

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1881.

The three largest industries in New Orleans, says the *Democrat*, are the manufacture of cotton seed oil and cake, cigars and iron castings. These employ men, and pay out wages as follows: Cotton seed oil factories, 1,525 hands, receiving \$374,142 in wages; cigars, 907 hands, receiving \$179,772 in wages; and the iron foundry, \$17 hands, receiving \$399,780 in wages per year.

An obituary of a fish is one of the queer items in a Paris paper. One of the latest carp, it says, in the lake at Fontainebleau has just died. It was called Fanny, and is believed to have been born in the reign of Francis I., or nearly 400 years ago. She was accustomed every afternoon to show herself to an admiring crowd, and accept crumbs from their hands as she had done in times past from the hands of many of the kings of France.

The difficulty in the New Hampshire legislature concerning the election of a U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Rollins, was brought to a sudden conclusion by the passage of the resolution of the majority of the judiciary committee by the legislature. The resolution, in effect provides that the election of Senator shall be postponed till the next legislature. The opinion of the legislature is adopted in direct opposition to the opinion of the Supreme Court in *bank*.

The total amount of breadstuffs received at New York from January 1, to May 27, 1881, was: Flour, 2,418,824 barrels, wheat, 13,459,928 bushels, corn, 12,228,735 bushels, oats, 4,596,608 bushels; Boston, Flour, 1,076,331 barrels, wheat, 1,627,903 bushels, corn, 5,451,260 bushels, oats, 1,277,957 bushels; Philadelphia, flour, 336,495 barrels, wheat, 347,000 bushels, corn, 4,111,190 bushels, oats, 1,228,100. New Orleans receives least of all in breadstuffs, except Philadelphia and Montreal received the lowest of all. The highest number of bushels of anything is the 13,459,928 bushels of wheat, of New York.

Information comes from Philadelphia to the effect that the Bessemer Steel Company have secured the exclusive right to use the famous Thomas Gilchrist basic process of manufacturing steel in the United States. By this transaction all of the patents covering the basic process become the property of the Bessemer company. The success of the system has been established by operations both on the continent and in Great Britain, and the English manufacturers have been looking to it as a lever with which they expected to regain the ground lost of late years, and become the virtual controllers of the iron and steel trade of the world. The process is second in importance and value only to the Bessemer, as by it ores containing phosphorus, which otherwise would be valueless, can be utilized and made to produce steel or iron at a small cost.

The laws of the United States require certain precautions in the running of vessels propelled by steam against accidents by which there may be loss of life. Inspectors are provided and placed in certain districts, whose duty it is to guard by careful inspection, made either periodically or on special request, against these disasters. Accidents occur, of course, from defective boilers or machinery, defects in the hull of the vessels, and indifference of discipline. Overloading on excursions at this season of the year, and neglect to provide the legal number of life preservers or floats, have already, in this season, been the occasion of disaster and loss of life. The inspectors for this district reside in Charleston and come here on occasions, but it is the duty of officers of customs to report any infraction of the rules of this service. Since writing the above the following appears in the morning telegrams:

A Treasury circular, addressed to Collectors and other chief officers of the customs and others, has just been issued. Officials are enjoined particularly to make careful examinations of excursion steamers. Extra efforts in this direction should be made upon Sundays, and particularly upon the 4th of July. Supervising inspectors will instruct local inspectors to detail one-half their force upon each alternate Sunday for duty in the vicinity of their home ports, for the purpose of ascertaining by actual count of passengers if necessary, whether the law is complied with. On the 4th of July the whole force will be so employed.

The original Southdowns were the purest blood of any English sheep. Their improvement was accomplished by judicious selection from various flocks. Great symmetry of form has been attained, large size and fascinating qualities. By reason of their parity they have stamped their fascinating qualities more certainly upon their offspring than any other English breed.

A North Carolina man having the stomach of an ostrich, swallows a handful of gravel after dinner every day.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Virginia Readjuster politics is conducted on a higher plane of discussion. There is a polish and a loftiness about it that has the flavor of those old days when the high-toned Whigs used to go on between the Whigs and Democrats. Looking over the *Whig* volume of the Readjuster convention, as it opens with Mahone's speech it is observable that it teems with the highest style of political disquisition. Occupying the high ground of respectability, from an earnest devotion to serve the people wherever they may assign me, I should follow the spirit which I find in this hall—I would have been recreant to my own sense of manhood—had I not said in that Chamber that I was the voice of this people. I told them there, as I said to this people, that I wanted no more of that Bourbon Democracy.

Gentlemen, you are here to-day to give effect to the broad principles of equal rights, of a free ballot and an honest count; you are here to give effect to your determination to free the people—all the people of this state; to turn your faces towards the rising sun, and keep step with the motto of the Union: I say it is your purpose to restore this old state to friendly relations to all sections of this common country. Allow me to beg of you to have harmony in your proceedings. I doubt but that there will be harmony. To whomsoever you shall place your banner, stand as one man to that banner—back up your leader in the great fight which is to make your freedom and the freedom of your posterity.

The platform is broad and comprehensive, dealing boldly with the financial questions, endorsing equal and uniform taxation, pledging fidelity to the people of Virginia, vindicating a free ballot and the unlimited right of suffrage, fraternal relations with all the states of the Union—all of this fully justifying Senator Mahone's noble words in his fiery speech: "I greet you, my friends, and my fellow-citizens, with my most earnest compliments. I beg to assure you of the supreme gratification which I have in this Convention. It fills the measure of my loyal ambition to my people and to this state. It testifies in words, which I shall never forget of your approval of my public conduct. It assures me that the people of this state, in their right and might of giving power, are here to say to the sister states of this Union that Virginia is to be put in cordial relation to her brotherhood."

Major V. Vaeden of New Kent nominated J. E. Massey for Governor, in which he said, "Put Massey at the helm and the lightnings of fanaticism might play through her rigging; Funders might roll the billows of bankruptcy and repudiation under her pro, but Massey with his eye upon the beaconlight of equal justice to all men—a free ballot and a fair count—would cast the sheet anchor of victory upon the manifold of Funderism, and all the gabbling geese would fall to awaken a Manlius to the defence of Bourbon principles."

Colonel Mintree of Petersburg, nominated Col Cameron in a glowing speech of which the following is a specimen: You cannot forget the storm of abuse and the howl of woe and denunciation that arose from the placemen and politicians; the tricksters and ringleaders of a corrupt system; but despite all this, 580 fearless men, fresh from the people, stood in serried phalanx by that gallant leader, and as one by one the colors of Terry, Taliaferro, and Lee went down in disastrous defeat, their last despairing cry was "anything, anything to beat Mahone." For a time they did cheer the locks of this Samsun, but they destroyed themselves. The great Conservative party was a loadstone corpse; they had committed self-murder; no requiem was sung at their burial; no solemn rites hid it from public sight, but it sank "unwept, unhonored and unsung" into dishonored graves. But from that great charnel house the young giant of Readjustment arose; the people took up the cry, and from every hutting the fiercest tribes unmasked the treachery of those who attempted to sell Virginia's sovereignty for broker's gold. The people, hitherto deceived by the cry of "honor and honesty" arose in their majesty, and the great victory of '79 arrested the wrong of previous years.

Mr. Egan nominated John S. Wise the son of the late Henry A. Wise, who assented in a letter, when Col. William Lamb of Norfolk, nominated General V. B. Groner, and stated his claims in a strong and eloquent speech, but added that the cause involved the right to live unscrupled in the land of their forefathers, and was dearer to him than the success of any personal friend.

Colonel Cameron was after much excitement nominated unanimously for Governor, and ex-United States Senator Lewis was unanimously nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. This broad-minded statesman is the greatest strength of the ticket. There is not a creche in his brain on the situation in Virginia, and his perceptions in politics are as clear as his heart is pure and honest. Frank S. Blair for Attorney General will come down strong from the mountains and valleys of the southwest. Altogether the prospects for the Readjuster and Republican combination is brilliant. All factions and rival cliques and schemes should now join in one harmonious whole in furtherance of the grand purpose of liberalizing the political ethics of the Old Dominion.

The highest thing in nature is man; the highest reach in man is his moral sentiment; and the highest reach in moral sentiment is benevolence. Benevolent disposition is the very center of Christian character. It rains men as perfect or imperfect.

CIRCULAR OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

STRICT ENFORCEMENT TO BE ENFORCED—THE PRACTICE OF OVERCROWDING PASSENGER STEAMERS—ACTING SECRETARY FRENCH—THE U. S. STEAMERS ARE CITED.

The following is the text of the Treasury circular addressed to collectors and other chief officers of customs, and others, relative to over crowding passenger steamers, which was forwarded in the dispatches of the 7th instant. The circular is now being printed, with a view to thorough distribution throughout the United States.

The attention of collectors and other chief officers of customs, and supervising and local inspectors of steam vessels, is hereby directed to the provisions of section 4,496, Revised Statutes, defining their duties in the enforcement of the steamboat laws of the United States. In view of the large number of passengers carried on passenger and excursion steamers during the season of summer travel, and the frequent complaints that many carry an excess of passengers over the number allowed by their certificates of inspection or excursion permits, it is desirable that officers of the government, whose duty it is to prevent such abuses, shall give special attention to the matter, and prevent the over crowding of such steamers by a prosecution for penalties, if such action shall be found necessary.

Collectors and Surveyors of Customs are therefore directed to instruct their subordinates to make a careful examination of such steamers, and to report all cases of violation of law for prosecution. Extra efforts in this direction should be made upon Sundays, and particularly upon the Fourth of July."

The section of the law referred to herein reads as follows:—Sec. 4,496.—All collectors and other chief officers of the customs and all inspectors within the several districts shall enforce the provisions of this title against all steamers arriving and departing. Supervising inspectors will instruct local inspectors to detail half of their force upon each alternate Sunday for duty in the vicinity of their home ports for the purpose of ascertaining by actual count of passengers, if necessary, whether the law is complied with; and upon the Fourth of July the whole force will be so employed. Inspectors of steam vessels will confer with the chief officers of customs of their districts as to the best methods of carrying out this order.

In all cases where it is found necessary to prosecute the officer prosecuting will report all the facts to the department for its information. A zealous effort on the part of the officers named herein in the performance of the duties required will, it is believed, effectually check the evil complained of.

COTTON.

The Liverpool *Post* counts this year's American crop as probably 6,500,000 bales. Egypt will produce 90,000 bales, Bombay 65,000—a total of 6,653,000. From this ought to be deducted an aggregate 382,000, deficit on various accounts, leaving the actual excess for this coming crop over last crop only 361,000 bales. The *Post* continues that people who are now wondering at the size of the crop in October will be wondering what has become of it.

Bishop Quintard of Memphis, Tenn., two of whose nephews reside at Yokohama in Japan, writes that the annual import of cotton yarn from England to Japan is 80,000 bales, while the shipments from New York are very inconsiderable.

The Cochecho Company at Dover, N. H., will build a warehouse 225x50 feet two stories high; and the Amesreg, at Manchester, will build a new brick cotton house, which is to be 207x34 feet in dimension; a brick stable, 159x34 feet; seven brick tenement and boarding houses, 196x34 feet, and quite a little village of wooden tenements. The new mill which the company recently built is receiving its machinery, 1,700 looms having already been taken into the yard. This mill, which is between 800 and 900 feet long, will be adapted to the manufacture of ginghams.

There is a perfect wilderness of prosperity in the cotton business in Massachusetts. More than 20 mills after glass notice of additions to their capital, productive capacity, or dividends. For instance, Indian Orchard mills declare \$5 per share. Lancaster Mills \$28 per share dividend. Appleton Mills, Lowell, \$30 dividend per share. Almost all the mills in Massachusetts are making preparations to do more business. The Welton Company of Charleston, West Point Company of Georgia, and the Enterprise Factory of Augusta, a flourishing little mill in Gadsden county, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas all are either more prosperous or progressing in the manufacture of cotton.

Twelve patents, claiming to be improvements in the manufacture of cotton were issued in one week in May last.

The edible parts of the frog are the hind legs, which are used by the deers on a skewer. The frogs are obtained by hunters armed with small bows, the arrows of which are attached to a string, and thus perform the office of a harpoon.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The delegates of the American Pedological Society met recently in New York. The President of the Society in calling the convention to order stated that the business would be to consider some of the causes of children's diseases, and the enormous mortality among those under five years of age. Statistics show, he said, that almost one-third of all the children born die before reaching that age, and that this fact is enough to elevate the subject into an important specialty. It is gratifying to know that the medical profession are paying more attention to the matter than formerly, and are busy instituting sanitary reforms toward improving the condition of children in large cities.

The Dalgreys Rest, 143 G. A. B., is about to place a monument over the grave of poor "Miles O'Reilly"—General Charles G. Halpine—one of the most genial and brilliant of men, who died too soon for his country. He died poor leaving a wife and children. One of his best satirical lyrics was written in camp in ridicule of Admiral Daigren for not bombarding Sumter sooner, in which he uttered the lines: "Of his ship he is as chary, As my little black-eyed Mary, Or her silver-winged Canary, Or her crockery Noah's ark." And now the Dalgreys Rest erects his monument.

Max Strakoch, the famous early manager of the Italian Opera in America, and the brother-in-law of Adelaide Patti, whom he first introduced, as a little girl, in *La Sonnambula*, has failed for \$32,000.

A young girl named Amanda, tried to commit suicide by going over Niagara Falls. She had recently left the Ursuline Convent, at Morrisania, and the Lady Superior says: "The girl felt the constraint of convent life and was not much given to study. She was a very clever girl, the Superior said, bright and quick and gave the idea of being better educated than she really was. Though she was not a Roman Catholic she was well conducted while in the convent and conformed strictly to all the rules. Very little was known at the convent of the girl's previous history. She was taken on the recommendation of a third party, but who that is has not yet transpired. Indeed there is a feeling that a clever deception was practiced somewhere or on some one." She had about her person something that indicated that she was either married or in love with one—"Alf."

WEST POINT.

The graduating class is published entire in the order of their merit generally in scholarship, the best being 1. Those graduating from the southern states in a class of 63, were: Lyman Hall, Georgia, No. 20; Andrew S. Rowan, West Virginia, No. 23; Parker W. West, Louisiana, No. 24; Guy Casselle, Texas, No. 32; Francis J. Kernan, Florida, No. 33; Frederick G. Hodgson, No. 43; Simon M. Dickins and J. B. McDonald, each from Alabama, the first No. 51 and the second No. 52. Those from the south numbered 8 out of 68 graduates.

ANNAPOLIS—NAVAL SCHOOL.

The standing of the graduates has been ascertained this year earlier than usual. The highest multiple obtained during the whole course of four years at the Academy is 750. To be ranked among the "stars" of the class, a cadet must obtain 85 per cent of this multiple. The following are the stars and the multiple obtained: 1. John L. Schock, of Pennsylvania, 707.74; 2. Joe J. Woodward, at large, 680.89; 3. John H. Leonard, of Pennsylvania, 675.68; 4. John H. Hooper, at large, 667.23; 5. John L. Beebe, Michigan, 654.16; 6. Francis R. Sutton, New York, 654.16; 7. Robert R. Dashiell, at large, 649.23.

These number 7. Twenty-one graduated into the engineer midshipman, and the following are from the southern states: Thomas J. Hogan, Georgia; Solan Arnold, Maryland; D. C. Redgrave and Kennel McAlpine, Virginia. Those that graduated as midshipmen from the south numbered 15.

Hellion of the Presidents Washington and Garfield were the only ones who were church members, but all, one excepted, were men who revered Christianity. Adams married a minister's daughter, and was inclined to Unitarianism. Johnson was not a believer, at least while he was chief magistrate. Madison's early connections were Presbyterian. Monroe is said to have favored the Episcopal church. John Quincy Adams was like his father. Jackson was a Methodist, and died in the communion of that church. Van Buren was brought up in the reformed Dutch church, but afterward joined to the Episcopal church. Harrison leaned toward the Methodist church, and Tyler was an Episcopalian. Polk was baptized by a Methodist preacher after his term of office expired. Taylor was inclined to the Episcopal communion. Fillmore favored the Unitarian church, but Franklin Pierce was a member of, and a communicant of a Congregationalist church at Concord. Johnson was a Presbyterian. General Grant attended the Methodist church, and President Garfield is a member of the Church of the Disciples.

Personal.

Mrs. Garfield continues to improve in health and appetite. Gen. Sherman and Aids, and Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War, have gone to West Point.

The revenue of the ancient estate of Washington at Mount Vernon was last year \$10,824.50. It is stated that the Hon. Lionel Sachville West will succeed Lord Thornton at Washington.

There were eighteen candidates ordained to the Catholic Priesthood by Archbishop, Gibbons at Baltimore on Monday.

Joe Johnston has informally in an interview replied to Jeff. Davis, saying if Mr. Davis, has made a certain statement, "he has stated what he must have known to be false."

Mrs. Walker of North Carolina, the Vicegerent for that state, at the late meeting of the Association at Mount Vernon, sent a letter of regret at her absence and a check for \$50 for her endowment fund.

Secretary Windom has returned to Washington. On his way back he received great attention particularly at Chicago, where he declared in favor of that great measure, to unite the great lakes and the Mississippi, the Hennepin Canal.

Secretary of State Blaine has obtained permission to erect a three story residence with a mansard roof, costing \$48,000, on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, corner P. and 20th sts. To be heated by steam, fitted with an elevator, all modern improvements and finished in the highest style of architectural art.

Bob Ingessoll, of infidel proclivities, having been invited to make some remarks on the death of Cesar, said: "Not now! When I have been in Russia I am a Nihilist, in Germany I am a Socialist, in Italy I am an infidel, and in America I am a Republican, and I believe in the Republicanism of mind.

Prof. Hindsale of Hiram College, has given in a letter his views regarding the situation in New York. He says that the President, in his Conkling course, is approved by the entire country, but hopes that the President will not follow Conkling into New York, in which event, he says, the President would lose a great deal of the support which is now extended to him.

GALVESTON CHIEFS.

Somebody has sent us the *Galveston (Texas) Journal*, from which we make two or three clippings. We might make a hundred from this eight page fellow, in that wide-awake country.

PRICE OF TEXAS LANDS.

It is impossible to fix the price of land in Texas. In the unsettled portions of the state a fine lands as any in the world can be bought for fifty cents per acre; but of course this figure will not hold; good in sections that are thickly inhabited and that are now regarded as among the most desirable agricultural regions in the south. The railway companies have millions of acres of fine lands which can be purchased at from fifty cents to two dollars and fifty cents per acre. In the course of a very few years the wild wastes will be blooming fields, and their prices will go up in the same ratio as has resulted in other sections of the state; but they have opened up to settlement by the facilities afforded by railway lines. Now is the time for inquiries to be made and purchases to be effected by persons who have an intention of immigrating to Texas.

Galveston gets nearly all its choice vegetables from New Orleans, and the best part of the butter, oleomargarine, that is used by its people, comes from Kansas, and yet, within twenty-five of this city, better articles of these sort can be produced at a cost that is inconsiderable compared with the profits they would return?

The importance of securing for Galveston a branch line of the Mexican railway system can not be over-estimated. The claims that this movement has upon the consideration and generosity of the business men of Galveston are of the highest order, but unless greater enthusiasm and liberality are manifested than anything that has as yet come to the surface, it is to be feared that years will come and go before Galveston and the city of Mexico will be bound together by bands of steel.

Prejudice Kills.

Eleven years ago daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to rest in good health by a simple remedy called Hop Bitters, that we had pooled at for 120 years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters.—The Parents.—*Freeman*.

Comesque King, the dwarf, who recently died in New York, for a man of his size did a good deal of harm in his later days. Leaving the show business about a year ago, he bought out a saloon in New York, and a few days after was hauled into court for selling liquor without a license. He was subsequently before the courts for keeping a disorderly house.

If you lose a gold piece, there is a certain number of chances that you may find it again; but if you lose your character it is easier to build a new one than to recover the old one.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company
OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after MAY 23d the following schedule will be operated on this Railroad:
PASSENGER AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.
Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:40 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 11:40 P. M.
Leave Weldon at 1:40 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:45 P. M.

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 42 North and 43 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 1:15 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 7:15 P. M.
Leave Weldon at 9:15 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 1:30 A. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 1:15 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 7:15 P. M.
Leave Weldon at 9:15 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 1:30 A. M.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after November 28th, 1880, at 1:15 P. M., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:
DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 42 North and 43 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 1:15 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 7:15 P. M.
Leave Weldon at 9:15 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 1:30 A. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 1:15 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 7:15 P. M.
Leave Weldon at 9:15 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 1:30 A. M.

Wilmington, Columbia & Annapolis R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 2, 1880
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
ON and after Nov. 2nd the following schedule will be operated on this Road:
DAY PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 12 West and 13 East.
Leave Wilmington 6:40 A. M.
Arrive at Florence 1:45 P. M.
Leave Florence 2:45 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington 7:40 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)

No. 17 West and 16 East.
Leave Wilmington 11:15 P. M.
Arrive at Florence 4:15 A. M.
Leave Florence 5:15 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington 10:15 P. M.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA & ANNAPOLIS R. R. COMPANY.

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DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(White.)
Wilmington Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., meet last Tuesday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M., meets 2nd Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., meets 4th Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M., meets 6th Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., meets 8th Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 6, F. & A. M., meets 10th Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 7, F. & A. M., meets 12th Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M., meets 14th Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., meets 16th Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., meets 18th Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 11, F. & A. M., meets 20th Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 12, F. & A. M., meets 22nd Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., meets 24th Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., meets 26th Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., meets 28th Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.
Carolina Lodge No. 1, meet 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
Carolina Lodge No. 2, meet 2nd and 4th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
Carolina Lodge No. 3, meet 3rd and 5th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
Carolina Lodge No. 4, meet 4th and 6th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
Carolina Lodge No. 5, meet 5th and 7th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
Carolina Lodge No. 6, meet 6th and 8th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
Carolina Lodge No. 7, meet 7th and 9th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
Carolina Lodge No. 8, meet 8th and 10th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
Carolina Lodge No. 9, meet 9th and 11th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
Carolina Lodge No. 10, meet 10th and 12th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
Carolina Lodge No. 11, meet 11th and 13th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
Carolina Lodge No. 12, meet 12th and 14th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
Carolina Lodge No. 13, meet 13th and 15th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
Carolina Lodge No. 14, meet 14th and 16th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.
Carolina Lodge No. 15, meet 15th and 17th Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

ROYAL ARCANUM.
Cornelius Harriet Council No. 29, meets 1st and 3rd Monday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.
The above Councils are also held on Thursdays in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Royal Arcanum No. 1, meets 2nd Friday in each month, at Castle Hill.
Royal Arcanum No. 2, meets 4th Friday in each month, at Castle Hill.
Royal Arcanum No. 3, meets 6th Friday in each month, at Castle Hill.
Royal Arcanum No. 4, meets 8th Friday in each month, at Castle Hill.
Royal Arcanum No. 5, meets 10th Friday in each month, at Castle Hill.
Royal Arcanum No. 6, meets 12th Friday in each month, at Castle Hill.
Royal Arcanum No. 7, meets 14th Friday in each month, at Castle Hill.
Royal Arcanum No. 8, meets 16th Friday in each month, at Castle Hill.
Royal Arcanum No. 9, meets 18th Friday in each month, at Castle Hill.
Royal Arcanum No. 10,