

**NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONIST**

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY  
**REV. W. T. WALKER,**  
Editor and Proprietor  
(Corner N. Market and Davis Streets,  
Greensboro, N. C.)

**FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1887.**

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

One year \$1.00  
Six months .90  
The Editor is not held responsible for the views of correspondents.

Agents wanted. A liberal commission will be given. Write for terms.

The date on your label, after your name is to inform you when your subscription expires.

If your name is written a cross mark will be placed there to let you know. If you renew before the expiration of your time you will be credited from that time, as you lose nothing by it.

Send fractions of dollars in, one and two cent stamps.

THE NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONIST is entered at the post office in Greensboro as second-class matter.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
One month—1mo.—5mo.—12mo.  
1 column—\$1.00—\$2.50—\$4.00—\$7.50  
2 "—\$2.00—\$5.00—\$8.00—\$15.00  
3 "—\$3.00—\$7.00—\$11.00—\$20.00  
4 "—\$4.00—\$10.00—\$16.00—\$30.00  
5 "—\$5.00—\$12.00—\$20.00—\$40.00  
Advertisements to be inserted every other week and having special position will be charged 10 per cent. extra.

**EDITORIAL**

The liquor men in New York State, on which turns the Presidency next year, are discussing as to which party, the Democratic or the Republican, is offering them the biggest price for their votes.

The *Westbote*, expresses itself thus: "Whoever compares the two platforms, and still asserts that the Democrats are a hair better, on the question of personal liberty, than the Republicans, must have a beam in his eye."

"A Subject Worth Considering."

Under the above heading the Washington N. C. Gazette of last week has a good natured, dignified, respectful editorial in opposition to the Prohibition party.

Brother Latham admits the magnitude of the temperance question, the terrible effect of the liquor traffic and asserts its bearing upon each and every man, woman and child in the country, but calls it an outside issue, a great moral question, etc. That the question of Prohibition is a great moral question no man in his senses will deny, but it is none the less a great political question on that account. We repeat what we have had occasion to say frequently, no question that is not a moral one has any business in politics. The argument that Prohibition is a great moral question and therefore has no business in politics, may be more clearly stated thus: God has a perfect right to govern the church, but the political government belongs to the Devil, and God has no right to invade his dominions. Not only is Prohibition a political question but it is by all odds the greatest political question that has ever engaged the minds of the American people, infinitely greater than all others now in politics combined. Our brother says: "No party can endorse prohibition and live a day; to do so would rend them into fragments. Parties are as essential to pure and incorruptable government as good government is to the welfare and happiness of the people."

Even so, and that answers effectually everything he says and everything that can be said in opposition to the Prohibition party. Parties are essential to pure and incorruptable government, and neither of the old parties can endorse Prohibition and live a day. Just what we have been telling the people all the while. Hence the absolute necessity of the Prohibition party. Further, if neither of the old parties can endorse Prohibition and live—which now seems to be an undisputed fact—can either of them nominate trustworthy prohibitionists and elect them? Certainly not. How then are we to get Prohibition? Is it to be supposed that we can have Prohibition laws enacted and enforced by men elected by whiskey parties, chosen because of their known sympathy with the whiskey traffic? Such a supposition is at variance with all known rules of human action. No, it can never be had in that way. The only possible chance of securing Prohibition is by means of a Prohibition party. Then, let every man who favors Prohibition lay aside his old party prejudices and join the ranks of the Prohibitionist party at once. Yes, the Prohibitionist propose to put out a ticket in North Carolina in 1888, Conscience forbids them to support either wing of the whiskey party. It is simply a question of right and wrong. They propose to do right and leave the consequences with God.

**Cared By Praise**

The Washington *Sentinel* is the Brewers organ and claims to be a simon pure Democrat. It has kicked Mr. Colquhoun out of the party for his powerful advocacy of the radically anti-Democratic Prohibition, but now it speaks in another voice of Mr. Lamar.

It says:—  
In the Supreme Court of the United States are three cases, all involving the same principle, to wit, the constitutionality of the Kansas prohibition law. The Supreme Court has them now under consideration but it is quite uncertain whether it will render a decision during this session. We regret exceedingly that the President has not filled the vacancy in the Supreme Court now existing for several months. Should Mr. Lamar be appointed, the court would have one more constitutional and honest lawyer on the bench, and the friends of personal liberty might then have been almost certain of obtaining a sound and favorable decision. As it is, everything is uncertain and the best informed can make no prediction as to what the result will be.

Where is our good Methodist Bro. Lamar? Stands he with Mr. Davis, or with his religious adviser Bishop Galwey? These are times which try mens souls.

**Girls It Will Do to Wed.**

A Pennsylvania exchange says: The progress of temperance principles among the young Irish-Americans of the coal region within the last ten years is simply without a parallel in the history of temperance reform. In fact the temperance feeling is now so strong that no young man can enter the charming circle of female society unless he is an avowed temperance man and wears the Father Matthew badge. It has now come to such a pass that the young Irish-American ladies will have nothing to do with the man who drinks. By raising this boycott against the boys the girls had played the part of true temperance missionaries, in that they succeeded in driving the young men into the societies. An illustration of this was seen in the town of Beaver Meadow last spring, when all the place combined and resolved that they would not accept the attention of any young man until he had first signed the pledge and joined the St. Aloysius society. For a while it was thought the young ladies were not in earnest and that the boycott would soon be lifted. But the young ladies were determined, and when the young fellows found this out they surrendered, and forthwith there was a rush for admission into the local temperance society. The latter is now in a very flourishing condition.

**And Right The Day Shall Win.**

When the almost solid Republican North and the solid Democratic South shall have broken up, then will there be hope for thorough reform, and that hope lies in the Prohibition party. Thoroughly convinced of this, we are quite content to go on, like Noah, building at our ark without caring whether people think us fools or cranks. We are satisfied that the day is not far distant when many of our worldlywise Mentors will see that the only right thing to do amid the deluge of corruption is to take a definite stand for God and truth by coming out and being separated from all those that work iniquity.—*New York Pioneer (Prohibitionist).*

**Our Reason Why, In a Nut Shell.**

Necessity is the mother of invention. Political necessity was the result of the work of the organized drunkard-makers of the United States. They are banded together; let to prevent the enactment of statutes to diminish or destroy their business; 2nd, to nullify and defy all laws that interfere with the success of drunkard-making. They long ago learned that a law in the hands of executive officers who are enemies of the law, never was and never would be enforced. Their line of defense has been, 1st, to prevent the passage of righteous laws; 2nd, to put on a lawyer men on guard in the executive and judicial offices, so that if a good law was passed it would be nullified.

Three things are necessary to the success of prohibition: A law with penalties that will make it unprofitable to sell liquor; an executive officer in sympathy with the law; a political party behind the officer which will break his official neck if he does not enforce the law.

The decision of Judge Shepard in the case of Clerk Holten, is sustained by the Supreme Court.

—renew your subscription to the PROHIBITIONIST.

**CONFLICTING TESTIMONY.**

If the Trumpet Give an Uncertain Sound, Who Shall Prepare Himself to the Battle?

Gov. Gordon of Georgia testifies that prohibition under the local option rule has proven a success in his State. He says Atlanta's business has not been injured by no license and that the same can be said of the towns in the 100 counties out of a total of 137 in the State where prohibition prevails. The negroes, he says further, have been benefited in a marked degree by the change.—*Western Carolinian (Dem.)*

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 30.—The prohibition campaign in this city is now in full blast, with the respective parties aligned under the leadership of Senator Colquhoun, Prohibitionist, and Senator Brown, anti-Prohibitionist. The effect of the Prohibition wave which has been passing over the State during the past two years is being inquired into with some unexpected results. Interior Revenue Collector Branshaw was to-day asked his views upon it and said:

"Before the advent of prohibition there were in the State thirty distilleries, and now there are sixty-three. The registered distilleries mash about twice as much grain per day as they did two years ago. There is now one grain distillery with a surveyed capacity of 40 bushels of grain per day and ten with a surveyed capacity of 20 or more bushels per day. The remainder mash from five to twenty bushels per day. Two years ago there was no distillery in the State that mashed more than twenty bushels of grain a day, and only three distilleries with a surveyed capacity of twenty bushels of grain per day. The rest mashed from five to twenty bushels a day."

"How do the collections now compare with those of the ten years previous to the operation of the prohibition law?"

"They have increased. The increased collections for the tax year ending June 30, 1887, exceeded those of the year ending June 30, 1886, by \$32,000."

"How does the production of spirits and the collection of taxes on spirits, so far in the present tax year, compare with the corresponding year of 1886?"

"There was produced during September, 1887, 16,753 gallons of corn liquor. I collected \$22,753 taxes on corn liquor for that month. There was produced during the corresponding month of September, 1886, 12,000 gallons of corn liquor, and I collected \$12,117, showing an increased production of spirit for September, 1887, over September, 1886, of 4,754 gallons, and an increase in the amount of taxes collected on spirits for the same months of \$10,636. If the collections continue to increase during the remainder of the present tax year in the same ratio as they have the collections will be increased about \$75,000."—*Correspondent New York World (Dem.)*

Upon reading the above extracts our thoughts ran somewhat as follows:

How can two men who oppose each other on the only great issue before the people be members of the same political party?

Gov. Gordon, the *World's* correspondent, the editor of the *Carolinian* and the editor of the *World* all are Democrats.

If Prohibition increases the business of the liquor men, why do they oppose it?

If Prohibition increases the revenue derived from the whiskey business, what goes with the argument that we cannot afford to adopt Prohibition because of the loss of revenue it would occasion?

If Prohibition and the agitation of the question has increased the business of the liquor dealers, why so many failures among them?

If notwithstanding all these things Prohibition is such a benefit as Gov. Gordon represents it to be, why should whiskey-makers, whiskey-sellers, whiskey-drinkers, or anybody else oppose it?

**CONFUSION CONFOUNDED.**

"Twenty-nine counties in Missouri have voted on local option, twenty-two of the number going dry and seven wet. Thus is again evidenced of what we have before said: The local option method is the best yet discovered to settle this vexed question. It is fair to all and keeps the question out of politics, for men of every shade of political belief can elect upon it without affecting their standing in their party."—*Monroe Enquirer.*

"That is the sentiment of all honest and sensible men. We have known fellows who aspired to the position of Leaders to say a man could no favor prohibition and be a Democrat, but, thanks to a growing enlightenment on the subject, such jacks are now very few and getting beautifully

**Local Option is a purely Democratic way of settling this distracting question and so let it be settled by the people.**

Hold your temper, brother, hold your temper! You should be more modest than to claim that your notion—especially as that notion is somewhat inclined to fluctuate—has a monopoly of the brains and honesty of the American people?

HEAR WHAT MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS HAS TO SAY ABOUT LOCAL OPTION:

"You have already a provision for local prohibition. If it has proven the wooden horse (by which trick ancient Troy was captured.—Ed.) in which a disguised enemy to State sovereignty as the guardian of individual liberty, was introduced, then let it be a warning that the progressive march would probably be from village to State, and from State to United States—a governmental supervisory and paternity, instead of the government the patriots of 1776 left as a legacy to their posterity."

AND HENRY WATERSON:

"I am against each and all of these quack remedies and against the man who is in favor of any of them, and more particularly against him if he claims to be a Democrat. They are bastards of paternal licentiousness. They strike at the foot of our Constitutional system, which was conceived in the right of man to govern himself, and brought forth to meet the evil that mankind is governed too much."

AND THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT:

"IN THE FUTURE AS IN THE PAST, THERE WILL BE NO UNCERTAIN SOUND IN OUR COURSE IN EXPONDIING THE GREAT FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRACY, ADVOCATING TEMPERANCE AND OPPOSING PROHIBITION."

And then think of that "Anti-Sumptuary" plank in the Democratic platform:

Mr. Davis, Henry Waterson, the editor of the *Patriot* and the members of the Democratic convention, all "jacks"? Come, brother, take that expression back or get out of the stable or make the "jacks" get out of the house.

If when the wicked bear rule the people mourn, what sorrows must the Cincinnati people have, for in the city government are 12 liquor dealers. Are they going to commit commercial suicide by temperance legislation?

These breakers of God's law are now in position of the powers that be, which scripture commands us to reverence because corrupt Democrats nominated 6 of them, and corrupt Republicans nominated the other 6, and good men of both parties elected them, and thus defeated some good Prohibitionists. How long, O Lord!

**Coming To It At Last.**

—There are innumerable ministers who so loath the nastiness which corrupts some, perhaps most, politics now a days, that they daintily touch not the unclean thing—except with kid glove the dirty ballot on election day. But whether it is best to let the filth breed and fester by passing by on the other side, or whether it is best with a whip of cords to go in and upset the (beer) tables of the liquor sellers who have usurped the divinely authorized government, is just the question at dispute between us. Many of us have been scorned and denounced by certain of the rulers and chief priests for activity in the birth and nurture of the Prohibition party. But now the "Personal Liberty party" has been formed in New York pledging itself to oppose any man for the legislature who will not vote to allow the saloons to be open on Sunday from 2 p. m. until midnight. At this perfectly logical assault of the liquor traffic on Sunday—the minister's day—these dainty brethren have sprung into the field and before they know it are doing political work. Conferences of clergymen are being held all over the state, including the Roman Catholic priests, at which it has been decided to call on all church members to array themselves against the advocates of Sunday beer. Says the *New York Times*:

"The church people are to be called on to refuse to vote for any candidate who will not pledge himself to support the present law prohibiting the opening of saloons on Sunday, and they are quite as likely to respond to the call of their pastors as the Germans are to answer the appeal of the Personal Liberty party. Thus pressed between two opposing fires the unfortunate candidate for the legislature in the coming election is likely to have an uncomfortable time of it."

Well, one thing or another is going surely to bring the virtuous into one party against the vicious.

**Going Forward By Going Backward.**

Mr. Albert Griffin, a noble Temperance worker, is infatuated with the idea that he can turn the Republican party into a Prohibition party and thus avoid the formation of a new Prohibition party on the ruins of the old ones. He has been at work for nearly three years, and the signs of his success are more and more—not forthcoming to say the least. He lately assured the world that immense revolutions were quietly taking place in the Republican camp, and 90 days or so would convince the blindest of us that the Republican party was going to crowd out every saloon keeper before very long.

We'll! Sign first was the Convention of the party in New York which backed down from a pledge of three years to submit a prohibitory amendment to the people, and put in an empty sounding plank about high license, which the saloonist members of the party say is very satisfactory to them.

And then again another crawl-fish sign:—

Says the *New York Evening Post (Ind.)*—Prohibition caused a lively controversy among the Nebraska Republicans at their recent State convention. In the past the party had pledged itself to submit to the people a prohibitory amendment to the constitution, but although it controlled the last legislature, the proposition was defeated. The question was therefore presented whether the party should renew the pledge, and the committee on resolutions reported a plank which again committed the organization to submission. But the opposition carried the fight into the convention, and speeches were delivered against "sumptuary legislation," which read amazingly like the utterances of the average Democratic stump speaker. Mr. Rosewater of the Omaha Bee, for example, "claimed that it was an attack upon the individual rights of a citizen, and that there was no more right to legislate on that question than to make an individual attend a certain church."

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was only beaten by the narrow margin of 282 to 261, and the opposition succeeded in carrying an amendment which relegated the question to next year, by a provision that the question should be voted on at the primaries in 1888, and which the *Bee* considers "a victory practically for the anti-submission side of the question."

**A Straw**

Too years ago,—the Prohibition Candidate for mayor of Newark, N. J., polled only 585 votes. Last week he received 5323. One Thousand percent gain in two years is not as bad as it might be, is it?

**THE FIELD AT LARGE.**

The Campaign Waxing Hotter in New York—Republican Leaders Getting Desperate—Their Efforts to Stampede our Forces—Prohibition Banks Yet Solid

FRIENDSHIP, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1887.

Returned from the Ohio campaign, where prohibition is bravely holding its own and gaining ground, we find our own State fight waxing hotter and hotter. It is evident enough now that Republican leaders are becoming desperate. New York must be won for next year, they admit, and Prohibitionists stand most in their way. They are sending the strongest campaigners at command into our strongest localities, and plying every artifice to break our ranks. My advice from Chairman Wheeler say that never were we in so good shape before; that we are losing none of the old guard and steadily receiving new accessions.

At last the anti-saloonist are moving and their literature is being disseminated with more or less liberality through the State. The *New York Tribune* and the *Mail & Express* are going out weekly if not daily, free of charge, to our men, and especially to those clergymen who appear respectable converts unto prohibition. Frantic appeals are made through these, and through the platform service of Mr. Senator Hancock, Mr. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, Mr. Senator Everett, et al, to temperance men, urging that they pull true. Not even in the last days of 1884 did we meet a more determined effort to stampede us.

One trick is to send out temperance lecturers, who are billed in deceptive fashion so as to secure a hearing. One such lecturer heralded through our congressional district where Dr. Huntington lives, is not appearing as announced, and for him a substitute is sent, hailing from New York City, who frankly says he drinks when he wishes and is willing other men should. He is not hurt by our cause one iota.

The new Per al Liberty League is made much of by Republican orators, who claim that it is a Democratic adjunct, and organized solely to ab-

**Vote the Sabbath in his favor.**

"Vote the Republican ticket and save our Sunday!" is now a rallying cry, sent forth to alarm church members and moralists; and it may check somewhat the exodus from Republican ranks into our own. That the League is under Republican leadership, not less than Democratic, in every city where it has existence, will be clearly shown in due time, I have no doubt, but we not get all the parts disseminated soon enough to serve the purpose on our side which otherwise they might. I see that in Philadelphia the League has nominated or endorsed a ticket for itself, and that more than half the names upon it are Republican.

I think it true that there was never a year when the Republican party of New York had so many liquor-sellers in its conspicuous leadership, and upon its county committees, as now. And yet the stumpers are telling our country friends that the Republican party has turned its back on the liquor traffic! The lie seems too barefaced for common belief, but thousands will accept it all the same.

We may expect any climax of untruth from Republican sources, within the next ten days. But nothing less than an earthquake will shake our forces from their firm position, and stop the sure progress we are making. There is a mellow spirit on every hand, Men are listening receptively who would not hear at all one year ago. They come to our meetings and to the meetings held by other speakers and give cordial welcome to the truth. At no time since 1884 have we found it so easy to get audiences as now. For how much these indications count we may not say but they have significance.

Another significant indication is the changing attitude of the church towards Prohibition. Recent elections of delegates to the M. E. General Conference have clearly demonstrated this change. In the Genesee District Conference, out of six clerical delegates chosen, four are well-known party prohibitionists, including Dr. Huntington, head of our State ticket; and two of the lay delegates are equally pronounced, one being Prohibition candidate for State Senator. The election, I am assured, really turned upon politics, and as in the recent Ohio Conference Dr. Leonard, our side won. Perhaps our friends at large may not have observed that both Miss Willard and Mrs. Lathrap are named also as delegates to the General Conference, though reserves. Surely the world moves.

Doubtless the question will come to many lips, "How is New York going this Fall?" Don't ask me. There isn't a sagacious politician in either of the old parties who dare risk money on the issue; and I, who never risk money, must not risk even an opinion. Grant's friends are making for him a strong canvass and are spending money with great prodigality. They hope to win. I have dim suspicion that Gov. Hill is willing they should. If he has set his heart upon nomination next year instead of Cleveland—as some believe—he may see his way clearest to let the Republicans beat Fred. Cook. On the other hand it must be admitted that Cook has a hold on the brewers that Grant can't have, and that his election appears practically more certain than Grant's.

The New York Prohibition campaign is being carried on by State talent alone and in a straightforward, steady fashion which demonstrates improved organization and good leadership. There is constant gain in the discipline of our party forces, and of this fact the Republican managers are becoming painfully aware. We are no longer an undrilled mob, but a compact body of political soldiery, not so reliable as veterans in case of service, but fairly to be depended on.

It appears likely that the Conference at Chicago, next month, will be attended by several of our best known New Yorkers. There should not fail to be a large gathering on the 30th proximo. That Conference has grave questions to discuss and important matters to decide. In some degree, it may shape our party policy for 1888. Let the friends make sacrifice to give it their presence and counsel. We are at a crucial time. Our cause needs the wisest wisdom of our wisest men. Personal ease and aims ought to sink subordinate and the cause dominate every interest of those who lead it and bear its banners.

When I wrote, so recently, that ours is not a one man party and is not dependent upon any one man, I little dreamed that the one man on whom most it really did depend would go down in such awful swiftness: Was the strange providence of Mr. Finch's death needed to enforce this lesson and to excite wider and deeper consideration on the part of all?

A. A. HOPKINS.

**ADVERTISERS** or persons who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates for advertising space when in Chicago, will find it only 45 cents per month. The Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**

**DR. GRIFFITH,**  
**Surgeon Dentist,**  
Teeth extracted without pain. Of fice on South Elm street, Wilson & Shober Bank building. De 25.

**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 Ashboro street, opposite C. & T. B. Koogh's, Jan 2f

**Piedmont Air-Line Route.**

**Richmond and Danville System.**  
CONDENSED SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPT. 4, 1887.  
TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME. DAILY

SOUTHBOUND	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv. New York	12 15 a m	4 30 p m
Phila'delphia	7 20 a m	11 15 p m
Baltimore	9 45 "	9 45 "
Washington	" 11 24 "	11 00 "
Charlottesville	3 35 p m	3 00 a m
Lynchburg	5 50 "	5 25 "
Richmond	8 10 "	3 30 "
Burkeville	5 17 "	4 23 "
Keyeville	5 57 "	5 55 "
Drake's Br'ch	6 43 "	6 21 "
Danville	8 50 "	8 05 "
Greensboro	10 44 "	9 48 "
Goldsboro	2 20 p m	8 10 p m
Raleigh	5 50 p m	11 00 a m
Durham	6 53 "	2 37 "
Chapel Hill	10 16 "	" "
Hillsboro	7 25 "	" "
Salem	7 25 "	8 30 "
High Point	11 16 "	10 18 "
Salisbury	12 37 a m	11 25 "
Ar. Statesville,	" "	12 31 p m
Asheville,	" "	5 30 "
Hot Springs	" "	7 35 "
Concord,	1 26 "	12 01 a m
Charlotte	3 25 a m	1 00 p m
Spartanburg	5 33 "	3 15 "
Greenville	6 48 "	4 48 "
Ar. Atlanta	1 20 p m	10 49 "
NORTHBOUND.	No. 51.	No. 53.
Lv. Atlanta	7 00 a m	3 45 a m
Ar. Greensville	1 01 a m	3 34 p m
Spartanburg	2 18 "	3 45 "
Charlotte	5 05 "	6 25 "
Concord	6 00 "	7 25 "
Salisbury	8 45 "	8 31 "
High Point	7 57 "	9 11 "
Greensboro	8 25 "	9 40 "
Salem	11 40 "	12 34 a m
Hillsboro	7 00 p m	12 44 "
Durham	12 45 "	14 05 "
Chapel Hill	7 15 "	" "
Raleigh	2 10 "	16 25 "
Goldsboro	3 25 "	11 45 "
Danville	10 10 a m	11 30 p m
Drake's Br'ch	12 44 p m	2 44 a m
Keyeville	1 00 "	3 03 "
Burkeville	1 40 "	3 55 "
Richmond	2 45 "	4 00 "
Lynchburg	1 15 p m	2 00 "
Charlottesville	3 40 "	4 10 "
Washington	8 23 "	8 10 "
Baltimore	11 25 "	10 08 "
Phila'delphia	3 30 a m	12 35 p m
New York	0 20 "	3 20 "

**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 Augusta. Pullman Sleepers between Richmond and Greensboro, and Greensboro and Raleigh. Pullman Parlor Car between Salisbury and Knoxville.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations to all points. 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. or J. S. POYTS, D. P., Greensboro, or W. A. TURK, D. P., Raleigh, N. C.

**CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY.**

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.  
To take effect at 6 00 a. m., Monday, Oct. 3, 1887.

MAIN LINE		
TRAIN NORTH.		
Pass. and Freight	Mail	Pass. and Freight
Leave Bennettsville,	10 10 a m	2 10 p m
Arrive Maxton,	11 20 "	4 25 "
Leave Maxton,	11 30 "	5 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	1 30 p m	6 30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	1 45 "	6 45 "
Arrive Sanford,	3 05 "	8 00 a m
Leave Sanford,	4 15 "	9 15 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	7 25 "	1 05 a m
Leave Greensboro,	10 10 a m	" "
Arrive Dalton,	3 15 p m	" "
Pass. and Mail—dinner at Fayetteville	" "	" "

TRAIN SOUTH.		
Pass. and Freight	Mail	Pass. and Freight
Leave Dalton	3 25 p m	3 45 a m
Arrive Greensboro,	7 45 "	" "
Leave Greensboro,	9 50 a m	6 00 a m
Arrive Sanford,	12 30 p m	12 00 a m
Leave Sanford,	1 15 "	1 30 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	3 30 "	6 00 a m
Leave Fayetteville,	5 15 "	8 20 "
Arrive Maxton,	8 25 "	10 35 "
Leave Maxton,	8 45 "	10 55 "
Passenger and Mail—dinner at Sanford	" "	" "

FACTORY BRANCH.—Freight and Pass		
TRAIN NORTH.		
Pass. and Freight	Mail	Pass. and Freight
Leave Millsboro,	6 05 a m	5 45 p m