Children's Corner

MONROE, N. C., Dec. 4, 1897.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been waiting some time to see a letter from Union, County, but have not yet seen one. So I will be first to ask admittance. I hope I may be welcome although I may not prove interesting to all. Papa takes your paper, and all are highly pleased with it, he also takes our Home paper, the Monroe Inquier, and the Spirit of the South. I am fourteen years old, I am a farmer girl. I am through picking five cent cotton and am now going to school. I like my teacher very well although he is a Democrat. He is a Presbyterian Minister and a good man. His name is Mr. Sam Boyd. Please send him a copy of your paper, address him at Monroe, N. C. I will now answer one of Janie Robinson's questions as to where Columbus is buried. He is buried at Havana in Cuba. I will now ask the cousins one question hope they will answer.

Who are the two greatest Statesmen in North Carolina today and why.

Wishing you success.

Yours truly,
MAUD. G. SECREST.

BLACKMAN'S MILL, N. C. Dec. 6.

MR. EDITOR:—I will make my first attempt to write to your paper. My papa takes it and I enjoy reading it. I am going to school at Glenwood. Our teacher is Prof. M. Blackman. We all like him very well. We have about seventy-five pupils on roll now. Our music teacher is Miss Bettie Beamon of Clinton, N. C.

I will ask the boys and girls a few question.

How many promises are there in the Bible?

I will close for this time. If this escapes the waste basket I will come again.

BESSIE O. WEST.

BLACKMAN'S MILLS, N. C. Dec. 6.

DEAR COUSINS:—This is my first letter to THE CAUCASIAN, and I hope it will be a successful one. I go to School at Glenwood, and I take music lessons.

I study hard and I think I am learning fast. Now I will ask the boys and girls a few questions.

Who taught George Washington, his multiplication table?

For fear of the waste basket I will close. Wishing much success to THE CAUCASIAN.

Very truely,
VADA WEST.

COVE, N. C., Dec. 9. 1897.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—As I see so many letters in your paper from our little Cousins. I thought I would write and answer a few questions.

The three ex-Presidents that died on the fourth day of July were Adams, Jefferson and Monroe. The President of the Harvard University was Charles W. Elliot L. L. D. Columbus is buried in Havana the Capital of Cuba. Revolutionary war was caused by taxation. The announcement of President Polk, was the first message ever sent by telegraph. For fear of the waste basket I close.

SALLIE E. WIGGINS.

ANY PERSON

Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64 page Booklet which will be sent FREE for a short time to those who mention this paper. This book is published by the celebrated physicians and specialists—Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 22½ South Broadway St. Atlanta, Ga whom you should address. Write today.

EDGERTON'S NEW BOOK

For Sale at This Office—To Be Out Before the Holidays.

"VOICES OF THE MORNING" is the title of a new book by J. A. Edgerton, of Lincolton, Neb., now being gotten out by Chas. H. Kerr & Co, of Chicago. The book will be beautifully printed in clear, large type, on the finest and beaviest book paper, artically bound in cloth, with gold stamp and engraving and gilt top.

It will consist of about fifty of Mr. Edgerton's best poems. Most of these will be along reform lines, though many of them are purely literary.

The young author is well known to reformers. He was for years an editor; part the time of a country of a reform weekly, and part of the time of papers at the State Capital. He was also legislative correspondent, Secretary of the State committee, chairman of the State committee, and is now secretary of the national committee of the Peoples Party. He is also chief clerk of the State labor bureau.

As a writer, in recent years Mr. Edgerton's productions have appeared all over the nation. Recently he has had accepted in the Arena, New Time, Twentieth Century, Open Court, Metropolitan, Northwest Magazine, National Magazine, and others of equally high standing.

The late James G. Clark, himself a poet of the world-wide reputation, paid this tribute to Mr. Edgerton:

"You have made a grand record early in life. I love and honor you and wish you God's speed. You have a noble and useful future ahead as a poet of humanity."

Ignatus Donnelly, also an author of world-wide reputation, says:

"Your poems are admirable. They are everyone gems."

He has been true to his convictions of reform. The new book should have a hearty reception and ready sale. It contains the author's best thought and will be an ornament to anyone's home.

It will be especially appropriate for a Christmas gift.

It is for sale at this office at the price of one dollar. Should be ordered at once. Will be ready to deliver before the holidays, if ordered at once.

Singers, public speakers, actors, auctioneers, teachers, preachers, and all who are liable to over-tax and irritate the vocal organs, find, in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a safe, certain, and speedy relief. A timely dose of this preparation has prevented many a throat trouble.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

President McKinley's Message to Congress.

[Continued from first page.]

tervention upon humanitarian grounds and he asked whether this step should be taken when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba. He recalls that new Spanish government has pledged itself to reform and an abandonment of the bayonet policy alone, and finds that the first acts of the new government lie in these honorable paths. The policy of cruel rapine and extermination that has so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Broad clemency is proffered; measures have been taken to relieve the horrors of starvation.

The power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be used not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of peaceful agricultural pursuits and productive industries. That past methods are futile to force a peace by subjugation is freely admitted, and that ruin without conciliation must inevitably fail to win for Spain the fidelity of a contented dependency. Decrees in application of the foreshadowed reforms have already been promulgated.

The President describes the reform policy of the Spanish government as to Cuba, as has already been set out in the press, and says:

"That the government of Sagasta has entered upon a course from which recession with honor is impossible can hardly be questioned; that in the few weeks it has existed it has made earnest of the sincerity of its professions is undeniable. I shall not impugn its sincerity, nor should impatience be suffered to embarrass it in the task it has undertaken. It is honestly due to Spain, and to our friendly relations with Spain, that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed. She has recalled the commander whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the civilized world. She has modified the horrible order of concentradiction and has undertaken to care for the helpless and permit those who desire to resume the cultivation of their fields to do so and assures them of the protection of the Spanish government in their lawful occupations. He also speaks of the release of the Competitor prisoners, heretofore sentenced to death.

IF THE TIME COMES FOR INTERFERENCE, THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT HESITATE.

"Not a single American citizen is now under arrest or in confinement in Cuba of whom this government has any knowledge. The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimatley involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes itself, to the people who have confided to it the production of their interests and honor, and to the humanity.

"Sure of the right, keeping free from all offence ourselves, actuated by only upright and patriotic consideration moved either by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part, and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as t command the support and approval of the civilized world."

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION FAVORED.

The Presieent next takes up the subject of annexation of Hawaii. He refers to this subject because the Senate has made public the treaty now pending and legislation is required to settle many details of the eventful union, should it be accomplished, as he believes it should be. Rapidly reviewing the argument he has heretofore made in favor of annexation, the President says:

"If the treaty is confirmed, as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of Congress will see to it that avoiding assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship, and having due regard to the geographical conditions, the most just provisions for self-rule in local matters, with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our nation, will be accorded to the Hawaiians. No less is due to a people who, after nearly five years of demonstrated capacity to fulfill the obligations of self-governing statehood, come of their free will to merge their their destinies in our body politics."

Of the dispute between Japan and Hawaii, growing out of the labor immigration, the President says:

"The issue is now in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation. This government has not been invited to mediate, nor has it sought to intervene, except to evince its kindly disposition towards a speedy, equitable and honorable settlement. It is also gratifying to learn that Japan is no longer apprehensive, through annexation, of the loss or impairment of her privileges, but places confidence in the uprightness of this government and its purposes to deal with all possible ulterior questions in the broader spirit of friendliness."

NICARAGUA AND MINISTER MERRY.

The President next refers to the declination of Nicaragua to receive Minister Merry, because of the compact creating the Greater Republic of Central America. He said he could not accredit Mr. Merry to the diet, because the appropriation law did not permit it. Meanwhile Mr. Baker, the present Minister at Mangua, Nicaragua, has been directed to present his letters of recall. Mr. W. Godfrey Hunter in likewise situated as to Guatemala and Honduras. Guatemala is not a member of the Greater Republic, but Honduras is, and should the latter government decline to receive him, he will await instructions.

The President makes only a brief reference to the Nicaragua Canal as a subject of large importance to our country and increasing appreciation on the part of the people. He says that the last commission is now making its investigations, and, when he transmits his report to Congress, he will make further suggestions on the subject.

INTER-NATIONAL BI-METALLISM.

Coming to the question of an international coinage agreement, the President states that the special envoys representing the United States in the effort to secure such an agreement, have been delighted in their efforts to obtain co-operation of European countries, but up to this time have not been unable to secure agreement contemplated by their mission. The gratifying action of France in joining this country in the effort is regarded as an assurance that we are not alone among the large nations of the world in the desire to reach some practical solution of the problem. Of the future of the negotiations of the question the President says:

"The special envoys have not made their final report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this government and the governments of other countries are pending, and in contemplation. They believe that doubts which have been raised in certain quarters respecting the position of maintaining the stability of the parity between the metals and the kindred questions may yet be solved by further negotiations."

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The message deals briefly with the history of the Pacific Railroad sale of the past season. It is said that the upset price on sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield the government $2,500,000 over all, and if no better bid is made that is all the government will receive on its claim of nearly $13,000,000. It is not known whether a better bid will be received, so the question presented is whether the government shall not purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire government claim. The President says he believes he has the authority to do this, and unless Congress takes action he shall direct the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the $900,000 required to qualify as a bidder, and to bid a sum equal to the principal of the debt due the government. He suggests, however, the passage of a law immediately, expressly covering this case, saying that while it is clear to his mind that the government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half of the principal of its claim, principal and interest, yet whether the government should become the owner of the property he submits to Congress.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The last topic treated in the message is the civil service, which the President says, has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the last few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of personal merit. The right of veteran soldiers to re-instatement has been asserted, dismissals for political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations improved and made more practical, and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing, before dismissal, upon charges of incompetency. This last has in no way impaired the power of removal, which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service system. Much remains to be accomplished to make this system reasonably perfect. There are places now in the service which ought to be exempted from classification and others not classified may properly be included. The President says he shall not hesitate to correct these faults in the interest of the public service. The system has the approval of the people and it will be his endeavor to uphold and extend it.

RECIPROCITY.

Turning to the subject of reciprocity the President says that he has appointed John A. Kasson, of Iowa, as a special commissioner to undertake the negotiations under the terms of the tariff act.

ECONOMIZE.

The message concludes with an admonition from the President to Congress to carefully scrutinize the estimates of the expenses of the government and not to encourage their increase, as it is the commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the government and thus avoid a deficit.

The Peoples Party National Platform

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and adds to the fundamental principles of just government enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the merican people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and produces.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question

Thirteenth Columbia Calendar.

For the thirteenth time the famous little Columbia Pad Calendar makes its annual and welcome appearance. The 1898 issue is not only brightly illustrated outside and inside, but filled with chosen thoughts and verses from the army of Columbia riders in all parts of the world who have contributed wise and witty sayings in abundance.

Hardly a more desirable daily memorandum pad can be imagined than the Columbia Calendar. Then at the end of the year the calendar may be preserved in the form of a diary and referred to at any time as a reminder of past events. The illustrations are pleasing, up to date and appropriately adapted to the seasons in which they are depicted.

Certainly as the Columbia bicycle leads the cycling world, does the Columbia Pad Calendar lead the business world. It will be mailed to any address, safely packed in a carton mailing case, upon receipt of five two cent stamps at the Calendar Department of the Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

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Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

The wife and children of Brown Smith were murdered by unknown parties Friday evening, while Mr. Smith was absent from home, near Wesson, Miss. The infant child was spared. Sheriff Thompson, of Copiah, and McNair, of Lincoln county, have gone to the scene with blood hounds.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Sept. 29, 1897.

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Edited by
JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, LL. D.

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Condensed Schedule.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

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"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh, N. C., to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled, limited, train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate station; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail" for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

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11:45 a. m., daily—Solid train consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants' and Miners', Norfolk and Washington and Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond S. S Co.'s for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson and Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newberne and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m., daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points for north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina railroad. At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati, and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m., daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

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11:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m., daily except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—From Goldsboro.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

To take effect Sunday Oct. 24, 1897.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

	STATIONS.	1 Mixed Frt and Pass Tues. Thrs and Sat.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunnay
		A. M.	P. M.
W Lv	Goldsboro*	7 10	3 20
W	Bests	s 7 43	s 3 40
W	LaGrange*	s 8 06	s 3 49
W	Falling Creek	s 8 26	s 4 00
W	Kinston*	s 9 14	s 4 12
	Caswell	f 9 28	f 4 21
Ar Lv	Dover†	s 9 43 / 10 15	s 4 30
W	Core Creek	s 10 40	s 4 42
	Tuscarora	s 11 15	f 4 54
	Clark's	f 11 31	f 5 00
W Ar Lv	Newbern*	s 12 05 / 1 30	s 5 15 / s 5 25
	Riverdale	s 2 12	f 5 50
	Croatan	s 2 20	f 5 53
	Havelock	s 2 43	s 6 05
W	Newport*	s 3 12	s 6 18
	Wildwood	3 25	f 6 24
	Atlantic	f 3 31	f
Ar Lv	Morehead City*	s 3 46 / s 3 51	s 6 37 / 6 42
	Atlantic Hotel		
W Ar	M. City Depot*	4 01	6 50
		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday.	2 Mixed frt and Pass. Mon. Wed and Fri.
		A. M.	P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 05	8 00
W	Bests	s 11 43	s 7 20
W	LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 6 50
W	Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 6 20
W	Kinston*	s 10 12	s 6 00
	Caswell	f 10 00	f 5 18
Lv Ar	Dover†	s 9 52	s 5 00 / s 4 20
W	Core Creek	s 9 40	s 4 00
	Tuscarora	f 9 30	s 3 38
	Clark's	f 9 22	f 3 20
			P. M.
Lv Ar	Newbern*	s 9 10 / s 8 57	s 2 50 / s 10 47
	Riverdale	f 8 33	s 10 10
	Croatan	f 8 29	s 10 00
	Havelock	s 8 20	s 9 40
W	Newport*	s 8 06	s 9 06
	Wildwood	f 759	f 8 47
	Atlantic	f 7 55	f 8 38
Lv Ar	Morehead City*	s 7 47 / s 7 42	s 8 20 / s 8 15
	Atlantic Hotel		
Lv	M. City Depot	7 25	7 50
		A. M.	A. M.

W.—Water stations. f.—Stop on Signal s.—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s.—Regular stops.

S. L. DILL, Supt

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES. AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	35 No. Daily.	37 No. Daily.	41 No. Daily.	40 No. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43	....	....
Ar Rocky Mount	12 52	10 55	....	....
Lv Tarboro	12 12	....	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 06	11 16	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00	....	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	4 40	1 14	....	....
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25	....	....
	P. M.	A. M.		
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia	....	....	8 03	4 16
Ar Wilmington	....	....	9 30	5 45
			A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	78 No. Daily.	74 No. Daily.	40 No. Daily.	45 No. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		
Lv Florence	8 45	8 15	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	10 20	....	....
Lv Selma	1 00	....	....	....
Ar Wilson	1 42	12 10	....	....
			P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington	....	....	7 15	9 35
Lv Magnolia	....	....	8 55	10 50
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	10 10	11 58
Lv Wilson	P. M. 1 42	A. M. 12 15	P. M. 11 20	P. M. 12 43
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 20
Lv Tarboro	12 12	....	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 53	....	....
Ar Weldon	3 39	1 44	....	....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:35 a. m.

Train on Washington Branch leaves Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m., and 4:10 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Wilson for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Nashville, Carolina R R for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agt.
L. B. KENLY, Gen'l Man.
H. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

SEAL LAND AIR LINE TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO
Atlanta, Charlotte, Augusta, Atlanta, Wilmington, New Orleans
AND
New York, Boston, Richmond, Washington Norfolk Portsmouth.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41
Lv New York, Penn. R R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 50am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 35pm	9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 26am	*1 39pm
Ar Durham	*7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	*5 20pm	†11 10am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 34pm
Sanford	3 33am	5 03pm
So. Pines	4 22am	5 55pm
Hamlet	5 10am	6 53pm
Wadesboro	5 54am	8 11pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Charlotte	*8 30am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 10am	*10 47pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*6 00pm
Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 10am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Ar Winder	1 59pm	4 30am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 42pm
Lv Athens	3 16pm	11 29pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 33pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 40am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 09am
Clinton	*6 34pm	*3 05am
Ar Columbia C. N. & L. R. R.		*7 00am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 33am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*8 30am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 23pm	8 15am
Ar Wilmington	‡5 30am	*12 30pm
So. Pines	*12 14am	9 20am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*11 35am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*1 00pm
Ar Durham	*7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	‡5 20pm	†11 10am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*3 00pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 15am	6 50pm
Washington, Penn R R	12 31pm	11 10pm
Baltimore	1 43n'n	12 48am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 45am
New York	*6 22pm	*6 53am
Ar Portsmouth	7 30am	5 50pm
Norfolk	*7 50am	6 05pm

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. Monday.

Nos. 403 and 402.—"The Atlanta Special," Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Chester, S. C.

Nos. 41 and 38.—"The S. A. L. Express," Solid Train, Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta. Company sleepers between Columbia and Atlanta.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, and information, apply to Ticket Agents, or to
H.