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a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs.

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Relief in Six Hours. Distressing Kidney and Bladder diselleved in six hours by Nex Great South American Kidney Cure. It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain kidneys and back, in male Relieves retension of water amediately. If you want of and cure this is the remedy. R. BELLAMY, Druggist

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I have Draft Horses, Carriage Hors and Road Horses

others suitable for all purposes, that if I will make the price right assemd you will be sure to find one F. T. MILLS,

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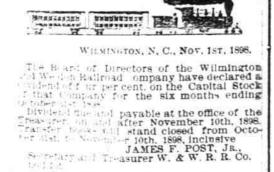
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The Kind You Have

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THE CRYSTAL HOUR.

Amethyst, crimson and beryl, A splendor of infinite sea, In fathomless floods of beauty and peril

From the deeps of eternity With stately reverberant motion And the breakers' whish and din, The ceaseless anthem of turbulent ocean,

The surf comes rolling in. While dim in the distance hover The sea birds, a white winged fleet, And exhausted waves, their ecstasy over,

Make ripple marks at our feet. Soothed is the flush and the fever Of earthly passion and power, And the rested heart shall treasure forever The touch of this crystal hour.

-Mary H. Leonard in Independent.

BREAD OF THE NATIONS.

How the Staff of Life Is Made Among

Various Peoples. It is a curious and interesting study to compare the various materials which serve the different nations of the world as the basis of their bread. In this country, where good bread, made from spring and fall wheat flour, is within reach of all, rarely a thought is given to the fact that, after all, the inhabitants of only a small portion of the earth's surface enjoy such food. In the remoter part of Sweden the poor make

and store the loaves away, so that eventually they are as hard as bricks. Farther north still bread is made from barley and oats. In Lapland oats, with the inner bark of the pine, are used. The two together, well ground and mixed, are made into large, flat cakes, cooked in a pan over a fire. In dreary Kamchatka pine or birch bark by itself, well macerated, pounded and baked, frequently constitutes the whole of the native bread food. The Icelander scrapes the "Iceland moss" off the rocks and grinds it into flour, which serves

both for bread and for puddings.

In some parts of Siberia, China and other eastern countries a fairly palatable bread is made from buckwheat. In parts of Italy chestnuts are cooked, ground into meal and used for making much used in the countries of India, Egypt, Arabia and Asia Minor for making bread. Rice bread is the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese and a large portion of the inhabitants of India. In Persia the bread is made from rice, flour and milk; it is called "lawash." The Persian oven is built in the ground, walls or sides of the oven are thoroughly heated. Enough dough to form a

about the size of a barrel. The sides are smooth mason work. The fire is built at the bottom and kept burning until the sheet about one foot wide and about two feet long is thrown on the bench and rolled until about as thin as sole leather, then it is taken up and tossed and rolled from one arm to the other and flung on the board and slapped on the side of the oven. It takes only a few moments to bake and when baked it is spread out to cool. This bread is cheap (1 cent a sheet); it is sweet and nour-

A specimen of the "hunger bread' from Armenia is made of clover seed, flax or linseed meal, mixed with edible grass. In the Molucca islands, the starchy pith of the sago palm furnishes a white, floury meal. This is made up into flat, oblong loaves, which are baked in curious little ovens, each being divided into oblong cells to receive the

Bread is also made of roots in some parts of Africa and South America. It is made from manioc tubers. These roots are a deadly poison if eaten in the raw state, but make a good food if properly prepared. To prepare it for bread the roots are soaked for several days in water, thus washing out the poison. The fibers are picked out, dried and ground into flour. This is mixed with milk, if obtainable; if not, water is used. The dough is formed into little round loaves and baked in hot ashes or dried in the sun .- Sanitary Record.

Made Many Mouths Water. Congressman J. M. Griggs made the day recently when, in reply to the on the left bank. Parts of the masonic man who reflected upon the fare of 200 years ago are still visible, and some southern tables, he incidentally expiated of the gates survive, through which a upon the typical abundance of savory good things which were daily set before his constituents in the Second district.

Congressman Griggs said: "In the south gardens bloom from Christmas to Christmas and are necessary adjuncts to every home, high or low. In them grows everything that can appease hunger or delight the palate. Why, Mr. Chairman, I would not exchange the dinner to which many of my constituents are today sitting while I address this house for any dinner that the skill and ingenuity of the chief of Washington chefs could devise. I would not incite my friends on this side of the house to riot, but I must say that a dinner of hog jowl and Georgia collards, or bacon and tender spring turnips, or fried chicken and brown gravy, with the inseparable accompaniment of sugar yams, smoking corn pones, hot biscuit and cold buttermilk is better than all the pork and beans and corned beef and pickled cabbage, pumpkin pies, stale bread and cider that can be spread on every table in New England. Mr. Chairman, gentlemen from New England should extend their acquaintance

with southern people and southern cus-

toms."-Baltimore Sun.

A MAD KING'S FREAKS

SOME OF THE WAYS LUDWIG HAD OF AMUSING HIMSELF.

Expensive Opera at Baircuth-Brilliant Turnouts Used at Night In the Forests Driving Horses Crazy That He Might Be

If Ludwig II, the young king of Bavaria, was mad, it was from excess of majesty. The monarch of one of the smallest kingdoms of the world, his opinion of himself was magnificent beyond all dreams of grandeur. Ordinary people were not sufficiently exalted to be his companions. Ordinary occupations afforded him no gratification. All the chateaus and palaces which he inherited when he came to the throne were squalid for one so great. Architecture and building were his ruling hobbies, and he was thus able to gratify the one delusion by building magnificent edifices, the second by occupying his time in the most extraordinary fashions and the third by shunning society and escaping the Inspection of ordinary eyes, either in his gorgeous retreats or by retiring to one of the more humble dwellings he erected on various mountain summits, where a few attendants awaited his unexpected visits. Ludwig's mania for solitude took the most unexpected twists. He enjoyed this own company best on those occasions when people whose minds are less phenomenally balanced consider companionship most essential. It was his fancy to have dramatic and musical performances for himself alone. Unfortunate theatrical managers and indignant musical directors, not daring to resist the royal whim, were driven to waste their talent by providing entertainments. The theater was darkened, the orchestra, the chorus and the full dramatic company were grudgingly provided, one and all detesting the work of putting forth their best efforts for the amusement of an empty house, save for the solitary figure sitting silent and mo-tionless in the shadow of the royal box. Music Ludwig loved, and many of his wildest extravagances and maddest acts of prodigality were due to the influence of Wagner, his one friend and adviser. It was Wagner who prompted his most transcendent folly, the erection of a huge theater at Baircuth for that composer's glorification. One performance alone entailed an expenditure of £20,000, of which £15,000 was paid by the king, the rest be-

enchanting scenery, Ludwig dearly loved the lonely mountains and the silent forests in which his possessions were so rich. Delighting to turn night into day, he would order his horses after dark, and the jingle of his sleigh bells and the big crack of the postilions' whips would bring the peasantry to their bedroom casements to see a brilliant equipage flash by, a phantom that vanished in a whirl of snow dust, a dream of red and gold and blue and silver, and above the head of the silent occupant two crowns glowing with electric light. It was only the simple inhabitants of the Bavarian Alps who ever caught a glimpse of these fairylike vehicles. The front of one was formed by a gigantic shell borne by Tritons, with little Cupids seated on its out of mines, but they are no more edge, whose tiny arms carried back mentation of another was so profuse that but three small spaces were left on the panels, and these were occupied by delicate mythological scenes painted by the hand of a famous Munich artist. The king's sleighs were never drawn by fewer than

four horses. He appears to have been fond

of these animals, which he called his "dumb courtiers." But, like everything

else about him, they were compelled to

ng barely covered by the sale of tickets.

Reared from his childhood amid the most

suffer in order to gratify their master's fancies. During the winter of 1874 instructions were sent to the royal stables that the 30 best horses they contained were for several days to be fed on nothing but oats. The grooms imagined they were to be entered and bake their rye bread twice a year for a race. Though a blinding snowstorm. was raging, Ludwig commanded some workmen to at once set about erecting a wooden tower in the forest adjoining his palace, and around this tower a gallery was to run. Finally when his plans were matured he stationed an orchestra of wind instruments near this erection, taking up his own position on the balcony. In the cornfields near he had scattered here and there drums, kettles and some soldiers with rifles loaded with powder, and an order was given that each man should remain hidden and silent. At a given signal the horses were led quietly to the foot of the tower. Then the king gave a sign which was understood by the leader of the orchestra, by the drums, kettles, trumpets and soldiers. In an instant the most infernal hubbub broke forth. Each drummer vied with the other to beat louder, the trumpeters nearly burst their cheeks, there were powder explosions, shrill whistles and bread. Durra, a variety of the millet, is most diabolical howls. The terrified horses broke their fastenings. Mad with terror, they reared, wheeled, zigzagged; plunging and kicking, they galloped here and there; with blood red nostrils and floating manes they bolted in all directions to the jeopardy of the orchestra and the terror of the drums and kettles in the fields. One by

> in the marshes. His majesty, however, was well amused. The tricks Ludwig played on his horses he also inflicted on his servants. Every one about him was in danger of life and limb. He injured at least 30 persons, and one he killed. It is not to be forgotten however, that he was mad and ought long before this to have been under medical charge. For some offenses his attendants were confined in the dungeons of his castles; for others they were banished to America. One miserable lackey was charged with looking too curiously at his eccentric master. For this he was compelled to wear a black mask over his face for a whole year. Another was simply stupid. He had a seal set on his forehead The king himself paid reverent homage to a certain tree, and there was a hedge upon

one they disappeared over the horizon.

their eyes. It was days before some of

them were found. Many were picked up

enfeebled, still wild and terrified. Some

had reached the mountains; others had

penetrated the woods or become engulfed

white with foam, still snorting and rolling

drove by .- Pearson's Magazine.

which he bestowed his benediction as he

A Plucky Artist. It is extraordinary what some men can accomplish in spite of ill fortune. Verestchagin had his right thumb so badly bitten by a leopard some years ago that it had to be amputated. On the field of battle the middle finger of his right hand was made useless by a shot. By a fall on the steppes later the center bones of the same hand were shattered. Nevertheless Verestchagin is one of the foremost painters in Russia and makes as dexterous use of his right hand, lamed as it is, as any man in

- A Beautiful City.

Manila is a beautiful city, about the size of San Francisco. It is built on both sides of the river Pasig, which is Georgia delegation sigh for home one | navigable to its source. Old Manila lies taunt of some New England congress- stone wall which was built around it stream of solemn friars, grinning Chinese, resplendent Spanish officials, beggars in rags, pious nuns, handsome senoras, gay native girls, mestizos in uniform, natives in breechclouts, four horse carriages, two wheel pony wagons and creaking buffalo carts pours from morning till night. The cathedral, monasteries and government offices are in old Manila. The business quarter, the foreign shipping houses, the banks, stores and custom house are in Binondo,

on the other side of the river. Between the walls and the shore is the Luneta, the fashionable promenade, where the band plays and society enjoys the evening breeze, flirts under hundreds of electric lights and drives around the circle in carriages, which follow each other in a slow, dignified procession. The best houses in Manila are built of stone and are handsome residences, though there is no window glass used in their construction. Instead of glass the windows are glazed with translucent oyster shells. This is cut into squares so small that a window 8 feet by 4 will contain 250 of them. It is found that they temper the flerce glare of the sun and soften the light. -San Francisco Chronicle.

CURIOSITIES OF DRAFT. flow Fire Purifies Air and the Way Mines

Are Ventilated.

A curious piece of apparatus used by Professor John F. Woodhull of the New York Teachers' college to illustrate the principle of ventilation consists of two lamp chimneys, a tallow candle and the lid of a pasteboard box. The box lid has two holes cut in it a few inches apart. The holes are a trifle bigger than the tallow candle. The candle stands in one hole. The lamp chimneys stand one over each hole. The object is to show how the draft of any burning substance can be made to get rid of unpleasant odors, foul air, etc. The candle is lighted and burns in the chimney which incloses it. If a lighted match is held at the mouth of the other chimney. the smoke from it will immediately flow down the tube and up the chimney in which the candle is burning. This is because the lighted candle gets its draft through the other chimney, and the air rushing down one and up the other carries the

supplies more by way of the only channel left open to it. Now, a coal mine is freed from its foul air, and new, fresh air is drawn into it in exactly the same way The entrance to some mines is comparatively small when the large excavations beneath the surface are taken into consideration. The air in the mine easily becomes foul and soon becomes unfit for human beings to breathe if some ventilation is not secured. It is only necessary to have two shafts and to build a fire at the entrance of one of them

smoke from the match along with

it. The reason the air does this is

because the heat of the candle flame

expands the air in the one chimney

and forces it upward. The atmos-

phere, in order to even matters,

in order to secure the desired result. If the fire is made to get its draft down one shaft and up the other, as in the case of the lamp chimneys, all of the foul air will be drawn out of the mine, and a corresponding quantity of fresh air will be drawn in. The danger of explosions of fire damp will also be averted, inasmuch as this deadly gas is drawn out and dissipated before it can collect in sufficient quantity to do damage. Of course there are mechanical contrivances for drawing bad air entrance of a shaft. A striking example of the value of a fire for the purpose of getting rid of foul odors is afforded in a jail in Newcastle, Del. It seems that the jail was built over a sewer which emptied into the river near by. The odor from the sewer filled the jail and made it a very unhealthy place to live in. The nuisance was abated by building a furnace and smokestack in one corner of the jailyard. A hole led down from the furnace to the sewer pipe. When the fire was lighted, the bad air in the pipe was drawn up by the fire and sent out of

the stack many feet above the jail. Something of this nature takes place when a storm occurs on a hot day. The air in a certain spot becomes heated and in expanding is forced upward, drawing with it a certain amount of moist air from the neighborhood surrounding the heated spot. The moisture in this air rapidly condenses when it reaches the cooler strata above, and, turning to water, descends to the earth again in the form of a shower .- Atlanta Constitution.

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Train 4:1—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 A. M., leaves Weldon 11:50 A. M., Raleigh 3:40 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:56 P. M., Athens 5:43 A. M., and Atlanta 5:20 A. M.

Train 4:03—Leaves Washington 4:40 P. M., Sanford 8:56 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., Richmond 8:56 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., Sanford 3:23 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Rocking ham 5:23 A. M., Wadesboro 5:53 A. M., Monroe 6:43 A. M., Charlotte 7:50 A. M., Lincolton 10:25 C. M., Shelby 11:37 J. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 P. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M. Train 38—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 11:23 A. M. Weldon 2:45 P. M.; arrive Portsmonth 5:20 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9:05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:58 A. M., Will mington 12:05 noon.

Train 10:50 noon.

Train 10:50 noon. broke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12:05 noon.

Train 402-Leaves Atlanta 12:00 M. Leaves Atlanta 9:40 P. M. Leaves Atlanta 9:40 P. M. Leaves Atlanta 9:40 P. M. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 P. M., Arrives Shelby 5:55 P. M., Charlotte 8:28 P. M., Monroe 9:40 P. M., Wadesboro fo:31 P. M., Rockingham 11:15 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 1:03 A. M., Raleigh 2:16 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:25 A. M., Richmond 8:20 A. M., Portsmouth 7:25 A. M., Richmond 8:20 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. Ali trains daily except Nos 17 and 18.

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No. 3. DAILY. Leave Fayetteville. 4 23 P M Leave Hope Milis... Leave Red Springs No 16 Mixed NORTH BOUND eave Climax ...

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Peteraburg 3:14a m., Richmond 4a m. Washington 7:41 a m. Baltimore 9:62 a.m., Philadelphia 11:25 a m., New York 203 p m , Boston 9:00 p m No. 50 Passenger Due Jacksonville except 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND AILY No 55-Passenger-Due Lake Warnie 3.45 maw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 8:88 p m Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m Sumter 9 82 p. m., Columbia 19:50 p. m. Denmark 5 12 a m , Augusta 7 to a m. Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:86 p. m. Larleston 10:50 p. to., Savannah u Jacksonville T.St a. m., St Au Zurine 10:30 a m . Tampa 6:05 p m

SALE AT WILMINGTON PHON THE NORTH a manufager I contra " Names of I'v springten t to a m Elich none BOW KI MONTH 1 16 1

Miller A William . Or Hardware Till p. m. Warman ship m . Magnolla tity m ILV No. 41-Passenger-Leave Boston is 9.30 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadel phia 12:00 p. m., Baltimore 2:20 p. m., Washington 2:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p m . Petersburg 8:12 p m . *Norfota # 20 p m . Weldon 9 48 p m . Tarla... n so p m . Focky Mount 5 so s to Leave Wilson 6:20 a. m., Goldsboro 7 v. a m. Warnaw 754 a.m., Magnolla

8 05 a fp DAILY No 51 Passenger Leave Newberexcept 9:00 a m. Jacksonville 10:36 a. m. Bunday 12.15

FROM THE SOUTH DAILY No 54-Passenger-Leave Tampa 8 16 12.20 a m. Sanford 2:07 p. m., Jackson ville M 8 00 p m . Savannah 1 45 a m . Charles ton 6:83 a. m., Columbia 5 45 a. m., At lanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m. At gusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 1 m nter 6:06 A. m., Florence 8 55 a. iii Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn to ac. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:00 | 40

Daily except Bunday
Trains on the Scotland Neck Bratect from the Scotland Neck Bratect from the Scotland Neck 5:30 p. m., Greenville C.C.;
in Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves kinston 7:56 a. m., Greenville S.52 a. m. arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:32 a. m. Frails Halifax at 11:18 a m., Weldon 11:12 a m. Pall's except Sunday.

Tráins on Washington Branch leave Wash? 10 ton 8200a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Farmele a m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 3:30 a m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrives Washing (11:00 a m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Tráin leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday. Tráin leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday. Tráin leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday. In mouth 7:40 p. m. and 0:10 p. m. Returning. leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a m. and Sunday?000 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:06 a. m. and 11:00 a. m. m and 11:00 a. m. Train on Midland N. C. Brench leaves (4:11) boro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m. active Smithfield, N. C., 6:30 a. m. Restricting leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldstein F. Train on Nashville Branch leaves Bocky Mount Train on Nashville Branch leaves Hocky Mount at 4 80 p. m. arrives Kashville 8 05 p. m. epring Hope 5 30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 00 n. m. Nashville 8 35 a. m. arrive Hock Mount .05 a. m. Daily except Sunday

Frain on Clinton Branch leave Warnaw for inton, daily except Sunday, at 11 20 a n Florence Railroad leave Peer Deer 200, a to arrive Latta 9.24 a m. Dillon 9.25 a m. How land 9.50 a m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m. Latta 6.25 p. m. Pee Dee 7.00 p. m. daily
Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9.25 a. m., Chadbourn 10.43 a m. hrvas Conway 12.40 p. m. leave Conway 2.45 p. m. Chadbourn 5.20 p. m.; arrive Hub 6.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave sum ter 505 p. m., Manning 5.35 p. m., arrive Lare's 7.15 p. m. leave Lane's 8.34 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.; arrive Statter 9:37 a. m. Daily Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9.30 a. m., 7.40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown on 5.30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8.25 a. m., 5.35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8.25 a. m., 5.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday

Trains on Cheraw and Darlinston Maliroad Daily except Sunday
Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad
leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8 6 a m.;
arrive Darlington 9.18 a m., Cheraw 10.56 a
m., Wadesboro 2 25 p m.; leave Florence daily
except Sunday at 8.25 p m.; arrive Darlington
8.50 p m. Hartsville — p m. Bennetteville
9.46 p m., Gibson 10.16 p m. Leave Florence
Sunday only 8.50 a m., arrive Darlington 2.20
a. m. Sunday only 8 50 a. m., arrive Darlington 8 20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6 26 a. m., Brinettsville 6 49 a. m., arrive Darlington 7 45 a. m., arrive Florence 8 19 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 2 00 p. m., Cheraw 5 15 p. m., Hartsville 2 15 a. m., Darlington 6 29 a. m., arrive Florence 7 00 p. m. Leave Darlington 8 20 day only 7 50 a. m., arrive Florence 8 15 a. m. Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11 18 p. m., arrive Selma 2 50 p. m., 11 18 p. m., arrive Selma 2 50 p. m., 11 18 p. m., arrive Selma 2 50 p. m., 11 18 p. m., arrive Rewland 8 50 a. m. Fayetteville 4:28 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m., returning leave Rowland 8 50 a. m. Fayetteville 1:10 a. m., 10:28 p. m., Dunn 1: 54 p. m., 8mithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:28 p. m. and 11:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m. Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m., arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 6:17 p. m., Creston 5:18 p. m., Sumter 6:28 p. m.; Bringhally, Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a.

Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves treston 5.45 a.

m.; arrives Pregnalls 9.15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 5.50 p.m. Daily except Sunday

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a.

m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:06 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:35 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. *Boop m.

*Dalyexcept Sunday *Sunday only H M. EMELBON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager my with

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.

To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28.

1897, at 12 M GOING EAST Pass'g'r Trains

Goldshore Kinston 5 45 Newbern... 7 02 Morehead City. Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Bouthern Rallway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at New bern for Wilmington and insermediate points. Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train arriving at Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. A. W. train from the North at 2.05 P. M. No 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilming ton and Intermediate points.

Jan 2 tf. B. L. DILL. Bup't.

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

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents Sold by B. R. HELLAMY.