The Messenger.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1897.

THE PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN SCHEME OF ROBBERY.

The impression in Washington relative to the course of the republican senatorial sub-committee is, that it will not mend matters—that the iniquitous bill will be as unjustifiable, as oppressive, as absurd, as sweeping as a whole as the house bill is that passed. It is thought that it will reduce here and there and increase here and there.

The point is, as we gather it, that western men will kick unless they get what they want, and eastern grab-alls will kick too unless they get a full share of the robbery contemplated. The two greedy, conscienceless sections will probably agree to the rapacity of each, and a bill of sweeping robbery and manifold unrighteousness will be passed, even some so-called democrats voting for the infamous bill. In the house six of this bad stripe voted for the bill. In the senate two or three democratic traitors will swallow the monster at a gulp. The proposed wool tax is the greatest outrage ever attempted against a free people. It deserves the execration of every American voter. The whole bill in the senate is permeated with wrong and outrage, and is a positive disgrace to any party or country. It is loaded to the muzzle with absurdities and robberies.

It has been given out that the republican sub-committee have been greatly perplexed and vexed. They have encountered many and great difficulties from contending interests. You see, every member has a dull axe to grind; every section has certain products to be "protected" by robbing other sections. Even in the south there are signs that the "robber" principle is growing. This little set who make something could be made richer if they could only rob the other sections. That little industry needs "fostering" and "protecting" and it too must get help by a tax on the whole for its special benefit. This is not regarded as wrong, as immoral, as unconstitutional, as oppressive. The plea is, the fellows up north are robbing us, let us go in, take to the road and rob others with all our might. The Baltimore Herald, a goldbug, protection newspaper, has this in its issue of Wednesday last:

"One of the most notable political developments of the present time is the growth of protection sentiment in the south. * * They don't want to be known as protectionists, but as abandoning free trade only because it places the south at a disadvantage, as compared with the north.

They profess firm allegiance to free trade as a correct principle, but assert that as long as the north cannot be weaned from protection it is no more than right that the south should also have its share."

Was there ever anything so open in its depravity and plundering propensity as this confession that as we are robbed we will rob others. When a man in trade loses a debt of $100 or $1,000 by the rascality of some fellow he trusted, he turns around and seeks to rob some other man whose confidence he gains of all he had lost, but also to increase his means. Let this principle become general, and every man becomes a plunderer and a scoundrel, honesty takes its wings and justice and honor with it and flies away, and chaos comes and every man is transformed into an Ishmealite, a robber and a scoundrel.

When that vicious, unconstitutional Blair educational bill was under fire in the congress, we had a prominent citizen of North Carolina, an ex-confederate colonel, to say to us he was in favor of the Blair bill because the north had oppressed and plundered the south, and he was for retaliating, and he thought by the Blair bill the south could recover some of its lost funds that had been ruthlessly taken from it by the north. We sympathized with him as to the abounding wrongs done to the south by the dominant north through their venal, arbitrary, persecuting legislation, but we told him we would never agree to a monetary war of retaliation that violated the laws of morality and our country—the constitution itself.

The number of hidden or open democratic advocates of robbery by "protection" in the south we do not believe to be very large. In the total vote among the democrats, we do not think more than five in a hundred could be found. The republican whites for the most part are for any system of taxation that will keep their party in power. They profess to believe in "protection" and from their course in legislation generally we are not disposed to dispute their sincerity in saying that the robber system suits them. When ever the democrats turn protectionists, there will be a disintegration that may prove hazardous in the extreme.

Because there is a great development of cotton manufactures in the south is no reason whatever for democrats to abandon their old doctrine of a tariff strictly for revenue only. A tariff of 20 per cent. is ample. It will bring all the incidental protection that is really needed. It will bring all the revenue necessary (with the internal tax on vices and luxuries) under a just, economical government.

Mr. Clay was a great man, a most distinguished southron. He was the leader of an able party, and the "Father of the American System," as protection was called. He said that this country would not bear, ought not to bear a long continued high tariff. He said he would start with 32 per cent. average (we think it was), and gradually reduce it for ten years, until it reached 20 per cent., when it should become fixed. He said this was his ideal tariff—20 per cent. average.

What do you suppose is the present McKinley-Dingley monster bill—how much its average? We forget Dingley's own figures, but not far from 60 per cent.—nearly three times Clay's proposed tariff. The present tariff operating—the democratic Wilson law—is nearly 40 per cent., or double the Clay bill proposed.

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HOME FOLKS.

We regret to learn of the illness from paralysis of Dr. John Manning of the university of North Carolina, and trust he will soon be well. It is confined to his face as yet. He is put as in his 65th year. We think it an error by a year or two. He is probably in his 67th year.

The accidental killing of Mr. S. T. Pender by a train at Lincolnton is very sad and will be much regretted. The name of his father—his faithful, brilliant services in battle and for the confederacy, will intensify the regret. Let us repeat here what we have said more than once—that the people of Edgecombe and the east (the state refusing to do it) ought to erect a monument to the memory of Major General William D. Pender, in the capitol square at Raleigh. Upon it should be recorded General Lee's tribute to him when announcing his death from a wound received in battle. The great captain of this country never said so much of any other soldier who was killed with the one exception of General T. J. Jackson, "Stonewall."

Mr. Wimbish's radicalism is under suspicion it appears. He is understood to have gone over from the democrats in time to vote for McKinley. Is not that enough? Many so-called leaders have flopped as easily and quickly, and got to the pie counter soon after. When was a test made before as to time? Is it not enough to bolt the democracy at any hour to entitle a fellow to "grub and glory." Wimbish is probably no more of a republican now than he was when a democratic chairman, but he is in much company of the same sort. We could probably call over a dozen or fifty of the leading office-seekers who can find the hour when they were neophytes, hungry and anxious, seeking grub. The trouble is with the floppers they get in and want office at once, shoving aside "the fire tried" who have borne the burden and the accusation and the shame of being radicals among white men.

SNAPS.

Henry Watterson is still abusing the bimetallists, but the country cares little for his tirades. He is a spent force.

And now it is said that the meat of the elephant makes a most toothsome, delicious dish. The same fellows might relish a slice or two from a whale.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Two attempts reported in one day to assassinate rulers—the king of Italy and the president of Uraguay.

The news from abroad is that England will be almost sure to be soon at war with the fighting Boers in the Transvaal.

What will the great European powers do now? Will they let the fight go on until Greece is whipped, or will they let Turkey hold Crete? Can they afford to let the war rage to defeat or extermination?

The many reports from the seat of war in Europe indicate that the Greeks are rather getting the advantage thus far of the Turks. So let it continue. The sympathies of civilized people are with the Greeks, if the powers stand aloof and behold with approval the Turkish course.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

"Current Literature" for April appears under the editorship of Mr. George W. Cable, who introduces "The Editor's Symposium." Among the choice things are, "The Frustrated Escape" by Anthony Hope Hawkins, and "The Sovereignty of Character" by Rev. John Watson, ("Ian Maclaren"). This monthly has been a favorite with us since its beginning. It is more readable latterly by reason of a larger infusion of literary matter. It is an eclectic mainly, and some times there was a deficiency of the strictly literary features. We consider it a valuable, instructive and entertaining monthly. It has no rival, for there is nothing like it. The price is $3 a year or 25 cents a number.

"The Polymnian" is the new monthly issued by the two societies of the Presbyterian college at Charlotte. It makes a neat appearance. We were surprised at the excellence of the first paper, on "Sidney Lanier," by Mildred Cabell Watkins. It is neat, clear, calm, judicious—a good piece of work. Can it be the production of a school girl? It has the tone and style of maturity. We will refer to the poet's family, and what is said in the paper.

SHARPS AND FLATS.

We regret sincerely to learn of the death of Hon. W. S. Holman, of Indiana, who for more than thirty years has been a member of the United States house of representatives. A democrat of democrats he has been a most faithful, efficient, honest servant of the people. He was in derision called "the watchdog of the treasury." He was a genuine reformer and opposed all extravagant, unnecessary appropriations of the public moneys. He stood alone in his fidelity to the people and tried to guard them from spoliation and oppression by their own representatives. So unpopular was his course—so wise, so conservative, so consistent, so honorable—that he met with no sympathy and was the butt of spendthrifts and the recipient of jibes and rebukes from the northern press. A true man has gone to his reward. Would that the country was filled with such public men, and that economists of his type filled the congress.

The views of Mr. Herbert, formerly of Alabama, but lately of Cleveland's cabinet, relative to the south will be widely read and in the main approved. The northern people after thirty-two years of peace, have held in distrust the south. On the other hand, and with equally as good, perhaps much better, cause the south has not had confidence in the north. The northern press with its vast circulation and influence, has done a vast injury to the south by misrepresentation and even slander. The legislation of congress, controlled by the north, has been so often hurtful and offensive to the south that the best informed and truest citizens have held the north at arms length and most naturally. Even after thirty-two years of peace the war in the northern press has continued and the bloody-shirt has been the rallying symbol and the expression of northern feeling and antagonism. It is passing away to some extent. But there are constant croppings out of sectional dislike and expression of a very insulting sort seen in northern prints. If Mr. Herbert has any reference to "trusts" in what he says of "corporations" he is mistaken in believing that the south either favors or is in love with such oppressors and robbers. The Havermeyer and tobacco and other villainous trusts are not in favor with the people at large. Individuals favor them because they are favored by them. The robbed people do not like them now.

The south is a great farming country under favorable conditions. With low prices for products the farms do not flourish so well. There is no want of food, but a great sterility of money—of surplus for comforts. People are more and more learning the necessity of diversifying crops and not risking all on one crop as gamblers do their all on one card. There is a steady diminution of the size of farms. Governor McLaurin, of Mississippi, says that in his state in 1870, farms averaged 153 acres. In 1890 it was but 122 acres. The south can grow all the root crops and grasses. It is a great corn producer and could be a much greater wheat producer. The government reports show this: In 1890 Virginia prduced 38,067,000 bushels of corn; North Carolina, 29,829,000; Georgia, 32,504,000; Alabama, 32,445,000; Mississippi, 27,973,000; Texas, 32,228,000; Arkansas, 29,723,000; Tennessee, 71,893,000; West Virginia, 21,698,000; Kentucky, 80,932,000. In wheat: Virginia, 5,724,000 bushels; North Carolina, 4,621,000; Georgia, 1,609,000; Texas, 4,529,000; Arkansas, 1,260,000; Tennessee, 6,628,000; West Virginia, 4,056,000, and Kentucky, 6,976,000. If necessary it could easily double these crops.

The War Records published by the United States government show that in the war the south furnished the north with considerably more than 400,000 soldiers. So the eight or nine southern states were fighting against the overwhelmingly great north, recruiting its armies in Europe, and drawing upon the south for over 400,000 men. We have known this all through the years, and we have marvelled why the war should have lasted four years instead of six months. The War Records show the north had in the field over 2,700,000 men, exclusive of its vast navy. The border states were against the south and the confederates received not one-third the help from them that the north received. Think of 600,000 men fighting against the north, 400,000 and more men from its own section, and with Europe to help. It is indeed most marvellous that the south was not crushed within six months. We asked a northern soldier in Sherman's army why they had not whipped the south sooner. His reply was—"If you had had our generals and we had had your generals we would have done so."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Conspicuous among the journals which adopted the policy of ignoring Corbett and Fitzsimmons are The New York Tribune and The Philadelphia Ledger. The Tribune is editorially as able a paper as there is in the United States and probably exerts as wide an influence as any. The Ledger has the largest circulation of any Philadelphia newspaper and publishes as much general news as any paper in the country. The Tribune, The Ledger and some other famous newspapers have taken a very decided stand against the publication of anything about prize fights or the men who engage in them. It is probable that these papers may lose subscribers because they refused to print word about a matter which was for weeks one of gossip in the country, but they may gain more than they will lose even from a material standpoint. The experiment they have made is an interesting one and we would like to know whether or not it has any perceptible effect upon the business of the newspapers in question.—Atlanta Journal.

It is not fair to blame the McKinley administration for the sweeping democratic victories. The political reaction throughout the country, of which these victories are irreferable proof, is not against the administration, but against its policies. What these policies would be was as well known before November as they are now. The republican party and its presidential candidate were perfectly frank. They promised the maintenance of the gold standard and a restoration of the protective policy. These promises are faithfully being carried out. Why, then, should the people repent them of their work at the polls last November? The answer is visible for those who have eyes to see and brains that are not drugged beyond thinking by partisanship. The people simply have discovered that the gold standard and protection do not produce the fruits predicted for them by the successful party. The election of McKinley, it will be remembered, was to be followed at once by a lighting of furnace fires, a revival of trade and a general return of prosperity all based upon the knowledge that the gold standard would remain with us, and the "threat of free trade" be removed.—New York Journal.

Now that The Courier-Journal and the rest of the "sound money" organs are quite through with their silly sneers at the proposed bimetallic movement, it may be in order for the sound sense element of our population to consider the question seriously. It is all very well to rave and go into Cuckoo convulsions over any and every proposition not in sweetest harmony with the Indianapolis convention of last year, but when we consider that the independent free silver coinage proposition received 6,500,000 votes, and the international bimetallism proposition received more than 7,000,000 votes while the Bynum-Cockran-Cuckoo proposition received only 132,000 votes, there really appears to be some ground for concluding that the American people are in favor of taking action. Up to this time we have been regaled by the Cleveland mouthpieces with the scornful assertion that Europe, and particularly Great Britain, is either indifferent to or contemptuous of the movement inaugurated by Mr. McKinley and represented by the commissioners recently appointed to set on foot the negotiations with the European powers. Even Mr. Moreton Frewen, hitherto a prominent advocate of international bimetallism, has written to The Post belittling the prospect and insisting that the question is, for the time, a dead one. Yet in England we see nothing to confirm this view of the matter.—Washington Post.

No tariff ever proposed has, in fact, had so much popular vituperation heaped upon it. Leading republicans of the non-official class have said in various parts of the country that the Dingley bill will not merely make their localities democratic, but will make themselves, for the time being, democratic. One of the foremost republican business men of the northwest goes to Washington and tells the republican senators that the bill is "the worst he ever heard of." These things pain Mr. Dingley and Mr. McKinley, and astound them. Tariff bills used not to give such deep offence why should there be this sudden difference? One reason is that no tariff bill can any longer be passed in the old hole-and-corner fashion. The discussions of the past twelve years have at least done good to this extent—that the people now know the tariff to be a tax that affects them powerfully It was once possible for tariff makers to assume an air of lofty superiority. The plain people could not understand those deep mysteries. Just trust the ways and means committee and their experts, take and spend the revenue which they provide, and meddle no further in things too wonderful for the average mind. But this is all past now. Every schedule, every clause is today eagerly scrutinized, the reason demanded for every change, the effect of every change demonstrated. There are now more and better tariff experts outside congress than in it.—New York Evening Post.

STATE PRESS.

Dingleyism is the superlative of McKinleyism. It goes thus: Positive, protective tariff for infant industries; comparative, protective tariff for grown-up industries—McKinlyism; superlative, protective tariff for prematurely aged and decrepid industries—Dingleyism.—Asheville Gazette.

The United States marshal had to adjourn court at Elizabeth City the other day because there was no judge to hold it. The inability of the North Carolina republican delegation in congress to get together in the matter of selecting a candidate for the judgeship, and the scarcity of good judgeship timber in the eastern district had harrassed and mystified the president, and he was entirely unable to tell who to appoint. —Charlotte Observer.

Those good people who are constantly disposed to blame God for the misrule of nations, should reflect that this is man's age and that in it man is the ruler. This may explain why the war situation in Europe is constntly tending to the slaughter of Christians and protections of the Turks. Let's quit shifting responsibility, admit our incapacity and pray that God's Kingdom may speedily come. It's the only solution to the world's problem.—Chadbourn Journal.

The Oxford Ledger complains of the high handed and reckless exercise of executive clemency by the governor in pardoning Henry Harris, who it seems made a most unmitigated attack with intent to kill, on Mr. Frank Landis, of Oxford. Every good citizen is expected to help to suppress lynch law but it is needless if the pardoning power of the governor is to encourage crime by turning criminals loose upon an outraged people. The best citizenship will resent crime sheltered behind and abused legal power.—Concord Standard.

Governor Russell's brother, they say, is to be warden of the state penitentiary. Victor Dockery, brother of the chairman of the penintiary board, already has been awarded a paying job there. If one will notice the list of appointments, he will find numerous instances of nepotism, both in the republican state and national administrtions McKinley appointed his cousin, Osborne, consul general at London, one of the finest positions in his gift; and a newspaper remarked that "some men are born great, some achieve greatness; and some are the president's cousins."—Charlotte News.

What's the matter among the populists? It appears that a committee from the National Reform Press Association—populist newspapers, we take it— has been harrowing up the tender feelings of Marion Butler with a request that he call the populist national committee together "for the purpose of calling a national delegate conference of the people's party not later than July 4th." Senator Butler paid no attention to the request, having no use whatever in his business for a convention, either of the populists or any other. Nevertheless the Kansas populists are up in arms against Mr. Butler for his refusal to call a convention. —Asheville Citizen.

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A Card.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 6, 1897.

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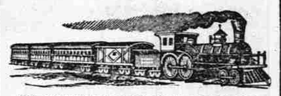

IN EFFECT SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1896.

Daily Except Sunday.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND |8	STATION.	SOUTH BOUND |7	SOUTH BOUND |5
A M	P M	—Wilmington—	P M	P M
	2 00	Lv. Walnut Street Ar	12 40	
7 00	2 10	Lv.. Surry Street Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar... Jacksonville Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv... Jacksonville Ar	10 42	10 20
11 58	4 30	Lv.... Maysville Lv	10 09	9 1
12 30	4 44	Lv... Pollocksville Lv	9 55	8 5
1 30	5 20	Ar..... Newbern Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p. m. make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
|Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Daily except Sunday.

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General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
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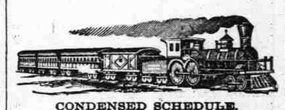


CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4th, 1897.

South Bound Daily No 1.	MAIN LINE.	North Bound Daily No 2.
7 30 p m	Ar... Wilmington ...Lv	8 00 a m
4 22 p m	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	11 10 a m
3 58 p m	Ar... Fayetteville ...Lv	11 21 a m
3 55 p m	Ar. Fayetteville Jun Lv	11 27 p m
2 40 p m	Lv..... Sanford Lv	1 00 p m
12 43 p m	Lv ..... Climax Lv	2 55 p m
12 15 p m	Lv..... Greensboro ....Ar	3 25 p m
11 55 a m	Ar.... Greensboro Lv	3 35 p m
11 07 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale Lv	4 23 p m
10 32 a m	Lv... Walnut Grove Lv	4 55 p m
10 04 a m	Lv .... Rural Hall Lv	5 26 p m
8 40 a m	Lv..... Mt. Airy .....Ar	6 50 p m

South Bound Daily No 1.	BENNETTSVILLE.	North Bound Daily No 4.
7 30 p m	Ar.. Bennettsville ..Lv	8 10 a m
6 18 p m	Lv..... Maxton Lv	9 33 a m
5 35 p m	Lv.... Red Springs Lv	10 04 a m
4 46 p m	Lv.... Hope Mills Lv	10 52 a m
4 25 p m	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	11 16 a m

|Meals.

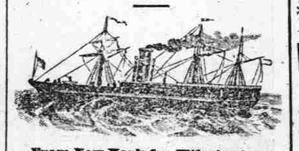
Northbound connections at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western railroad for Winston-Salem.

Southbound connections at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with Southern railway company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass Agent

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C., AND GEORGETOWN, S. C., LINES.



From New York for Wilmington.
PAWNEE.....Saturday, April 24th
CROATAN.....Saturday, May 1st

From Wilmington for New York.
CROATAN.....Saturday, April 24th
PAWNEE.....Saturday, May 1st

From Wilmington for Georgetown.
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, April 27th
CROATAN.....Tuesday, May 4th

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent.
THEO. G. EGER, Traffic Manager, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
WM. P. CLYDE & Co., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule in Effect April 15th, 1897.
Departures from Wilmington:

NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9:00 a. m. — No 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10:40 a. m., Warsaw 10:55 a. m., Goldsboro 11:56 a. m., Wilson 12:46 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:20 p. m., Tarboro 2:50 p. m., Weldon 3:39 p. m., Petersburg 5:54 p. m., Richmond 6:50 p. m., Norfolk 6:05 p. m., Washington 11:10 p. m., Baltimore 12:53 a. m., Philadelphia 3:45 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., |Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7:15 p. m. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m. Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11:06 p. m., |Tarboro 6:45 a. m. Rocky Mount 11:55 p. m., Weldon 1:44 a. m., |Norfolk 10:30 a. m., Petersburg 3:24 a. m., Richmond 4:20 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:05 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2:03 p. m., Boston 8:30 p. m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3:25 p. m. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:32 p. m., Chadbourn 5:04 p. m., Marion 6:05 p. m., Florence 6:45 p. m., Sumter 8:45 p. m., Columbia 10:05 p. m., Denmark 6:20 a. m., Augusta 8:10 a. m., Macon 11:00 a. m., Atlanta 12:15 p. m., Charleston 10:20 p. m., Savannah 12:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 5:45 p. m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5:45 p. m. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston |1:03 p. m., New York *9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 8:40 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:12 p. m., Rocky Mount 12:45 p. m., Wilson 2:12 p. m., Goldsboro 3:10 p. m., Warsaw 4:02 p. m., Magnolia 4:16 p. m.

DAILY 9:40 a. m. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12:00 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., |Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., |Tarboro 6:05 p. m., Rocky Mount 6:45 a. m., leave Wilson 6:20 a. m., Goldsboro 7:03 a. m., Warsaw 7:54 a. m., Magnolia 8:07 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12:15 p. m. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9:25 a. m., Sanford 2:19 p. m., Jacksonville 7:00 p. m., Savannah 12:45 night, Charleston 5:30 a. m., Columbia 5:50 a. m., Atlanta 8:20 a. m., Macon 9:30 a. m, Augusta 3:05 p. m., Denmark 4:55 p. m., Sumter 6:45 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:35 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:06 a. m.

|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 5:30 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 at 11:20 a. m., Weldon 11:40 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 3:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 10:10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:40 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

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

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrives Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrives 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 7:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leaves Pee Dee 9:10 a. m., arrive Latta 9:30 a. m., Dillon 9:42 a. m., Rowland 10:00 a. m., returning leaves Rowland 5:38 p. m., arrives Dillon 5:56 p. m., Latta 6:09 p. m., Pee Dee 6:30 p. m. daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub 8:30 a. m., Chadbourn 10:40 a. m., arrive Conway 1:00 p. m., leave Conway 2:25 p. m., Chadbourn 5:20 p. m., arrive Hub 6:00 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:42 p. m., Manning 7:10 p. m., arrive Lanes 7:48 p. m., leave Lanes 8:26 a. m., Manning 9:05 a. m., arrive Sumter 9:35 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9:30 a. m., 7:55 p. m., arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:14 p. m., leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m., arrives Lanes 8:25 a. m., 5:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on C. & D. R. R. leave Florence daily except Sunday 8:55 a. m., arrive Darlington 9:28 a. m., Cheraw 10:40 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m. Leave Florence daily except Sunday 8:10 p. m., arrive Darlington 8:40 p. m., Hartsville 9:35 p. m., Bennettsville 9:36 p. m., Gibson 10:00 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9:00 a. m., arrive Darlington 9:27 a. m., Hartsville 10:10 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6:15 a. m., Bennettsville 6:41 a. m., arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6:30 a. m., arrive Darlington 7:15 a. m., leave Darlington 7:45 a. m., arrive Florence 8:15 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Darlington 6:27 p. m., arrive Florence 6:55 p. m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7:00 a. m., Darlington 7:45 a. m., arrive Florence 8:10 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:05 p. m., 11:16 p. m., arrive Selma 2:50 p. m., Smithfield 2:58 p. m., Dunn 3:37 p. m., Fayetteville 4:15 p. m., 1:10 a. m., Rowland 5:38 p. m., returning leave Rowland 10:00 a. m., Fayetteville 11:20 a. m., 10:20 p. m., Dunn 12:07 p. m., Smithfield 12:48 p. m., Selma 1:00 p. m., arrive Wil