

OLD SCHOOLS OF BUNCOMBE

By DR. KEMP P. BATTLE.

Buncombe was formed in 1791 from Burke and Rutherford.

The Union Hill Academy was established on eight acres of land given by Wm. Forster. In 1809 the General Assembly authorized a lottery to raise \$5,000 to complete the buildings and establish an academy for females in Asheville. In 1849 the institution was merged into Newton Academy. It was situated on the road between Biltmore and Asheville. The donation of the land by Wm. Forster was in 1803 to trustees "for a place of residence for a preacher of the gospel, teacher of a Latin and English school, or either, as may be thought proper." The trustees elected the school and procured a charter in 1805. In 1809 Forster gave the corporation three and one-half acres more. Rev. George Newton, a Presbyterian preacher, a man of ability, learning, piety and winning manners, was at the head of this school from 1797 to 1841, at the same time preaching here and at other places in the county. Governor David L. Swain and other men of mark were taught by him and his successor, Rev. Mr. Porter, and bore strong testimony to the thoroughness of the instruction they received. Governor Perry in his Reminiscences says of Swain, when an advanced pupil: "He was an accomplished Latin and Greek scholar and took great pleasure in reading for the younger students any hard sentence which they came across in their lessons. I remember with what pleasure I listened to his reading of Homer, with a sort of musical drawl, that to me was sweet and charming."

He was a hard student and had a fine memory. His progress, therefore, in his studies was almost as rapid as his rise in public life. Although this description was of Swain while under Porter, yet it incidentally shows the excellence of the teacher, who began the instruction of both.

In 1814 Mr. Newton removed to Shelbyville in Tennessee, and became president of Dickinson Academy. He died about 1841. In 1803 the Rev. Francis Asbury, the eminent Methodist divine, said of him: "I spent a night under the roof of my very dear brother in Christ, George Newton, a Presbyterian minister; an Israelite indeed." While he was moderator of the Presbytery, held at Unity Church in 1800, a petition to the justices of the county was adopted asking them to enforce more strictly the laws against intemperance, profane swearing, Sabbath-breaking and other crimes. The county court favored the petition, and recommended the justices to enforce the laws on the subject.

The earliest school in Buncombe was by Col. Robert Henry, on the Swannanoa, 1790 to 1800. He afterwards became eminent as a surveyor and the numerous land disputes of the mountains, from running boundary lines between States to suits about the appraize of grants.

Another school for boys, of good local fame, was about seven miles north of Asheville, on Beams' Creek. It was taught successively by Robert Wood, J. H. Caffee, J. K. McCarthy, J. M. Campbell, H. A. Yost, and J. A. Reagan, and aided in equipping the late Senator Vance and other prominent men. The building was burned in 1871 and near it grew up Weaverville College.

Col. Stephen Lee's classical and mathematical school was two miles east of Asheville, in Chunn's Cove, established in 1844. It continued almost without interruption until 1879, being closed, however, during a short service of Col. Lee in the Confederate army. Its patronage extended from Virginia to Texas, being especially strong in South Carolina, of which State he was a native.

Sand Hill Academy was very prominent from about 1845 to 1870. It was situated seven miles west of Asheville on Honing Creek. Students, male and female, from other counties, and from South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee attended it. Here were trained men of wide influence in Western North Carolina, preachers and teachers, lawyers and judges, legislators and mayors, merchants and farmers, barbers and capitalists, in fact men of all pursuits, and women as influential in their sphere. Among the men was the late lamented John W. Starnes, legislator, teacher, county superintendent of public instruction and trustee of the University. It is he who has preserved a lyric fragment which shows that Pindar or Sappho, Tennyson or Browning is roving a Lost Poet, among the mountain gorges of Hominy.

"Oh, Sand Hill, dear Sand Hill!
How may she wave;
How my warm bosom swells
As my memory dwells,
On this bright land of ours,
The home of the brave."

The Male Academy for the town of Asheville was located on land donated in 1858 by N. W. Woodpin and James W. Potter. The teachers from time to time were Messrs. D. A. Dupree, Tuck, Nye, Holmes, J. W. Starnes and Mrs. Hutsell.

In 1878 Prof. S. F. Venable obtained a lease of this academy, and for twelve years was principal with signal ability and success, training hundreds of young men for college and the various associations of life. In 1888 he sold his lease to the school committee of Asheville, and in 1890 on account of health impaired by reason of a wound received in battle near Atlanta, removed to the country and continues his work on a smaller scale.

Among the earlier schools was Asheville Female Seminary, of which John Dickson, M. D., and Rev. Erastus Rowley were principals. It did not exist until it was merged into the Asheville Female College, under charge of the Holston Conference. It was under control of the Methodists, but the instruction was general. It did good work. Among the graduates was Mrs. A. T. Summey, who procured in 1892 a reunion of her graduating class. Five out of six of the class, from sixty to sixty-two years of age, were present, and they telegraphed greetings to Dr.

Rowley, then in Kentucky eighty-five years old.

On the waters of the Swannanoa, not many miles from Vance's Gombroon, was the law school of ex-Judge John L. Bailey. Here, after a most honorable career on the Superior Court bench, in a beautiful mountain home, he instructed young men in the principles and practice of the profession he had adorned until the great civil war called his students to the front.

A very remarkable teacher in Buncombe is Mrs. Mary Ann Hutsell. She has taught in all parts of the county and is noted for thoroughness and rigid discipline with a six-foot birth. Her age may be inferred from the fact that she taught, and doubtless whipped, the father of Supt. Starnes, who died in 1807 at the age of eighty. It was probably Mrs. Hutsell, then Miss Mary Ann Wells, who endeavored to reform Zeb Vance from his tendency to boyish pranks, for which he was noted. With tears in her eyes she pointed out its evils. Vance loved her, and having a kind heart, was deeply touched. In his penitence he vowed he had "sowed his wild oats," and would be a new boy. The teacher went to her dinner feeling triumphant. But as she returned to school she saw a colt running wildly through the pasture with a thorny bush tied to his tail, while Zeb was grinding through the fence. "Oh, Zeb! Zeb! you told me you had sowed your wild oats!" "Yes, madam! I sowed the oats this morning, now I'm brushing 'em in."

The Ravenscroft School was established in 1855 on 13 1/2 acres now in the heart of Asheville, bought by contributions from various persons for a Protestant Episcopal church school. It was chiefly a classical school for some years. Rev. Jarvis Buxton, D. D., being principal. At the close of the civil war it was reorganized solely as a Theological school. In 1886 it was decided to revive the Diocese School for boys and to devote the Ravenscroft building to this purpose. Mr. Schoenberg, a Northern man, gave \$11,000 for the erection of a building for a training school for the ministry. The principals of Ravenscroft have been Rev. Jarvis Buxton, D. D., Rev. Lucian Holmes, Rev. George Wilmer, Rev. F. J. Murdoch, D. D., Rev. D. H. Buel, D. D.

For information about Buncombe I am indebted to the late Supt. John W. Starnes, Mr. S. P. McCloud, Rev. Jarvis Buxton, D. D., and the excellent address of Mr. F. A. Soudley on the "Asheville Centennial."

CONSIDER THE CAUSE WITHOUT THE EFFECT

(By Eugene Hull, of Laurinburg, N. C.)

I have just read the article by Harry Thurston Peck—"Woman of Today and Tomorrow," and the reply, "Woman's Economic Place," by Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

There was so much that was good and well put in both articles, so readily perceived by me, who views the subject from a position between these two able writers, it may be of interest to other readers to know wherein two writers so far apart could touch an intermediate parallel—touch in the way of approval as well as mark wide differences. I will also advance some tenets of my own not included in the previous articles. As a starting point I will begin with the "Illustrations," so cleverly designed that represent the positions of the combatants. The fierce strength that dominated the primitive age, and the brave spirit of modern times that storms the "Castle of Prejudice."

We may as well gracefully concede the vantage ground to Mrs. Stetson that her calm dignity and progressive spirit has selected.

Man's physical strength pitted against woman's indomitable will and unquestioned mental force, may pass as a crude joke, primitive humor that has been inherited by the little nursery bully who personates the "Boogie man" to scare his little sister. And this is advised as the demerit resort in the final struggle for supremacy; as it was the method in the beginning, it shows little progress in that particular line—the management of woman.

These magazine articles were being discussed by several intelligent readers. A lady said: Mr. Peck made a mistake when he advised force in the matter of woman's rivalry. With her mental resources and spirit, the thing is not only improbable, but it is impossible. A man humorously interposed with this argument: He thought as a matter of strength, it was feasible, because they could be arrested and imprisoned.

The lady observed: "You have some knowledge of political and social anarchy with their attending evils, but man had better avoid domestic anarchy, unless he wants to hasten the end of the world by omitting the millennium." Amused laughter was satisfactory concession.

The lady was right, for in proportion as force is employed her resistive power is increased by some as yet unexplained psychic element of her nature, and for the same reason when man resorts to cowardly means to forward his ends—he is a coward—and his resistive force weakens which makes the struggle nearer equal.

Mr. Peck states many facts in his article in a manly and forcible way—the portraits woman's dependence on man even for recognition in any one of her chosen lines—owing to every sphere of intellectual and industrial activity being controlled by man, but there is an answer to his question, Why woman did not rival man at the outset if she was capable? He states that it was an equal race of life when both were savages. Mr. Peck answers that question himself, when he says: "Woman's place was made for her by man, she was bound to stay" where his physical strength put her, and if a man considers his own prejudices and personal comfort alone, he may think it is best for him. This brings me to my first tenet. It was man's selfishness that made her

place and his selfishness that would keep her there. I want to say that this tenet is not based upon the estimate of exceptional cases—lest I be drawn into an unpromising attitude—but estimates are made from averages, and with no individual consciousness in the matter, and due respect to Mr. Peck's non-partisan dogmas. I state that man's selfishness is at the bottom of woman's discontent, and when she wants to be independent of man it is his fault.

Woman's discontent is not a normal state, nor is it the outcome of her restless temperament or brought about by any excessive consideration of her own part of man.

The two are diverse in their natures; there are physical, constitutional, hereditary and psychic differences, but man has only one natural endowment superior to woman, and that is physical strength. The utter natural laws dominating them, and for which neither are responsible, have evolved in their own mysterious way a beautiful wonder, a unique specialty in the exquisite workmanship of the physical and mental woman—little understood and often unwisely handled.

Man should not insist that woman, like "Grandfather's Clock," should necessarily be ensconced during her day and generation in the home corner, to keep everything in a busy swing that no minute of his time is lost, and at the point of a two-edged sword, the mineral rusted the fine machinery and ruined a useful article, much in the same way a "ducking stool" would the sensitive high-strung modern woman.

The old clock with its ponderous weights had no doubt a solemn dignity of its own commensurate with the laborious advance of civilization, but the exquisite little gem of today belongs to another era; improvements are readily perceptible from the delicate face and form to the intricate working of a wonderfully good and ingenious heart. It has done more to regulate man, to concentrate to definite purpose his natural aptitude for erratic pursuits than any other mechanism or organism produced by man or God. The well regulated brain of the modern woman will no longer consent to be weighted down by the cumbersome dogmas of centuries ago.

The primitive man's strength enabled him to contend with resistive and aggressive force, hunting and fighting was more agreeable to him than the menial duties he assigned to the woman.

The primitive woman, on the other hand, admitted the strength that could rescue from wild beasts or brutal savages. This strength was the natural stalk or coarse calyx that lifted up and protected that which was more admirable. So the higher nature might perfect itself, and the law of evolution in its progress permits much in the way of stalk, shell or any habit to fall away or be substituted by new elements or environments while the life-growing properties are evolving new beauties and graces.

It seems most natural that this last piece of God's most excellent handiwork should unfold from his incipient God-made germ something equally great, good and worthy of a higher destiny than menial servitude to primitive man, or the later unwilling recognition meted out to her powers.

But if I understand Mrs. Stetson, we differ as to the matter of independence. Man's attitude to woman should never have incited this desire. When primitive man, stepped to the front to slay in self-defense or for sustenance, no doubt she dropped behind from an intuitive desire to be of no hindrance to his success. Her natural unselfishness and economical forethought gathered the stray arrows and carried the burdens that her nomadic life might not be cumbered in his efforts; and that same spirit is to be found in every phase of life today, and will be tomorrow, wherever the man has made their interest one.

There should never be any effort on the part of the able leaders of either sex to make them independent of each other; that is attempting to revolutionize a God-made law. Advocate their equality. Insist that man shall be noble, inferential appreciative, true, and that woman shall be good, gentle, considerate and pure. Lovely homes of able men and women scattered over the world are in evidence of domestic contentment and happiness, and it is from this joint platform of mutual interest that the best of all institutions for the good of mankind is to be promoted with security and serenity. The great question of right and wrong in the evolutionary process of civilization and Christianity is as well developed in woman as in man, and when it is said that "woman's virtue is man's greatest invention." It is said to woman's humiliation and man's condemnation—somehow after the order of a burglar, who, having created the need of a patent alarm—commends himself for its invention.

No woman, it matters not what her capabilities are, has the moral right to neglect the home mission that she has obligated herself to promote for any other institution. It matters not of what importance it may be to the people at large. The sacred psychic spark of the home should be kept burning, its influence extending afar, like the searchlight of the life-saving station, but there is no need for her to risk the drowning of her own children while the rushes madly up and down the beach directing experienced craftsmen the way to handle an ear or fling a line.

Woman is morally and intellectually capable of discussing the vital questions that concern her family or promote the good of her sex. Her influence and her labors have been fore-

most in some of the most noble institutions for the benefit of mankind. It is the nature of woman to prefer being queen of a happy home than the notoriety of any kind of public life, but the excitement of this life if it brings independence, becomes more agreeable than the monotonous drudgery of an unhappy home. Mrs. Stetson's picture of such was not overdrawn. And Mr. Peck's companion piece was also true to life, but the grocer's work was from sun to sun; not so with that of his wife. It's the considerate and helpful at home during his off-hours, that she may share his trip to Coney Island, the Zoo, the park, etc. If so, the wife will not complain of her share of the work, and the daughters will be more willing to fill such places when the outlook is more hopeful.

Other grades of life are in proportion: the man that smokes his cigar, takes his luncheon out, pays his society and brotherhood fees, shirks many of the nuisances of a home of small means, and his cross denunciations when told of household needs, rule exit and bang of the door has driven many a self-respecting woman to question her economic place.

Even higher circles are agitated. Divorcees, elopements, etc., are everyday occurrences. The home, as not seen satisfying? Why? The average marriage is based upon the emotional nature of both man and woman; yet one of the first tasks a man seems to undertake after the home is established is to eliminate sentiment. There is an inherent quality in woman that recognizes her own worth. The lover panders to this, the husband makes a mistake when he does not, and also when he shows great admiration for handsome, well-dressed women, but frowns over his wife's bill, to accept as a matter of course, frequent invitations to social functions in which she is not included, and when he has been treating actresses and amusing his club, and the children turn out badly, to charge it to her want of sense or negligence. The discourteous jerk of a paper, and querulous "What?" so every question ventured. A woman presents treatment from a husband that she would not have tolerated in a lover, and if this domestic sub-stratum was overturned and the field divested of unnecessary thorns and thistles, there would be fewer women seeking "Bomb-proof" places at the hands of the public, and the sooner man gives this fact its proper consideration the less he will have to fear or ridicule in woman's rivalry.

As long as man's indifference, arrogance and selfishness disdains any feminine interest in his business, or dispassionate consultations in matters of mutual interest, and fetters the will and molds the decision even where the law essays to include her option, so long will woman desire independence and seek it.

What Mr. Peck says of marriage and the almost perfect bond that can and often does hold together this institution is a fine tribute to the normal woman and her influence.

But there are many women without husbands or homes, and whose self-maintenance is imperative. The woman earning an honest livelihood best suited to her capacity and temperament is as worthy of consideration and courtesy as those screened in affluent homes. I do not think the situation so desirable from any standpoint, but if she is capable of making a success in any of the professions or what not, why fight her back at every step of her laboriously gained way? Increasing her discontent by calling her hard, cynical and unwomanly, and looking askance at a growth that adverse criticism has fired into its present position. Both "Give her the fruits of her hand, and let her own works praise her in the gates."

Alive With A Visible Lung.

Centerville, Iowa, Aug. 16.—An examination of a man with a visible lung was made here today through a life insurance application, and R. Bernard, a bone expert, says that science has a new problem to discuss. James Rankin, a coal miner, 23 years old, was born in La Salle, with eleven and one-half inches and parts of five of the right side missing. He also has a cavity in his chest through which the lung protrudes like an inflated balloon at every inspiration.

The man's pulse ranges from 36 to 124 beats to a minute without apparent inconvenience. The lungs are sound.

What It Costs to Be a Senator.

The next session of the United States Senate promises to uncover the worst case of corruption known in the history of Senatorial contest election cases. Senator Clark, of Montana, is the millitary statesman who will be investigated. When his election took place it was asserted in Montana that Clark paid \$500,000 for the office. Be that as it may, his attorney and legislative agent, John B. Welcome, of Butte, Mont., is now ordered by the Supreme Court of Montana to appear before it and defend himself against charges looking to his disbarment, the charges having to do with Welcome's legislative operations in behalf of Clark.

A new craze has developed in New York. It is what the steamship officials call the "seeing friends off to Europe" craze. The departure of the St. Louis brought out one of the craze's most attractive devotees in the person of a young woman with fiery red hair. She came in a handsome cab, and made somewhat of a fuss upon her arrival, giving out the impression that she was there to bid friends bon voyage. Still, she greeted no one, and was the last person to come down the gang-plank. For the last fortnight she has gone through the same sort of performance at the departure of all the big liners.

The Dewey arch will cost the city of New York only \$25,000, as the sculptors will give their services. Under ordinary conditions such a work it is said, would cost \$175,000. As the board of aldermen refused to permit the Dewey committee to make contracts for more than \$1,000 without public competition in the usual way, it may be necessary to divide the contracts for the construction of the arch into portions calling for an expenditure of less than \$1,000 each. At any rate, the arch, it is said, will be built

A STUDY OF THE LAW

(Continued from page 9.)

could hold any one responsible for the money he had paid; for then it would not be a suit for money paid under a mistake of fact, and a mistake of the law cannot be a basis of an action. Should the agent allege that he had paid for the flat under a mistake of fact, that he understood he had instruction from his principal to do so, it would seem that he could maintain a suit against the contractor, and would be entitled to the same relief as the principal would have.

Judge Stacy's opinion is 388, supra, says: "Indeed, the proposition may be laid down in broader terms; that if an agent pays money for his principal, by mistake or otherwise, which he ought not to have paid, the agent as well as the principal may maintain an action to recover it back." It will be noticed that this proposition presupposes the agent's authority to pay the money for the principal. So if the agent should have had any interest in the flat a different rule would apply, for then the agency would be that arising under a partnership and, as will be seen hereafter, such agent would have and the authority to pay.

Though it has been intimated above that an agent acting under authority from his principal may recover from him money that he, as agent, may have paid on his principal's contract, yet it may be well to more fully impress it.

In the case of Davis vs. Burnett (note 49 N. C. 71), the plaintiff (Davis) and defendant (Burnett) were the joint owners of a parcel of corn lying in bulk in a crib. The plaintiff sold the whole to one Clements, to be delivered on board a vessel when called for, in good merchantable order. Clements afterwards informed the defendant that he had purchased the corn at the price stated, but did not perform him of any other terms. The defendant subsequently paid the plaintiff and defendant for the corn. We see that the transaction was made between the plaintiff and Clements, and that the defendant, who was the joint owner of the corn with the plaintiff, only acquiesced in the sale to the extent of the price that was paid. Now Clements complained to the plaintiff that the corn was not up to the agreement, and at our some investigation the plaintiff paid him the difference between the value of the corn and what it should have been under the agreement, and then demanded of the defendant his share of the loss. The defendant said he only knew the corn had been sold at a certain price, and that the plaintiff paid the difference in the value of the corn unauthorized and that he, the defendant, had never guaranteed the quality or grade of the corn. The court held that the agency of the plaintiff to sell the corn carried with it the right to guarantee the quality thereof, and thus the plaintiff could recover the loss he sustained by paying that of the defendant. In such a case the payment by the agent was not officious, and when the facts disclosed that the principal was not up to sustain his part of the loss, such would be the result in all cases where the scope of the agency would authorize such payment on the part of the agent; and though the fact of partnership has been dwelt upon, yet it was to show the authority that the plaintiff, as an agent incidental to the partnership, had to pay Clements for the loss. Note Hunter vs. Jameson, 6 Ired. Rep. 252; Brown on Actions, 174; Paley on Agency, 210.)

In a case where an agent procured a note from an aged and ignorant old darkey by working upon his unbounded fears, in favor of the principal, and the principal sought to hold the old darkey to the payment of the note, it was held that it is as much against conscience to attempt to avail one's self of the iniquities of an agent, after it is known, as if there had been preconcert. (Note Meadows vs. Smith, 42 N. C. 8 Ired. Rep. 7.)

Having taken a view of the general liability of the agent to his principal, it would be well to reflect that when an agent, dealing with third persons, has exceeded his authority so as not to bind his principal, and has occasioned loss to those with whom he is dealing, he should be held responsible for such loss.

It does not follow that because the agent has not bound the one for whom he assumed to act, innocent people should suffer loss with no one to whom to look for redress.

Therefore, in such instances, the one assuming to act as agent is responsible for the contracts, or the damage or injury resulting therefrom, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had acted for himself. (Note Bryson vs. Lucas, 84 N. C. p. 680.)

If a person known to be an agent, but the principal is not disclosed, or if he acts as an agent for an undisclosed principal, he will be personally responsible for contracts made by him as such agent. So, if an agent should, at the time of the purchase of goods, acknowledge that he is purchasing for another person, but should not then name him, in such cases the agent would be held personally responsible, although the principal, when discovered, might also be liable. It is to be supposed that the one with whom the contract or from whom a purchase should be made would not advance any confidence in a principal unknown to him, but would be dealing upon the credit and confidence personally placed in the agent. (Story on Agency, section 287; Stamps vs. Cooley, 91 N. C. 320.)

If an agent should say at the time of making a contract for his principal that he had no authority from his principal to make it, but that he thought the principal would ratify it, as it was for his (the principal's) benefit, and also said that he (the agent) would not be personally liable, it would seem that neither the principal or the agent would be held answerable upon the failure of the principal to ratify the act. (Note Story on Agency, section 265.)

There is a case in which an agent contracted in the name of his principal, having an original authority to do so, but, unknown to both parties, the agency was revoked on account of the

death of the principal previous to the making of the contract. It was held that the contract was not binding on the principal, was upon the principal's contract, and that the agent was not responsible thereon. (Note Story on Agency, section 224.)

Atlantic & Yadkin Railway

Schedule in Effect

South Bound Daily No. 62	MAIN LINE	North Bound Daily No. 61
6:50 p.m. Ar. Wilmington		
7:30 p.m. Lv. Fayetteville		
8:10 p.m. Ar. Salisbury		
8:30 p.m. Lv. Sanford		
South Bound Daily No. 64	BENNETTSVILLE	North Bound Daily No. 63
8:00 a.m. Lv. Bennettsville		
9:05 a.m. Lv. Red Springs		
10:20 a.m. Lv. Hope Mills		
10:40 a.m. Ar. Fayetteville		
South Bound Daily No. 66	MADISON COH.	North Bound Daily No. 65
1:30 p.m. Ar. Ramoth		
2:00 p.m. Lv. Clinch		
2:40 p.m. Lv. Greensboro		
3:30 p.m. Ar. Greensboro		
4:15 p.m. Lv. Stokesdale		
4:50 p.m. Ar. Madison		

Connections at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line, at Madison with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Carolina Railroad, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Ridge with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. R. KENLEY, General Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.
H. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.

A. AND N. C. RAILROAD.

Time Table 9, to take effect Tuesday, August 8th, 1899, at 9:00 a. m. at New Bern.

Supersedes Time Table 8, of June 20th, 1899, and all Supplements thereto.

Going East. Passenger. Going West. No. 3.	STATIONS.	No. 4.
3:40 Lv. Goldsboro	A. M.	
4:09 Best's		
4:39 LaGrange		
4:49 Falling Creek		
4:42 Kinston		
4:46 Caswell		
4:45 Ar. Dover		
5:07 Lv. Core Creek		
5:19 Tuscarora		
5:25 Clark's		
5:40 Ar. Newbern		
5:50 Lv. Newbern		
6:15 Riverdale		
6:18 Croatan		
6:20 Havelock		
6:43 Newport		
6:49 Wildwood		
6:54 Atlantic		
7:02 Ar. Morehead City		
7:07 Lv. Morehead City		
7:15 Ar. M. City Depot		

Stop on signal. Regular stop at telegraph station.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

SEABOARD AIR LINE

TO ALL POINTS North, South and Southwest. Schedule in Effect December 11th, 1898.

SOUTHBOUND.			
No. 602.	No. 6.	No. 601.	No. 5.
Lv Raleigh	11:15 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.
Ar So. Pines	12:30 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Ar Hamlet	1:00 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Ar Wilmington	1:45 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Ar Monroeville	2:45 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Ar Charlotte	3:45 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Ar Chester	4:45 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
Ar Greenwood	5:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
Ar Athens	6:45 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
Ar Raleigh	7:45 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
Ar RALEIGH	8:45 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:15 p.m.

*Daily.

No. 403 and 402.—The Atlantic Special, Solid Vestibule Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also between Washington and Portsmouth and Chesler, S. C.

No. 41 and 42.—The S. A. L. Express, Solid Vestibule Train, Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta. Company Sleepers between Columbia and Atlanta.

Both trains stop at Montgomery, Norfolk, New Orleans, Texas, Jacksonville, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon and Florida, etc. Stop at agents or H. S. LEARD, C. T. and F. C. E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen. Mgr.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McREE, General Superintendent.
L. S. ALLEN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
General Offices, Portsmouth Va.

SALE OF STOCK OF DRUGS.

The entire stock of drugs, chemicals, glassware and apparatus, together with water apparatus, fountain pens, stationery and other articles, of the firm of Heart & Heart, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, September 4th, 1899, at the public square on the corner of Wilmington and Main streets, in the city of New Bern. These goods are now being offered for sale privately in bulk or lots to purchasers. Entire stock will be sold at auction if not disposed of by private sale.

T. M. ARGO,
A. R. ANDREWS, JR.,
Commissioners.