CORNELL'S CURIOUS ORGAN.

Organist Might Balk.

New York could not play is now being used by professors of Cornell college. This

organ is not, to stight be supposed, out of tune. It is because it is in perfect tune

that it differs so radically from all ordi

nary organs.

The Cornell organ was invented by Von

Helmhoits, and it centains a purely math-

ematical scale. It is runde for the commo

do so ton era sa glore shords to be ob

tained on an ordinary instrument and is

used to study the vibration of notes and of

tune in music is to be found on this organ.

Fur instance, what are known as sharps

and flats on a plane are not really sharps

and flats, C sharp and D flat are struck on

the same black key, but strictly speaking

that black key is neither. It is a note or

tone situated midway between C sharp

and D flat. If both of the latter were of

the plane, flowever, the difference between

included in it. - Philadelphia Inquirer.

CELERIFERE AND DANDY HORSE.

The Two Excitest Forms of the Ricycle

Used Two Hundred Years Ago.

of the Wheel" in St. Nicholas. Mr. Vi

In the year 1690 M. do Sivrao, a French

sat astride a saddle on a wooden beam to

which two crosspieces were firmly fixed.

At the and of these crosspicces there were

wheels, kept in position by a lathlike con-

neeting rod. The frame represented some

animal. This primitive bicycle, known as

the celerifore, was never fitted with han-

die bars and was steered only by the feet of

the rider, which also had to keep his bal-

ance. In mounting he had to run slong-side and vanit into the saddle. Once the

machine had been well set going by a push

upon the ground with the feet, the man

upon it would draw them up, bending his

kness and without further effort tould

travel some distance. When the pace

slackened, the rider had to repeat the

cushing and so continue his journey.

Much ground was covered in this way on

level roads, and especially down hill, in a

short space of time, but it was bard to do

It has been claimed by some that the

celerifers was the invention of another

Frenchman named Blanchard, whom

Louis XVI once commanded to perform before him on this vehicle in July, 1779.

Beyond the fact that such a performance

took place on that and other occasions in

public there is nothing to support this claim. In fact, it was not until Blanch-

tering care of royalty the celerifere, then

with enthusiasm, but were soon laughed

LUCK OF A YOUNG DOCTOR.

Vary Day He Opened.

Edwin Ames, a prominent official of Worcester, Mass., told a story of the pe-

seems to doctors. Among the houses he rents in that city is one that was long occupied by a well established physician.

This physician died, and Mr. Ames adver-

tised the premises for rent. There were many applicants, but the first was a young

practice for support.
"I told him," said Mr. Ames, "that he

must expect to starve for four or five years

in Worcester before he could earn allying.

from that day. These patients advertised him through the accounts in the daily pa-pers, and he is now the leading physician of our city."—Washington Post.

four Milk Biscult.

Sour milk biscuits are made by rubbing

culiar manner in which luck someth

celdents In Front of His Office th

petally mays:

what tones an organ note is made. Every

An organ which the leading organist of

ent Over Which the Most Skillful

CHINESE DOCTORS.

the Madicines That Are Find by the Colestial Medicine Men. vars of the Chinese medical man cracely. Eky those of the heathers porullar Chilles medicine h ed on plants, and is taught in which are often very ancient. In raction the doctor strictly follows the do if the master by whom he has sought. He is above all things con-With a very grave face, his perfected by large spectacion of thick never fails to make him show name. North he examines his oyes seior's serios of questions, the answers on will help him out in his diag-Then he writes his prescription on rice paper and hands in to his prevends to compound it. It served that Chinese doctors and sell their remedies. rescription is made from n some book, which are

The pupil a see is the book for directions. The seeds botto leaves and stems, the generally weighed en to the patients with directions to how them at home with convertibed quagray. I drinking water to surery which is exactly indicated. Put all these plants into an eartherware r with a larger glass of water and both ver a bright fire down to a teneup-Then strain exceptily and drink The remodies are all taken in bed. and read or slavey. If possible, in recom-The positions as administrated are very perwerful effects. himme dornies have rarious devices

buxumous shops and mostify with liquories and ther unbetances their vilely tasting utile. There utile are inclosed in expense d was an large on pignette organ which rewren the minipolant from numpers with he air and are broken when the remedy oti which proover officers try handsome and principally in some of figures wenginess of is rubbed as the temple if by strong breathing are subberf spon the first.

then bring forth chilout the thrill of joy felt or habe proves the con-

prepares the system for the change ong place that the final hour is tool of all danger and pain. Its insures safety to the life of both tother and child, and makes childirth casy and recovery more rapid.

PIC NIC

Oats, Plow Lines.

A TOP IRON, SPIRIT CASKS, NAILS

servicing in grounders, go and see

R. R. STONE & CO.,

"Experience is a

Vision had our EXPERIENCE and

vers, for some of gong breefmen. lames D. Nutt. The Druggist.

HOTEL

Sains \$2.00 Per Bar. brearding to Location, Vant Contra St., appoints St. St. Ticket Office.



HOW ONE COUNTRY GETS PAID FOR

Counterfult Stamps.

postage is 5 cents, the same as for a letter. Had the sender been known to the post-office men he would have been notified, office men he would have been notified, but in this case each card had to be stamped with a "T," to indicate that postage was not fully paid, and then forwarded, because the sender had signed his initials only and could therefore not be found. When these cards arrived in Germany, the equivalent for 6 cents, just double the deficiency, was collected for each card. Thus the German government received 3 cents.

Boston office on one single mail from Eu-rope, and the United States sends about 50 times as much as it receives. Most of the unpaid or short paid matter comes from Armenia and Turkey, although England and Ireland contribute a fair portion

There is such a wide difference in the amount collected by the various nations that years ago it led to negotiations for new regulations, resulting in the adoption in this country of the "due stamp," and now each government keeps the money it collects for due postage. Those due stamps serve in reality merely to show how much is collected, as they are put on and cancaled in the postoffice, and no person con-nocted with the service can by honorable means obtain one that has not been can-In spite of the law, such stamps have come into circulation, probably through burgiars who have broken into postofflees or through dishonest postmasters, but it matters little to a private ciffsen how he has obtained such a stamp, whether he has paid for it or not, for the stamp is not acceptable as postage. If an attempt were made to use it, postoffice inspectors would be at once put on the trail of the offender.

them, is so slight that it would confuse the player. So a compromise is made, and the dividuals to refuse underpaid matter, says two are blended, or rather the tone midfused letters when they return. A letter But in Cornell the organ contains keys may be sent to some foreign country withfor every note in the scale, no matter how out any postage on it. The addressee may fine the gradation. With it students can refuse it, and in that case it must be resee just how a note on the organ is built turned to the sender, who has to pay dou Certain notes on the organ are made ble rate for it if he accepts it. But he, too up of certain other notes. On the ordinary may refuse it, and then its final destina-tion will be the dead letter office in Washplane you would not be able to illustrate what these notes are. You would need the ington, if the letter originated in the Unittrue sharps and flats in order to compose ed States. Uncle Sam gets nothing for all the notes. The overtones on the domestic this trouble. Occasionally there appears a instrument would be quite different. The postal card that is evidently traveling pure fifth, which can here be accurately around the world to gather postmarks for denoted, is very much curtailed on the its sender. But Uncle Sam proposes not plano. Used in connection with this organ to be imposed on to that extent when he a a complete set of resonators, or tuning can help it, and if he sees the scheme he forks. In order to find out how many will put on a mark that ends the postal resonations are contained in a given note

it is only necessary to strike that note. Three forks which resound in sympathy with it are sure to be included in the make up of the note. The silent ones are not Mr. Frank H. Vizotelly tells"The Story Boston office is still preserved there, but it has never been used, as no counterfelt stamps have been seen passing through man, first hit upon the notion of making a vehicle upon two wheels, while its rider

RUSSIA'S RULER'S RICHES.

Is the Caur.

A Hongkong Elevator Says a correspondent of the Chicago Post: "The lift in the Hongkong hotel is very comfortable, but it takes ten min-utes to make the round trip of five stories "Ling bell?' he asked with a grin after Chicago shoot up. Whis! He shook his

Is Is the Unpaid or Short Paid Mailed Matter That Causes This Curious Result.

Less care is used by the people in America than by those in European countries in the preparation of mail matter, and as a result the United States government is losing money, while foreign governments get paid for service they do not perform. Short paid matter in large quantities is sent abroad every week, and when it arrives at the point of delivery it is rated up to double the deficiency. About 200 souvenir postal cards, for instance, addressed to people in Germany were mailed recently, and there was only a 2 cent stamp on each card. If they were regular government cards, they would go for 2 cents each, but since they are printed by a private concern and are written upon the postage is 5 cents, the same as for a letter.

Just before St. Patrick's day the mails are flooded with packages of shamrocks from Ireland, picked and mailed by people who know little about the postal regulations and who frequently neglect to find out how much postage is required. Anx ious to have the precious twigs well preserved, they even sprinkle them with water before wrapping them up, which not merely increases the weight at the time of mailing, but also serves to spoil the wrap-Christmas time and Easter, when friends interchange gifts, are equally profitable in this respect, but the United States does not collect as much on fereign

It is a matter of principle with some in

factors of the dynasty. He not only settled the order of succession on a perma-nent basis, but also endowed his posterity with the material means of maintaining their position. It is claimed that no other reigning family in Europe is so well pro-vided for. Paul I set aside a vast amount of landed property, under the name of the imperial appanages, for the sole benefit of all grand dukes and grand duchesses not in the direct line of succession, while the with their respective families, were to be supported out of the funds of the state. These apparages of the Russian imperial family now cover the enormous total area in different sections of Russia of 21. 006,000 acres, an extent of land larger by 2,000,000 acres than the whole of Scotof wood and forest, producing yearly more than 5,000,000 rubles. The total annual revenue of the imperial appanages now and from the grown or state domains, ad-ministered by the minister of agriculture, and they do not contribute toward the anto about \$1,000,000, nor toward providing downies for imperial grand duchesses. Be-fore the emancipation of the seris the apfor the benefit of the imperial family nearly 3,000,000 rubles and during 68 years, up to their liberation, altogether 119,000,000 rubles, or £12,500,000. The department of imperial apparages has since be-come the largest landed proprietor, the largest agriculturist and the largest wine producer in the emptre. Its industrial en-

their ammunition in broad shoulder belts called bandeliers, to which were suspended

the German government received 3 cents on each eard for nothing.

This kind of mail is a good deal larger than is generally supposed, as is shown by the fact that \$100 may be collected at the

mail as the foreign governments collect

#2,000,000, and, with no fewer than 46 members of the imperial family to support, the expenditure at present amounts to a yearly average of over 5,000,000 rubles. In 1891 it was over 6,000,000 rubles. The appanages are quite separate and distinct from extensive private property. nual expenditure of the imperial court amounting, as far as can be ascertained, panages possessed over 800,000 peasants, who paid annually in land and poll taxes as the imperial progeny continues to in-croase a large reserve fund is employed in preparing to meet their ever growing do-mands.—London Times.

While the introduction of portable firewhile the introduction of portable fire-arms into Europe is of comparatively re-cent date, their use was frequent among the Mohammedans of eastern Asia at a very early period. La Brocquiere, who made a journey to Jerusalem in the mid-dle of the fifteenth contury, and who trav-eled extensively in the cast, mentions the fixing of small arquebuses at the great fes-tivals in Damascus.

tivals in Damascus.

The first use of muskets in Europe was at the siege of Rhege in 1591 by the Span-ish soldiers. These arms were so extremely heavy that they could not be used with-out a rest. They were provided with matchiceks, and were effective at a considcrable distance. While on the march the soldiers themselves carried only the ammunition and the rests, and boys, bearing the muskets, followed after, like caddles

on a golf course. Loading these cumbersome arms was a slow operation. They were clumsy and awkward to handle, the ball and powder were carried separately, and the prepara-tion and adjustment of the match took a long time.

Before long, however, improvements began to be made. The guns became lighter in construction, and the soldiers carried

a number of little leather covered wooden onses, each of which held a charge of powder. A pouch, in which the bullets were carried loose, and a priming horn hung at the side of the soldier.

As late as the time of Charles I muskets with rests were still in use, and it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that firelooks were successfully em-

ployed.—Harper's Round Table. Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal. mys: "During my brother's late sickess from sciatic rheumatism. Cham perlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt rehef from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.

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ases relieved in six hours by the "New Freat South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passng it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner remedy. Front and Market streets.

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Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South,

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,

Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, West End, N. C.: DEAR SIR:-A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water-twelve bottles.

You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a'new man-my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all

sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot. With profound gratitude, I am, Yours. Respectfully, &c.,

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I afflicted humanity." This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or

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TO ALL POINTS

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

North, South and Southwest. Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p. m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Learinburg 6:28 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Learinburg 6:28 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 4 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:55 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:57 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a. m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 neon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m. Train 88—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:19 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 6:30 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12:05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:30 p. m. Leaves Atlanta 5:30 p. m. Leaves Atlanta

broke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402-Leaves Atlants 12:00 m. leaves Atlants 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordion 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Limeolation 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:38 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Bocklingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:30 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:30 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18-Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17-Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

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Condensed Schedule,

In Effect May 26th, 1898. NORTH BOUND DAILY Leave Fayetteville. Leave Fayetteville Junction Leave Sanford. eave Climax. SOUTH BOUND No. 1 DAILY. Leave Mt. Airy..... Leave Rural Hall... Leave Walnut Cove. Leave tokesdale.... Arrive Greensboro...

NORTH BOUND Leave Fayetteville.
Leave Hbbe Mills...
Leave Red Springs.
Arrive Maxton.
Leave Maxton.
Arrive Bennettsville NORTH BOUND Leave Climax...

CONNECTIONS At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Guif with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Wainut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway, J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agent. my 27 tf

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE



Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

EPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON-NORTH BOUND OAILY No. 48-Passenger-Due Magnolia 10.46 9.35 a. m., Warsaw II.14 a. m., Goldsboro A. M. 12:08 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:80 p. m., Tarboro 2:81 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York

6:58 a. m., †Boston 8:00 p. m. DAILY No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 7.15 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro P. M. 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., *Tarbero 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:48 a. m., +Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a.m. Baltimore 9:02 a, m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville except 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

2.25

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY No. 55-Passenger-Due Lake Wacca 3.45 maw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28. p. m., P. M. Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 19:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Au-

gustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON-FROM THE NORTH. DAILY No. 49-Passenger-Leave +Boston 1:08 5.40 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:20 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:20 p. m., Goldsboro 8:05 p. m., Warsaw 2:50 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m. DAILY No. 41-Passenger-Leave Boston 12 9.30 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:00 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30

p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., *Norfolk

2:20 p m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., *Tarboro

6:00 p m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a.m.

Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m. DAILY No. 51-Passenger-Leave Newbern except 9:00 a. m.. Jacksonville 10:26 a. m. Sunday

12.15 FROM THE SOUTH

DAILY No. 54-Passenger-Leave Tampa 8:10 12.20 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville P. M. 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:88 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m. Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:37 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kin ston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:23 a. m. Daily Hahrax at 11:18 a m., weiden 11:35 a m. Pany except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washing-ton 8:20 a m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sun-Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sanday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 s. and Sunday 2:30 a. m., arrive leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro leaves Smithfied 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5:05 p. m., spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8:10 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7:30 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a m and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.30 a. m and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.00 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., billon 9.35 a. m., Row land 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 2.25 a. m., Chadbourn 19.43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12.40 p. m.; leave Conway 2.45 p. m., Chadbourn 5.30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Patternal at Second Central of South Carolina Raticoud leave Sum Central of South Carolina Ratiroad leave Sum-ter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily. Georgetown and Western Ratiroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Ratiroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8.45 a m; arrive Darlington 9:18 a m., Cheraw 10:30 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25p m; arrive Darlington 8:50 p. m., Hartsville — p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Glbson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8:50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9:30 a. m.

9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8:50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9:30 a. m.

Leave Gibson dally except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro dally except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6:39 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7:50 a. m., arrive Florence 8:15 a. m. Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 8:17 p. m., 11:13 p. m.; arrive Selma 2:50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m. Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9:50 a. m. Fayetteville 1:10 p. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 1:44 p. m., arrive Wisson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m. Manchester & Augusta Raliroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Penfark 4:17 p. m., 1c. Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m., Dally.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m., Returning leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Dally except Smday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. :30 p. m.

†Dafly except Sunday. *Sunday only.

†Dafly except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,

Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Time Table No. 3.

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad



1897, at 12 M. GOING WEST. Pass'g'r Trains Pass'g'r Trains STATIONS. Arrive Leave Arrive Leave

A. M. A. M. 11 05

points.
Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train 'also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 U. Sup't. Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema. Cham berlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents Soldby R. R. BELLAMY, For sale by

the Expectant Mother Mother's Friend to be represent to report of petro at WFER MITTLE thing. To happened to these, mailed from our maining committee automatics and voluntary tests meeting. The Bradifeld Sepalator Co., Atlanta, Ga. SOUR BY ALL DHURSHITS

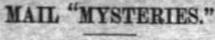
ard had crossed over to England that he excited interest. Once there, however, he was favored by the Duke of York and be-D. S. Sides, Plates, gan to attract attention. Under the fosknown as the "dandy horse," became popular among the English, who took to be Bellies, Corn, Meal, Hay, out of their fancy by jokers and eartoon-

many engineers, but the first was a young motioni student, just graduated from a school in Boston. Somewhat surprised at the audacity of the youth, Mr. Ames inquired his prospects and learned that he did not know a soul in Worcester and must depend entirely upon the income from his assection for automate. Dear Teacher."

Medicions & Filling Prescription to you run in risk whatever to Extractive with no now. One caucity what we are doing now to do it. Ask any doctor in TRIEDWINE, since 100, and red-

STEWART.





WORK DONE BY ANOTHER. "Due Stamps" and How They Are Used.

on United States mail.

Counterfeit postage stamps were in cir-culation in the United States a few years ago, but what has become of them or to what extent they were used is not known. They were such good copies of the 2 cent stamps that only an expert could detect the difference. As a guard against them the government secured a large amount of them and sent sample sets to the large postoffices in the country to be used for emparison. The set that was sent to the

that office. - Boston Transcript. A Rothschild Among European Sovereigns

The Emperor Paul, whose reign was pertainly not one of the most brilliant, was nevertheless one of the greatest benesovereign and the heir apparent, together land. This total includes 15,000,000 acres eaches 20,000,000 rubles, or more than

producer in the empire. In induction to terprises in timber, sugar, cotton and other products are rapidly developing on a proportionately large scale. During a century of existence it has furnished the collateral branches of the imperial house with altogether 286,000,000 rubics, and as the imperial progeny continues to in-

bus he insisted on renting the house, and I finally promised to result \$10 from the amount of the first month's rent if he had a patient the first day. While I was assista patient the first day. While I was nestring him in neiling up the sign a boy was run over by an lee wagen on that block and brought to the doctor to have his wounds dressed. Hardly had be finished with the boy before a woman in a passing our was struck with a hatpip, and he was called upon to extract it. His luck began up and five stories down. iong minutes.

"'No,' I said, 'never touched the bell.

How fast can you go!' I asked the decorated manipulator of the rope. He was togged in white satin, trimmed with red.

"'Lift go belly fast,' he said proudly. I explained to him how our elevators in Sour milk hiscuits are made by functing a tablespoonful of shortening into a quart of four. Add half a tempoonful of sois in 2 tablespoonfuls of warm water. Stir is into half a pint of sour milk. Stir this into the flour. You may have to add a little head.
"No safee!" he replied, holding on to
the rope with both hands.
"'Nonsense! No one over gets hurt," I informed him.
"'Melicans too fast,' he replied, with a grave expression; 'die young! \Go fastee up, had head.'" more milk, but do not add any more soda. Kneed quiekly, roll out on a board, out into biscuits and bake in a quick own for so minutes.—Ledies' Home Journal.

