NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

Rev. W. T. WALKER,
Editor and Proprietor,
Corner E. Market and Davie Streets
Greensboro, N. C.

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☞ *Advertisements to be inserted every other week and having special position will be charged 10 per. cent extra.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Renew your subscription to the PROHIBITIONIST.

—Which is of greater importance, the home or the saloon?

—Oh, the ruin wrought by rum! the wealth squandered! the hopes blasted! the homes destroyed! the lives wrecked! the souls lost!

—Can a government afford to license a business that tends to lower man in the scale of being? This the liquor traffic confessedly does. Away with such a business!

—If the Devil had a vote, would he vote for or against the liquor traffic? Do you not know that you cannot afford to vote as the Devil would do under the circumstances?

—There is no sure way upward for the labor movement until the saloon doors are closed. Workingmen, do you believe that? If so, then come with us and help us to settle this Prohibition question. Then we will be ready for the next step.—*Voice.*

—Father—Liquor is a good thing in its place.

Bystander—Yes, you ought to think so. You have struggled to bring up and educate a family of boys, and these boys are a source of grief to you, a disgrace to your gray hairs, and a nuisance to society.

—It costs $620 tax, per annum, to run a saloon in Winston. $500 for the town and $120 for the State and county.—*Union Republican.*

See how much more considerate the Commissioners of Greensboro are of the interest of the saloonists than are those of Winston. In Greensboro the license is $200, in Winston, $500.

—By all means let us have an extra session of Congress. A surplus of $500,000,000 now in the Treasury and the sum increasing at the rate of $330,000 a day threatens us with a money panic frightful to contemplate. The American people appeal to their representatives in Congress to save the country and let the parties go.

—If an army of 200,000 men were marching through this country, destroying our homes, murdering their inmates, and subsisting upon the fruits of honest industry, would we not rise in our might and drive it from our borders? Most assuredly we would. Now, just such an army is licensed by our government. May God pardon the past and give us courage for the future, that we may do what we know to be right. Down with the liquor traffic!

—The Florida convicts are said to be not a burden to the State, and the prospect is that they can be made to yield a revenue. If this is so North Carolina would do well to take lessons, for up to now the convicts are a great and growing tax upon the honest people of the State. The best thing that can be done is to sell out and punish the rogues and scoundrels in some way they shall feel and at the same time relieve the whites of a great incubus. If the people would consider the matter calmly they would see that the penitentiary was not only a curse, but that if continued it would eat up much [illegible] surplus substance.—*Wilmington [illegible]*

—Give us a prohibition law that will prohibit and very few dissenting voices will be found in the State, or township.—*Union Republican.*

Right, brother. But a prohibition law that will prohibit must be enacted and enforced by men selected, supported and controlled by a Prohibition party. A majority will understand this presently and then, farewell to the liquor traffic.

—The attention of our readers is directed to our advertising columns. Our readers can confer a favor on us by giving those who advertise with us a chance to serve them. We are not in favor of boycotting. Advertising is purely a matter of business, but we have solicited advertisements from a few firms who have answered, "We are not Prohibitionists." "A word to the wise is sufficient."

—The boy who is now 16 years old will be entitled to vote in 1892. What an army of prospective voters there is in this country between the ages of 16 and 21! Let mothers, sisters, sweethearts see to it that these boys cast their first and each succeeding ballot for the Prohibition party. If this shall be done there can be no question as to what party will elect the President that year.

—"I'm a Prohibitionist, but I'm a Democrat, or I'm a Republican" Look out, neighbor, look out! Do you not know that both these old parties are anti-Prohibition parties? That kind of a dodge will not serve for a satisfactory excuse when we come to render an account. Is it altogether satisfactory to you even now? This is a serious question. Do not make a mistake that can never be corrected.

—Let us continue at work. The Saloons must be put down. The liquor traffic curses all and blesses none and the fight must go on until the whole State and the whole nation have been redeemed from the brutalizing influence of the legalized traffic in that which is evil, only evil and that continually.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Here is our ☞, brother Whitaker. Through thick and thin, in fair weather and in foul, count on us.

—The Prohibition State Convention will be held at Syracuse, Aug. 24th, one week after the George Labor Convention in the same city. The most aggressive campaign for twenty years is promised by the Prohibitionists, who are disgusted with the record of duplicity made by the Republicans in the late unlamented Legislature.—*New York World.*

A nauseating dose truly was that given the Prohibitionists by that Legislature. If the prohibition Republicans of New York do not vomit the Republican party in the next election, we shall be disappointed.

To the Prohibitionists.

The Committee that was appointed to raise funds to organize the State for Prohibition, has met and made arrangements for the same.

All persons who have subscribed for the work will please remit at once, as the money is now needed.

To any others who feel like helping, we will say that any amount will be thankfully received.

M. HAMMOND, Treas.
Archdale (formerly Bush Hill) N. C.

State Conference.

Mr. J. Lloyd Thomas, our District Organizer, suggests the propriety of the Prohibitionists of North Carolina holding a State Conference early in July. This suggestion meets the approval of all with whom we have talked on the subject, and the probabilities are that such a Conference will be held. If the Conference be held, Mr. Thomas will attend. The matter will be settled by the time of our next issue. In the meantime let all earnest Prohibitionists throughout the State hold themselves in readiness to attend in case the Conference be called.

The Trial of the Assassins.

A special dispatch to the *Voice* from Jackson, Miss., dated June 4th, says:

"After sitting for ten days and examining 119 witnesses in the preliminary trial of the murderers of R. D. Gambrell, editor of *The Sword and Shield*, the Court decided to postpone the arguments until Tuesday, June 7. Bill Figures and Bill Hardy, the accomplices against whom the testimony was least damaging, were released on $3,000 bail each: their bail was furnished by whisky men, supporters of Hamilton. Eubanks [illegible] Burchett, against whom the testimony was strongest, remain in [illegible] since

RESULTS OF THE LOCAL OPTION ELECTION.

We publish again this week the results of the election in the State, with such additional information as we have been able to obtain.

DRY.

Raleigh, Durham, Concord, Monroe, Reidsville, Warrenton, Louisburg, Pittsboro, Cameron, Beaufort.

WET

Winston-Salem, Wilmington, Oxford, Charlotte, Goldsboro, Washington.

It is worthy of note that in those towns which had Prohibition last year under the Local Option law the vote in the recent elections was materially affected by the manner in which the law had been executed. As a rule, in those towns where the law had been properly enforced Prohibition was carried by an increased majority, while in those where the law had been violated with impunity it was defeated If we would have Prohibition, we must have executive officers in sympathy with the law and a party behind these officers to support and control them. The sooner we recognize this fact and act in accordance with it, the sooner will we have Prohibition in earnest.

WE LAUGHED.

"Some things make us smile while some things make us laugh outright. One of the latter occurred last week on the cars. While conversing with one of of the best known men in the State, a resident of a lately "dried" town, a young lawyer of talkative tendency greeted him and was taken to task for his "wet" vote and work. The youngster said that he himself did not drink on principle, but he was opposed in a free country to any legislation so puritanical. And then it was going to wreck the Democratic party. He said the Republicans were going to put prohibition into their national platform and would vote their 90,000 negro votes in this State solid for it. At this juncture we lost several buttons through suppressed laughter, as we had just read the following, which shows how the Republicans regard even such milk and water local option treasures as we have here:

"Those who are willing to knock the brains out of the Republican party, and reduce it to a hopeless minority in this State, can find no deadlier or surer weapon with which to accomplish that political crime than county option.—*State Republican*, (Lansing, Mich.

The prominent gentleman suggested that if Republicans put it into their platform, all that was necessary was to put it into the Democratic platform too

"Ah! but we can never do that," cried the young lad, it's against Democratic principles." Then we remembered the anti-sumptuary plank.

THE COLORED PEOPLE AND PROHIBITION AGAIN.

Here is what the *Orphans Friend* has to say of the Local Option election in Oxford:

Local Option met with defeat in Oxford by a majority of 31. The result is a matter of profound regret to a very large majority of the good people of the town. Be it said to the credit of the Negroes that quite a number of them voted for prohibition, and manifested a commendable zeal in urging their friends to do likewise. We attribute the result, in a great measure, to the extraordinary and unparalelled efforts of those personally interested in the liquor traffic. There was also a corresponding apathy on the part of some who claim to be the *friends* of temperance—some of them even going so far as to lock arms with the whisky sellers, and espouse the return of barrooms with an energy which, if directed in a better channel, would have resulted in inestimable good to the community It is this latter class, more than any other, who are responsible for the return of this iniquitous traffic—a result which we can only regard as a public calamity."

So the colored voters of Oxford are not altogether to blame for the re-establishment of the saloon in that town. Again, we assert that a majority of the colored people when brought to see this matter in its true light will vote for Prohibition. Those who claim to be the *friends* of Prohibition—ah! that is it!

GENERAL LEE IN THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

From an illustrated description from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, in the June *Century*, we quote as follows: "General Lee held so completely the admiration and confidence of his men that his conduct of a campaign was rarely criticized. Few points present themselves in his campaign from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor upon which criticism can lay [illegible] when all the circumstances are [illegible]ed. His plan of striking [illegible]k of Grant's army as it passed through the Wilderness is above [illegible]m. Fault can be found only [illegible] execution. The two divisions of Longstreet at Gordonsville, and Anderson's division of Hill's corps left on the Upper Rapidan, were too widely separated from the rest of the army, and, as the event proved, should have been in supporting distance of A. P. Hill on the Orange Plank road on the afternoon of the 5th of may.. That he did not strike Grant a damaging blow when he had him at such disadvantage on the North Anna may seem strange to those who had witnessed his bold aggressiveness at the Wilderness and on other fields. He was ill and confined to his tent at the time; but, as showing his purpose had he been able to keep the saddle, he was heard to say, as he lay prostrated by sickness. 'We must strike them a blow; we must never let them pass us again.' Whatever General Lee did, his men thought it the best that could be done under the circumstances. Their feeling toward him is well illustrated by the remark of a 'ragged rebel' who took off his hat to the General as he was passing and received a like courteous salute in return: 'God bless Marse Robert! I wish he was emperor of this country and I was his carriage-driver.'"

SUB-AGENT FOR NORTH CAROLINA APPOINTED.

The National Prohibition Bureau aims to advance the Reform by securing unity of action among all its advocates, and enlisting in its support elements which have hitherto been indifferent or antagonistic. It desires to assist all agencies which have for their object the prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Through the free and judicious distribution of convincing literature, and a system of platform service unequaled in ability, effectiveness, and availability the Bureau, as experience has demonstrated, can be made an invincible motor in the advancement of our reform.

To fully utilize this agency, the co-operation of local organizations and workers everywhere is required, and to this end we beg correspondence from all who are interested in the cause of moral and social reform, and the purification of any and every branch of the government. To inaugurate and facilitate systematic efforts along these lines in this State, the undersigned has been appointed Sub Agent of the Bureau for North Carolina, and solicits correspondence from every county of the State, inviting suggestions looking to the thorough organization of the Prohibition forces so as to secure uniformity of plans, and the closest co-operation in work as essential to the ultimate victory of the Right.

Volunteer speakers are urged to send in their addresses, with details as to time, &c., which can be commanded; and contributions of money will be gladly received and judiciously expended.

W. T. WALKER.

LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE.

What is a Law and Order League? To people who live under a well regulated government such a name for an organization sounds strange. It is suggestive of riot, violence, rebellion, anarchy. Law and Order League! What is the matter? Is the law being violated with impunity? Is the good order of society being disturbed? Have we no paid officers whose duty it is to enforce the law and protect society? One word—one little word—a word of only three letters answers all these questions. That word is YES. Yes, the law is violated with impunity, the good order of society is disturbed, and we have paid officers whose duty it is to enforce the law. What, then, is the matter? Simply this: We have two old rum ridden political parties that have outlived the issues that called them into existence. They both had to do with the war. The war and its outgrowths engendered such feelings of bitterness that prejudice is stronger in the minds of the members of these parties than principle. Politicians have taken advantage of these prejudices, and by this means have secured control of parties and government. The whisky element, careful of their own interest and the interest of the business and regardless of principles holds the reins over the politicians, office holders and office seekers. Then, old parties are dependent upon the whisky vote for success. The officers know this and for this reason wink at the violations of the law for fear of being put out of office. The more sensible and patriotic of the people see that something must be done to uphold the law and to protect society. Hence the Law and Order League. But those who thus undertake to do what the officers are elected and paid to do find that they have neither the authority nor the protection which belongs to office. Hence the murder of Haddock and others.

What is to be done? Why, this: Bury in the grave of political oblivion those two old parties and give us another, or others, that will have principles and be free from the prejudices engendered by the war. Parties that will be willing to stand or fall with the principles they advocate, parties that will elect men who are competent; parties that will support the officers of government in the execution of the law; parties that will repudiate every man who fails as an officer to perform faithfully the duties assigned him Away with this idea that we must elect men to office, pay them as officers and at the same time do the work assigned them, risking the consequences, as did Haddock and others, simply in order to perpetuate the existence of two old political corpses the stench of whose corruption offends the nostrils of all unprejudiced people.

THE FIELD AT LARGE.

Prohibitionists Moving in the Empire States—A Huge Mass Meeting in Cooper Union—A Monster State Convention to be held in August—The Best Policy for Party Estimates.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June. 9 1887—These few rest days at home might well enough see my pen laid altogether one side. Indeed I am tempted, as two weeks ago, to say no word of hearing beyond the narrow circle that surrounds me—the circle whereof all too seldom I can form a part. But then, when I was silent there came a mild complaint. "No letter from you this week," one editor wrote; and while many were grateful, perhaps. I do not wish that any should think me derilict. Moreover, it is not often that I have a chance to speak of matters here in the Empire State, and they are of such importance as to merit much attention. New York was the decisive battle-ground of 1884, and will be equally decisive next year. Everything points to a fiercer political contest on this field in 1888, than ever before and the forces will take position and maneuvering will go on the present season.

The Prohibitionists have begun aggressive movement earlier than usual, and with determined front. Tuesday saw a conference in New York City of good size and great significance. About one hundred delegates gathered there, bringing report from ten States. They were full of faith, courage and cheer. I could not attend, but learn that the Conference gave uncommon gratification to all our friends. Mainly it had to do with the situation in New York, being incident to a great meeting held that night in Cooper Union, to oppose High License. This latter, as also the Conference, was under direction of joint Committee from New York and Brooklyn, and very actively and ably worked up. It did not, like the much advertised Anti-Saloon Republican Mass Meeting in Chickering Hall, a week previous, fail as to both numbers and enthusiasm. It was immense and brimming with enthusiastic good humor. St John, Finch and Fisk were there, likewise a multitude of lesser lights. No more notable occasion has been chronicled since 1884. As contrasted with the Chickering Hall fizzle, above referred to, it deserves the largest possible adjectives of praise and definition or so my information about it runs. It may be said to have opened the Prohibition Campaign in this State for this year.

For the State Committee met only the day before, and fixed upon the time and place for holding our next convention, August 25 and 26, in Syracuse. And broad plans were laid for campaign work to follow that assemblage. I think it safe to predict the largest Convention of Prohibitionists ever held in any State. Under the basis of representation adopted this is possible; and with the sentiment which exists in our ranks, from Buffalo to Brooklyn, the possibility promises fulfillment. We had a thousand delegates, regular and alternate, at Syracuse; one year ago last September, there may be as many of regular alone in August next. Our Committee declares a purpose to raise the vote this year to 50,000, a gain over last count of almost forty per cent. To some this may seem a modest ambition, and our friends in other States may feel that we have set ourselves too light a task. But bear in mind the tremendous odds against us. Recall the constant effort put forth by professed Temperance Republicans to check Prohibition growth and paralyze all Prohibition energy. Think what it means to make headway against the unscrupulous *Tribune* and good men like Noah Davis, and the long-headed political schemes of Blaine and his whole selfish class. All we can hope during a Presidential season, is to hold the record of preceding year; and we may anticipate as much effort to retard our growth between now and November as to demoralize our voters during next year's campaign.

All the legislative action, or inaction at Albany, these months past has been had with the Presidency in mind. The Vedder Tax Bill, following Crosby's High License sham, was put through to make Blaine capital, and in full knowledge that Governor Hill's veto awaited it. I have never seen more desperate attempts to simulate a purpose than the Republican party leaders have made in New York of late. And every day I meet men of the rank and file who are deceived by these attempts, and who point thereto in proof of a real purpose held and a real reform in store through "the only practical means." So political hypocrisy accomplishes its ends, and in the face of it our party must increase but slowly until after 1888.

I know that the proper thing, as some regard it, is to proclaim great expectations, and stagger the enemy with bluff and brag But I cannot agree that this is wise. Such a policy, pursued in certain quarters, has discounted our cause both with enemies and friends. To claim a million votes in 1884 and poll but one-eventh of them was discouraging to many, a humiliation in the sight of some. There were enthusiasts who expected one hundred thousand for St. John in this State, and who thought my estimate of one fourth of that number unwise; but they changed their opinion when the presidential returns came in. One weakness of our movement has always been the over confidence of new men in it, and their under-ratings of the opposition. Because they had just come into a great light, they thought every decent Democrat and Republican a very Saul on his way to Damascus, and sure of speedy conversion. Among my dearest friends are a few, who, lacking political sagacity, have been ever abounding in great party faith. It is by these that scoffing, old-party leaders, and a doubting old-party press, measure the entire Prohibition movement. Because I realize this, after fifteen years of experience on this line, I make very mild predictions and prefer to shoot under rather than over the figure in any estimate I make.

The *Southern Journal*, of Louisville, takes me up in a way it will soon be ashamed of, for saying if Judge Fox receives one-half as many votes this year as in 1885, "he will do exceedingly well," and would discredit my judgment or my party loyalty for this expression. What I said of the Kentucky situation, one month ago, was said out of the conviction above uttered and in line with the policy here outlined and followed out for years in my own State. I had no wish to seem derogatory towards Judge Fox. My thought was rather complimentary towards him than otherwise. Were I heading the ticket, in a whisky state, with party Prohibition but two years old, I should consider twenty thousand a large yield and the receipt of so many votes a handsome tribute. Nor should I feel like defaming who predicted it Is it whispered that even such a number would be a big falling off from the previous record? Yes, as to the mere record. But figures may mislead. I was honored with nearly 29,000 votes counted, and perhaps 30,000 cast, for Governor of New York in 1882. Our ticket the year succeeding, polled but about 20,000. Was there a loss to the Prohibition party here? Not at all. At least ten, and may be fifteen thousand ballots were counted with us in '82, that were not of us then—never had been—and were not later. Disaffected Republicans bolted Folger, that was all, and part of them wanted to vote somewhere. In 1885 there was no Republican candidate in Kentucky, and a lot of Republicans went for Fox. His vote was widely proclaimed a great Prohibition tidal wave; but it wasn't. To claim it such was a blunder, which may handicap our cause in that State a good while. Simple truth is better than buncome. We are in for a long fight We shall not be helped wisely by new recruits who come expecting easy and swift victory. A successful party is not built up in one day, nor three years. New men who come into our ranks, and aspire to leadership, can learn much from the experience of pioneers—if they will. Should they insist, however, upon going through the primary school themselves, they must pay the tuition experience demands.

A. A. HOPKINS.

—Which has the greater claim upon the government, our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, or the saloon-keepers, distillers and brewers? If one is protected, the other suffers.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

has just received a large assortment of cheap and fine Millinery, White and Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions. 5 and 10cts. counter goods, to exchange for cash or country produce. King's 500 yard cotton 5cts and 1,000 yards French thread 5cts. 500 flower pots Shoninger Organs at reduced rates of four dollars each. $41 to $137. Easy terms of $10 cash $5 monthly. Big sales on them last year.

3 m. Apr. 15 86.

DR. R. W. TATE,

Practicing Physician, Greensboro N. C., offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country. Office at Porter & Dalton's drug store. When not there can be found at his residence on Asheboro street, opposite Col. T. B. Keogh's.

Jul2tf

Piedmont Air-Line Route.

Richmond and Danville System.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY. 29, 1887.

TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME. DAILY.

SOUTHBOUND	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv. New York	4 45 a m	4 30 p m
" Philadelphia	7 20 "	6 57 "
" Baltimore	9 45 "	9 42 "
" Washington	*11 24"	11 00 "
" Charlottesville	3 35 p m	3 00 a m
" Lynchburg	5 50 "	5 05 "
" Richmond	3 00 "	2 30 "
" Burkeville	5 02 "	4 25 "
" Keysville	5 45 "	5 04 "
" Drake's Br'ch	6 01 "	5 21 "
" Danville	8 50 "	8 05 "
" Greensboro	10 44 "	9 48 "
" Goldsboro	12 30 a m	†8 10 p m
" Raleigh	3 30 p m	1 00 a m
" Durham	6 37 "	2 37 "
" Chapel Hill	5 00 "	
" Hillsboro	7 15 "	3 32 "
" Salem	†7 20 "	5 30 "
" High Point	11 15 "	10 16 "
" Salisbury	12 39 a m	11 23 "
Ar. Statesville,		12 31 p m
" Asheville,		5 38"
" Hot Springs		7 35 "
Lv. Concord,	1 26 "	11 59 "
" Charlotte	2 25 a m	1 00 "
" Spartanburg	5 39 "	3 34 "
" Greenville	6 50 "	4 48 "
Ar. Atlanta	1 20 p m	10 40 "
NORTHBOUND.	No. 51.	No. 53.
Lv. Atlanta	7 00 p m	8 40 a m
Ar. Greenville	1 04 a m	2 34 p m
" Spartanburg	2 19 "	3 46 "
" Charlotte	5 05 "	6 25 "
" Concord	6 01 "	7 23 "
" Salisbury	6 45 "	8 01 "
" High Point	7 56 "	9 13 "
" Greensboro	8 28 "	9 40 "
" Salem	*11 30 "	†12 30 a m
" Hillsboro	3 50 p m	†2 34 "
" Durham	12 47 "	†12 07 "
" Chapel Hill	*1 20 "	
" Raleigh	2 44 "	†6 30 "
" Goldsboro	4 45 "	†11 20 "
" Danville	10 10 a m	11 29 p m
" Drake's Br'ch	12 45 p m	2 10 a m
" Keysville	1 04 "	3 02 "
" Burkeville	1 44 "	3 55 "
" Richmond	3 50 "	6 15 "
" Lynchburg	1 15 p m	2 00 "
" Charlottesv'le	3 40 "	4 10 "
" Washington	8 23 "	8 10 "
" Baltimore	11 25 "	10 03 "
" Philadelphia	3 00 a m	12 35 p m
" New York	6 20 "	3 20 "

*Daily.
†Daily, except Sunday.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE

On trains 50 and 51, Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Atlanta and New York.

On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet sleepers between Montgomery and Washington and Washington and Aiken. On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Sleepers between Richmond and Greensboro, and Greensboro and Raleigh. Pullman Parlor Car between Salisbury and Knoxville.

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For rates and information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

SOL. HAAS, T. M or JAS. L. TAYLOR. Gen'l Pass. Agen, Washington.. D. C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

To take effect at 5 15 a m, Monday, May 30 1887.

MAIN LINE

TRAIN NORTH.

	Pass and Mail	Freight and Pass.
Leave Bennettsville,	10 10 a m	5 15a m
Arrive Maxton,	11 20 "	7 15 "
Leave Maxton,	11 30 "	7 40 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	1 30 p m	11 00 "
Leave Fayetteville.	2 0 "	9 30 "
Arrive Sanford,	4 05 "	1 40 p m
Leave Sanford,	4 15 "	2 15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	7 25 "	8 00 "
Leave Greensboro,	10 15 a m	
Arrive Walnut Cove,	1 00 p m	

Pas. and Mail—dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Pass. and Mail	Freight and Pass
Leave Walnut Cove,	2 10 p m	
Arrive Greensboro,	5 00 "	
Leave Greensboro,	8 50 a m	7 00 a m
Arrive Sanford,	12 55 p m	1 17 p m
Leave Sanford,	1 15 "	1 55 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	3 20 "	6 00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	3 30 "	10 15 "
Arrive Maxton,	5 15 "	3 45 "
Leave Maxton,	5 25 "	4 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	645 "	6 15 "

Passenger and Mail—dinner at Sanford

FACTORY BRANCH.—Freight and Pass.

TRAIN NORTH.

Leave Milboro,	7 45 a m
Arrive Greensboro,	9 30 "

TRAIN SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro,	5 30 p m
Arrive Milboro,	7 35 "

Freight and Passenger Train runs between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Freight and Passenger Train runs between Fayetteville and Greensboro Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and between Greensboro and Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Passenger and Mail Train runs daily except Sundays.

The Passenger and Mail train makes close connection at Maxton with Carolina Central to Charlotte and Wilmington.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Ag'
J. W FRY, Gen'l Sup't