fingers through it?

The hair food

If you don't want [9 your hair to die use Aver's Hair Vigor once a day. It makes the hair grow, stops failing, and cures dan-It always restores

color to gray or faded hair; it never fails. 00 a bottle. All druggists. "the borde of Ayer's Helr Vigor topped my hair from falling out, and started it to great again micely." and started it to green again nicely." JULIUS WITT, March 28, 1880. Canova, S. Dak. "Ayer's Hair Vigor completely cured the fron dondouff, with which I've agently affected. The growth of my burning the use has been some-

Ling wonderful, '
LEMA G. CREENE,
April 13, 1890. RowYork, N.Y.
If you do not obtain all the benefits was expected from the use of the Hair Vigor, write the Dector about it.
Din J. C. A.Y.L.S. Lowell, Elsen. A STATE OF THE STA

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Cure Impoiency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tenic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 500 per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, with our bankable gaurantee to cure \$2.50, with our bankable gaurantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and o py of our bankable guarantee bond.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

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SCOTLAND NECK, N.C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.

NO. 4

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Tao Policy of His Administration Clearly and Foreibly Defined.

delivered the following address: Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

Ladles and Fellow Citizens: Every four years brings us a change of administration but not always reder extraordinary circumstances-one party goes out of power and another somes in; one policy ends and a new one begins; one century passes away and a new century claims our service; a new constitution greats the new century. For thirty years of the nineteenth certhe eyils of a suffrage based on manhood only. We found in the first days of that struggle that theory had outplace to sentiment. At that time we had just emerged from an unsuccessful and disastrous war. Our property had been swept away, our institutions had been destroyed, the foundation of our social fabric had been overturned, we were helpless. A victorious but ungenerous political enemy had crushed us to the earth; they had forced upon is the recognition of theories that we enew could not be reduced to successful practice. We were poor, weak and lefeated. We "accepted the situation." We did our best to prove the falsity of or convictions. We endeavored with negrity to bring the negroes to a realzation of the true dignity of full citicenship. We urgently strove to instill uto their minds that there true inter-

east services of a party however bene-

icial these services might appear justi- or ded the destruction of good as and economicteal government in order o secure its success. We provided ethools for them and spent for them as we spent for our own children. We ared for their insane and opened chools for the education of their afflictet and for the care and tuition of those the were left latherless and motheress. We continued these efforts in he lace of repeated evidence of their assility and abated not our puprose when they repeated their follies. We all hoped that they would follow the xample of the whites and divide their vote along the lines of governmental, adustrial and moral issues. The realt was a disappointment. The negro vas always to be counted upon and our prenents did not hesitate at any exless because they knew they had 120-100 voters who could be relied upon to apport any policy however ruinous. hich bore the stamp of republicanism With this vote as a certainty our adersaries when they came to power afer twenty years of defeat dared new evils and wrongs. Under their rule awlessness walked the state like a pesilence-"sleep lay down armed"-the ound of pistol was more frequent nan the song of the mockingbird-the creams of women fleeing from pursuing brutes closed the cates of our hearts with a shock. Our opponents unmindful of the sturdy determination of our people to have sate, good governmen: at all hazards became indifferent to or incapable of enforcing law or pre ervit. order. Confident of the support of this ignorant mass of negro voters the strength and determination of that peode who fought the first fight in Alanance against bad government and note the Declaration of Independence n Mecklenburg. They challenged North Carolinians to combat and the world knows the result. The campaign ama to power we desired merely the carity of life, liberty and property.

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Brome-Quinine Tablets

20 000 negro votes cast as the vote of

one man. We had seen our chief city

il safety. We did not dislike the negro

him as a voter. The negro was clan-

from the power of its ostracism. THE GONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-

When the Legislature of 1899 met it was confronted with these facts and was sincerely anxious to save the good A STATESMAN'S UTTERANCES, and suppress the evil of those forces which had made our history. They, At the mauguration of Governor Ay- therefore, submitted to the people for ock in Raleigh on January 15th, he their action an amendment to the constitution which forbids any man to vote who cannot read and write, but excepts from the operation of this restrective clause all those who could vote in any state on January 1st, 1867 or at any change of policy. This year we meet time prior thereto or who are descended from any such yoter. This provision excludes no white man except persons of foreign birth not yet familian with our institutions, and excludes no negro who can read and write, and no neuro whether he can read and write or not who could vote prior to Janunry we struggled in every way against ary 1st, 1867 or who is descended from one who could vote at any time prior to said date. This amendment to our constitution eliminates no capable nerun practice and that reality had yielded gro. Indeed it sets free those negroes who, believing in certain principles of government, have been restrained by loyalty to the mass from voting their convictions. It does no injustice to the negro. It really benefits him. I loes recognize the necessity for having some test of capacity and it prescribes two rules of evidence by which this capacity may be ascertained and de clares that any man capable of meeting either test shall vote. If a white mat an read and write he can vote; if a negro can read and write he can vote. If a white man cannot read and write but is descended from one who could vote on January 1st, 1867, or at any ume prior thereto, or if he himself could vote before that time, he can rote. If a negro cannot read and at were likewise ours; we sought with write but is descended from a person great solicitude and with much sari- who could vote on January 1st, 1867 des of toll and capital to convince them or at any time prior thereto, or if he that parties were the servants and not could himself vote before that time, he he masters of the people and that no can vote. There is, therefore, in our amendmen no taint of that inequality

> : ainst in the 15th amendconstitution of the United States; and in order that the question might not even be suggested and realzing the importance of educating the read and write under penalty of losing his vote. Interpreted on this fashion we may with complacency accept the declaration of the republican national latform that our amendment is revoutionary. So was the war for Independence distinctly known as the eyolutionary but it is a revolution of advancement. It takes no step backvard, it distinctly looks to the future;

not fail. BETTER PUPLIC SCHOOL FACILI-

TIES. On a hundred platforms, to half the voters of the State, in the late cam. onign, I pledged the State, its strength, its heart, its wealth, to universal eduman bound to a life of toil and struggie and poverty that life should be brighter for his boy and girl than it had been for him and the partner of his sorrows and joys. I pledged the wealth of the State to the education of his children. Men of wealth, represed eagerly my declaration. I then realized that the strong desisre which dominated me for the uplifting of the but was likewise the hope and aspiration of those upon whom fortune had smiled. I had loved the North Caro-4 1895 ended in a victory for good lina people before that time but I overnment. That was not a contest never knew and appreciated the best passion but of necessity. When we qualities of many of our citizens until I saw the owners of man, thousands as Ve had seen all these menaced by myself. Then I knew that the hope pass through blood and death in search form of a republican government with of education.

Gentlemen of the general assembly, then, from any party or any politician Use nothing but Macnair's Blood mish. The educated among them who you will not have aught to fear when realized the danger to the state in mass you make ample provision for the eduvoting were unable to free themselves cation of the whole people. Rich and poor alike are bound by promise and necessity to approve your utmost efforts in this direction. 'The platforms

The One Day Cold Cure.

public schools of the State, and pledge ourselves to increase the school fund so as to make at least a four months term each year in every school district in the State, and in the campaign which was conducted throughout the State with so much energy and earnestness that platform pledge was made the basis of the promises which we all made to the people. Poor and unlettered men anxious about the privileges of their children and hesitating to vote for the amendment were finally persuaded to accept our prom-Ise and place their children in a position in which they can never vote uniess the pledges which we made are redeemed to the fullest extent. For my part I declare to you that it shall be my constant alm and effort during the our years that I shall endeavor to erve the reople of this State to deem this most colemn of all our pledges. If the taxes are required to carry out this promise to the people, more taxes must be levied. If property has escaped tax ition theretofore which ought to have been taxed, means must be devised by which that property can be reached and put upon the tax list. I rejoice in prospertly and take delight in the material progress of the State. I would cripple no industries; but I would by just and equal laws require from every owner of property his just contribution, to the end that all the children may secure the right to select their servants. There are many important matters which will claim your attention. The problems before us are of the grayest nature, but among them all there is none that approach in importance the necessity for making ample provision or the education of the whole peo UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

Appropriations alone cannot remove

illiteracy from our State. With the appropriations must come also an increased interest in this cause which shall not cease until every child can white and the black alike, our amend- read and write. The preachers, the ment requires every boy of whatever newspapers and the mothers of North color now 13 years of age to learn to Carolina must be unceasing in their efforts to arouse the indifferent and compel by the force of public opinion the attendance of every child upon the schools. It is easier to accomplish this since the amendment to our constitution raises its solemn voice and declares that the child who arrives at age revolution and our liberties are found- after 1908 cannot share in the glorious ed upon it. Our amendment may be privilege of governing his State nor participating in the policies of the nation unless he can read and write. This is, therefore, the opportune moment have as their source that God who it sees the day of universal suffrage but for a revival of educational interest first said: "Let there be light." I ees that day not in the obscurity of throughout the length and breadth of ignorance but in the light of universal the State. We shall not accomplish care, such power as the constitution education. The twilight will grow this work in a day nor can it be done into the perfect day with the sun of by many speeches. It is a work of intelligence shining in the sky. That years, to be done day by day with a full cation of the people, and I rely with is our hope and promise. We shall realization of its importance and with entire confidence upon you and the that anxious interest on our part which promises which each of you has made. will stimulate the careless and will make all our people eager to attain the end which we seek. Our statesmen have always favored the education of the masses, but heretofore interest in the matter has not approached univercation. I promised the illiterate poor sality; henceforth in every home there will be the knowledge that no child can attain the true dignity of citizenship without learning at least to read and write. This simple fact alone justifies the adoption of the amend- ly exercising that right and so auxious ment for it was its passage that first are we to approach as near as may be brought home to all our people the nerepublican party and its ally forgot the entatives of great corporations, applaud- cessity for universal education. We enter an era of industrial development. Growth in that direction is dependent upon intelligence-not the intelligence whole people moved not only my heart of the few, but of ali. Massachusetts real zed this fact from the day when the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock and by that clear perception she has won wealth out of bleak coasts and sterile lands Our forefathers acknowledged the same fact in their first constitution and for eager for the whole people as I was that time to the present our constitutions and legislative acts have all lookand task before us, gentlemen of the ed towards this end; but the whole legislature, was not an impossible one. people have never before been awaken-We are prospering as never before-our ed to its advocacy. From this time wealth increases, our industries mul- forth opposition to education will but we did love good government. We tiply, our commerce extends and mark a man as opposed to the theory knew that he was incapable of giving among the owners of this wealth, this of our government which is founded us that and we resolved, not in anger multiplying industry, this extending upon the consent of the governed, and but for safety of the state, to curtail commerce, I have found no man who our constitution provides that this conhis power. We had seen what a strug- is unwilling to make the State stronger sent in the not distant future can be gle it required to preserve even the and better by liberal aid to the cause given only by those who can read and write. We need have nothing to fear, when we make ill eral provision for ed-

The One Day Cold Cure.

r cold in the head and sore threat use Kerse Chocolates Laxative Quintae, the "One cold Cure."

our duty would be none the less clear.

It is demonstrable that wealth increases

as the education of the people grows.

Our industries will be benefitted; our

liberal policy towards the education of will do a larger business when we shall South Carolina. We have denounced the masses; notably the democratic have educated all the childr, n of the and ever will denounce that election platform says, "we heartily commend State. It is, therefore, of the utmost as fradulent. When we came to powthe action of the general assembly of importance from a material point of er in 1870 we changed the election 1899 for appropriating one hundred view that our whole people should be law of the state and from that time thousand dollars for the benefit of the educated. Care must be taken on down to 1891 all elections were field your part, gentlemen of the legislature, under laws passed by us. Our adverto bring the schools in the remotest saries charged that these elections were districts up to the standard of the con- carried by force and fraud. When they stitution which solemnly admonishes came to power in 1895 they adopted you, as it did me but a moment ago a law which we denounced as providwhen I took the oath to support it, ing means for the registration and vetthat at least four months of school ing of minors, dead, imported and conmust be carried on in every school dis- victed negroes. They carried the trict in each year. Our party platform follows the constitution and we cannot afford to violate either. If there are districs which are weak they must be they denounced as designed to thwart strengthened by those who are strong. The good book tells us that the strong should bear the infirmities of the weak and the lessons of that great authority eliminated the ignorant negro from are of utility in our political life. There has grown up an idea among strenuous men that only the strong are to be considered and benefitted utent and elections laws unfair eyer that the poor and the weak are the burden bearers who deserve no aid and are weak because of their tollies. A that with the disqualification of the great State can never act on this theory, but will always recognize that the strong can care for themselves while the true aim of the State is to provide equal and just laws, giving to the weak be so fair that the civilized world shall opportunity to grow strong and re- recognize the high purpose with which straining the powerful from oppressing we have wrought to see this day. Let the less fortunate. It will be a glori- history record of us that we have fought ous day for us if our people in the hour of their prosperity and wonderful growth and development can realize that men can never grow higher and better by rising on the weakness and ignorance of their fellows, but only by aiding their tellow men and lifting them to the same high plain which able. Good men go to war only for Try. Rocky Mt. 100 9 50 the sake of peace and the patriotic cit. Leave Wilson 159 10 25 tizens of our state have won this vic. Ly. Fayetteville 4 30 12 22 they themselves occupy. It may rejuire sacrifice to accomplish the promises which we have made and men may be compelled to bear additional burdens, but I am persuaded that the sscrifice will be made and the burdens orne with that cheerfulness which ha ever characterized us when we were doing a righteous thing. Our fathers have done well their work. They have

sought this day through many diffi-

culties; illiterate or learned they have

ever striven to do their duty by the

state and they have laid Ler founda-

tions so strong and deep that we have

but to build thereon the splendid

home which they only saw in antici-

pation. Let that home be brightened

with the shining of the 10,000 lights

emanating from as many schools

Some of these lights will shine but fee-

bly, maybap with but four candle pow-

er, while others shall shine with sixty-

four and some few with the radiance of

a thousand, but let them all shine to

gether to brighten life and make the

state more giorious and may they al

pledge you, gentlemen of the legisla-

vests in the governor and all the en

ergy of my soul and heart to the edu-

With these promises kept there will

break upon us a day such has never

before dawned upon our state. Our

government is founded upon intelli-

gence and virtue. We shall provide for

zen. The school looks to the prepara-

tion of the voter for the use of the bal-

lot. We admit to the elective fran-

thise every man capable of intelligent-

the test of intelligence, simply ability

A FAIR AND JUST ELECTION

LAW.

Having thus provided for the right

popular will has been rightly express-

ed and recorded. From the foundation

On every platform in the late campaign I declared our purpose to be to secure good government, safety and peace to educate all the children, and to bring about that day when even extremest partisanship should not be able to cry out against our laws or our methods. Thousands of republicans and populist joined with us in securing our more than sixty thousand majority. I shall, therefore, confidently expect you, gentlemen of the legisla ture, without regard to party, to frame an election law fair in every purpose, clear in every detail, and to provide machinery by which every man qualihed under our constitution shall be able to vote and shall know that his vote is effective. We can have safety, security and intergrity on no other basis. I now pledge you the whole power of my administration to secure this end. I declared in my speech of acceptance that I should enter upon the discharge of my duties if elected with great fear lest I should fail to interpret adequately the true spirit underlying our change in the constitution : but I have never for one moment questioned that the ultimate aim of our people was to secure a constitution under which security for life, liberty and property could be found under the forms of law and not in violation of

Our opponents have denounced the intelligence by a system of schools movement which we inaugurated to which is designed to reach every citiamend the constitution, and which will be carried out in the spirit just suggested, as revolutionary. They sought to prevent its success by threats before the election and in the first moments of passionate disappointment after the election they began prosecutions universal suffrage that we have made against certain officers of the state for alleged wrong doing in connection to read and write, an accomplishment with the August election. This movewhich can be acquired in a few months. ment of ours was carried out with such deliberate high purpose and such noble earnestness that thousands of our political opponents joined bands with us in an effort to forever settle a o vote the further duty devolves upon question which had distressed us for ou, gentlemen of the legislature, to pass a law by which that right may be thirty years. It was the uprising of made effective, a law by which every almost an entire people. There was voter qualified under our constitution about it, indeed, in its spontaneoussnair have the power to cast one vote ness, in its enthusiasm, in its determicounted as cast. The safety of the nation and sturdiness of purpose and and Sunday 9 to a. m., arrives Tarloro state and the liberty of the citizens de- in its high aims, something of the revolutionary spirit of 1776. That pend up a action on this question. The adoption of the amendment not spirit still lives in the heart of North 5:30 a. m., arriving Smithfield 6:10 a only furnishes the occasion, but ren-

an administration of that law in such agents made to suffer for the defeat of mighty tide of popular opinion.

We have a great state, rich in noble manhood, richer still in her highmind-ed womanhood; a state with countless 11:49 a. m. and 4:25 p. m. Returnto the negro the first election there. treasures awaiting seekers; with riches 2:50 a. m. after was known to be a farce and a in her fields and woods, streams and

fraud. That election was held under military dictatorship, lasted three days Cold in head and sore throat cured by Kermott's Chocolates Laxative Quinine. As easy to & Co.

of all the parties declare in tayor of a commerce will expand; our rail roads and the vote was counted in Charleston. state under that law in 1896. We beat them in 1898 despite their law and then we passed a new election law which the will of the people. We held the election of 1900 under that law. By the result of that election we have these entitled to vote. If what has been charged by the opposing parties be true and elections have been fraudsince the negro came to be a power in the state, it certainly ought to follow ignorant negro the state should return to her ancient ways when no man questioned her integrity. Henceforth our laws and their adminstration must our great fight and won our notable victory with no view to perpetuate ourselves in power but honestly to secure good government founded on intelligence worked out through a per- Ar. Booky Mt. factly fair election law administered as a sacred trust to be held forever inviolable. Good men go to war only for tory only for the sake of good government and not for party aggrandize. Ar. Goldsboro

Carolinians. It is a part, and a sicders indispensable the adoption of an rious part, of their heritage—it cannot a. m.; arrives at Goldsboro 0.00 a. a election law which shall be so fair that be prosecuted, nor will they without no just man can oppose it and requires the utmost exertion see any of their

VAIL.

of our state to the day when the negro was given the elective franchise the fairness of our elections was never questioned. When the ballot was given

[Continued on forth page.]

Quality and not quantity makes De-Witt's Little Early Risers such a valuable little liver pills. E.T. Whitehead

indigestion dyspepsia biliousness

and the hundred and one similar ills caused by impure blood or inactive liver, quickly yield to the purifying and cleansing properties contained in

Johnstons Sarsaparilla QUART BOTTLE.

It cures permanently by acting naturally on all organs of the body. Asa blood-cleanser, fleshbuilder, and health-restorer, it has no equal. Put us in Quart Bottles, and sold at \$1 each. "THE MICHIGAN DRUG COMPANY,"

Take Liversites for Liver Ills. 25c.

For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co Scotland Neck, N. C.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH. TRALAS GOLAG NORTH Arrive Wilson P. M. A. M. 7 60 0 85 8 20 11 10 9 87 12 26 A. M. Ly. Wannington Leave Wilson Ar. Rocky Mt, traive Tarboro

cept Sunday. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkın Division Main Line-Train leaves Wilmington, 9 00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12 05 p.m., leaves Fayetteville 12 25 p. m., arrives Sanford 1 43 p. m. Returning leaves Sanford 2 30 o. m., arrives Fayetteville 3 dl p. m., eaves Fayetteville 3 46 p. m., arrives Wilmington 6 40 p. m.

†Daily except Monday. †Daily ex-

Wilmington and Weldon Rallroad. Bennett-ville Branch-Train leaves Bennettsville 8 05 a. m., Maxton 9 10 a. m., Red Springs 9 40 a. m., Hope Mil's 10 32 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 10 55 a. m. Returning leaves Face teville 4 40 p. m., Hope Mills 4 55 p. m., Red Springs 5 35 p. m., Maxton 6 15 p. m., arrives Bennettaville 7 15 p. m. Connections at Fayetteville with train No. 78, at Maxton with the Carahna Central Railroad, at fird Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmone Railroad, at Senford with the Seabourg Air Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with the Durham and Clarlotte

Train on the Schland Neck Branck Road leaves Weldon 3:55 p m., Heiller 1:17 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:08 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:23 a. m., daily except Sun-

Trains on Washington Bronch leave Washington 8:10 a. m. and 2:57 h. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 s. m. and 4 33 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9 die ... in. and 6:30 p. cs., arrive Washington 11:00 s. m. and 7:30 p. m., daily exept Sunday. Train leaves Tarboro, N.C., daily

except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday, 4:15 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:10 p. m., 6:10 p. m., Leturning, leaves Plymouth daily except Standay, 7:50 a. m. 10:10 a. m., 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Prerch caves Goldsboro dally, except Sunday. m. Returning leaves Smith Geld 7:35

Trates on Nashvilla Branch leavs Rocky Mount at 9:30 s. m., 5:10 p. m., arrive Nashville 10 :: 0 a m., 4 :03 p.m .-Spring Hope 11:60 a. m., 4:25 p. tc spirit that no man will doubt that the those who sought in vain to stem the Returning leave Spring Hope 11:20 c. m., 4:55 p. m., Nashville 11:15 a. m. LAW AND ORDER MUST PRE- 5:25 p.m., arrive at Rocky Mount 12:10 a. m., 6:00 p. m., daily except

> Train on Clinton Branch leaves Waring leaves Clinton at 6:55 a.m. and

> Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond.

H. M. EMERSON. Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMERSON, Trath: Manager