

Infants and Children.

MOTHERS

po You Know that Paregoric, Bate

sothing Syrups and most remedies for children

are stupelying narcotic poisons?

are composed of opmin or morphine?

without labeling them poison?

# The Democratic Candidate's Formal Acceptance of the Presidential Nomination, The Full Text of His New York Speech.

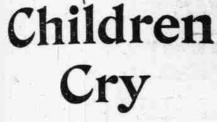
MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE AND FELLOW CITIZENS-I shall at a future day and in a formal letter accept the nomination which is now ten-dered by the notification committee, and 1 shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence props, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not Bo You Know that opium and mor-Do You Know that in most countries underestimate the forces arrayed against is are not permitted to sell narcotics us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are en-gaged; but, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken Do You Know that Castoria is a purely ble preparation, and that a list of its

the banner there raised.

ingredients is published with every bottle? Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher ? That it has been in use for nearly thirty years. and that more Castoria is now sold than of all ther remedies for children combined? Do You Know that you should not

penuit any medicine to be given your child mless you or your physician know of what it is composed ?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well and that you may have finbroken rest? well These Things are worth know They are facts



FOR PITCHER'S



CASTORIA DESTROYS WORMS, ALLAYS FEVERISHNESS, CURES DIARRHEA AND WIND COLIC, RELIEVES TEETHING THOUBLES AND CURES CONSTIPATION AND FLATULENCY.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children BRYAN'S ADDRESS tly overthrown. Has not a rut court as much right to return to the judi-cial precedents of a century as the present court had to depart from them? When courts allow rehearings, they admit that error is possible. The late decision against income tax was rendered by a majority

of one after a rehearing. While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. The last income tax law sought to apportion the burdens of government more equitably among those

who enjoy the protection of the govern-ment. At present the expenses of the fed-oral government, collected through internal revenue taxes and import duties, are especially burdensome upon the poorer classes of society. A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes and collects from other citizens less than their share is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to an-other man's pocket, and while the process may be quite satisfactory to the men who escape just taxation it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened. The last income tax law, with its exemption provisions, when considered in connection with other methods of taxation in force, was not unjust to the possessors of large incomes, because they were not com-pelled to pay a total federal tax greater than their share. The income tax is not new, nor is it based upon hostility to the by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of rich. The system is employed in several of the most important nations of Europe, better argument, resort to abusive epithets, and every income tax law now upon th but they may rest assured that no lan-guage, however violent, no invectives, statute books in any land, so far as I have been able to ascertain, contains an exemphowever vehement, will lead us to depart a single hairbreadth from the course tion clause. While the collection of an income tax in other countries does not make marked out by the national convention. it necessary for this nation to adopt the The citizen, either public or private, who system, yet it ought to moderate the lan

assails the character and questions the paguage of those who denounce the income triotism of the delegates assembled in the tax as an assault upon the well to do. Not only shall I refuse to apologize for Chicago convention assails the character and questions the patriotism of the mil-lions who have arrayed themselves under the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the

the temerity to oppose it. Three parties-the Democratic, Populist and Silver par-

tles-have not only declared for bimetal

lism, but have outlined the specific legisla

tion necessary to restore silver to its an-

cient position by the side of gold. The

Republican platform declares that himetal.

lism is desirable when it pledges the Re-

publican party to aid in securing it as soon

as the assistance of certain foreign nations

can be obtained. Those who represented

the minority sentiment in the Chicago con-

It has been charged by men standing right to dissent from a decision of the suhigh in business and political circles that preme court. In a government like ours every public official is a public servant, our platform is a menace to private secur-ity and public safety, and it has been aswhether he holds office by election or by serted that those whom I have the honor appointment, whether he serves for a term for the time being to represent not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes both of social of years or during good behavior, and the people have a right to criticise his official acts. "Confidence is everywhere the parent order and national honor. of despotism. Free government exists in jealousy and not in confidence." These are Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to the words of Thomas Jefferson, and I subdefend every motive which influences them, mit that they present a truer conception of

every purpose which animates them and every hope which inspires them. They unpopular government than that entertained by those who would prohibit an unfavorderstand the genius of our institutions, able comment upon a court decision. Truth will vindicate itself. Only error fears they are stanch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated, free speech. No public official who con scientiously discharges his duty as he sees it will desire to deny to those whom he with admirable clearness and with an emserves the right to discuss his official conphasis which cannot be surpassed, both duct. the duty and the sphere of government.

The Paramount Question. He said: "Distinctions in society will al-Now let me ask you to consider the paraways exist under every just government. mount question of this campaign - the Equality of talents, of education or of uestion. It is scarcely necessary to nonev wealth cannot be produced by human indefend the principle of bimetallism. No stitutions. In the full enjoyment of the national party during the entire history of gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had

industry, economy and virtue every man is equally entitled to protection by law." We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the vicious the fruits of a virtuous life; we would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of in dustry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We begeneral fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

Our opponents, while claiming entire disintere edness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society. Pecognizing the disposition of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American peo-ple the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they seil at wholesale and buy at retail they have lost more than they have gained by failing, prices, and besides this they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it re-quires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compelled to pay \$1,000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dol lars with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he not a just complaint against the gold standardi

### Effect on Wage Earners.

The wage earners have been injured by a gold standard and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 was signed by the represent-atives of all, or nearly all, the leading labor organizations and presented to congress. Wage earners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar. They know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money because money is rising. It also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry. On the other hand, the restoration of bimetallism will discourage hoarding because when prices are steady or rising money cannot afford to lie idle in the bank vaults. The farmers and wage earners together consti-tute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legis lation? A monetary system which is pecuniarily advantageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than & system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth. Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insur ance policies, but these policy holders know that, since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders.

Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits be cause of the inability of the banks to collect their assets, and they still further know that, if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.

It is only necessary to note the increas ing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. These husiness men do not make their profits from the cople from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy, retailers cannot sell, and, if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptey. Those who hold as a permanent investment the stock of railroads and of other enterprises (I do not include those who speculate in stocks or use stock holdings as a means of obtaining an inside advantage in construction contracts) are injured by gold standard. The rising dollar destroys the earning power of these enterprises with out reducing their liabilities, and, as dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have been satisfied, the stockholders must bear the burden of hard times Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of such salaries. Official salaries, except the salaries of hose who hold office for life, must, in the ong run, be adjusted to the conditions of those who pay the taxes, and if the present financial policy continues we must expect the contest between the taxpayer and the tax eater to increase in bitterness.



and happ'ness. To quit suddenly is too severe [s shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user who must purchase money with the prodbecomes a stimu'ant that his system continually ucts of toil stand in a position entirley difcraves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the ferent from the position of those who own tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded money or receive a fixed income. The well after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who

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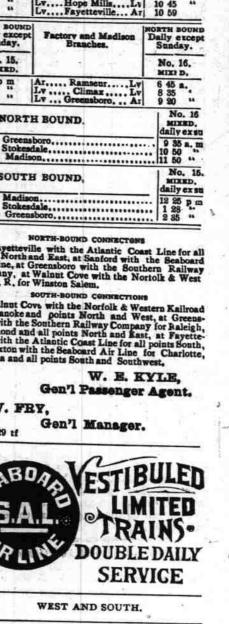
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DAILY No. 41-Passenger-Leave Boston 12.03

9.45 a m a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia



APRIL 5th, 1896. No.41 P. M. A.M. Leave Wilmingtor, S. AI

Do not he imposed upon, but insist upon aving Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of 4.5" Char H. Flitchers in the wind. retect ourselves and the public at all hazards. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURTAY St., N. Y. 



DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton. Ed. McRae, Maxton. J. H. Kinsey, Maxton. G. B. Sellers, Maxton. G. B. Patterson, Maxton. Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington. E. F. McRae, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wil mington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

## Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, in- porate person created by law as well as to cluding taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President. W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

Frank H Stedman.

lieve, as asserted in the Declaration of In-dependence, that all men are created equal, by the United States by independent acbut that does not mean that all men are tion on the ground that, in their judgment, or can be equal in possessions, in ability it "would retard or entirely prevent the or in merit. It simply means that all shall establishment of international bimetal lism, to which the efforts of the govern stand equal before the law, and that goy ernment officials shall not, in making, conment should be steadily directed." When struing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens.

Quotes From President Lincoln.

they asserted that the efforts of the govern ment should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetal lism, they condemned monometallism I assert that property rights, as well as The gold standard has been weighed in the the rights of persons, are safe in the hands balance and found wanting. Take from it of the common people. Abraham Lincoln. the powerful support of the money owning in his message sent to congress in Decemand the money changing classes, and it can ber, 1861, said, "No men living are more not stand for one day in any nation in the worthy to be trusted than those who toil world. It was fastened upon the United up from poverty, none less inclined to States without discussion before the peo take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned." I repeat his language ple, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters with unqualified approval and join with upon that issue, him in the warning which he added-

There can be no sympathy or co-opera namely, "Let them beware of surrender tion between the advocates of a universal ing a political power which they already gold standard and the advocates of bimet possess, and which power, if surrendered allism. Between bimetallism, whether in will surely be used to close the doors of addependent or international, and the gold vancement against such as they and to fix standard there is an impassable gulf. Is new disabilities and burdens upon them this quadrennial agitation in favor of intill all of liberty shall be lost." Those who ternational bimetallism conducted in good daily follow the injunction, "In the sweat faith, or do our opponents really desire to of thy face shalt thou eat bread." are now, maintain the gold standard permanently as they ever have been, the bulwark of Are they willing to confess the superiority law and order, the source of our nation's of a double standard when joined in by greatness in time of peace and its surest the leading nations of the world, or do

they still insist that gold is the only metal But I have only read a part of Jackson's suitable for standard money among civi utterance. Let me give you his conclusion, lized nations? If they are, in fact, desirous But when the laws undertake to add to of securing bimetallism, we may expect those natural and just advantages artificial them to point out the evils of a gold distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and standard and defend bimetallism as a sysexclusive privileges, to make the rich richtem. If, on the other hand, they are bender and the potent more powerful, the huming their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under ble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and the day laborers, who have cover of a declaration in favor of internaneither the time nor the means of securing tional bimetallism, I am justified in mglike favors for themselves, have a right to gesting that honest money cannot be excomplain of the injustice of their governpected at the hands of those who deal disment." Those who support the Chicago onestly with the American people. platform indorse all of the quotation from What is the test of honesty in money? It

Jackson, the latter part as well as the nust certainly be found in the purchasing ower of the dollar. An absolutely honest We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries iollar would not vary in its general pur chasing power. It would be absolutely of government favoritism. They have read stable when measured by average prices our platform. Nor are we surprised to A dollar which increases in purchasing learn that we must in this campaign face power is just as dishonest as a dollar which the hostility of those who find a pecuniary decreases in purchasing power. Professor Laughlin, now of the University of Chiadvantage in advocating the doctrine of noninterference when great aggregations of cago and one of the highest sold standard wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition. authorities, in his work on bimetallism not only admits that gold does not remain It is the highest indorsement which absolutely stable in value, but expressly could be bestowed upon us. We are content asserts that "there is no such thing as to have the co-operation of those who desire standard of value for future payments, either in gold or silver, which remains ab-solutely invariable." He even suggests to have the government administered without fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring that a multiple standard wherein the unit into existence and override the weaker is "based upon the selling prices of a nummembers of society. It is not the wish of ber of articles of general consumption the general public that these trusts should would be a more just standard than either destroy competition and then collect such gold or silver, or both, because "a long tax as they will from those who are at time contract would thereby be paid at its their mercy. Nor is it the fault of the genmaturity by the same purchasing power as eral public that the instrumentalities of was given in the beginning." government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who

Purchasing Power of the Dollar. It cannot be successfully claimed that

monometallism or bimetallism or any oth-

er system gives an absolutely just stand-

ard of value. Under both monometallism

and bimetallism the government fixes the

weight and fineness of the dollar, invests

it with legal tender qualities and then

opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage,

eaving the purchasing power of the dollar

stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrongdoing, but that it should also prevent wrongdoing, and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime. They do not defend the occupation of the high-

wayman who robs the unsuspecting traveler. but they include among the transgress-ors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," thundered from Sinai and reiterated in the legislation of all nations, is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as the small, to the strong as well as the weak, to the cor-

the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag. It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be remedied

to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetallism is better than monometallism not because it gives us a perfect dollarthat is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power-but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Prior to 1878, when there vere enough open mints to permit all the gold and silver available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of stand-

ard money, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country, but now, when each step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing power of gold, depresses prices and transfers to the pockets of the creditor class an uncarned increment, the influence of this Jas. S. Worth by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation and hot by those who engreat nation must be thrown upon the side

#### The Professional Classes. The professional classes, in the main, de-

rive their support from the producing classes and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who create wealth. I have not attempted to describe the effect of the gold standard upon all classes -in fact, I have only had time to men tion a few-but each person will be able to apply the principles stated to his own oc-

It must also be remembered that it is the desire of people generally to convert their earnings into real or personal property. This being true, in considering any temporary advantage which may come from a system under which the dollar rises in its purchasing power it must not be forgotten that the dollar cannot buy more than formerly unless property sells for less than formerly. Hence it will be seen that a large portion of those who may find some pecuniary advantage in a gold standard will discover that their losses exceed their pains.

It is sometimes asserted by our oppo-nents that a bank belongs to the debtor class, but this is not true of any solvent bank. Every statement published by a solvent bank shows that the assets exceed the liabilities-that is to say, while the bank owes a large amount of money to its depositors it not only has enough on hand in money and notes to pay its depos-itors, but in addition thereto has enough to cover its capital and surplus. When the dollar is rising in value slowly, a bank may, by making short time loans and taking good security, avoid loss, but when prices are falling rapidly the bank is apl to lose more because of bad debts than it can gain by the increase in the purchasing power of its capital and surplus. It must be admitted, however, that some

bankers combine the business of a bond broker with the ordinary banking business, and these may make enough in the negotiation of loans to offset the losses arising in legitimate banking business. As long as human nature remains as it is there will always be danger that, unless restrained by public opinion or legal enactment, those who see a pecuniary profit for themselves in a certain condition may yield to the temptation to bring about that condition. Jefferson has stated that one of the main duties of government is to prevent men from injuring one another, and never was that duty more important than it is today. It is not strange that those who have made a profit by furnishing gold to the government in the hour of its extremity favor a financial policy which will keep the government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that a wise financial policy administered in behalf of all the people would make our government independent of any combination

Contraction of the Currency. Let me say a word now in regard to cer-

of financiers, foreign or domestic.

ye, of civiliza self-depends upon the prosperity of the masses. What shall it profit us to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day if such a dollar lowers the standard of civilization and brings distress to the peo-

ple? What shall it profit us if in trying to raise our credit by increasing the purchasing power of our dollar we destroy our ability to pay the debts already contracted by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which those debts must be naid? If it is asserted, as it constantly is asserted, that the gold standard will en able us to borrow more money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bimetallism will restore the parity between money and property, and thus permit an era of pros-

erity which will enable the American people to become loaners of money instead of perpetual borrowers. Even if we desire to borrow how long can we continue borrowing under a system which, by lowering the value of property, weakens the foundation upon which credit rests?

Even the holders of fixed investments. though they gain an advantage from the appreciation of the dollar, certainly see the injustice of the legislation which gives them this advantage over those whose incomes depend upon the value of property and products. If the holders of fixed investments will not listen to arguments based upon justice and equity. I appeal to them to consider the interests of posterity.

We do not live for ourselves alone. Our la bor, our self denial and our anxious care, all these are for those who are to come aft er us as much as for ourselves, but we can not protect our children beyond the period of our lives. Let those who are now reaping advantage from a vicious financial system remember that in the years to come

their own children and their children's children may, through the operation of this same system, be made to pay tribute to the descendants of those who are wronged today.

As against the maintenance of a gold standard, either permanently or until other nations can be united for its overthrow, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or

consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried. We are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first president down to 1873. When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal tender money, we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold When we ask that this coinage be at th ratio of 16 to 1, we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard silver dollar, which, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure silver as the first silver dollar coined at our mints, retain their present weight and fineness.

### Theory of Bimetallis

The theoretical advantage of the bimetallic system is best stated by a European writer on political economy who suggests the following illustration: A river fed from two sources is more uniform in volume than a river fed from one source, the reason being that when one of the feeders is swollen the other may be low, whereas a river which has but one feeder must rise or fall with that feeder. So in the case of bimetallism. The volume of metallic money receives contributions from both the gold mines and the silver mines, and therefore varies less, and the dollar, resting upon two metals, is less changeable in its purchasing power than the dollar which

rests on one metal only. If there are two kinds of money, the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the option should be given. Under the bimetallic system gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right

has used it in his private practice since 1872, witho a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed per fectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco want while taking "Baco-Curo," It will notfy when to stop. We give a written gu srantee to ermanently any case with three boxes, or refund oney with 10 per cent. interest. "Baco-Curo" not a substitute, but a acientific cure, that cures w out the aid of will power and with no inconvenie It leaves the system as pure and free from nico as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

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Yours respectfully, P. H. MARBURY, Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ar Sold by all druggits at \$1.00 per box; three bo (thirty days' trea ment), \$250, with iron-clad, writ guarantee, or seat direct upon receipt of price. W for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. ( La Crusse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.



Bills

B.B.B. BLOOD BALM

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rk.	Trais on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8 00 a m ; arrive Smithfield.	L
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-	ing leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 11 80 a m.	I
1.1	Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.05 a m, arrive Latta 9.24 a m, Dillon 9 36 a m, Rowland 9 52 a m.	l
- 1	returning leaves Rowland 666 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25	L
	Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at	l
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A	Florence Kailroad leave Fee Dec 9.05 a m. arrive Latta 9.24 a m. Dillon 9.26 a m. Rowland 9.52 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6.66 p m., arrives Dillon 6.25 p m. Latta 6.37 p m., Pee Dec 6.58 p m., daily, Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m. Chadbourn 10.40 A m., arrive Conway 12.55 p m., leave Conway 2.30 p m., Chadbourn 6.35 p m., arrive Hub 6.30 p m., Daily except Sunday. Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.40 a m and 9.20 a m. arrive Davidney.	ł
	Florence 8 40 a m and 9 20 a m, arrive Darlington	ł
	9 30 and 9 50 a m, leave Darlington 9 40 a m, arrive Darlington 9 30 and 9 50 a m, leave Darlington 9 40 a m, arrive Cheraw 11 59 a m Wadesboro 1 30 p m, Return- ing leave Wadesboro 2 p m, Cheraw 3 40 p m, Darl- ington 7.48 a m and 6 (5 p m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m and 6 50 p m, Daily events Sunday Series	l
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5	Returning, leave Sumter 6 30 n m Darlington 8 15	I
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	leave Lanes 8,84 a m. Manning 9,10 a m. arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.	I
-	Georgetown and Western Katiroad leave Langed an	ł
3	a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m. 8.30 p m.	ł
	leave Gecrgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8,35 a m, 5,35 p m. Daily except Sunday, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2,10 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2,55 p m. Smithfield 3,05 p m, Dunn 3,50 p m, Favetteville 4,36 p m. 1.07 am, Rowland 5,06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9,53 a	I
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m. Daily excent Sunday	Pullman Sleepers be	tween H	amlet	and a	tiente
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g leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, ar- t 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m. except Sunday. *Sunday only.	For further informatic For further informatic Gen T. J. ANI H. W. B. GLOVER, V. E. MCBEE, Gen E. ST. JOHN, Vice-1 ma 12 tf	S. D. M.	EARE	B,	NC
H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.	H. W. B. GLOVER	Traffic I	Anage	Pass	Agt.
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