

THE ERA.

Official Organ of the United States.

W. M. BROWN, Manager.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876.

Wake County Executive Committee.

HEADQUARTERS WAKE COUNTY REP. EX. COMMITTEE.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 1st, 1876.

The Wake County Republican Executive Committee on Saturday, the 25th day of March, 1876, at the office of A. Magnin, J. P., in Raleigh.

A prompt and full attendance is desired.

W. W. WHITE, Chairman.

A. MAGNIN, Secretary.

Republican State Executive Committee.

The Republican State Executive Committee met at the capitol, in this city, on Wednesday, 22d inst.

The following members were present: Col. T. B. Keogh, Chairman; James H. Harris, George L. Mabson, R. B. Ellis, and Sam'l T. Carrow.

James W. Hood was represented by J. J. Sawyer as proxy.

R. W. Logan was represented by J. J. Young as proxy.

N. W. Lillington was represented by W. B. Richardson as proxy.

John H. Williamson was represented by J. C. L. Harris as proxy.

Raleigh was selected as the place and the 12th day of July as the time of holding the State Nominating Convention.

The following gentlemen were selected as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

James H. Harris, W. H. Wheeler, Thos. Powers and V. S. Lusk.

The following were selected as alternates: G. W. Logan, Rufus Harringer, J. W. Albritton and W. A. Smith.

The crowded condition of our political columns prevents us from giving accounts of the Methodist Centennial and other matters of local interest transpiring in the city.

We will endeavor to post up our readers in the next issue.

We will say, however, that it is well attended both by the ministry and laymen.

Bishops McTyeire, Marvin and Doggett, are here.

This paper was delayed one day on account of the meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee.

PROCLAMATION.—Attention is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, Governor Brogden, in this issue offering a reward for a fugitive.

The Democrats stole the entire school fund of North Carolina. This money was laid aside to educate the poor children of the State, but the chivalry spent it trying to break up the government. Another financial mistake.

Democrats are not particular from whom they steal. Jeff Davis, after stealing all he could from the so-called Confederate government, tried to run away with the money laid aside to pay the poor soldiers.

It is said that the magic sum of "twenty" sticks to Robbins like the shirt of Nessus. The ominous figure haunts him in his dreams. He is, it is said, fond of borrowing, and never asks one man for more than a "20."

Not only do Democratic officials steal what is entrusted to them, but one of them in this county whipped a poor colored man nearly to death because he would not give up a few dollars he had found. Was there ever such a band of highway robbers?

What has been done by the Wake County Commissioners about the Infamous Work-House outrage? Do they dare to allow the brute Ferrell to still hold his place and practice his barbarous cruelties on inoffending victims? These are questions the christian people of the county want answered.

Should not the Democratic Board of County Commissioners for Wake county, be indicted at the approaching term of the court, for allowing such barbarous cruelties to be practiced on the Work House prisoners as have been proven in the case of the villain Ferrell and his accomplices?

Robins shipped from this State sell in Portsmouth for thirty cents a dozen.—Daily News.

This is some better than the old price of twenty dollars, and doubtless of a better quality than the one purchased by Stephens of Caswell a few years since. Wonder if the price has been reduced in Washington!

The Democrats took the sinking fund of North Carolina, which had been laid aside from the hard-earned money of the people, and invested it in worthless Confederate rags, thus robbing the State of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Democrats do not call this stealing, however, but only a financial mistake. They do have such curious names for it.

President Grant had faith in Belknap and had every reason to believe that he would make an efficient officer, at the time of his appointment. His fall was severely and keenly felt by the President. When, however, the true state of the case became known, instructions were at once issued for a vigorous criminal prosecution of the offending officer.

In this quick determination of the President to punish the high offender, the country will see a disposition to carry out the policy of "letting no guilty man escape." Would a Democratic President have been thus prompt?

Zeb. Vance, when he was Governor of North Carolina, had a vessel running regularly between Wilmington and Nassau. The Governor used to have as much sugar, coffee and other delicacies as he could possibly use, while the poor soldiers were allowed, in many cases, to starve. Although the vessel pretended to be for public use, still Vance and his crew made a good thing of it. Vance used to have the best wines, brandies, &c., always on hand for his pets. The Democrats, however, would hardly call that stealing. They would call it *overdrawing*, perhaps.

It is said that some of the ex-Confederates at Washington are actually brazen enough to suggest the appointment of a committee to investigate Gen. Grant's conduct during the rebellion. Some of them say he spent too much money in taking Richmond, and that he ought to have finished the job at less cost. We would not be surprised to hear soon, that a committee had been appointed to enquire why Davis was not allowed to run off unmolested with the specie he had stolen from the so-called Confederate government.

The Cheerful Outlook.

The recent elections in the States of Maine and New Hampshire prove most conclusively that the hearts of a great majority of the people still beat in unison with the principles of the Republican party, and that it requires something more than the misdeeds of a few bad, designing men, to swerve them from the support of an organization through the instrumentality of which the country owes its very existence.

That the Republican party has bad men in its ranks no one can deny. That all parties have had bad men, is equally true. But, that the Republican party is composed in the main of elements as wicked, as treacherous, as lost to every sense of shame as those which have characterized and still holds sway in the so-called Democratic party of the country, we emphatically deny, and for the truth of this assertion we are at all times willing to be tried by comparison.

There are no leaders in our ranks who for devilish malice, unblinking thievery and high-handed treachery can rank with Jefferson Davis, Jno. B. Floyd, Jacob Thompson, Judah P. Benjamin, Wm. M. Yancey, and scores of others. "Out of the legions of horrid hell" could not come devils more damned in evil than these men. Every species of crime known in the calendar can be laid to their charge, and, in some instances, deeds unknown before to civilization were perpetrated by them merely for the purpose of perpetuating the reign of their party even at the expense of the liberties of the country.

Stealing with these men was considered one of the lesser crimes. Not only did they steal millions of dollars from the government, but no class or condition of citizens escaped their merciless grasp. Even the provision chests of a vast crowd of the citizens of the land were robbed, and starvation followed in the wake of those who were induced to follow in their lead.

Whatever, therefore, may be the misdeeds charged upon the Republican party, we are confident they can never assume the magnitude of those practiced upon an inoffensive people by the Democracy. The principles of our party are right. To them we are indebted for whatever of liberty and good government we have enjoyed in the past, and to their perpetuation we must look for the continuance, not only of law and order, but for the permanence of the government itself. The result in New Hampshire is only the forerunner of what will take place throughout the country. The people are with the Republican party, and the voters in November next will consign the revolutionists and ex-Confederates to ignominious retirement.

The following is the New York comparative cotton statement for the week ending March 17th:

Receipts at all U. S. ports,	65,102
Same week last year,	57,029
Total to date,	3,631,846
Same time last year,	3,894,537
Exports for week,	80,299
Same time last year,	85,387
Total to date,	2,403,617
Same date last year,	1,976,798
Stock at all U. S. ports,	708,827
Same time last year,	769,790
Stock at all interior towns,	114,530
Same week last year,	97,257
Stock at Liverpool,	802,000
Same week last year,	678,000
Am. stock for Great Britain,	672,000
Last year,	309,000

Secretary Howerton.

During a recent visit of Dr. W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, to the North, an anonymous communication, from this city, appeared in the Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appel*, charging him with corruption and malfeasance in office, in that, he had been bribed by Messrs. Brown & Warner, a business house in the city of New York, to give them the contract for furnishing stationery for the use of the State of North Carolina.

This communication was copied in the daily *News*, of this city, with editorial comments in which the charges were reiterated.

On the return of Secretary Howerton to this city, he published a card to which was appended an affidavit of Mr. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Warner, and a certificate of General John C. Gorman. These will be found in another column of this issue.

The statements of these gentlemen are most conclusive, so far as any charges of corruption or impure motives are concerned. *Not a particle of evidence has been, or can be adduced, showing that Secretary Howerton has been guilty of, or in any manner a party to, fraud or bribery in any sense of these terms, nor do we believe that any fair-minded man thinks so.*

Feeling that his character had been unjustly assailed, and willing to have his integrity put to the test, Secretary Howerton has instituted suit against Walter Clark, Esq., and other stockholders of the Daily *News* Publishing Company, for libel, estimating damages at fifty thousand dollars.

The animus of the *News* is plainly exhibited in this matter. It looks very much like (and we think, be so construed by the people at large,) a movement of petty revenge.

It is a fact well known to many, that Secretary Howerton, in accordance with what he believed to be his duty, had withdrawn from the *News* the publication of certain insurance statements, which he had heretofore allowed to be published in that paper. The reason for this withdrawal was, that the Secretary did not believe the *News* had such a subscription list as would justify him in giving it to that paper.

It is somewhat remarkable that although the managers of the *News* had been for some time previous as much cognizant of any difficulties in relation to the bill of stationery purchased by Secretary Howerton, as they were after the refusal of the Secretary to allow them to retain the insurance printing, yet, they chose to shield what they termed malfeasance in office as long as the officer charged would pander to their wishes. This certainly looks bad for a paper purporting to represent all the decency and honesty of the State.

The plain statement of this "tempest in a teapot," in relation to the bill of stationery purchased by Secretary Howerton for and on account of the State of North Carolina, is about as follows:

In accordance with an act of the General Assembly making it his duty to purchase stationery for the use of the State and counties, the Secretary of State went to the city of New York for that purpose. After making and forwarding his purchases, he laid before the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor of State the bill of Messrs. Brown & Warner for the same. The law makes it the duty of these gentlemen to pass upon all expenditures made by the Secretary of State for stationery, and no claim for stationery purchased, is allowed by law to be paid out of the public Treasury unless approved by them.

But neither the Governor, Treasurer or Auditor claim to be judges of the particular kind of goods furnished by Messrs. Brown & Warner on the purchase of Secretary Howerton, and, in order that no complaints should hereafter arise in relation to either the price or quality of the articles furnished, they concluded, and, in our opinion very properly concluded, to call in persons known to be experts, and therefore competent judges of the goods purchased. These experts after careful examination decided that many of the articles charged in the bill of Messrs. Brown & Warner were above the ruling prices of such articles, and, in accordance with this decision, the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor of State scaled the bill, and the amount of the bill so scaled has, as we learn, been paid over to Messrs. Brown & Warner, not, however, without their protest.

The fact that the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor called in the assistance of experts to aid them in guarding what they conceived to be the State's interest in this matter, is no evidence whatever that these gentlemen, or either of them, were entertained for one moment the slightest doubts of Secretary Howerton's integrity. Acting in accordance with the provisions of law which required them to pass upon the bills so purchased they could do no less than to rigidly enquire into the matter in such a manner as would allow them to conscientiously

concur in the payment of the claim. We contend that the course of these gentlemen in this matter has been such as to commend itself to every unprejudiced mind. The law made it their imperative duty to examine the matter, and had the bill been passed by them without such examination they would have laid themselves liable to severe criticism, and justly so.

None but the most selfish and unprincipled partisans will assert with the lights before them, that Secretary Howerton has either directly or indirectly been guilty of, or connived at fraud in this transaction, and those who know him best, will be loath to believe that, although he may have been imposed on, he has been actuated by any other than the purest motives.

The attempts of certain Democratic papers to manufacture party capital out of this transaction must utterly fail, for, though the articles were purchased by a Republican officer, what were deemed extravagant charges were promptly disallowed by our Republican Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor.

Correspondence.

It must not be understood that THE ERA endorses the sentiments of its correspondents in every instance. Its columns are open to the friends of the party, and their communications will be given to the public as containing the views and sentiments of the writers.

THE ATTACK ON THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

What will an Unscrupulous Democratic Press not do to get?

To the Editor of the Era:

The Raleigh *News* admitted into its columns an anonymous contribution to a Virginia paper in which the writer, charged our worthy Secretary of State with having been bribed by Messrs. Brown & Warner to give them the contract for stationery, and followed this communication up with editorial after editorial, iterating and re-iterating the charges—all this while Dr. Howerton was absent from the State.

The Doctor, on his return, produced the most overwhelming and incontestable evidence, in the affidavit of Mr. Brown and the certificate of Gen. Gorman, of his entire innocence.

And yet, in the face of all this, the *News* keeps up its charge. It is true, that in the card issued by the Secretary, he gives occasion of offence to the *News*, on a side point, in his reflections on Col. Clark, a large stockholder in the *News*, but the *News*, without discriminating and confining its animadversions to the Secretary's attack on Col. Clark, continues the repetition of the charge.

We would say of most newspapers that they would lose an immense force for correcting evil by such a course, but the *News* has long since ceased to carry the lightest weight. It has snapped at every appearance of evil in a republican and a virtuous fact. It never rests.

Again, the *News* endeavours to drum up a public sentiment against the Secretary, by the use of a slander, on the idea that it is an attempt to muzzle the press.

Has it come to this, that a man is to be charged squarely with every crime known to the de-alogue, and when he sues the paper publishing the slander, that it is to be regarded as muzzling the press?

What arrant humbuggery! The *News* will find that the people will appreciate the difference between an action of slander brought against a paper for making a fair criticism, and an attempt to muzzle the press. Done at our own hand, for the foulest aspersions cast without evidence and re-iterated even after the party uttering, according to its own statement, had read the complete refutation.

Such journalism can, in the long run, benefit no party, is a sad reflex of the demoralization of the times, and will, eventually result in a general dilution of the truthfulness of anything that appears in a newspaper. It is the *licentiousness* not the *liberty* of the press.

Truth will prevail and deception overreach itself in the long run.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again; The eternal years of God are hers; But Error, wounded, writhes with pain; And dies among his worshippers."

CITIZEN

Open Letter to Mr. Cantwell.

To the Editor of the Era:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to my letter of the 10th ult., you state that in the last North Carolina Senate, it was alleged and not denied, that at some public meeting, in Charlotte, after the war, I confessed I had assumed and actually used official position, in the State Legislature and Confederate Congress, to embarrass the government. In answer, I desire to say, that I am pleased to know that you did not make the allegation; but I have not troubled myself to learn who did. I certainly made no such confession, in the only speech made by me in Charlotte since the war. A similar allegation was privately made in 1862. But I promptly repudiated the position thus attributed to me, both publicly and privately. I avowed then, as I do now, that my opposition was to the Administration of the government, as contra-distinguished from the government itself, which latter I accepted, but had not been instrumental in procuring; that I had gone to Congress, hoping to mitigate the horrors of war and procure peace. I had exerted myself to this end as far as I could consistently with my oath—I had failed, but had been true to every obligation I took upon myself to the Confederate government.

These facts, stated in all my public speeches, in eight counties of the State, in 1862, and in Raleigh, in 1865, were not questioned, so far as I ever learned. They should be

remembered now, and should certainly exonerate me from the allegation thus made in the Senate. Why this matter is thus trumped up, after a sleep of more than ten years, I leave others to determine, and may be best understood, perhaps, by those whose loyalty to the present government needs no vindication. However, this may be, I desire to say, once and for all, that I protest against any interpretation being put upon anything I may have ever said or done, inconsistent with the facts, stated in this letter. I am respectfully your friend and fellow-citizen.

J. G. RAMSAY.

To the Hon. Edward Cantwell.

To the Editor of the Era:

The *News*, of the 21st inst., with very bad grace, advises the colored people to read the letter of one Daniel Regan, a New Yorker, who is trying, it is said, to borrow money to start a chair factory in this city. I have read the letter, and can find nothing in it save advice for those of his own race who choose to differ with him politically, and insult to him politically, religiously, and in every other way. And all this is simply because an unknown white Republican did not see fit to sit near a colored man because he had an unpleasant odor about him.

Now, we wish to say to Mr. Regan, by way of instruction, that it is as natural for colored men to stink as it is for white men, and the gentlemen in question did no more than what I have had to do on account of odiferous properties proceeding from unwashed bodies covered with both white and black skins.

Respectfully,

NEGRO.

Republican Meeting.

At a late meeting of the Republicans of Burke county the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That the State Executive Committee should, at an early day as possible, call a Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh for the purpose of electing delegates at large to the Convention at Cincinnati.

2nd. That we suggest to our fellow Republicans in the counties comprising the 6th Congressional District, to call meetings at once and send delegates to a district convention to be held at Asheville on Tuesday the 2nd of May.

3rd. That we heartily endorse the administration of Gov. Brogden as having been fair and just to all the people of the State, and we call on him to investigate, judicially, through the Attorney General, the charges against the Solicitor of the 4th District and the Secretary of State, hoping and believing, as we do, that such investigations will prove them worthy of the trusts committed to their care.

4th. That we call on the Democratic House of Representatives and the Republican Senate of the United States, to redeem the pledges so often made to the people by both parties that, in good time the system of taxation by Internal Revenue should be modified if not abolished.

5th. That we are opposed to the amendments to our Constitution submitted by the late so-called Convention, in that, the administration of justice is thereby made more expensive, the magistrates courts muzzled, the form of county government left to the fluctuating politics of legislators, and finally, in that, the people, weary of changes in their organic law, desire repose from further agitation of this subject.

6th. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Blade* and in the *Pioneer*, and Republican papers be requested to copy.

Five delegates were appointed to the Asheville Convention under the 2nd Resolution and eighteen to the State Convention. We have not space to give their names.

Seven years ago, in one of the committee rooms of the Senate Chamber of North Carolina, a scene transpired which bears an important interest, even to this day. A man had been bribed. A southern gentleman, sir, bribed for twenty dollars. Bought for two thousand dollars—his name, reputation, self-respect, honesty, integrity and honor, all swamped by the tempting bribe of twenty paltry greenbacks. His heinous offense was discovered. He felt the awful import of the disclosure. A committee had been appointed to investigate the matter. He was called before it. He went like a slave scourged by his cotton picking.

He went with bowed head to plead for mercy. He sank upon his knees before the members and wept like a small tender child. With moving pathos, he told the story of his miserable crime with eyes suffused in tears, and voice husky with emotion, he cried, "Spare me, spare me." He sought, he urged, he begged, he agonized for leniency. He pictured in glowing terms the light which punishment would bring upon his family. He implored them in the name of all that was good and beautiful to save his reputation from eternal dishonor, his business from ruin, his future from despair, and the repenting, weeping, mercy pleading bribe takers petition was granted. He was not fined, he was not incarcerated; he was simply censured and allowed to go free, with the stain of crime and corruption fresh on his polluted hands. Today this same man is chanting songs of purity and virtue, whose dulcet strains echo and re-echo through the Chamber of Representatives in the Capitol. His name is Robbins, but the people on the river Neuse call him Sawbuck Robbers, or the Rottinging Bribe-taker of the Dismal Swamp.

Wilmington Post.

The Salem Press says that in the neighborhood of Samuel Alsop, on Muddy Creek, Forsyth county, a small colored boy, some 18 months or two years old, was walking along holding to the skirt of his mother, who was carrying a bucket—the mother turning suddenly hit the child's chin with the rim of the bucket, striking some 1 1/2 into the child's mouth, causing his death in a short time.

North Carolina News.

A Storm in Forsyth county unroofed houses on the 7th inst.

There are now 37 orphans in the Asylum at Asheville.

The Fayetteville Good Templars are in a flourishing condition, says the *Gazette*.

A large number of tobacco plants have been killed by cold in Orange county.

John C. McKinnon, a former resident of Richmond county, is a member of the Texas legislature.

A writer in the Raleigh *News* brings out Judge Fowle for Attorney-General, and Col. Walter Steele for Secretary of State.

Charlotte is making a raid on tramps. Turn about is fair play. The tramps have long enough raided on the people there.

Several tramps were arrested in Rocky Mount last Tuesday morning, and put to work on the streets. They were drunk when arrested.

W. M. Robbins, of Statesville, will deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, next June.

On Tuesday last Mr. R. J. Nixon of Grant township, Paducah county, met with the misfortune of being paralyzed by fire his barn and stables, valued at \$5,000.

A colored man by the name of Henry Mitchell, sometimes called Henry Morris, was accidentally drowned in the Cape Fear, near a boom at Wilmington, on Tuesday night.

At the request of Judge Kerr, Judge Seymour has consented to hold Orange Court to try Geo. W. Swenson, Esq., on the first Monday in May and the arrangement only awaits consent of Gov. Brogden.

Fayetteville *Public Spirit*: The energetic and efficient President of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company is showing the work as rapidly as the financial pressure will allow.

Wilson *Advocate*: The smoke-house of Moses Joiner, Esq., four miles east of Snow Hill in Green county, was burned to the ground on Sunday night last, destroying a considerable quantity of meat and other provisions. The loss is estimated at \$1,000, with no insurance.

The Winston *Sentinel* says that on last Sunday morning, George Morris, an employee at the Winston livery stables, while rubbing down a horse in one of the stalls, was a little surprised when a black mare in an adjoining stall reached over and grabbed him by the small of the back with her teeth and lifted him over into her stall and commenced pawing at him.

Heavy storms prevailed in the North West on the 17th 18th and 19th inst.

\$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of North Carolina, Raleigh, March 20th, 1876.

WHEREAS OFFICIAL INFORMATION has been received at this Department that one WILLIAM LOCKE, late of Rowan county, stands charged with the murder of P. R. Barringer in said county, and whereas, it further appears that the said William Locke has fled the State, or so conceals himself that making him a witness cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I, Curtis H. Brogden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this Proclamation offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said William Locke to the Sheriff of Rowan county, at the Court House, in the town of Salisbury, and I do enjoin all officers of the law and all good citizens to aid in bringing said accused to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1876, and in 100th year of American Independence.

By the Governor: C. H. BROGDEN.

J. B. NEATHERY, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

William Locke is a dark mulatto, about 20 years old, about six feet high, blind in right eye, and turns his coat when walking being what is commonly called "pigeon-toed."

March 20th, 1876. 40—ft Statesville *American* and Asheville *Pioneer* copy four weeks and send bills to Executive office.

NOTICE.—U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES, MAY 1, 1876, to April 30th, 1877. The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in business, trade, profession, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The taxes on each within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Dealers,	\$200 00
Retailers, retail liquor,	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor,	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale,	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail,	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco,	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco,	500 00
On sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco,	5 00
Manufacturers of cigars,	50 00
And for each still manufactured,	20 00
And for each worm " " " "	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco,	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars,	10 00
First class, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Dealers of less than 500 barrels,	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more,	100 00
Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.	
Persons or firms liable to pay any of the special taxes named above must apply to ISAAC J. YOUNG, Collector of Internal Revenue, Raleigh, N. C., for order and procure the Special Tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and without further notice.	
D. D. PRATT, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., February 1, 1876, March 25, 1876.	40—2m24

Schedules.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 17, 1876.

Petersburg, Va., Nov. 24th, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE 10 to take effect Sunday, November 22nd.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Petersburg, 6:30 a.m. and 8:27 p.m. Arrive at Weldon at 9:25 a.m. and 6:53 p.m.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Weldon at 7:35 a.m. and 4 p.m. Arrive at Petersburg at 11:36 a.m. and 7:07 p.m.

Trains connect at Petersburg and Weldon with trains for all southern and northern points. Tickets for all southern, southwestern, northern and eastern points, and baggage checked through. H. T. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

Piedmont Air Line Railway.

Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W. N. C. Division and North Western N. C. R. W.