Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, having made an alleged investigation of "the effect of the tariff or wages," has issued a one-sided report in which he claims that protection is a boon and the McKinley law a blessing. Mr. J. Schoenhof, a well known writer on the tariff, thus riddles Peck's peculiar report in the columns of the New York

Mr. Peck's totals show a net increase in wages for 1891 over 1890 of \$6,377, 925, and a net increase in products in this State during the same period of \$31,315,130.

I will not inquire into the relevancy of the statement to the McKinley bill or any other tariff measure. If the increase does not show more than the ordinary ratio, the report falls short of its purpose. So long as no data are furnished, as by the United States Census, covering all industrial occupations, the inference is not excluded that selections are made with a view to covering a certain end in view. Many very important industries are left out. Cotton, woolens and other texpiles, iron and steel products, etc., are not mentioned at ali. Did they not show a sufficient increase in wages to parade them as glorious examples of tariff benefits? Yet these are the principal industries which have received tariff favors.

I will show, in round figures, their rates of increase, under the beneficent protective tariff, from the census of 1870 to 1880 (in thousands): PRODUCTS.

1880. A Tue

manufactures 53,000 27,000 26,000 Here we have the principal industries which can be classed pre-eminently as protected industries suffering a decline within one brief decade of \$33,000,000from \$89,000,000 in 1870 to \$56,000,-000 in 1880. In the cruder iron and steel products and manufactures New York State, in 1870, contributed over 15 per cent, to the total product of the United States. In 1880 the percentage of the State of New York had gone down to S per cent, in the total of these industrial products. Under the blighting influence of the tax on the raw material the industries falling under these headings have become transerred from the Democratic State to the Republican State of Pennsylvania.

It is not known to the writer that a perceptible increase has taken place in the succeeding decade, which is to be covered by the expected returns of the eleventh census. All reports have so far tended to advertise further decline in these industries in this State. If proof were required further than that of the generally known condition of these industries in New York State, the omission of Mr. Peck to inclose them in his tabulations would have furnished it.

Cotton goods have not increased either, as is well known. Their manufacture becomes more and more concentrated in certain favored localities from natural causes, the same as in England. In all wool goods the decline is general and alone due to the tariff on raw wool. The decline in the consumption of wool in proportion to the growth of the population, and the corresponding increase in sheddy and wool substitutes to make up the deticiency, give full evidence of the benefits of a tariff on raw materials, The increase in shoddy goods, of course, would make up for the difference. But the silence of Mr. Peck does not seem to warrant the assumption that increased prosperity came to the working people in 1891 in excess of that enjoyed in 1890, against the general depression in woollens everywhere else, a fact so well known to everybody at all familiar with the trade. The three branches cited suffered a decline in wages paid out and in the number of work people employed, according to the census tables, as follows (in thousands):

WAGES AND HANDS.

Cotton goods. \$2,626 9,144 \$2,248 9,959
Harts, caps, etc., 2,630 5,870 2,155 5,213
From and steel products, 9,909 18,681 4,991 13,567

Totals \$15,150 33,689 \$8,364 28,689 These industries suffered a decline to the extent of \$6,780,000 paid tess in wages and 5018 fewer working people employed. But what is of further and greater significance is that the rate of wages, as shown here, has gone down to the extent shown here.

The average per hand employed is as follows.

Cotton goods......8287 Hats and caps, etc. 446 Iron and steel products, 525 157

This is indeed a showing which would give the death-knell to any high-tariff sentiment still rampant in the greatest manufacturing State of the Union were any facts wanted to prove the absurdity of the claims usually set forth.

I will not draw any inferences from this nor generalize on the facts further than to show the positions of certain industries which ought to have steadily increased in product and in wages paid out under the benign influence of the tariff, but have, on the contrary, suffered the heaviest decline.

That these facts have been ignored by a Democratic official authority of the State and spurious facts substituted to bolster up the policy of the opposition party is the only thing which gives a somewhat serious tone to the absurdity of the publication.

A comparison of the product, of wages and of hands employed in industries furthest removed from the influences referred to shows on the contrary the following increases

	1070	
Product. (Thousands.	Wages.	Hands.
1 shoes\$17,819	\$4,998	11,409
44,718	8,197	25,090
ciothing. 4,83)	14.272	42, 193

by comparisons male here and abroad

that labor in boots and shoes is cheaper

than in Europe. In clothing a tariff is ineffective. Fashion and taste alone for-

bid importations of ready-made clothing

and give a clear field to the hone manu-

facturer, though his materials, by turiff

taxation, are so much higher than the

foreign clothing manufacturer has to pay

that the protection by the tariff on

clothing is quite neutralized. In other

industries where tariff protection is

equally ineffective similar showings can

be made. In clothing, the least pro-

tected article, the increase is highest:

75 per cent. in product, 125 per cent. in

wages and 159 per cent, in the number

of hands. Women's clothing has risen

in the product from four and a half

millions to over twenty millions. The

new census will show a heavier increase

yet. These items suffice to show the

damning evidence of facts ignored by

Mr. Peck. Having pointed them out I

will now return to the facts adduced by

The increase in products is set down

as \$31,000,000. The increase from 1870

to 1880 was \$300,000,000. Considering

the price inflations of all commodities,

as compared with 1880, and the decline

in such important industries noted above,

the increase of 1880 over 1870 shows for

New York fully \$400,000,000, or 66#

per cent. On the same basis of progres-

sion the \$1,080,000,000 of 1880 ought

to have grown to \$1,800,000,000 in

1890. The years of the end of the de-

cade, however, must show the greatest

ratio of increase, partly on account of the

increase of 25 per cent, in the population

of the State and partly on account of the

general trade activity ruling in 1889,

1890 and 1891 against the great stagna-

tion ruling and spreading in intensity

from 1883 to 1887. The ratio of in-

crease ought from these considerations to

be nearer a hundred millions than seventy

millions, which would be the average of

the decade. If Mr. Peck is not able to

show more than thirty-one millions of

increase he and his theory stand con-

Reed on "Extravagance."

Ex Czar Reed is something of a

humorist in his way and he has seldom

been more humorous than he is now in

accusing the Democratic House of "ex-

travagance," because with a Republican

Senate and a Republican President

against it it could not repeal the sugar

bounty act, the steamship subsidy act and such like acts passed by the Reed

Congress, with the deliberate intention

of increasing the expenditures of the

Government and making the increase

The Reed Congress and the Harrison

administration have run the annual ex-

pense for pensions alone up to \$140,-

000,000, so that with this and \$10,000,-

000 a year for sugar bounties we have a

permanent expense of \$150,000,000 a

year altogether aside from what are

properly the ordinary expenses of gov-

other pension acts now in operation the

annual expense for pensions will increase

for some years to come. It will reach at

least \$150,000,000 a year, and the only

chance the country has of getting rid of

it is by outliving the pensioners. The

sugar bounty will be repealed as soon as

the Democrats elect a President and a

majority of the Senate. Until then it re-

mains with the other permanent charges

imposed on the country by the most

scandalous Congress the country ever

With a Democratic Senate these per-

nament charges can be greatly reduced.

When Mr. Cleveland is inaugurated he

will certainly renew the practice of that

strict economy which characterized his

irst administration and resulted in the

urnlus which Harrison has dissipated.

In the meantime Harrison is responsi-

ole before the country for the increased

expense of his radical administration. He

s costing the country a round hundred

nillion a year more than Arthur cost it.

Where is the Republican who will say

hat Harrison is worth this much more

or the country? It may be that we are

o have another Republican as Presi-

lent in the future. If so, let us get one

who costs less and is worth more for the

The Regal Looking King Snake.

the chain snake, is of the family

ophibolus getulas. It is perfectly barm-

less, and is one of the most beautiful, as

it is one of the most common of ser-

pents. Its immense black body is orna-

mented by a series of narrow white

rings, from the arrangement of which it

has received its name. The name

"king" is applied to it by the negroes,

who assert that it exercises domination

over the other reptiles, and can meet and

evercome the deadly rattler. Its diet is

ordinarily made up of lizards, small

Whiskers Grow Faster in Summer.

"I find that there are very few men

who believe their whiskers grow any

faster in summer than they do in win-

ter," remarked a Sixth street barber to

a customer in the chair. "Those who

believe that way, however, are ignorant,

because there is no question that hot

weather makes the beard grow just as it

does the grass and flowers and garden

stuff. The man who shaves three times

a week in cool weather finds it necessary

to have the razor applied six times a

week in hot weather-if he wants to

keen his chin smooth all the time."-

In Philadelphia new milk is given free

to a 1 who ask for it, and is distributed

from a tent between 11 and 3 o'clock.

St. Louis Star-Sayings.

birds, mice, etc. - Detroit Free Press.

The king snake, properly known as

noney.-St. Louis Republic.

Under the Disability Pension bill and

demned by his own figures.

him to support his theory.

It has been demonstrated sufficiently

Wages, Hands, Thousands

34,902

Boots and

Clothing

Predict. (Thousands.) Boots and shoes....:218,979

The following is a good recipe for making soap: To one pound of potash add three gallons of water until it is dissolved; then add three pounds of any kind of soap grease, the cleaner the better, to the lye, and set it to boiling. Let it boil slowly so that it will not boil over. It usually becomes soap after boiling from one to five hours. If it boils down before it becomes sap, add sufficient water to keep the same quantity in the kettle until it is soap; then add nine gallons of water and stir well together; when cool, this will be a beautiful white soap if the grease was clean. -New York Dispatch.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

SOAP MAKING.

CHECKER BOARD WORK.

Weven or checker board work for cushions and anti-macassars is quite popular and not at all difficult to make. For hard usage the wider kind of mohair skirt braid is most serviceable, but satin ribbon is, of course, much handsomer. Select two colors or two shades or the same color and cut the ribbon into strips of the required length; pin each strip to a cutting board or table and weave cross pieces of the other shade in and out with regularity. The intersections should afterwards be secured, at the back by an invisible stitch or two. A broader plain ribbon or a piece of phish, matchng one of the shades used in the weaving, may be sewed on for a border, and for an anti-macassar lace or fringe can be added to the lower edge. - New York

THE HOUSEWIFE'S TABLE.

Here is a list for the materials most commonly used in the kitchen, writes Maria Parloa in the Ladies' Home Journal. The spices are alf ground: Ginger-1 heaping tempoonful, 1

Cinnamon-! heaping/teaspoonful, }

Allspice -1 heaping teaspoonful. genrous measure, 1 ounce. Cloves-1

teaspoonful, slightly heaped, 1 ounce. Mace-1 heaping teaspoonful,

Salt-1 terspoonful, Founce. Mustard-2 rounding teaspoonfuls, } Cream of Tartar-2 teaspoonfuls.

dightly heaped, ? ounce. Soda-1 teaspoonful, slightly heaped, ounce.

Powdered sugar-1 tablespoonful, 1 ounce. Granulated sugar-1 heaping tablespoonful, ‡ ounce.

Baking powder-Theaping teaspoonful, } ounce. Butter-1 rounding tablespoonful, } ounce.

Flour-1 rounding tablespoonful, } ounce. Stemmed raisins-1 cupful, 6 ounce

Nutmegs 5 equal 1 ounce. Pepper-1 heaping teaspoonful, 1 Tea-3 scant tablespoonfuls, & ounce.

Coffee, roasted berry-1 tablespoonful. 4 ounce. Bread crumbs, grated-1 cupful, 2

ounces. English currants, cleaned-1 cupful, ounces.

Rice-1 cupful, 8 ounces. Indian meal-1 cupful, 6 ounces. Chopped meat-1 solidly packed ful, 8 ounces.

Pastry flour-1 cupful, 4 ounces. New process flour-1 scant cupful, 4 ounces. Butter-1 solidly packed cupful, 9

ounces. Sugar-1 cupful, granulated, 8 ounces.

Liquids-1 cupful of ordinary liquid, 8 ounces.

The cups used in these estimates hold half a pint, old measure.

ABOUT COOKING MEATS.

The orthodox rule for the cooking of meats fish and fowl is to allow a quarter of an hour to every pound; yet this recipe needs to be mixed with brains. Some families like rare, others well-done meats; again, a joint may be unusually thick or remarkably thin. Again, fullgrown and mature meats, such as beef and mutton, are best with the red gravy oozing from them; while immature, or winte meats, such as lamb, veal, pork, etc., are absolutely dangerous unless done through to the bone. A good rule is to allow twelve to fifteen minutes, according to the taste of the family and the thickness of the joint, for the cooking of every pound of beef and mutton; fifteen to eighteen minutes for the cooking of every pound of pork, veal, lamb, ham, bacon, fish and every kind of fowl.

Accidents happen, however. The oven may be too hot or too cool, the fire too slow and-what not. So a cook should learn to know by the appearance of the meat itself when it is sufficiently cooked. How can this be done? By carefully observing the appearance of the meat around the centre bone or bones. If the learner be in doubt, the blade of a knife can be run in about half an inch at the bone, and the meat slightly raised and carefully examined for a moment or twe. After one or two trials this will be found to be an infallible method. It is quite right that next to the bone beef and mutton should be red and juicy, but if the beef be blue or the mutton has that strange raw look peculiar to mutton that has just felt the heat of the fire, the joint needs a little more cooking; while meats should be white, even to the bone, with the exception, perhaps, of lamb, which many people prefer with a little

pinky juice oozing through. Fish-Fish is not estable till the flesh separates easily from the bones. By running a knife in a little way, say under the fins, so as not to spoil the appearance of the fish, this can be judged

Chops, Steaks or Cutlets-An inch thick mutton chops or steak, put over a clear fire on a piping hot gridiron, generally takes about ten minutes to cook; pork chops and veal cutlets a little longer but the rule of finding out whether they

are cooked or not by exemining the bone

also holds for them. Turkeys, Chicken and Fowl of all Kinds-Look between the leg and the body of the fowl, and if necessary, slit the skin a little with a sharp knife, and if the sesh there be still raw looking the hird is not cooked enough.

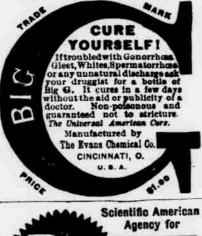
Salt Meats-Salt meats are not so easily tested as fresh meats, yet even here look at the bone. Beware of allowing the meat to cook so long that it raises itself from the bones, as it were: for then it is what is graphically known as being "done to rags."-- New York Recorder.

Newsooy Sympacas.

A paralyzed newsboy sells papers from a wheel chair at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, writes the New York correspondent of the St. Louis Republic. Visitors from the West may have noticed him, for he is a pathetic object and attracts much attention. His helplessness has aroused all the latent pathos in hearts that beat beneath ragged jackets in that neighborhood. A loca writer tells a pleasing anecdote concern ing him, which I reproduce:

The newsboys all sympathize with him. They help him fold and arrange his papers. On warm days they take turns fanning him, carry his little folding table and assist him in various ways, One day during the late hot spell ragged urchin, with a bundle of papers under his arm, dirt-begrimed and carry ing a tin pail in his hand, walked up to the cashier's window in a store not ta from where the cripple sits. Rapping on the window he attracted the attention of the cashier, and as he stood on hu tiptoe he handed in his pail, while s smile bewitching as any society belle is capable of, encircled his dirty face, dis playing a set of teeth pearly white and as beautiful as nature could form them His large, lustrous, sparkling black eye caught hold of the cashier, and he said "Say, mister, der lame blokey what sell papers in de wagon on der corner want a drink of icewater."

As the man who handles the cash passed out the pail of water the juvenile remarked: "Tanks, mister: you know der kid's awful lame and can't walk. The New York newsboy is a rough, slangy, harum-scarum, devil-may-care and often mischievous individual, but generally his heart is in the right place.





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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 17, 1892 DURHAM DIVISION.

LEAVE LYNCHBURG-DAILY 7 10 a m and 1 15 p m for Durham and intermediate stations. Leave Durham, N. C., 7:00 a m and

2 55 p m, daily. Arrive at Lynchburg 1 05 p m and 7 30 p m, daily.

All trains on Durham division arrive

at and depart from 12th street station. Lynchburg, Va. WINSTON-SALEM DIVISION.

LEAVE ROANOKE-DAILY 9 45 a m and 4 45 p m for Winston-Salem and intermediate stations. Leave Winston at 7 15 a m and 1 50 m, daily.

Arrive at Roanoke 12 15 p m and 7 00 p m, daiiy.

MAIN LINE-WEST BOUND.

LEAVE LYNCHBURG-DAILY 5 20 p m for Roanoke, Radford, Pulaski Bristol. Parlor Car to Roanoke, Pullman Sleeper from Rosnoke to Memphis. 7 25 a. m. for Roanoke, Radford, Pu-

laski, Bristol; also for Bluefield, Pocahones, Elkhorn and stations Clinch Valley Division; also for Louisville and stations L. & N. R. R. via Norton, Pullmen SleeperLynchburg to Louisville via Norton.

2 35 p m, daily for Roanoke and intermediate stations. Has no connection beyond Roanoke.

EAST BOUND-LEAVE LYNCHBURG -- DAILY. 9 20 am fer Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk.

11 55 pm. Arrive Petersburg 4 15 a m. Arrive Richmond 747 am; arrive Norfolk 7 00 am. Pullman Palace Sleeper to Norfolk Also Pullman Palace Sleeper between

Lynchburg and Richmond. 2 55 p m for Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk; arrive Richmond 7 50 p m. Norfolk 9 20 p m.

Pullman Parlor Buffet Car to Norfolk. "Washington and Chattanooga Limted," a train of Pullman coaches and deeping cars runs daily via Shenandoah Valley route, stopping only at Luray, Shenandoah, Basic, Roanoke and Rad-

ford. ALLEN HULL, W. B. BEVILL, Trav. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. Agt., Rounoke, Va.

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Cendensed Schednle in Effect July 24, 1812

SOUTHBOURD	DAILY.			
	80.9.	NO. 11		
Ly Richmond.	*300 p m	* 8 20 a n		
Lv hurkeville,	5 03 p m	5 00 a n		
Lv Keysville,	5 43 p m	5 44 s m		
Ar Danville,	8 01 p m	8 06 a m		
Ar Greensboro,	10 10 p m	10 11 a m		
Lv Goldsbero,	*4 00 pm	47 45 p m		
Ar Raleigh,	6 00 p m	11 30 p n		
Lv nateigh	*6 15 n m	17 (0 a n		
Lv Durham	7 22 p m	7.58 a m		
Ar Greensboro	10 00 p m	10 0 ta m		
Ly Winston-Salem	48 25 p m	*8 50 a m		
Ly Greensboro.	*10 20 p m	*10 20 a n		
Ar Salisbury,	12 12 a m	12 00 NO'S		
Ar Statesville,	*2 35 a m	*1 69 p m		
Ar Asheville,	7 50 a m	5 58 p n		
Ar Hot Springs,	10 30 a m	7 57 p m		
Lv Salisbury	*12 23 a m	*12 08 p m		
Ar Charlotte,	2 00 a m	1 20 р п		
Ar Spartanburg	5 00 a m	4 18 p n		
Ar Greenville,	6 10 a m	5 24 p m		
Ar Atlanta.	11 25 a m	10 80 n n		
Lv Charlotte	*2 10 a m			
Ar Columbia	6 07 a m			
At Augusta	9 37 a m	9 25 n m		
	D	DATIN		
NORTHROUND				

00 pm 18 15 a p Lor Augusta 10.50 p.m. 11.55 p.m. Ar Charlotte 3 10 am 4 50 pm Atlanta. *850 pm - 1845 a m 6 Dam 60 tem 7 (0 n m 6 20 p m 8 27 n m 8 10 n m LvCharlotte ArSalisbury. Lv Hot Springs *7 2) p m *19 39 p p Aubeville 910 am 2 30 o a " Etatesville 2.50 pm 7 of pm 400 pm 751 pm Ly Salisbury 18 37 a.m. 18 25 p. n. Artireensbe 10 29 am 10 20 pm ArWinston-Salem, *II 49 a m +12 lit a m Ly Greensboro, *10 30 a m *11 05 p n 1224 p.m. 102 n.m. 122 p.m. 210 s.m. Raleigh. Ly Raleigh *1 28 pm 48 45 a m Ar Goldshoro, 305 pm 1231 pe Ly Greensboro 110 30 am +10 40 pm Ar Danville 12 10 рм 12 45 в т Keysville. " Furkeville, " Richmond. *inity. Daily, except Sunday

Between West Point and Richmond. Leave West Point 7.50 a, m. daily and 8.50 a, m. daily except Sunday and Monday, arrive Richmond 9.05 and 10.40 a, m. Returning leave Richmond 2.10 p. m. and 4.55 c, m. daily except Sunday; arrive West Point 5.00 and 6.00 c. and 6.00 p. m.

Between Richmond and Raleigh VIA KEYSVILLE,

Leave Richmond 3 00 p. m. daily; leave Keysville 5 55 p. m.; arrive Oxford 8 05 p. m. Henderson 9 20 p. m., Durham 9 30 p. m., Raleigh 10 40 p. m. Returning leave Rul-eigh 8 15 a. m., daily, Durham 9 25 p. m. Henderson 9 30 p. m., Oxford 10 47 p. m. arrive Keysville 1 65 p. m., Richmond 6 20 a.

Pullman Palace S'esping Cars between Richmond and Raleigh on above train. Mixed train leaves Keysville daily except Sunday 9 00 a.m.; arrives Durham 5 40 p. m. Leaves Durham 7 8 a.m. daily except m. Leaves Durham 7.18 a. m. Gmiy except Sunday: errives Oxford 9.40 a. m. Additional trains leave Oxford daily ex-cept Sunday 6.00 p. m. and 11 55a. m. arrive at Henderson 6.55 p. m. and 12 40 p. m. returning leave Henderson 10.30 and 2.30 p. m. daily except Sunday; arrive Oxford 11 15 and 2.18 r. m.

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On trains 9 and 10, Pullman Ruffet Sleepers between Atlanta and New York: between Danville and Augusta.

On 11 and 12, Pullman Ruffet Sleeper between Richmond and Dinville, and Pullman Buffet Sleepers between New York. Washington and Hot Strings, via Danville, Salisbury and Asheville, and Pulman Sleepers between Washington and Atlanta. and Atlante.
On trains 9 and 12, Pullman Palace Sleep

ing Cars be seen Raleigh and Asheville.

E. BERKEUEY. W. A. TURK.
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Richmon'l, Va. Washington, D. C.
S. H. HARDWICK. Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Ag't. W. H. GREEN,
Gen'l Mgr.,
Washington, D. C.
Washington, & C.

Atlantic Coast Line. Wilmington & Weldo R. R. & Branches. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. TRAINS GOING SOUTH. Dated No. 23 No. 27 No. 41 Aug 7, 92 fast mail daily ex daily. daily Sunday

PM PM Leave Weldon 12 30 5 43 Arr. Rocky M't 1 40 6 36 Arr. Tarboro *418 PM Arrive Wilson 218 710 Leave Wilson *2 50 Arrive Selma Ar Favetteville 5 20 Leave Goldsboro 3 15 7 40 Laave Warsaw 4 14 Leave Magnolia 4 27 8 40 Ar. Wilmington 6 00 9 55 9.44 CRAINS GOING NORTH. No. 14 No. 78 No. 49 daily, daily, Sunday, Ly- Wilmington 12 85 9 15 4 20 Leave Magnella 1 54 10 57 6 02 Leave Wersaw 11 11 6 15 Arr. Goldsbor: 255 1205 A M *9 30 Lve Faretteville

Arrive Selma PM Arrive Wison AM PM Leave Wilson Ar. Rocky Mt 335 1258 3463 180 1.80 Arrive Tarboro *6 30 Leave Tarboro PM Arrive Weldon 5.05 2.55

*Daily except Sunday. Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Royd leave Weldon 4 60 p m. Halifax 4 22 pm, arrive Scotland Neck 5 15 p m, Grenville 6 52 p m, Kinston S 00 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 10 m. Greenville 8 25 a m. arriving Halifax 11 00 a m, Weldon 11 25 a m, daily

except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7 00 a m, arrives A. & R. Junction 8 40 a m, returning leaves A. & R. Junction 7 10 pm, arrives Wash ington 8 45 p m. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle and Raleigh R. R., daily except Sunday, 4 40 p m; Sunday 3 p m arrive Williamston, N. C., 7 03 p m and 4 20 p m; Plymouth 8 30 p m, 5 20 p m. Reurning, leave Plymouth, N. C., daily except Sunday 6 00 a m, Sunday 9 00 a m, Williamston 7 30 a m, 9 58 a m, arrive Tarboro, N.C., 10 40 a m and

11 20 a m. Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Fayetteville 5 30 pm, arrive Rowland 7 12 pm. Returning leave Powland 7 35 a m. arrive Fayetteville 9 20 a m. Daily except

Sunday. Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 00 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7 30 a m; returning, leave Smithfield, N. C., 8 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m. Trains on Nashville Branch leaves

Rocky Mount at 6 40 pm, arrives Nashville 7 15 p m, Spring Hope 7 40 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mouat 9 15 a m, daily except Sunday. Trains on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at

6 20 p m and 11 15 a m. leave Clinton at 8 20 a m and 3 10 p m, connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 41, 40, 23 and 78. Southbound train on Wilson & Fav

etteville branch is No. 51. Northbound is No. 50. *Daily rept Sunday.

Trais No. 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Gold-boro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Ray Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Nor-folk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Sup't. J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMERSON, Traffic M'g'r.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

TIME TABLE NO. 22. IN EFFECT OCTOBER 17, 1891. GOING EAST. SCHEDULE. GOING WEST. No. 51. Pussenger Trains, No. 50. Stations. Ar. Lve. Ar. Lve. p m 3 30 Goldsboro 11 10 a m 3.53 3.56 Best's 10 36 10 40 10 22 10 25 4 06 4 09 La Grange 9 48 9 53 4 35 4 10 Kinston

9 28 9 28 5 05 5 05 Dover New Berne 8 17 8 30 6 00 6 08 Morehead City a m 6 47 7.38 p.m Daily. GOING EAST. SCHEDULE. GOING YEST No. 2.* No. 1. † Mixed Ft. & Mixed Ft & Stations. Pass, Train. Pass, Train. 7 20 p m 6 24 6 30 Goldsboro a m 6 30 Best's 5.54 7 20 7 30 La Grange Falling Creek 5 24 7 48 7 53 4 25 5 05 Kinston 8 11 8 30 Caswell 4 00 4 05 8 50 Dover 3 25 3 40 9 15 10 02 Core Creek 2 54 3 00 10 31 10 36 2:30 11 00 11 05 Tuscerora 2.24 2 12 0 05 11 17 11 41 Chric's

"Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Train No. 50 connects with Wilmingon & Weldon train North, leaving Goldsboro at 12 10 p. m., and with the Richmond & Danville train West, leav-

ing Goldsboro at 12 15 p. m.
Train 51 connects with the Richmond & Danville train arriving at Goldsboro 3 05 p m., and the Wilmnington & Weldon train from the North at 3 10 p. m.

Train 2 connects with Wilmington & Weldon Through Freight Train, North bound; leaving Goldsboro at 10 10 p. m. 8. L. DIIL, Superintendent.