

The Caucasian

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IT LOOKS VERY UGLY.

Our Washington letter this week contains a signed statement by Mr. W. R. Blakemore, an attorney of Oklahoma, about Adams and his Indian court. It is very pointed and makes things look ugly for Adams. Mr. Blakemore is a man of character and standing. After stating the relations that existed between Adams and his and that firm of lawyers that were awarded the big fee of \$750,000, it states on the authority of Mr. Rosenwinkle that after the fee was paid to Mr. Cornish, a member of the firm, that Judge Adams wrote to them every day until a member of the firm drew a large sum of money and met Adams in Memphis, and that after that he never wrote them but one letter, and that was to send them the plans of a new fine house he has since built. It further says that the court was about to fix the fee for that firm at \$1,000,000, but inquiry was made and it was learned that there was only a little over \$750,000 in the treasury to the credit of the Indians, and that then the fee was fixed at that amount.

For the good of the party we trust that Mr. Adams will be able to clear up these very ugly and most damaging statements. But it will not do for him to try to play the martyr and hide behind Taft's popularity any longer. He should at once demand a Congressional investigation, and if he does not he will probably be investigated anyway.

Since the above was written, The Caucasian has received another Washington letter containing more charges against Judge Adams and more facts about the improper influences which it is charged were used to influence the court. Indeed, it begins to look as if there was something very rotten in Denmark.

THE VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Republicans of this State will see on reviewing the facts and figures of the existing situation that the result rests mainly with themselves. If we have the right leadership, the ticket of first-class material, the platform in keeping, and the full vote is cast, the verdict may be counted on with well-founded hopefulness. North Carolina is a great State, and any but the best attainable government would cost it dear. It is active in manufactures, mining, and agriculture, and the diversity and rapid growth of its interests call for good politics. General business policies in this country are broadly based on the votes of the people, and it is unreasonable to suppose that a State like this will allow itself to chase chimeras, or be deluded by a showy, false leadership.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY—WILL THE PARTY SEIZE IT?

The situation in this State is today more favorable to Republican success than it was in 1894, when we did carry the State. And if the party had a leader who had the character and capacity to lead a vigorous fight, and besides who at heart wanted to carry the State, we could elect the Governor, a number of Congressmen and a majority of the Legislature.

But Adams does not want such a result. He wants to stay ahead of a small close corporation of Federal pie-eaters, and besides he is not fit to be at the head of anything else.

And we used to think that all of the rascals were in the Republican party.—Durham Herald.

The above would imply that the editor of the Herald is finding that there are others.

It is reported that there will be a deficiency in the State Treasury this year of from \$200,000 to \$250,000. When the next Legislature meets they will have to issue more bonds for future generations to pay.

The Democratic State Convention in New York ended in a big row. Senator McCarren and his friends were overthrown and McCarren was unseated as a delegate. He threatens to call another Convention and will carry his fight to Denver. This split in the party will cause an even smaller Democratic vote in New York this fall than was polled four years ago. If they have ever had any hopes in that State, they have none now.

We copy elsewhere in this paper an article from a Virginia paper on the Republican situation in that State. The article states that the Federal office-holders in Central Virginia are making no efforts toward party growth, and in fact do not want to see it grow, as new recruits might come between them and their jobs. The situation in North Carolina is not unlike that of Virginia, and there is work to be done here by those who want to see the party grow and become the majority party in North Carolina. With the right kind of leadership and with our best men holding the responsible positions the work in North Carolina should be comparatively easy.

France is having a canned meat and bogus beef scandal in connection with the Army Commissary Department. A contractor who will perpetrate a fraud like this ought to be banished from civilization.

Arkansas Democrats are so apathetic that two Republicans have been elected to the Hot Springs Council, and in the Little Rock municipal election the total vote for mayor was only 537. The Republicans could have named the mayor if they had been alert.

OPINIONS IN A NUTSHELL.

What difference does it make whether prohibition prohibits or not, so long as it is not a temperance question anyway?—Durham Herald.

If the Democratic candidates for the nomination for Congress in the Fifth District have a few more joint discussions they will give the Republican nominee all the campaign thunder he will need. We wonder if either of them is as mean as the other ellege?—If he is, he ought to be in prison.—Shelby Aurora.

Down at Asheville, N. C., the prisoners ask to be let out because, they say, the jail is haunted. Look out for an epidemic of haunted jails.—Baltimore Sun.

The way to get business is not to sit at home and mope over hard times, but to get out after it and bring it back with you.—Wall Street Journal.

Trust-hunting continues all the year round in Texas, where there are no game laws to interfere with the open season.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

At Washington they are asking "Have you got change for an Aldrich bill?"—New York Mail.

The Appalachian Park bill may not be dead, but it will take it some time to recover from the blow.—Durham Herald.

Even after coming to the conclusion that he could not get it, Mr. Glenn did not pretend to say that he did not want it.—Durham Herald.

The Convention in Sampson.

The Republican Convention of Sampson County was held in Clinton Saturday. A resolution, strongly endorsing Roosevelt's administration, was adopted. A resolution was also adopted requesting the State Convention not to elect a new chairman at the meeting at Greensboro, April 30th, but to wait until the Convention meets to put out a State ticket, so the various candidates can have a say so as to who their leader shall be. The following is a list of the delegates elected to attend the Convention at Greensboro Thursday:

G. W. Bullard, S. G. Garner, C. H. Johnson, J. B. Seaver, Dr. J. O. Matthews, Hon. Marion Butler, D. M. Korney, R. A. Ingram, A. B. Page, Jonah McPhail, C. A. Jackson, F. M. White, J. A. Fort, I. T. McLamb, John E. Fowler, V. H. Rackley.

Pat Goes A-Hunting.

An Irishman, who wasn't much of a hunter, went out to hunt one day, and the first thing he saw to shoot at was a blue jay sitting saucily on the top of a fence. He blazed away at the bird, and then walked over to pick it up. What he happened to find there was a dead bird which he raised carefully at arm's length, looking at it with a puzzled air. Finally he remarked:

"Well, begobs, but ye was a devil of a folne lookin' bird, befur Oi blew ther others off yerse."

A Hot-Sand Bag.

Dr. Belshap says: "Many persons are acquainted with the virtues of the hot-water bag, but a sand bag is still better. Get some clean, fine sand and dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove; make a bag about eight inches square of flannel, fill it with the dry sand, sew the opening carefully together, and cover the bag with cotton or linen cloth. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven or on the top of the stove. After once using this, you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle or a brick. The sand holds the heat for a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid."

The Southern railroad company has decided to expend \$40,000 in improvements in and around the shops at Spencer, thereby increasing the facilities of the same. The contract has been let to J. C. Moore, of Greensboro and work will commence at once.

LOOKS VERY UGLY.

More Charges Against Judge S. R. Adams and His Indian Court Continue to Come From Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1905.

On yesterday a statement from Mr. W. R. Blakemore, of the legal firm of Cruce & Blakemore, of Ardmore, Okla., one of the most prominent and reliable firms of attorneys in that State, contained most damaging information concerning the alleged bribery of Adams and his court.

To-day there came an additional statement from Mr. W. I. Gilbert, lawyer of the firm of Gilbert & Barnes, of Duncan, Okla., making further statements as to improper influences which it is alleged governed the action of the court. Mr. Gilbert says that he had a client named U. S. Joins, who was entitled to be placed on the rolls by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court, and that while his case was pending before that court Mr. Joins told him that he did not believe that the court would decide in his favor unless Adams was seen and gotten right. Mr. Gilbert says that he would represent him to the best of his ability in open court, but that he could not attempt to influence the court by improper means. He says that Mr. Joins then undertook to find some way to reach Judge Adams and get him right, and that he soon learned that Judge Adams was deeply interested in having one Johnson, then Governor of the Chickasaw Indians, re-elected as Governor, and that Adams and the firm of attorneys, Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish, who had the big contract for attorneys' fees, were working together with great earnestness to try to secure the Governor's re-election; that Mr. Joins then approached Judge Adams, and learning that he was deeply interested in the result of the election, offered to charter a special train, gather up a large number of voters from over the nation and take them to the polls to vote as the judge wanted them to vote; and then he asked him about his case pending before the court. He says that the judge told him that they would decide the case in his favor, and that he would appreciate any effort that he put forward to secure Governor Johnson's election.

Mr. Joins reported this to Mr. Gilbert and asked him to go to the judge and get him to render the decision. Judge Adams told Mr. Gilbert that Mr. Joins should have a favorable decision, and Mr. Gilbert then insisted upon having the decision made at once, but Judge Adams put him off and told him it would come in due time. Mr. Joins carried out his part of the agreement by taking four car-loads of voters to the polls, and succeeded in turning the election, which was hard fought and close, in favor of Johnson. After Johnson's election Judge Adams went back on his promise to Joins and decided the case against him, keeping him and his family off the rolls.

In this connection, it must be remembered that Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish were employed to keep many names of those Indians off of the rolls as possible so as to make the share of money and property of each one who was on the roll greater, and that the more people they kept off the rolls the greater fee the court would be able to award in their favor.

From several other reliable sources this writer has also learned that the court went to even greater extent to try to secure the re-election of Governor McCurtain, the Governor of the Choctaws. Judge Adams actually adjourned court and went down to Tithonia, the capital of the Choctaw Nation, and there personally used his influence to try to secure the re-election of the governor, who was a friend of these attorneys and who was interested in their securing a large fee.

In short, it is alleged that the governors of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and these attorneys and the judges were all in a common deal to keep thousands of people off the rolls and to insure a large fee to attorneys.

Every attorney from that country who practiced before that court, who has spoken to this writer about the matter, has said unhesitatingly that it was the general belief that the court was influenced by improper considerations, and that some or all of the members of the court received part of the enormous fee which the court awarded to that firm of attorneys.

Of Course.

When ships are at sea, and a land breeze blowing, the sailors by standing in the focus of the mainsail, can hear the church bells ringing a hundred miles ashore, and we, who stand to-day in the focus of the great fraternal system, can hear from every side the stories of unselfish lives, of myriad deeds of sacrifice, devotion and of loving kindness; can hear the prayers of grateful hearts, the praise of thankful tongues; can hear the songs of home and humanity. We touch the hour when all the world believes in human brotherhood.—Popular Odd Fellow.

A Cure for Misery.

"I have found a cure for the misery malaria poison produces," says R. M. James, of Louellen, S. C. "It's called Electric Bitters, and comes in 50 cent bottles. It breaks up a case of chills or a bilious attack in almost no time; and it puts yellow jaundice clean out of commission. This great tonic medicine and blood purifier gives quick relief in all stomach, liver and kidney complaints and the misery of lame back. Sold under guarantee by all druggists."

COTTON FARMING METHODS.

As cotton planters we are confronted by conditions to-day that a few years ago were unknown. Then labor was cheap and plentiful, and "forty acres, a sizer and a mule" was the slogan; to-day we have the mule and forty acres, but the labor is gone, or worthless. Now, how are we to overcome this labor problem, cultivate our lands and hold the monopoly as a cotton country?

Begin a Year Ahead.

To the solving of this problem let us now direct ourselves. The first step in cotton culture, under existing conditions, is the proper preparation of the land. Say we have our lands divided into suitable sections, and we wish to use one section for cotton next year, then begin the preparation by growing small grain of some kind, following with peas, using 400 pounds of ash element per acre, put in broadcast or with drill, and one to two bushels of peas per acre. When the peas are beginning to ripen, if you have stock or can purchase some to consume hay, cut the peas and feed to stock, taking good care of the manure, and apply to land. This is the most profitable way to use the pea crop; but if you have no stock, and won't buy, then turn under after frost all the peas, grass, etc., thus putting into your land vegetable matter that will be converted into cotton and pay a large dividend on the investment. Never, under any circumstances, mow the peas from the poor places in the field. Your purpose should be to have your fields of a uniform fertility, producing cotton of equal size and fruitage upon each acre; so look carefully after the poor spots.

Plowing the Stubble Under.

The best plow that I have any acquaintance with is the Reversible Disk. It turns any stubble that may be on the land, giving it a rotary motion that mixes the stubble soil and subsoil as no other plow does. Plow the land about two inches deeper than it was plowed last. Follow plow with half a bushel of rye, harrowed in, per acre. Next spring, when the land is dry enough to work and before the rye begins to head, take a disc harrow and sharpen each disc well, then set disc to run about three inches deep and run it over the rye. This cuts it up and works it into the land; in about one week run harrow in opposite direction, setting discs to run five to six inches; in many instances two harrowings will do; sometimes and on some lands it will take three. This is all the work that is necessary before putting in fertilizer.

Fertilizing and Planting.

Use as much fertilizer as you are willing to buy, based upon the amount of vegetable matter turned under and the general fertility of the soil not to exceed 1,000 pounds per acre, unless the land is rich. Poor land devoid of humus will not bear heavy applications of commercial fertilizers. Quite a large amount of fertilizers is lost each year by such methods.

Cotton rows, as a general rule, should be about four feet apart. Open furrow and on sandy land put about half the fertilizer in drill and apply the remainder during cultivation of crops. On stiff and clay lands the whole amount can be used before planting. Where more than 600 pounds of fertilizers are used I prefer to use two-thirds of the amount broadcast and harrow in before laying off rows; balance in opening furrow. Cover with disc harrow, throwing all the dirt to the center. This at one trip makes the ridge upon which the cotton is to be planted. This can be done with a reversible disc harrow. It does all the work that a non-reversible one will do and many other kinds a cotton grower is in need of.

Any good planter is all right; use on sandy and light lands from one to one and a half bushels of seed per acre; on stiff lands use two bushels. The variety of cotton you plant should be determined by character of soil and location.

Method of Cultivation.

When you see the ground begin to crack along the rows, then commence the cultivation. Do not wait for the cotton to come up. Where you have crust formed by rains, run across the rows with a light iron-tooth smoothing harrow with teeth set so they will not drag up the cotton. In four to six days run diagonally across the rows again, and repeat in a few days, going in opposite direction; now take the weeder and run it straight across the rows, then diagonally in both ways, going over once a week until the cotton is four or five inches high. If this work is well done it needs no hoeing up to this time. Now, go over with hoes, thinning to stand and clearing all grass left by harrow and weeder. On light lands and where there is no crust use the weeder from the start. After hoeing, if your land is such that cultivators can be used, by all means use them; cultivators that will work a row at one trip; use these as long as you can straddle the cotton, then finish with the open and shut kind; they will plow a middle at one trip. All cultivation should be shallow, deeper when the cotton is small, using great care not to break the small feeding roots as they extend through the land. They are doing the work for you, searching for plant food in every square inch of soil, so break as few of them as possible. Keep the middle clear of grass at all times.

How late we can cultivate cotton depends upon the season, sometimes the last week in July, at others keep it up until middle of August. Every man must be saved from ruin at times by breaking the crust and stopping the evaporation of the water, allowing the cotton roots to get it instead of the air.

I have given a plan for the cultivation of a cotton crop of a normal year; this will have to be changed

under unusual conditions; for instance, if you have much rain about and just after the cotton comes up, and the grass gets two to three leaves, then the harrow and weeder will have to be laid aside and other tools used.—Dr. W. J. McLendon, Anson Co., N. C., in Progressive Farmer.

TUBERCULOSIS GERMS LIVE IN BUTTER.

The danger of getting germs of tuberculosis in the system by eating or drinking dairy products from tuberculous cows does not disturb many persons, for the reason that they have been consuming dairy products and are still alive. Most of us have taken these germs with our food many times, and not a few have been affected more or less seriously with some form of tuberculosis without knowing it. Indeed, it is rare that a person reaches much age without having been overcome by these germs or overcoming many of them. This seems at first thought to remove the subject from serious consideration; but one of the problems of the future is to save man from tuberculosis, and in that work it seems that the greatest part of the problem will be in avoiding the use of the dairy products that carry tuberculosis germs.

A Serious Problem.—If one will stop to consider how many persons of his own acquaintance have died from consumption or tuberculosis in some form, he will begin to realize how serious the problem is. It may be his turn next; or, if not his turn that of some friend or relative. Dairymen will complain when health boards insist on wholesome milk, that the dairymen's business is interfered with. Those who are legally the representatives of the people can do no higher service to the people than to protect them against unwholesome food. Packers and canners of food are under more or less restraint now; the dairymen might as well make up their minds that they, too, will be held accountable for the quality of the food they prepare for market.

Some Startling Tests.—A circular just issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, No. 127, deals with investigations of Dr. E. C. Schroeder and Mr. W. E. Cotton relative to tuberculosis germs in butter. Butter was made from the milk of a tuberculous cow, kept for various periods, and then inoculated into guinea pigs. With the exception of five that died prematurely and one that was killed, all the guinea pigs died of generalized tuberculosis. The one that was killed was also affected.

One-fourth of the Samples Infected.—The results of the experiments prove conclusively that tubercle bacilli may live, and retain their virulence in ordinary salted butter practically four and a half months, or longer. Not much has been said heretofore about the danger of eating affected butter, while much has been said about the use of affected milk or cream. But these experiments show that the danger in affected butter deserves serious attention. Tubercle bacilli in milk move both upward and downward, away from the intermediate layer of skim milk. The downward movement is due to their high specific gravity and the upward movement to the tenacity with which they adhere to the comparatively large cream globules. The sediment at the bottom of the vessel, therefore, and the cream will contain more bacilli per volume than the milk. It may be noted here that an annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture states that the examination of sediment taken from cream separators of public creameries throughout the country has demonstrated the presence of tubercle bacilli in about one-fourth of the samples. One-fourth of the samples, mind you. Is that not enough to make a man think seriously?

The Public Health Demands Action.

Public health requires that all

Rank Foolishness.

"When attacked by a cough or a cold, or when your throat is sore, it is rank foolishness to take any other medicine than Dr. King's New Discovery," says C. O. Eldridge, of Empire, Ga. "I have used New Discovery seven years and I know it is the best remedy on earth for coughs and colds, croup, and all throat and lung troubles. My children are subject to croup, but New Discovery quickly cures every attack." Known world over as the King of throat and lung remedies. Sold under guarantee by all druggists. Fifty cents and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

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Houston, Tex. 55.10
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Jacksonville, Fla. 27.45
Deming, New Mexico. 33.40
All year round-trip rates from Raleigh to—
Hot Springs, Ark. \$43.60
San Francisco, Cal. 136.80
Extremely low rate one-way colonial tickets will go on sale Feb. 29th to April 29th, inclusive, to California and the Northwest.
For full information concerning any of these rates, call on or address W. H. McGlamery, P. & T. A., Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C.

dairy herds should be cleaned of tuberculous animals. It has to do with children and with adults, this danger from infected dairy products. Children drink more milk than their elders, but adults eat butter often and in larger quantities. Dairymen may fear that when this problem is pressed to its final solution they will suffer serious loss. It is to be hoped that serious loss to dairymen will be unnecessary. There will be some unreasonable enough, possibly owing to a lack of full information or to an inclination toward radicalism, who will insist on dairymen killing and totally destroying infected cows, and dairymen resist reasonable inspection and regulation, the radicals are more likely to make themselves conspicuous by their leadership.

Dairymen Should Take the Lead.—It would probably be wisdom on the part of dairymen if they would start the agitation themselves and see to it that conservative restrictions were passed, restrictions that would safeguard the public health without throwing dairymen out of business or compelling them to suffer heavy losses. It would not be all loss for dairymen. They would gain by freeing their herds from tuberculous cattle. The spread of the affection would be prevented, and therefore loss from this source would be prevented. They know that it pays them to protect their live stock from other infectious diseases. Why not from tuberculosis? It steals on more slowly and does not attract as much attention as other diseases; but that does not, on the whole, reduce the loss it causes.

No man, be he common dairymen or veterinarian, can tell by looking at a cow whether it is suffering from tuberculosis. This must be determined by the tuberculin test. The insidious stealing on of the disease all unsuspected is wherein its greatest danger lies. An affected animal may be spreading tuberculosis throughout the herd without its ever being dreamed of. The animal that is doing this may look to be the most thrifty in the whole herd.—Southern Farm Gazette.

Philip R. Meade, of Chapel Hill, Commits Suicide.

Philip R. Meade, of Chapel Hill, committed suicide Saturday afternoon by shooting himself through the mouth. He had been despondent for several days, which is thought to have been the cause of his rash act. Mr. Meade was held in high esteem by his many friends. He was the son of Rev. W. H. Meade, pastor of the Episcopal Church at Chapel Hill.

Confederate Reunion at Birmingham, Ala.

The eighteenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held at Birmingham, Ala., on the 9th, 10th and 11th of June. "Hotel John B. Gordon" will be established for the veterans who will accept hospitality free of charge. But those who desire to accept this offer are requested to carry their blankets.

A Higher Health Level.

"I have reached a higher health level since I began using Dr. King's New Life Pills," writes Jacob Springer, of West Franklin, Maine. "They keep my stomach, liver and bowels working just right." If these pills disappoint you on trial, money will be refunded by all druggists. 25c.

Raleigh and Southport Railway—Notice to the Public.

Effective at once, the one-dollar Saturday and Sunday round-trip rates are withdrawn.

Effective Saturday, November 16, and each Saturday thereafter until further notice, tickets will be sold from all stations to Raleigh and Fayetteville at rate of one fare for round-trip, with minimum rate of 25 cents.

Tickets will be on sale for and honored only on the morning trains; and will be good to return only on date of sale. Passengers purchasing tickets on trains when starting from agency stations will be charged ten cents extra. J. A. MILLS, President.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 11, 1907.

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as administrator of Melvin Hall, late of Wake County, the creditors of his estate are notified to present their claims to me or to my attorney on or before the 15th day of March, 1908; otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

SIDNEY HALL, Administrator of Melvin Hall.

J. C. L. HARRIS, Attorney.

Raleigh, N. C., March 7, 1908.

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THE CAUCASIAN, Raleigh, N. C.

Durham & Southern Ry.

Schedule in Effect Jan. 5, 1908.

SOUTH BOUND				NORTH BOUND			
NO.	HR.	STATIONS	HR.	NO.	HR.	STATIONS	HR.
1	9:00	Durham	9:45	1	11:30	Durham	12:15
2	9:15	Durham	10:00	2	11:45	Durham	12:30
3	9:30	Durham	10:15	3	12:00	Durham	12:45
4	9:45	Durham	10:30	4	12:15	Durham	13:00
5	10:00	Durham	10:45	5	12:30	Durham	13:15
6	10:15	Durham	11:00	6	12:45	Durham	13:30
7	10:30	Durham	11:15	7	13:00	Durham	13:45
8	10:45	Durham	11:30	8	13:15	Durham	14:00
9	11:00	Durham	11:45	9	13:30	Durham	14:15
10	11:15	Durham	12:00	10	13:45	Durham	14:30
11	11:30	Durham	12:15	11	14:00	Durham	14:45
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16	12:45	Durham	13:30	16	15:15	Durham	16:00
17	13:00	Durham	13:45	17	15:30	Durham	16:15
18	13:15	Durham	14:00	18	15:45	Durham	16:30
19	13:30	Durham	14:15	19	16:00	Durham	16:45
20	13:45	Durham	14:30	20	16:15	Durham	17:00

CONNECTIONS

At Durham: No. 25 makes connection with Atlantic Coast Line No. 34 from Fayetteville, N. C. No. 31 for Fayetteville.
At Pine Bluff: No. 25 makes connection with Seaboard Air Line No. 35 for points North and South.
At Durham: No. 41 makes connection with Southern Ry. No. 125 from points East and West. No. 28 and 42 are overnight mixed trains between Durham and ALEX. SUNDAY TRAINS.

J. R. STAFF, S. H. REAMS, Vice-Pres. Gen. Mgrs.

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