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VOL. IV. WALTER D. BELL, Editor.

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

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NORTH STATE NEWS.

NORTH CAROLINA'S SONS.

How Fine North Carolina Tobacco Came to be Called "Virginia Brights."

Of all the contradictions ever arrayed against indispensible facts, of all the wrongs committed against existing rights, of all baseless claims ever made against authority, of all the arrogance that lays title to name and fame to that which brings honor and profit to its originator and almost none to the producer, none are so unfounded as those which attach the name of "Virginia Brights" to the unrivaled leaf of North Carolina. It was in North Carolina it had its origin; it was here it made its home, it is here it is destined to live without the fear of successful competition. For with the exception of portions of Halifax and Pittsylvania counties, in Virginia, it remains the exclusive glory of North Carolina. Nor is it confined to the section in which it originated, or rather where the process that has so magnified tobacco was first perfected. In that section, Caswell and Person, Granville and Vance, Orange and Durham, Wake and Chatham, Alamance and Guilford, Rockingham and Stokes, Forsyth and Surry; in the east, Nash and Edgecombe, Pitt and Greene, Halifax and Wilson, Lenoir and Wayne; in the west, Buncombe and Madison, Yancey and Mitchell, Haywood and Swain, are not only large producers of tobacco, but also of bright tobaccos, the sole difference in quality being that derived from longer experience in the processes of cure; and from these and other counties not named, are derived nine-tenths of the tobacco that goes on the foreign market as Virginia Brights. But perhaps the cause we naturally fix upon Virginia for the absorption of an honor properly belonging to North Carolina may be modified by the reflection that the application of her name to our property was, to some extent, natural and unavoidable. From time immemorial our tobacco was taken to her markets and shipped from her ports. It never went to any North Carolina port except in a past period when the heavy tobaccos, in their coarse packages, of Chatham, Orange and some other counties, found their way to sea out of Wilmington by way of Fayetteville. The rest went to Richmond, and thence to Europe. There it received the name of the State from which it was shipped. Virginia was not reluctant to appropriate the honor thus implied, and was quite willing to be magnified, ever at the expense of her neighbor.

Whitecaps in Rowan County.

While on his way home, Lee Pinkerton, a respected white farmer living near Braddy's distillery, four miles from Salisbury, was held up by a hundred or more masked men, taken from his wagon, placed upon a stump and cowhide. Every man in the party administered one or more lashes, and Pinkerton when left, was thought to be dying. Revenue officers had seized twenty-five barrels of whiskey at Braddy's distillery, and Pinkerton was charged with having given the information. After being cowhided, he was told that if he did not leave the county in ten days he would be hung.

A Remarkable Cow.

A farmer in Salem township, Forsyth county, recently sold a remarkable cow to a Winston man. He says that she was 22 years old, and gave milk for 19 years. She gave birth to nine calves, which he sold for \$195. For 19 years she gave an average of two gallons of milk per day, making a total of 18,960 gallons. He says that had he sold the milk for 20 cents per gallon, he would have received \$3,774. This, added to the sale of the cow and calves, would make a grand total of \$2,926 realized from one cow.

River and Harbor Amendments.

The North Carolina amendments to the river and harbor bill is: Cape Fear above Wilmington \$5,000 instead of \$4,000; below Wilmington \$150,000 instead of \$100,000; Neuse \$7,000 instead of \$5,000; Pamlico and Tar \$5,000 instead of \$2,500; Roanoke, completing improvement, \$12,000.

Rev. J. B. Chesire, D. D., of North Carolina, will deliver the annual Commencement sermon at the Oak Ridge Institute. The Commencement occurs May 17th, 18th and 19th. The graduating class will number forty-five.

The Messenger of Wilmington.

The Messenger of Wilmington, says the Standard Oil Company's tank steamship, Maverick, arrived Saturday from Philadelphia with a cargo of 6,000 barrels of kerosene oil in a bulk in her tanks. It is the first tank steamship cargo of oil landed at any South Atlantic port.

Saturday a severe electrical and wind storm pervaded some sections of the State. A man named Oates was killed by lightning at Hillsboro. A building was destroyed at Altamahaw by lightning, and the roof of the great cotton mills at Rockingham was damaged by the storm.

Andrew Carnegie's Generosity.

Andrew Carnegie has purchased for \$25,000 a plot of ground at Duquesne, near Pittsburgh, Pa., on which he will erect two handsome buildings, one a public library the other a gymnasium and natatorium. The estimated cost of the buildings is \$150,000. They will be free to the citizens of Duquesne and employees of the Carnegie Steel Company.

New York City's budget for 1896, as finally passed, calls for \$23,500,000 to be raised in taxes, or \$4,810,811 more than in 1895.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The Macquette statute was accepted by the Senate.
Senator Teller, of Colorado, announced to the Senate that he would not support the Republican candidate in a gold platform.
Spanish authorities in Washington have discovered a Cuban plot to seize a port, blow up a warship and capture Spanish gold.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow attacked the plans of the Nicaragua Canal promoters and reflected upon the work of Engineer Menocal.
The General Pension bill was passed by the House, and a debate on the Bankruptcy bill began.
The President left the Agricultural bill because it left without his signature, presumably because it thwarted Secretary Morton's purpose to abolish the seed distribution system.
A favorable report was made to the Senate on Senator's bill appropriating \$300,000 for an equestrian statue of General Grant in Washington.
Secretary Hoke Smith has recommended the Attorney-General the dismissal of the suit against the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company to recover about 50,000 acres of land in Kansas and Nebraska, wrongfully patented to the road, upon which about 600 homesteaders have settled.
Senator Gorman took the lead in the Senate in an effort to put down the proposed appropriations for the navy.
Secretary Carlisle decided to ask Congress to amend the Chinese Exclusion bill, so as to observe the testimony of Chinamen.
The President has nominated Leo Borzak of New York, to be United States Consul at Erzerum, Armenia. Mr. Borzak is a resident of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Club.	W.	L.	Per.	Club.	W.	L.	Per.
Pittsburgh	7	2	.778	Brooklyn	5	5	.500
Philadelphia	7	3	.700	Baltimore	5	5	.500
Washington	4	6	.400	Boston	6	6	.500
Boston	6	6	.500	St. Louis	6	4	.600
St. Louis	6	4	.600	New York	1	9	.100
New York	1	9	.100	Cincinnati	4	6	.400
Cincinnati	4	6	.400	Louisville	1	9	.100
Louisville	1	9	.100				

Abram S. Cassely, former Mayor of Newburg, N. Y., shot himself to death while insane in a financial loss and domestic troubles.

Mrs. Thomas Bailey and her fifteen-year-old daughter were killed in their house near Raleigh, N. C., by lightning.

A rich vein of silver has been encountered by New York and Pennsylvania prospectors at South Canaan, Wayne County, Penn.

At Milwaukee, Wis., a team hitched to a hack ran away, dashing west through a crowd of children, who were standing in front of the Parochial school, Tuesday of the 1st inst.

John Manning, mill hand living near Morehouse, Mo., awoke to find his home in flames. In the house with him were his wife and three children. Two of the little ones were roasted to death, one fatally burned, and their mother was seriously injured. Manning was badly scorched.

A mass meeting of citizens of New York and Brooklyn was held in Cooper Union, New York City, to ask the Governor to veto the Greater New York bill.

The New York Court of Appeals granted a new trial to Vincenzo Nino, convicted before Recorder Gott in New York City, of wife-murder.

Howard Strasser, Frank McElroy and Cash Alexander, of Perry, Pa., went on a fishing excursion in a small boat. In attempting to change seats McElroy fell overboard. The boat was upset and McElroy and Strasser were drowned.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvator Army, was arrested in "Chinatown," New York City, while "alumming" in a saloon with "Steve" Brodie, the bridge jumper.

The cyclone in Clay County, Kansas, was far from cleared up at first supposed. It is now certain that eleven persons were killed outright and more than twenty-five injured, many of them fatally.

The United States cruiser Newark arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., after a four years' cruise.

James J. Bush, Cashier of the broken Elmiria (N. Y.) National Bank, was indicted after three attempts and placed under arrest.

The anniversary of General Grant's birth was observed in New York City and elsewhere in the East by commemorative dinners. A celebration in his honor was also held at Geneva, Ill.

A cave-in occurred at the slate quarry of J. W. Jones, at Delta, Penn., in which 14 workmen, now Evan and Harry Jones, were crushed almost beyond recognition.

A boiler explosion occurred in a sawmill at Greene, Ohio. E. T. Stockwell, Charles Jones, George Plink and Charles Walcott were injured, the two former fatally. A portion of the boiler was blown forty rods. The mill was wrecked.

Russell Sage and George Gould submitted to Mayor Strong proposals for important extensions of the elevated railroad system in New York City.

At Belmar, N. J., Stanley McDermott, fourteen years old, was accidentally shot and killed by Arthur Hagerman, thirteen years old.

The Theosophical Society of America opened its convention at New York City, electing Ernest T. Hargrove President.

Minnie Allen, alias Campbell, a prisoner in the Penitentiary in Waupun, Wis., for murdering Montgomery Albert in Buffalo, N. Y., was sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime and also in Auburn Prison.

Five men detected robbing the Mauch Chunk (Penn.) Postoffice escaped on a passing train, but were headed off at White Haven by a posse, who shot two and chased one into the river, while the others escaped.

United States troops drove the Washington State militia from Sand Island, where they had been encamped, protecting the fish traps from the fishermen. Sand Island is a Government preserve, and the occupation by the Washington militia was called to the attention of the Federal authorities.

At Rochester, N. Y., Edwin W. Horne, a locksmith, went from his work, and, after eating a hearty meal, rode his bicycle for an hour on the avenue. He returned home and entered the bathroom for a bath. His father heard a heavy fall. Bursting open the door, Edwin was found dead.

At Burlington, N. J., the shoe plant of William B. Ponting estate was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$400,000 insurance, \$40,000. The concern did a big business in the manufacture of children's shoes and employed 150 persons.

David H. Jerome, ex-Governor of Michigan, died at White Plains, N. Y. He had been in ill health for a year. His wife and widow and one son survived him.

Foreign Notes.

At Magpie, Canada, the house of Jean Louis Mercier was burned, and his wife, son and daughter perished in the flames.

M. Maline, the new Premier of France, completed his Cabinet.

Advices from the island of Orotey say that the Cuban Reform Committee have repulsed the Turkish troops at Sella, killing 500 of them.

A duel with sabres took place at Budapest, Hungary, between Herr Fejervary and Herr Korbly, editor of the Nemzet. The latter was seriously wounded.

CUBAN FILIBUSTERSLAND

Men, Arms and Ammunition for the Insurgents.

The Spaniards claim the victory in two sharp skirmishes—a large supply of munitions safely reach the patriots in Pinar del Rio—Some Statistics That Tell the Situation.

THE POPE FOR MEDIATION.

The Spaniards claim the victory in two sharp skirmishes—a large supply of munitions safely reach the patriots in Pinar del Rio—Some Statistics That Tell the Situation.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 28.—The Cuban sympathizers in this city are secretly rejoicing over the receipt of trustworthy intelligence that further aid for the insurgents has arrived. An expedition, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition, has safely landed on the coast of Pinar del Rio, and the supplies are now safe in the hands of the patriots. The expedition comprised a large number of men, all well armed and equipped for instant service. No details are given as to where the expedition was from, but there is no doubt of its having safely evaded the Spanish warships and troops.

Colonel Zulia reports that the troops under his command met a band of rebels on the San Juan estate, near Camaguey. A brisk fight followed, in which the rebels lost four killed. The insurgents retreated, but were followed by the troops, who again attacked them. The rebels made a stout resistance, but could not withstand the fire of the troops, and were compelled to retreat, leaving eleven dead on the field. The troops, according to the report, had only three wounded in both sides, a statement which seems improbable.

While Colonel Pinto's command was reconnoitering on the Conchita estate, near Mariel, a rebel band under Perico Delgado, near Jimenas, from some distance, who was killed near Cardenas, was a circular ordering him to respect the property of Americans.

Manuel Marrines Valenzuela was shot in the Cabana fortress for rebellion and arson. The insurgents have burned all the tobacco plantations belonging to Pedro Murias, near Jimenas, in the Pinar del Rio province, together with other property. Over 900 houses and 40,000 bales of tobacco were destroyed. The loss is estimated at over \$1,000,000. That of Murias alone being \$700,000. The military results of this burning of the plantations is terrible. Three thousand persons are rendered homeless. They are being proscribed by the Government and fed with military rations.

CUBA AND THE POPE.

LEO XIII. Desires Spain to Accept the Mediation of the United States.

LONDON, April 28.—The Chronicle publishes a dispatch from Rome stating that Mr. Cortes, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, has had numerous interviews with Mr. Hannu Tassier, the American Minister to Spain, relative to the instructions sent by him from the Vatican to endeavor to have the mediation of the United States accepted by the Spanish Government to bring about the pacification of Cuba.

THE CUBAN BOND ISSUE.

NEW YORK CITY, April 28.—B. J. Guerra, Treasurer of the Republic of Cuba, said that the bids for the \$2,000,000 of six per cent. bonds offered by the republic aggregate \$9,000,000 at an average price of sixty-two and a half. The bids came from all over the United States.

VENEZUELAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Dealings With the Question of Arbitration and the Venezuela Dispute.

St. William Harcourt, in accordance with notes given by him, asked in the House of Commons the British Government what, if any, arrangements had been made to conclude by arbitration the settlement of the differences between the United States and Great Britain in regard to Venezuela.

Mr. A. J. Balfour said that arrangements had been made in respect of the Venezuelan and other questions by the United States and Great Britain in regard to Venezuela.

FEIGENBAUM EXECUTED.

Alleged Confession That He Was the Whitecaps' Friend.

Carl Ferdinand Feigenbaum was executed in the electric chair at Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison for the murder of Mrs. Johanna Ho-Yman, the landlady of the house where he boarded in New York City in 1894. At 11:18 Feigenbaum walked into the death chamber. At his side was Warden Saxe and two priests followed. Feigenbaum held a crucifix in his hand, and he uttered words without assistance and set down. The current was turned on at 11:17 o'clock, and fifty-nine seconds later it was announced that the man was dead.

Feigenbaum made a confession to his counsel which leads to the belief that the murder was Jack the Ripper, who killed and mangled the bodies of women in Whitechapel, London, and others in various parts of this country.

The Work of Inoculators.

A dispatch from Cripple Creek, Col., says: "Evidence has been secured which indicates that the fire at Cripple Creek was the work of an incendiary for the purpose of making a raid on the First National Bank, which now appears to have had on deposit something over \$100,000, on account of the near approach of the day of the leading mine, Chief Marshal, revealed this fact as his reasons for keeping a heavy armed guard in the town."

Father and Son Kill Each Other.

At Rosedale, Va., Mr. Dutter and his son quarreled over a money transaction. The father fired several shots at his son, one of which took effect in the son's breast. As he fell he shot his father through the heart, killing him instantly. The son lived half an hour.

THE HEALTH OF THIS COUNTRY.

Grip Was the Most Prevalent Disease Last Year and Pneumonia the Next.

In answer to the general question whether or not the last year has been a healthful one for human beings, the estimate from about 72 per cent. of the counties of the United States reporting to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, is that the people's health was about the average, while 28 per cent. put it below the average. Six hundred and fifty-four counties throughout the country make mention of special diseases, the leading complaint being grip in 903 counties, or 47 per cent. of the whole; pneumonia in 225, or 35 per cent.; typhoid fever in 211, or 33 per cent.; measles in 138, or 21 per cent.; diphtheria in 78, or 12 per cent.; lung troubles in 69, or 9 per cent., and scarlet fever in 25, or 3 per cent.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both Houses.

THE SENATE.
The Senate committee Monday completed the river and harbor appropriation bill and reported to the Senate. The committee recommended a total appropriation of \$681,858, and increased or inserted items aggregating \$2,661,590—making a net increase of \$2,929,682, the bill now carrying a total of \$12,444,350.

TUESDAY.
Tuesday the most of the time was occupied in the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

Senator Butler introduced a bill appropriating \$25,000 for additions to the public building at Greenboro. He filed a copy of the grand jury's indictment of the present inadequate accommodations. Senator Pritchard presented a petition of Newbern citizens praying for a clock tower, clock and illuminated dial.

WEDNESDAY.
The status of Father Marquette, placed by the State of Wisconsin in the National Hall of Statuary in the capital, was officially presented to the Senate. After this matter was disposed of the naval appropriation bill was taken up and the remainder of the day's session was given up to political speeches.

THURSDAY.
The Senate Thursday after the routine business taken up the appropriation bill. The pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Gorman reducing the number of battleships provided for in the bill from four to two, and the amendment to that amendment offered by Mr. Quay to increase the number to six. The vote on the bill was 47 yeas and 43 nays.

FRIDAY.
Friday's session of the Senate was enlivened by two characteristic speeches—a fiery and impetuous one from Mr. Tillman, Democrat of South Carolina, and a temperate and suggestive one from Mr. Hill, Democrat of New York. Mr. Tillman, wearing in his necktie an emblem of his last speech in the Senate, a miniature gold pickfork, strode up and down in the rear of the back seats on the Democratic side of the chamber, gesturing forcibly and inveighing against the bankers and money-lenders of Wallstreet and threatening the withdrawal of his State from the Democratic column if the Chicago convention should not declare in favor of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Mr. Hill's reply to him was dignified but sarcastic. He spoke of the Chicago convention declaring that he did not believe that Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for the nomination; he said that he was not going to run for it, or any member of his cabinet; he criticized Mr. Carlisle for his public services, while criticizing him for his interference against the re-election of Senator Blackburn, and closed a long speech declaring that the policy of the Democratic party should be "in essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

Mr. Gorman's motion to reduce the number of battleships provided for in the bill from four to two (a reduction of \$7,500,000 in expenditure) and it was agreed to—yeas 51; nays 27. Before the motion was taken up Mr. Butler, Populist of North Carolina, introduced a bill to make the Mexican dollar, the Japanese yen and the trade dollar equal in value to the standard dollar of the United States, and a full legal tender for all purposes for all debts and demands, public and private and he made an argument in support of it.

THE HOUSE.

The House on Monday passed a few pension bills, and others local to the District of Columbia. Representatives Pearson and Talbot spoke briefly on the pension bill. The latter defended Southern secession.

The first business in order in the House Tuesday was the vote on the passing of the pension bill, which was taken by yeas 183, at the demand of the Republican, Representative of Missouri. It resulted: Yeas 187, nays 64. The Republicans and Populists supported the bill and the Democrats opposing it. Six Democrats, however, voted for the bill.

WEDNESDAY.
The House Wednesday debated the expenditures and revenues of the government. Mr. Walker, Republican of Virginia, presented the report upon the contest of Thorp, Republican, against McKenny, Democrat, from the fourth district of Virginia, which was ordered printed, with concurring views from some members of the committee presented by Mr. De Armond, Democrat, of Missouri. The remainder of the day was spent in the discussion of the rejected bill.

THURSDAY.

The House Thursday devoted five hours to the bankruptcy bill. The principal speakers were Messrs. DeArmond, Democrat, of Missouri; Taylor, Republican, of Minnesota; and Bailey, Democrat, of Texas, against the bill, and Messrs. Benton, Republican, of Missouri; Colburn, Democrat, of Texas; and Bay, Republican, of New York, in favor of the bill. The discussion closed with the fact that the House was practically in favor of a bill providing for voluntary bankruptcy.

FRIDAY.
In the House Friday Mr. Coddling, Republican of Pennsylvania, submitted the unanimous report of a committee No. 3, on the report of John R. Republican, from the sixth congressional district of South Carolina, that Mr. Laurin was entitled to the seat. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Overstreet, Republican, of Indiana, from the same committee, reported the case of George W. Murray, Republican, of Wm. Elliott, Democrat, from the 1st district of South Carolina, the committee finding that Murray, colored, who represented the district in the last Congress, was entitled to the seat now. The minority of the committee was given leave to file their views and the case went to the calendar. A bill was passed to admit free duty articles of foreign manufacture intended for exhibition at the Nashville Exposition in 1897, and to admit persons engaged to care for the exhibits.

SATURDAY.
After a debate continuing over five hours the House Saturday, by a vote of 137 to 81, passed the bankruptcy bill. It is substantially well-known as the Torrey bill. The House passed without a division, the bill passed by the Senate yesterday appropriating \$75,000 to defray the expenses of the commission to be appointed under the recent treaty with Great Britain. Senator Pritchard introduced a bill establishing a soldiers' home at Southern Pines, N. C., for foot and lung diseases and appropriating \$250,000. He has also introduced a bill to re-establish the old Fayetteville arsenal, for reclaiming which \$100,000 is appropriated by the bill. The arsenal was destroyed by Sherman's army. He has also introduced a bill by H. D. Bryan (Crawson county) a thirteen-thousand dollar war claim, rest of his plantation.

There were 130 inches of snow on the ground along the main line of the Northern Pacific railroad in the Cascade mountains, Washington, the first week of this year.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children.
Dr. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
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Allen C. Smith, Pres.

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CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 12th, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.		No. 2, Daily.	
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Wilmington	7:20 a. m.	7:20 a. m.	7:20 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville	10:35 "	10:35 "	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	10:55 "	10:55 "	10:55 "
Arrive Rockwell	11:05 "	11:05 "	11:05 "
Leave Sanford	11:22 p. m.	11:22 p. m.	11:22 p. m.
Leave Climax	2:25 "	2:25 "	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro	2:56 "	2:56 "	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro	3:05 "	3:05 "	3:05 "
Arrive Stokesdale	3:29 "	3:29 "	3:29 "
Leave Walnut Cove	4:31 "	4:31 "	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove	4:38 "	4:38 "	4:38 "
Leave Stokesdale	4:40 "	4:40 "	4:40 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	6:45 "	6:45 "	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 1, Daily.	
Leave	Arrive
Mt. Airy	9:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall	11:35 "
Arrive Walnut Cove	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale	12:12 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro	12:53 "
Leave Greensboro	1:03 "
Leave Climax	1:32 "
Arrive Sanford	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction	4:30 "
Leave Fayetteville	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington	7:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4, Daily.	
Leave	Arrive
Bennettsville	6:45 a. m.
Arrive Maxton	9:45 "
Leave Maxton	9:50 "
Arrive Hope Mills	10:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10:59 "

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 3, Daily.	
Leave	Arrive
Fayetteville	4:45 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills	4:53 "
Leave Red Springs	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton	6:12 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7:20 "

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 15, Mixed.	
Leave	Arrive
Hansout	6:45 a. m.
Arrive Climax	8:35 "
Leave Greensboro	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 15, Mixed.	
Leave	Arrive
Madison	12:05 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro	3:10 "
Arrive Iantux	5:50 "