

A COLONIAL PLANTATION.

NOTES ON CAPE FEAR HISTORY.

COMPILED BY JAMES SPRUNT. WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARTICLE XXXII.

In an old volume published in Dublin 1737 entitled "The Natural History of North Carolina with an account of the Trade, Manners and Customs of the Christian and Indian Inhabitants, &c., &c." by John Brickell "M.D." we find very interesting reference made to the Cape Fear section in quaint and curious style from which we quote at length.

Some of the good Doctor's statements may be taken Cuius grana salis notably that of the depth of Cape Fear Barr which he says was 7 fathoms or 42 feet, the remarkable blunder in stating that we have no tides and the error of latitude which is 34. 14. 06 not 33-53. Doubtless he took some information on hearsay and much more from better authorities, as Dr. T. F. Wood says that Brickell pirated nearly all of his so-called natural history from Lawson.

"There is much of interest and value however in Brickell's narrative which is as follows: "Cape Fear Inlet lies in the Latitude of 33 Degrees 53 minutes, it is the best in all North Carolina, where you have 7 Fathom Water at the Barr. You have likewise a fine Harbour, and can come with safety to an Anchor 5 or 6 Leagues up the River. And notwithstanding it is so commodious for Navigation, yet few or no Planters settled here till within these few years, but now in all Appearance, it seems to be the most rising Port of all this Province; there being now many Substantial Planters settled there and are become very Rich within the space of Nine or Ten Years, it being little frequented or inhabited before that Time, viz. in the Year 1723.

The Planters for the most part Live by the Water side, few or none living in the Inland parts of the Country at present, though the Lands are as good and fertile as any that are yet Inhabited; but not so commodious for Carriage as by the Water, for most part of the Plantations run but a mile back into the Woods, so that between every River you shall see vast Tracts of Land lying waste or inhabited only by Wild Beasts. What is worthy of Observation is, That almost every Planter may have a convenient Dock upon his Plantation, and a sufficient Quantity of good Timber to build Ships and Boats withal.

The Rice, whereof there are several Sorts, some Bearded, others not, beside the White and the Red, but the White is best. The Rice of Carolina is esteemed as good as any brought to Europe, and is of a prodigious Increase yielding from eight Hundred to a Thousand for one measure that is sown. It grows best in their Wet and wild Land that hath not been cultivated or broken up before. The Indian Corn or Maize is most commonly Planted with the Hoe, and proves the most useful grain in these Parts, being in great Plenty all over this Province; it is very nourishing in Bread Solden or otherwise, as appears by those that continually feed upon it, making them strong, able and fit for hard Labour. It grows in all manner of Grounds except Barren Sands; but when planted in good Ground, produces for one measure Seven or Eight Hundred for the lowest Computation that can be made. Pigs and Poultry fed with this Grain, eat the sweetest of all others.

This Climate is very Healthful, and is not so Hot in Summer as other Countries to the Eastward in the same Parallels of Latitude; neither is the Country subject to earthquakes as Italy and many other hot Countries are. The Sky is generally very serene and clear, and the Air very thin and pure; and though we have but little Rain, yet the constant Dew that fall in the Night sufficiently refresh the Ground and supply the Plants with Moisture.

The North West Winds in the Winter occasion very sharp and piercing Weather, the North East Winds blowing in the Winter, bring with them thick Weather and in the Spring some times Blight the Corn and Fruits of the Earth, but very seldom continue long, being carried off by Westerly Winds which are the most pleasant and healthful we have in these parts of the World. And though these Northerly Winds cool the Air in Summer and are very piercing in the Winter, yet they are of no Continuance. Southerly Winds cause very hot and unwholesome Weather, and often occasion Fevers and other Disorders in these Parts. The Spring and Fall are the most delightful and pleasant Seasons of the Year, being neither too Hot or too Cold; and though these Seasons are very piercing, yet the Cold is of no Duration, and are in a great measure owing to the Winds shifting from one point to the other; for Southerly Winds will occasion it to be warm in the midst of Winter, as

with us in April, and the North East Winds will on the contrary make it cold in the midst of Summer. The Weather is generally pretty moderate till after Christmas; then the Winter comes on apace, and continues variable till the middle of February, according to the Winds, sometimes warm and pleasant, at other times Rain, Snow, or Frosts, but the Ice is seldom so strong as to hold a man's weight. In the year 1730, we had the most agreeable and pleasant Summer that has been known for many years, and the Winter most severe.

In the Months of August and September we frequently have very great Storms and Squalls of Wind, and it is remarkable for two or three Days before they break forth, that the Clouds seem to hang down very thick and pressing towards the Earth, and scarce a breath of Wind to be perceived for the said time; they are sometimes so very violent, that they make Lanes through the Woods by tearing up Trees by the Roots. These Storms are generally attended with most violent Claps of Thunder and Lightning, and pouring with Rain all the time they continue, which are very dreadful while they last; and I have seen old decay'd Trees, and especially the Pitch Pine frequently set on fire by these violent claps of Thunder and Lightning, and sometimes Trees in their Bloom tore and split in Pieces, yet I have seldom known or heard of any farther Damage. There are prodigious Water Spouts to be seen in this Country, which are the fore-runners and certain Signs of Storms and bad Weather which soon follow after them.

These Water Spouts are vast exhalations of Water running out of the Clouds like little Rivers, and are generally to be met with at Sea and near the Shores, but seldom or never at Land; and are to be seen at a great distance resembling all the colours in the Rainbow; it is said they are dangerous to be met with at Sea, for fear of falling upon their Vessels, for which reason when they espie them near at Hand, they frequently fire their great Guns to break them in the Air before they come near the surface of the Water, as I have been credibly informed by several Masters of Ships; for I have never seen them otherwise than at a great distance. There are no regular Tides in Carolina, but what are occasioned for the most part by the Winds shifting from one Point to another.

The Planters by the richness of the Soil, live after the most easier and pleasant manner of any People I have ever met with for you shall seldom hear them repine at any Misfortunes in Life, except the loss of Friends, there being plenty of all necessaries convenient for Life; Poverty being an entire Stranger here, and the Planters the most hospitable People that are to be met with, not only to Strangers but likewise to those who by any misfortune have lost the use of their Limbs or are incapable to work and have no visible way to support themselves; to such Objects as these, the Country allows Fifty Pounds per Annum for their Support. So there are no Beggars or Vagabonds to be met with Strouling from place to place as is Common amongst us. The Country in General is adorned with large and Beautiful Rivers and Creeks, and the Woods with lofty Timber, which afford most delightful and pleasant Seats to the Planters, and the Lands very convenient and easy to be fenced in, to secure their Stocks of Cattle to more strict Boundaries, whereby with small trouble with Fencing, almost every man may enjoy to himself an entire Plantation. These with many other Advantages, such as the cheapness and fertility of the Lands, plenty of Fish, Wild Fowl, and Venison and other Necessaries that this Country naturally produces has induced a great many families to leave the more Northerly Plantations, and come and settle in one of the mildest Governements in the World, in a Country that with moderate Industry may be acquired all Necessaries convenient for life, so that Yearly we have abundance of Strangers that come amongst us from Europe, New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and from many of the Islands, such as Antigua, Barbados, and many others, to settle here; many of whom with small Beginnings become very Rich in a few Years. The Europeans or Christians of North Carolina, are a straight, tall, well lim'd active People, their Children being seldom or never troubled with Rickets, and many other Distempers that the Europeans are afflicted with, and you shall seldom see any of them deformed in Body. The Men who frequent the Woods and labour out of Doors, or use the Waters, the vicinity of the sun makes Impressions on them; but as for the Women who do not expose themselves to Weather, they are often very fair, and well featured as you will meet with any where, and have very Brisk and Charming Eyes; and as well and finely shaped as any Women in the World.

They marry generally very young some at Thirteen or Fourteen; and she that continues unmarried till Twenty, is reckoned a stale Maid, which is very indifferent Character in that Country. These Marriages for want of an Orthodox Clergyman, is performed by the Governor or the next Justice of the Peace; who reads the Matrimonial Ceremony, which is as binding there as if done by the best Divine in Europe. The Women are very faithful, most Houses being full of Little Ones, and many Women from other Places who have been long Married and without Children, have removed to Carolina, and become joyful Mothers, as has been often observed.

It very seldom happens they miscarry, and they have very ease Travail in their Child-bearing. The Children at nine Months old are able to walk and run about the House, and are very Docile and apt to learn anything, as any children in Europe, and those that have the advantage to be Educated, Write good Hands, and prove good Accountants, which is very much coveted, and most necessary in these parts. The young Men are generally of a bashful sober Behavior, few proving Prodigals, to spend what the Parents with Care and Industry have left them, but commonly improve it.

The Girls are most commonly handsome and well featured, but have pale or swarthy Complexions, and are generally more forward than the Boys, notwithstanding the Women are very Shy in their Discourses, till they are acquainted. The Girls are not only bred to the needle and Spinning, but to the Dairy and Domestic Affairs, which many of them manage with a great deal of prudence and conduct, though they are very young. Both Sexes are very dexterous in paddling and managing their Canoes, both Men, Woven, Boys and Girls, being bred to it from their Infancy. The Women are the most Industrious in these Parts, and many of them by their good Housewifery make a good deal of Cloath of their own Cotton, Wool, and Flax, and some of them weave their own Cloath with which they decently apparel their whole Family though large. Others are so ingenious that they make up all the waring apparel both for Hus-bands and Daughters. Others are very ready to help and assist their Husbands in any Servile Work as planting, Pride seldom banishing Housewifery. Both Sexes are most commonly spare of Body and not Choleric, nor easily cast down at Disappointments and Losses, and seldom immoderately grieving at any misfortunes in Life, excepting it be the loss of their nearest Relations. By the Fruitfulness of the Women in North Carolina, and the great number of Men, Women and Children, that are daily Transported from Europe, they are now become so powerful in this and most of the other Provinces in the Hands of the English that they are able to resist for the future any attempts the Indians may make on them. Add to this the several Indian Kings that at present are in the Christian Interest who pay some small Tribute as an Acknowledgment of their Subjection, and are ready upon all occasions to assist them whenever they are required to do so; therefore they live at present without any dread or fear of those Savages to what they formerly did. The Men are very ingenious in several Handy craft Businesses, and in building their Canoes and Houses; though by the richness of the Soil they live for the most part after an indolent and luxurious Manner; yet some are laborious and equalize with the Negro's in hard Labour, and others quite the Reverse; for I have frequently seen them come to the Towns, and there remain Drinking Rum, Punch, and other Liquors for Eight or Ten Days successively, and after they have committed this Excess, will not drink any Spirituous Liquor till such time as they take the next Frolick, as they call it, which is generally in two or three Months. The Excesses are the occasions of many Diseases amongst them. But amongst the Better Sort, or those of good Economy, it is quite otherwise, who seldom frequent the Taverns having plenty of Wine, Rum and other Liquors at their own Houses, which they generously make use of amongst their Friends and Acquaintances after a most decent and discreet Manner, and are not so subject to Disorders as those who Debauch themselves in such a Beastly Manner. The former sometimes bring their Wives with them to be partakers of these Frolics, which very often are not commendable or decent to be beheld.

During the past half century—since the discovery of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the average limit of human life in civilized countries, has been considerably lengthened. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is every where considered the standard blood-purifier, the Superior Medicine.

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A LOATHSOME SPOT.

One of the innumerable curious sights of India is the Nuggar tank of Kurachi. In former times the crocodiles which inhabit it roamed the neighborhood at their will, seeking whom they might devour, but so great were their depredations that the authorities were forced to build a wall around their haunt. This is a swamp caused by hot springs, the medicinal virtues of which have been known from early times, and are attributed to the sanctity of a Moham-medan whose tomb is close by, and to whom the crocodiles are sacred. The tank, as it is called, is about 150 yards by about half that distance in breadth. In this space one observer counted over 200 reptiles, from eight to fifteen feet long, and smaller ones innumerable. They are so tame, in a sense, that it is necessary to poke them with a stick before they will move. Buffaloes are always standing in the water, and are not attacked, but any other animal is instantly seized. "The whole appearance of the place," says one writer, "with its green, slimy, stagnant water, and so many of these huge, uncouth monsters moving sluggishly about, is disgusting in the extreme, and it will long be remembered by me as the most loathsome spot ever beheld!"—Chamber's Journal.

GUARANTEED CURE.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest troubles, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at D. I. Watson & Co's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

MILLIONS OF COPPER COINS.

There are 119,900,000 old copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except that one in a while a single specimen turns up in change. A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze 2-cent pieces were set afloat. Three millions of these are still outstanding. Three million 3-cent nickel pieces are scattered over the United States, but its very rarely that one is seen. Of 800,000 half cents not one has been returned to the government for recoinage or is held by the treasury. Congress appropriates from \$100,000 to \$150,000 yearly recoining the uncurrent silver coins now in possession of the treasury. These are mostly half dollars, and are not circulated because there is no demand for them. Not long ago the stock of them amounted to \$26,000,000 but it is only about half that now. The money set aside for recoining is not intended to pay for the cost of the minting, but it is required to reimburse the treasury of the United States on account of the loss in weight which the silver pieces have suffered by abrasion. This loss amounts to \$30 on every \$1,000, and it has to be made good in order to set the treasurer's accounts straight.—Boston Transcript.

CURE FOR HEADACHE.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at D. I. Watson & Co's drug store.

DARWIN.

Some Manchester workmen were discussing Darwin the other day, when one of them less learned than the rest exclaimed: "Darwin! I kna that place. A've been ther' monny a toime." "Get out, you fool!" said another. "We're nut talkin' about the place, called Darwin, but the mon. Hevn't ye niver heard o' Darwin? Why, if it hadn't been for Darwin we s'ould all hev been chatterin' monkeys, and nut gentlemen like we are."—Manchester (England) Examiner.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by D. I. Watson & Co.

In the average ancient Roman house the fastening usually consisted of a bolt placed at the base of each half door, so that it might be pushed into a socket made into a sill to receive it.

THE CYNIC'S LEXICON.

Justice—An invention of the gods for righting the wrong.
Law—A contrivance of the lawyers for wronging the right.
Wife—An angel in the house, whose wings are on her bonnet.
Husband—The victim who has to pay for the aforesaid millinery.
Gentleman—An individual who does nothing for a living.
Tramp—A gentleman with a capacity for pedestrian exercise.
Teetotal—One whose virtue turns him into a crank.
Sot—One whose vice turns him into a tank.
Love—A dream.
Matrimony—A nightmare—Funny folks.

SPIDERS FOR SALE.

In some of the West India islands the most tidy housekeepers would not be without spiders on any account, and in many of the dwellings the little creatures are hard at work freeing the house from disagreeable insects. They know just what their work is and always do it faithfully. Their usefulness is so well known that at almost every market these little household helps are for sale.—Ex.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc." writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Cures others, will cure you
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden to enter or trespass in any particular upon my land known as the Walden tract of land situated between Fishing Creek and Negro Creek.
W. T. JONES,
Southport, Dec. 28, 1893.

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W. N. & N., RAILROAD.

In Effect Monday, Sept. 19, 1893.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
NORTH BOUND. STATIONS. SOUTH BOUND.
4 2 1 3
p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m.
Leave Wilmington... 7 00... 12 30... 5 00... 12 30...
Arrive Sumter... 9 30... 10 00... 4 30... 10 30...
p.m. a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m.
Leave Sumter... 7 30... 12 30... 4 30... 10 30...
Arrive Florence... 9 30... 10 30... 4 30... 10 30...
Steamer on New River leaves Jacksonville Mondays, Wednesday and Friday, arriving at Conway 11 30 a. m., for Marries and intermediate points on return at 3 p. m.
J. W. MARTEENS,
H. A. WHITING, Gen'l Passenger Agt
General Manager

SOUTHPORT STEAMBOAT CO.

WINTER SCHEDULE.
The fast and commodious steamer Wilmington will run between Wilmington and Southport as follows:
Lv Wilmington... 9 30 a.m. ... 3 30 p.m.
Lv Southport... 9 30 a.m. ... 3 30 p.m.
Wednesdays, 9 30 a.m. ... 3 30 p.m.
Thursdays, 9 30 a.m. ... 3 30 p.m.
Fridays, 9 30 a.m. ... 3 30 p.m.
Saturdays, 3 30 p.m. ... 9 30 a.m.
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CROUP, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use as Directed.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R.R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Table with columns for TRAINS GOING SOUTH, TRAINS GOING NORTH, and NORTH BOUND. Lists train numbers, departure times, and destinations such as Wilmington, Fayetteville, and Weldon.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3 40 p. m., Halifax 4 00 p. m., arrive Scotland Neck 4 48 p. m., Greenville 6 28 p. m., Kinston 7 30 p. m., Returning, leaves Kinston 7 30 a. m., Greenville 8 22 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11 a. m., Weldon 11 20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7 a. m., arrive Parme 8 40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; returning leaves Tarboro 4 40 p. m., Parme 6 00 p. m., arrives Washington 7 30 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro via Albemarle and Raleigh R. R., daily except Sunday, at 5 00 p. m.; Sunday 3 00 p. m., arrive Plymouth at 9 20 p. m., Sunday 5 20 p. m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 5 30 a. m., Sunday 10 00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro, 10 25 a. m., and 12 30 p. m.

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

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6 15 p. m., arrives Nashville 6 50 p. m., Spring Hope 7 15 p. m., Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a. m., Nashville 8 35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9 15 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Latta Branch Florence railroad leaves Latta 7 30 p. m., arrive Dunbar 8 40 p. m.; returning leave Dunbar 6 00 a. m.; arrive Latta 7 15 a. m., daily except Sunday.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Table with columns for TRAINS GOING SOUTH and TRAINS GOING NORTH. Lists train numbers, departure times, and destinations such as Wilmington, Marion, and Florence.

No. 52 runs through from Charleston via Central Railroad. Leaving Lanes 8 32 a. m., Manning 9 09 a. m.

Wilmington and Atlanta Schedule.

Table listing schedule for Wilmington and Atlanta, including train numbers and departure times.

Nos. 117 and 134 "Atlanta and Washington Special," fast daily, for all points south and southwest.

Nos. 23 and 24 connect at Hamlet with 117 and 134 respectively. Sleepers on 23 and 24 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Nos. 23 and 24 daily west of Laurinburg. Nos. 47 and 52 Sundays only between Wilmington and Laurinburg, connecting with 23 and 24 at Laurinburg. Nos. 43 and 36 make connection at Charlotte for W. N. C. points, and at Hamlet for Gibson, Bennettsville, Charleston, Sumter, Darlington and intermediate points. Junction points at Pembroke, with Short Cut A. C. L. at Maxton with C. F. & Y. V. and A. & L. R.; at Wadesboro with Cheraw and Salisbury; at Hamlet with R. & A.; at R. & D. system at Lincolnton with C. & L. Narrow Gauge; at Shelby and Rutherfordton with 3 C.

JOHN C. WELBY, Gen'l Passenger Agent. JOHN T. MYERS, Gen'l Superintendent. W. M. MORTON, Superintendent. O. V. SMITH, Traffic Manager.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY R. R., Co.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Dated Sunday December 3, 1893.

Table for NORTH BOUND No. 1, listing stations like Wilmington, Fayetteville, and Greensboro with departure times.

Table for SOUTH BOUND No. 1, listing stations like Mt. Airy, Rural Hall, and Walnut Cove with departure times.

Table for SOUTH BOUND No. 3, listing stations like Fayetteville, Hope Mills, and Red Springs with departure times.

Table for NORTH BOUND No. 16, MIXED, listing stations like Ramseur, Climax, and Greensboro with departure times.

Table for SOUTH BOUND No. 15, MIXED, listing stations like Madison, Stokesdale, and Greensboro with departure times.

Trains No. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and at Walnut Cove with N. & W. System for Winston Salem.

Train No. 16 connects at Madison with N. & W. for Roanoke and points West. Train No. 1 makes close connection at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and all points South.

Junction points at Maxton with S. A. L. at Bennettsville with C. S. & N. R. R., at Sanford with S. A. L., at Greensboro with the Richmond and Danville System.

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

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

CAROLINA CENTRAL R. R. Co.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Table for WESTBOUND TRAINS, listing dates and departure times for Wilmington and other stations.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

Table for EASTBOUND TRAINS, listing departure times for Wilmington and other stations.

Wilmington and Atlanta Schedule.

Leave Wilmington... 5 00 p.m. Arrive Atlanta... 8 30 p.m. Leave Atlanta... 5 45 a.m. Arrive Wilmington... 9 45 a.m.

Nos. 117 and 134 "Atlanta and Washington Special," fast daily, for all points south and southwest.

Nos. 23 and 24 connect at Hamlet with 117 and 134 respectively. Sleepers on 23 and 24 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

JOHN C. WELBY, Gen'l Passenger Agent. JOHN T. MYERS, Gen'l Superintendent. W. M. MORTON, Superintendent. O. V. SMITH, Traffic Manager.

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