

"'Impossible,' said he. 'I am not permitted to carry passengers. If I were to be detected violating the law, I should be put to no end of trouble.

" 'But I can go as a sailor or as a deckhand,' said I. " 'That would be an evasion which

I do not care to practice,' said he. "I saw he was not to be moved in this way. So I just opened my heart " 'Captain,' said I, 'this is an imperative case. I must go to Chicago

tonight. A dead child, one whom I love, awaits me there, and'-"'Go aboard, said he, not waiting for me to say more. I sat out on a pile of lumber aboard the barge in the darkness and rain until after we left the dock. I was prepared to work my passage. But after we had gotten under way the captain came to me and bade me come to supper -a splendid meal prepared specially for me. Then he showed me into his cabin. I rebelled against turning him out of his own berth, but he bluffly told me that the mate and he would stand off on watches that night and that the mate's cabin would answer their purposes well enough when they wanted to sleep. Next morning we were in Milwaukee and I made a railroad connection with Chicago, arriving home in time to discharge the last sad, tender duties to my beloved nephew.

"I have never forgotten the barge Hilton and Captain Tom Richard son. Occasionally I meet that bluff but noble old sailor. Sometimes it is upon the lakes while I am cruising in my yacht. On such occasions I always salute the Hilton with a round from the cannon, and I dip my colors with all possible formality. Captain Tom Richardson answers in cordial style, and the Hilton toots her whistle till the Michigan shore fairly rattles. It has fortuned several occasions that I could do the the fourth of the Hebrew, or the lief, usually puts some other in its captain a good turn, and you can place. It seemed to him that the depend upon it I have always jumped at those opportunities. I feel that I am yet and always shall be his debtor, for in his quiet, noble response to my cry for help he confirmed pet theory of mine, which is that one who is in trouble in this world of ours has but to lift up his eyes and to stretch forth his hand to know and to feel the presence of hu-

man sympathy about him every-

Single Men Chastised. Plato condemned the single men to a fine, and in Sparta they were driven at stated times to the temple of Hercules by the women, who there drilled them in true military style.

Married a Foreigner. "So old Brown is married at last?" "Yes, and a furriner, I 'eard." "A foreigner? No, an English lady." "Oh, I 'eard as 'ow she was a Tartar. "-London Judy.

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Those pretty Dolls will be sold for half the marked price. These Dolls will not last long at these

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3	\$7.00	this	week	\$4.75
	5,00 4 00	66	66	3.50
	350	"	- 66	2,55 2,25
5	2.50	66	65	1.40
V	2.25 2.00	66	"	1.35 1.25
	1.75	66	- (t	1.15
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NORTH BOUND		STATIONS.	SOUTH	
	8		7 1	•
	P M	-WILMINGTON- Lv., Mulberry street ,.Ar	P M 12 40	
	4 30	Lv. Jacksonville Lv Lv. Maysville Lv Lv. Pollocksville Lv Ar, Newbern Lv	9 55	
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Coni from I day an Stea	N. C. R nection llizabet d Frida mer Ge	d 7 p m make connection v. R. for Morehead City and with Steamer Neuse at Neth City and Norfolk Mored by. D. Purdy makes daily to the River points.	Beaufort wtern to an ay, Wednes	d

e and New River points.

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DAILY No. 48-Passenger-Due Magnolia 10.52 23 A M a m, Waisaw 11.16 a m, Golusboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, kocky mount 1.88 p m, Tarboro 2.85 p m, Weidon 8.33 p m, retersourg 5.29 p m, kichmond 6.40 p m, Nortolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baitimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 8.45 a m, New York 6.58 a m, noston 8.30 p m. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnelia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Go.dsboro 9.56 p m, Wuson 10.28 pm, + l'arboro 7.68 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m. We don 1.01 a m, + .- orfola 10.85 a m, Petersburg 2.88 a

m, Richmond 8.40 a m, Washington 7.00

am, baltimore 8,23 am, Philadelphia 10,46 a m, New York 1,23 p m, Boston 8.30 pm. SOUTHBOUND: J. W. FRY. DAILY No. 55-Passenger-Due Lake Wacca-8,80 P M maw 4.45 p m, Chadb urn 5.19 p m, Madec!8 tf

rion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.58 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m Charleston 11.13 p m, Sayannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7 55 a m. St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m. ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON-FROM THE NORTH. DAIL) No. 49-Passenger-Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Phuadelohia

12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washing ton 4,80 a m, Richmond 9.15 a m, Peters burg 10.00 a m, Nortolk 8.40 a m, weidon 11,55 a m, Tarboro 12,12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Golds boro 8.10 pm, warsaw 4.02 pm, Magnolis 4.16 pm. DAILY No. 41-Pass 9,45 a n pm, New York 9.30 a m, Philadeiphis 12 09 pm, baltimore 2 25 p m, Washington 8,46 p m, Richmond 7.86 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Nortolk 2.20 p m, Weidon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky

7.57 a m, magnolia 8.18 a m. FROM THE SOUTH. DAILY No. 54-Passenger-Leave Tampa 8.20 a 11 50 a m m, Sanford 1.60 p m, Jacksonville 6,20 p m Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7 15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2,25 p m, Denmari 4.17 pm, Sumter 6.48 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10

a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.89 a m. †Daily except Sunday. Trains on Scotland Neek Branch Road leave Wel don 3.55 p m, Hali az 4.18 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday. Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington

arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Nec Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, a 1,40 pm; Sunday 2.45 pm; arrive Plymouth 900; m, 500 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily excep-Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 8) a m; Arrive Tarbore

10 25 a m and 11 50 a m. Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N C., daily except Sunday, 5 (0 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.29 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 7 50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m. Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount a 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.8 om. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 am, Nash ville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train or Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8 50 p m; returnng leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 8 00 p m. Trainson South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 22 a m and 7 15 p m. Lucknow 1 00 p m, and 8 15 p m; seturning leave Lucknow 6 30 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8 00 a m and 8 30 p m. Daily

and 8 15 p m; seturning leave Lucknow 6 30 a m and 200 p m, arrive Elliott 8 00 a m and 3 30 p m. Daily except sunday

sucren et alifroad leave** Pee Dee 8 40 a m. arrive latta 9.01 a m. Dillon 9 19 a m, Rowland 9 37 a m, returning leave** Rowland 6 6 p m, arrives Linlon 6.25 p m, leave 8 20 p m, leave 16 6 10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily **cept Sunday**

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5 35 s m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily **xcept Sunday**

Cheraw and Darlingtor **alivoad leave Florence**
8 15 a m 8.43 a m. 8.50 a m. 7 5 p m. arrive Darlington 8.55 s m 9.2 a m., **.20 a m., ** p m. Hartswill** 10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8 54 s m Gibson 9 2 p m, Cheraw 8. C., 11.15 a m. Wadesboro 1.10 p m. leturning leave wadesboro 2.00 p m. Cheraw 8.45 p m. Gibson 5 5 1 a m. Bennet sville 6 16 a n. Hartsville 6.30 a m., *6 40 a m **arrive Florence 7.10 a m., *7 2 o m. 4.30 p m., 6.05 p m. arrive Florence 7.10 a m., *7 50 a m. 5 p m. 6 45 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

**ntral of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 06 p m., Manning 6.35 p m., arrive Lane's 7 12 p m., eave 'an's 8 38 s m. Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 m Daily.

Georgetown and Wessern Railroad leave Lane's 9.30 a m. 7 10 p m. arrive 4-corgetown 12 m., 8.30 p m., leave 'an's 8 38 s m. Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 m Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2 05 p m., 11 35 p m.

Fayetteville 10.68 a m. 9.40 p m., Dunn 11.44 a m. minsfield 12.25 p m., returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m. Fayetteville 10.68 a m. 9.40 p m., Dunn 11.44 a m. minsfield 12.25 p m., returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m. Fayetteville 10.68 a m. 9.40 p m., Dunn 11.44 a m. minsfield 12.25 p m., returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m. Fayetteville 10.68 a m. 9.40 p m., Dunn 11.44 a m. minsfield 12.25 p m., returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m. Fayetteville 10.68 a m. 9.40 p m., Dunn 11.44 a m. minsfield 12.25 p m., returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m. Fayettev

Ass't Gen'l Passenger Age at. J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager. T.M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE

IN B	PPECT DEC. 8,	1895.			
SOUTH BOUND DAILY	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BO			
No. 1.	27.20	No. 2			
7 65 p. m. 4 48 * * * 4 83	Ar. Wilmington Lve Lv. Fayetteville Ar Ar Fayetteville Lv Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv Lv. Sanford Lv Lv. Climax Ar Ar Greensboro Ar Ar Greensboro Lv Lv Stokesdale Lv Lv Walnut Cove Lv Lv Walnut Cove Lv Lv Walnut Cove Lv Lv Walnut Cove Lv Lv Rural Hall Lv Lv Mt Airy Ar	10 85 12 55 10 57 12 19 p. 2 25			
DAILY	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOY			
No. 8.		No. 4.			
7 90 p m 6 12 " 5 43 " 4 58 " 4 88 "	Ar. Bennettsville. L. Lv. Maxton. Ar Lv. Red Springs. Lv Lv. Hope Mills. L. Lv. Favetteville. At	8 25 a. 9 28 9 55 10 85 10 52			
Daily except Sunday.	Factory and Medison Branches.	Daily exc Sunday			
No. 15.		No. 16			

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 Walnu Cowe with the Noriolk & West ern R. K. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

aily ez su

daily ex st

NORTH BOUND.

At Walnut Cov. with the Norfolk & Western Kailroad to Roanoke and points North and Wes, at Greensbore with the Southern Railway Company for kaleigh, Richmond and all points North and rat, at Fayettevine with the Atlantic Coast line for all points So th, at Maxton with the Beaboard Arriane for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE. Gen'l Passenger Agent

Gen'l Manager. SEABOARD AIR LINE.



WEST AND SOUTH,

S A L * 3 20 +7 4: A. M. Leave Wilmington Ar.ive Maxton 6 12 12 4 7 15 2 50 * 8 08 Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw Arrive Lincolnton 1 00 2 10 SAL SAL cave Wilmiegton SAL Arrive (hester 7,00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m 12 15 P M eturning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.30 p. m Greenwood Leave Ailanta L&N

> M&N rrive Macen EAST AND NORTH. Ja- uary 26th, 1896. No.85 No402 P. M P M. + 7 45 + 8 2 Leave Wilmington # 8 15 10 84 9 12 11 21 11 6 1 21 P M 1 00 2 83 * 8 00 *, 4 (5 SAL * 6 40 * 6 40 11 10 1 45 A. P M 12 48 12 15 3 45 2 20

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