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VOL. V. WALTER B. SMILG, Editor

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

HUBARD & BOWEN, Publishers. NO. 29.

WORTH STATE AND LIBERTY.

A Rumor Says the Governor is Being Urged for an Extra Session.

TO MAKE A CREDITABLE SHOW.

Governor's First Reception—Negro State—Large Shipment of Potatoes—Hospital Directors.

The following extract is from the "Makers of the American Republic," a series of patriotic lectures by David Gregg, D. D., pastor of La Fayette Avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Published by E. B. Treat, 5 Cooper Union, N. Y.:

"Four years before the battle of Lexington the Presbyterians of North Carolina resisted the oppression of the British crown as unjust. The Governor of the colony treated them as outlaws, and sent an army against them and shot them down, and took captive and hung thirty of them. This was the first blood of the Revolution. It is known in history as the War of the Regulators. Bancroft says of it: 'The blood of the first rebels against British oppression was first shed among the settlers on the banks of the Cape Fear river.' This was May 1771.

"See the results of this. One year before the Philadelphia declaration of independence the Presbyterians of Mecklenburg, N. C., met together and publicly issued their declaration of independence from the British crown. Here is one sentence of that declaration: 'We hereby sever ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people.' The men who issued this Mecklenburg Declaration were the men on the walls of whose homes hung the National Covenant of Scotland, which many of their ancestors had signed. Thus you see that the famous and historic covenant of Greyfriars Churchyard formed the rugged and solemn background of American liberties. It can be said without much fear of challenge that Scotch blood flows through every principle in the declaration of independence, which forms the foundation of freedom."

"Bancroft says, in writing of the Mecklenburg Declaration, which antedated the Philadelphia Declaration one whole year: 'The first public voice for dissolving all connection with Great Britain came not from the Puritans of New England, nor from the Dutch of New York, nor from the planters of Virginia, but from the Scotch Presbyterians of North Carolina.'

"Wallace Bruce, a man with a double Scotch name and a double Scotch nature, our honored consul to Scotland, put Bancroft's eulogy into verse and in these fitting words honors the event of Mecklenburg:

"Manhattan and Plymouth and Jamestown
Can boast of their heritage true,
But Mecklenburg's fame is immortal
When we number the stars in blue;
The Scotch-Irish Part in Pthers
First drafted the words of the free,
And the speech of Henry's Henry
Is the crown of our liberty's plea."

Governor and Mrs. Russell on the evening of April 25th, at the Executive Mansion gave their first public reception. It was in honor of the Capital City Club. The spacious and very handsome building was decorated in the interior with State and National colors and there was a profusion of potted plants and flowers. Music was furnished by Miller's orchestra, of Wilmington. Ice and other refreshments were served. There were no wines. The Governor and Mrs. Russell were assisted in receiving by State officials and their wives or nearest lady relatives, Miss Cook and Miss Josephine Cook, of the executive staff. The reception began at 9 o'clock and was very largely attended. Admission was by card and over 500 invitations had been issued. There was no dancing. The interior of the mansion is very attractive. Native pine, in its natural color, and richly polished, is the wood work. On the walls of the broad hall are the portraits of many of the governors, forming a valuable collection. These portraits Governor Russell recently had rearranged by Randall, the artist.

The Charlotte Observer's Raleigh correspondent, under date of April 29, says: "A rumor gained currency this afternoon that Governor Russell is urged by J. C. L. Harris and Marshall Mott to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the matter of increasing the tax levy after the adverse decision of the Supreme Court, and that he may do so." The latest says that the possibility is remote, and that Secretary of State Thompson, Treasurer Welch and others do not see the need of it.

The Norfolk and Western will run no more trains on the Winston-Salem division. It is announced that the new vice-president and general manager of the road has decided not to run any trains on Sunday except where it is necessary. He believes in "keeping the Sabbath holy" and in giving the employes a day of rest.

Negroes apply to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to know if they can have school committees under the new law; they are told they can only have representation on the committees.

Governor Russell has appointed as directors of the western hospital T. G. Walton, Dr. H. Y. Mott and V. S. Lusk.

The Mercury says 605 bushels of potatoes were shipped from Hickory to points in Florida one day recently.

The Lieutenant Governor says the strike of negroes in the Winston tobacco factories is ended. They struck because winter prices for rolling tobacco, 31.50 per ton, were to be maintained by the manufacturers. The summer price is \$1.75 per 100 pounds per day. The Lieutenant Governor also says that some of the smaller factories will be shut down.

The Railway Commission allows the Cape Fear and the Valley railroad to increase its tariff rates.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Modern Improvements in Most of the Great Industries.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, ending April, 30 says: In spite of moderate improvement in most of the great industries, business is disappointing. Expectations of the speedy end of war in Europe, through Turkish victory, have helped to depress grain. Demands of Austria and China have caused exports of \$4,500,000 gold, merchandise imports are greatly increased, and final action of Congress on the revenue question seems more remote.

The exports of gold would not have much influence if there were not an extraordinary increase in merchandise imports and some decrease in exports, from New York, large for the last week, and five per cent. for April. Imports have increased about 60 per cent. over last year for the week, and for four weeks have been 30 per cent. greater. At Boston imports have been extraordinary and at Philadelphia they have been mounted for the month to \$1,200,000. The thought that this abnormal increase may continue as long as action on the revenue bill is deferred tends to affect exchange, but the main influence at present is the exceptional demand for reconstruction of the Austrian monetary system and for Japan.

Of the great industries the iron and steel manufacture is slow in advancing now, as it was much the quicker in the winter. Partly because the increase in production in pig was then too rapid, partly because enormous contracts taken when the different pools broke down went mainly to the larger concerns, and perhaps even more because possibilities of new development remain, there is great hesitation now in placing orders. Reports of pending negotiations between the Illinois steel and Minnesota companies point to an important change as possible. Prices of Mesaba ore have not yet been established, though ore better than Fayal has been sold at \$2.45 to \$2.50, and pig is weaker; Bessemer at \$3.50, with one sale of 2,000 tons for \$3.25 at Pittsburg, and grey forge at \$3.5. Nails are about 5 cents per keg lower and tin plates 5 cents per box, and Eastern quotations are frequently shaded to secure business. A heavy sale of lake copper is reported at 11 cents and lead is a trifle weaker. There is more business in cotton and woolen goods, and a little better tone in prices, some cotton and some woolen goods having slightly advanced without general change. The mills are rather better employed, and the demand is apparently increasing, though not enough in wool to induce manufacturers to purchase. But imports have been enormous, if current reports are not in error, more than 100,000,000 pounds in April alone. Philadelphia having reported 3,000,000 pounds in four weeks. New York over 24,000,000 and Boston apparently over 65,000,000 pounds. Sales for the past four months have been 180,302,000, including 92,948,400 domestic, and for the wool year 351,892,881, including 213,302,631 domestic, but in 1892-93 sales were 308,646,855 pounds.

Failures for the week have been 237 in the United States against 238 last year, and 49 in Canada against 31 last year.

THE SOUTH'S INDUSTRIES.

A Large Sale of Railroad Bonds—Investments in New Plants.

The Manufacturers' Record announces this week the completion of the sale of \$4,000,000 of bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to build a 200-mile branch from Columbus, Miss., to Montgomery, Ala. The number of new enterprises announced during the week was creditable, the most important of them being the following: \$100,000 telephone plant, 2,000 horse-power electric plant, in Alabama. Cotton compress, city electric light plant, canner, 15,000 ton phosphate plant doubling capacity, big wash and blind factory, in Georgia. A \$100,000 compress and warehouse company to erect 2,000 bale press, \$20,000 fruit grove company, big sugar mill, in Louisiana. Water works, city electric lights and water plants in Mississippi. Wood-working factory, lumber company in North Carolina. Implement works, drug company, \$10,000 lumber company, \$300,000 real estate company, \$15,000 telephone company in Virginia. A number of new, large buildings were also announced to be built, among them being a \$15,000 court house at Sylva, Ga., and a \$5,000 jail at Griffin, Ga.

Agreeing to Terms of Peace.

Paris, France, May 1.—(By Cable.)—Dispatches received here state that M. Ralli, the new Premier of Greece, has intimates his willingness to have the powers mediate in the contest between Greece and Turkey. It is further stated that Turkey has signified her willingness to accept a temporary surrender of the Greek fleet. All the powers, including Germany and Austria, have agreed that the moment is opportune to intervene between Greece and Turkey. They are now discussing the conditions of such intervention, and appear about to reach an understanding.

The Cotton Yield.

Regarding the probable effect on cotton of the overflow of the Mississippi, the New Orleans Times-Democrat says that the estimate of 1,500,000 bales lost on account of the flood is a very exaggerated figure. Even if the entire Yazoo delta was covered by water and a point of cotton raised there, the total loss would not exceed a quarter of those figures. A small acreage is likely to have a far better effect on prices than the overflow.

From Old Ireland.

The steamship Majestic, which arrived at New York April 29th, brought no less than 500 Irishwomen, mostly young. There were a few old women who were sent by their sons; a few wives traveling with their husbands and their families of bright children, and a few wives coming to join their husbands. The immigration bureau at Ellis Island expects a larger number of Irish immigrants this year than usual.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

As comets near the sun their velocity always increases.

Glowworms are much more brilliant when a storm is coming than at other seasons.

To aid in filing saw teeth straight a new fileholder has a frame with two parallel guides, between which the file is fastened to make it run true.

Under forced draught the new British first-class battleship Jupiter made an average of 18.4 knots in her four-hour trial, nearly a knot more than the contract speed.

Microscopical investigation is said to prove that the pores of wood invite the passage of moisture in the direction of the timber's growth, but repel it in the opposite direction.

Newton calculated the velocity of the comet of 1680 to be 880,000 miles an hour. Brydone stated the speed of the comet he saw in 1770 to be two and a half millions of miles an hour.

A thermometer was left near a stove in a sleeping room at Düsseldorf recently and the fumes from the mercury poisoned two children so that their lives were saved with difficulty. So says the British Medical Journal.

Gold or bismuth is extracted from various mineral mixtures by melted lead in the process of two Swedish metallurgists, Olm and Lotfrand, and this method is claimed to be so effective that even very poor ores are made to yield a profit.

Perceval Lowell in an interesting paper on "Venus in the Light of Recent Discoveries," shows how his observations at Flagstaff, Arizona, have led to the conclusion that the planet Venus always presents the same side to the sun, and is, therefore, lifeless.

Some iron tonics of the pharmacopoeia are useless, others are harmful. It has been suggested that the iron should be obtained in an assimilable form from vegetables, and the idea has now been extended by a French chemist, M. Gabriel Visud, who proposes to feed the vegetables with iron to prepare them especially for vegetables which are required in profusion of iron.

The red clover, when introduced into Australia, grew most luxuriantly, and flowered, but produced no seed. The reason for this was the absence of bumble bees—the bumble bee being the one that does the fertilizing, almost exclusively, in the red clover. Bees were introduced, and the clover seeded in profusion consequently. Exactly the same was the case with the apple.

The Way to Sleep.

Where practicable the bed should be placed on a line north and south, with the head toward the north. This arrangement places the sleeper in harmony with the electrical currents caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis. Often a person in sickness and sometimes in health can obtain much needed rest in no other way. Bedrooms should, where possible, have a southern exposure, that is, have the windows on the south or the eastern side of the house. The head to the north will keep the lungs and respiratory organs away from any possible draughts, and the room will also obtain that indispensable requisite to health—plenty of sunlight through the day. In many cases it will be impossible to obtain these conditions in houses where there is very little sunlight that can enter the bedrooms, and where windows and doorways make it impossible to place the head of the bed toward the north, but where there is a choice of rooms those that offer these conditions for comfort and health should be chosen for the bedrooms in common use.

Better sleep can be obtained with a low than with a high pillow. To lessen the work of the arteries that propel the blood to every portion of the organism should be the aim of every one, so that the posture that most nearly places the body in a horizontal position is the most to be desired. Bolstering up the head is always to be condemned, whether in sickness or in health, unless bodily injuries render the perfectly recumbent position impossible.

It is not well to lie always on the back; by this practice the spine and the nerves that there converge are kept too hot, and a feverish sleep is apt to be the result. The right side is the best to recline on, for then the heart and the larger arteries are relieved from undue pressure. Occasionally one rests well lying on the stomach. As a general rule eight hours is ample for a person in health; more produces a dull, heavy feeling on arising; less, an unsatisfied craving for more. And there is also no room for doubt that the two hours immediately preceding the midnight hour are the most favorable for enjoying the "beauty sleep" of the night.

A Remarkable Gag.

A remarkable story was told in a Cleveland (Ohio) court by Nellie Gilbert, the wife's prominent physician of that city. She says that her father-in-law, who does not like her and has tried to have his son divorce her, dilled her mouth with wet plaster of Paris and allowed the stuff to harden, so that she could not talk. A hammer had to be used to break the plaster in her mouth before it could be removed. She now sues her father-in-law for \$20,000 for this assault, and for \$30,000 for endeavoring to alienate her husband's affections.—Detroit Free Press.

Through a Small Hole.

A female burglar, twenty-one years of age, recently sent to jail in London, was proved to have worked her way through an opening in the wall of a quarter inches square, and on a previous occasion had wriggled through a hole eight inches square.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Daves Indian Commission has reached an agreement with the Choctaws and Chickasaws at Anoka, Indian Territory, abolishing tribal government and allotting lands in severalty.

W. J. Calhoun, of Danville, Ill., was chosen by President McKinley as special Commissioner to Cuba to investigate the cases of American prisoners there.

Admiral Miller will probably be sent to Europe to attend the Queen's jubilee on the cruiser Brooklyn before he assumes command of the Pacific station.

A new passenger traffic association was formed by the principal railroads of the South at a meeting in Washington.

The Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee have employed an expert to examine the tariff bill. They do four times as much examination to day as they did before the bill was introduced to the Senate more than two weeks ago.

Lozth A. Thurston, Hawaii's Special Commissioner in Washington, has submitted to the President a bill for the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty ought not to be abrogated by the tariff bill. Class speaker, John W. Reynolds, of the Hawaiian treaty would be a benefit to the United States.

Domestic.

"Ed" Moore, an outlaw, was shot dead by a posse in New Mexico. "Ed" Newcomb was caught in Oklahoma after a fierce fight from behind a tree.

Four lives were lost in Cation, Wirt County, W. Va., blew up, and George Conley and Perry Devoers were killed instantly and Zack Hickman, Thomas Hickman, Will Bell and John Williams and John McCauley were mortally injured. Alderman, the owner of the mill, was also badly hurt.

The big plant of the Maryland Steel Company, near Baltimore, decided to start up after three years of idleness, affording work for 3000 men.

It is now estimated that the loss of life by the flood in Oklahoma will not exceed twenty.

The New Hampshire Banking Company at North Ferris, Spalding, of the broken Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, is President of the institution. For four years the bank has been gradually losing deposits, and for more than a year it has refused to permit withdrawals to a larger amount than \$25 a month.

Four lives were lost in Brooklyn, N. Y., in a tenement house fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin. In a frantic effort to save her two baby boys a mother threw them from a fourth story window and they fell killed them almost instantly. The mother perished in the flames. The dead are Mrs. Carrie Newell, aged thirty, and her two boys, aged three and five. Mrs. Celia Barnett, aged fifty-five. Before the fire could be extinguished \$30,000 worth of property was destroyed.

The total indebtedness of the three Howland mill corporations at New Bedford, Mass., will reach about \$2,250,000.

A new parapet, designed to resist the fire of modern high power guns, was tested at Sandy Hook, N. J., by General Miles and the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

A tornado passed just west of Solomon, Kan. Considerable damage was done to telegraph lines, but no dwelling houses were struck. A heavy wind accompanied by a cold rain prevailed all day, damaging orchards to some extent. A cloudburst washed away 150 feet of the track of the Santa Fe Railroad four miles west of Hamiltonville, Kan. About three inches of rain fell in a couple of hours.

The announcement of the assignment of the Co. of Norfolk, Va., one of the most widely-known banks in the South, was announced. The liabilities amount to between \$400,000 and \$500,000, and the assets are valued at \$200,000. The firm is \$400,000 available, with nominal assets much more.

Former State Treasurer of Nebraska J. S. Bartley was arrested at Lincoln on the charge of embezzlement. Bartley, it is alleged, sold a warrant to reimburse the sinking fund to the Chemical National Bank, of New York, through an Omaha broker, before last night's raid case.

At Jackson, Mo., an accident occurred which resulted in the drowning of four persons. Joe Johnson was going to town in a covered wagon, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, a heavy wind accompanied by a cold rain prevailed all day, damaging orchards to some extent. A cloudburst washed away 150 feet of the track of the Santa Fe Railroad four miles west of Hamiltonville, Kan. About three inches of rain fell in a couple of hours.

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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 Syrup, 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.

"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.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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"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,
Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

T. A. Slocum, M. C., the Great Chemist and Scientist, will Send Free, to the Afflicted, Three Bottles of his Newly Discovered Remedies to Cure Consumption and All Lung Troubles.

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy to the afflicted, than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of New York City.

Confident that he has discovered a reliable cure for consumption and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting, and to make his great merits known, he will send free, three bottles to any reader of the Elkin Times who may be suffering.

Already this "new scientific course of medicine" has permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases. The Doctor considers it his religious duty—a duty which he owes to humanity—to donate his infallible cure.

He has proved the dreaded consumption to be a curable disease beyond any doubt, and has on file in his American and European laboratories testimonials of experience from those benefited and cured in all parts of the world.

Don't delay until it is too late. Consumption, uninterrupted, means speedy and certain death. Address T. A. Slocum, M. C., 95 Pine street, New York, and when writing the Doctor, give expression and postoffice address, and please mention reading this article in the Elkin Times.

Your attention is called to the withdrawal of the Southern Railway's New York and Florida trains, Nos. 31 and 32, New York and Florida limited, season 1896-97.

In this connection, permit me to call your attention to the fact that we still maintain double daily service between New York, Washington, Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville and all points in Florida by our trains 37 and 38, Washington & Southwestern limited, and 35 and 36, United States fast mail, both of which trains have complete Pullman car service; and that the Pullman car heretofore operated on New York and Florida limited between New York and Augusta is now handled between same points on Washington and Southwestern limited.

W. A. TURE, G. P. A.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple scientific journal, terms of sale may be quickly ascertained, free, whether an invention is patented or not. Send for circulars and prospectus. Patent taken through Mann & Co. Patent solicitors, Washington, D. C. For their \$1.50 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY.
JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 2, Daily.
Leave Wilmington..... 8:09 a. m.
Leave Fayetteville..... 11:10 " "
Leave Maxton..... 11:27 " "
Leave Sanford..... 1:00 " "
Leave Climax..... 2:55 " "
Leave Greensboro..... 3:35 " "
Leave Stokesdale..... 4:23 " "
Leave Walnut Cove..... 4:55 " "
Leave Rural Hall..... 5:50 " "
Arrive Mt. Airy..... 7:30 " "

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy..... 8:40 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall..... 10:04 " "
Leave Walnut Cove..... 10:32 " "
Leave Stokesdale..... 11:07 " "
Leave Greensboro..... 11:55 " "
Leave Maxton..... 12:15 p. m.
Leave Sanford..... 12:43 " "
Leave Climax..... 2:49 " "
Leave Hope Mills..... 3:45 " "
Leave Red Springs..... 4:35 " "
Arrive Maxton..... 6:10 " "
Leave Maxton..... 6:18 " "
Arrive Fayetteville..... 7:30 " "

PEACE BOUND.

No. 4, Daily.
Leave Bennettsville..... 8:10 a. m.
Arrive Maxton..... 8:23 " "
Leave Maxton..... 8:35 " "
Leave Sanford..... 10:04 " "
Leave Hope Mills..... 10:52 " "
Arrive Fayetteville..... 11:15 " "

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 3, Daily.
Leave Fayetteville..... 4:23 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills..... 4:45 " "
Leave Greensboro..... 5:35 " "
Arrive Maxton..... 6:10 " "
Leave Maxton..... 6:18 " "
Arrive Bennettsville..... 7:30 " "

(Daily Except Sunday.)

No. 16, Mixed.
Leave Ramour..... 6:45 a. m.
Leave Climax..... 8:35 " "
Arrive Greensboro..... 9:20 " "
Leave Greensboro..... 9:35 " "
Leave Stokesdale..... 11:07 " "
Arrive Madison..... 11:55 " "

(Daily Except Sunday.)

No. 15, Mixed.
Leave Madison..... 11:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale..... 1:28 " "
Arrive Greensboro..... 2:40 " "
Leave Greensboro..... 3:35 " "
Leave Climax..... 4:30 " "
Arrive Ramour..... 6:05 " "

(Mixed.)

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.
At Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.
At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South; at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest. W. E. RYLE, Gen'l Manager.

Contributor—What a surly sort of chap that fellow who writes your jokes is. Editor (silly)—Yes, he is; and from what he sends me I'm afraid he's been out of humor for a long while.—Answers.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

MEMPHIS TO CHARLOTTE.

Eastern	Daily	No. 11	No. 87	No. 17
Ex.	Daily	Daily	Daily	Expt
Time.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	Sunday
LV. Richmond	3:00	12:00 N.	4:00	
Amelia	4:15	1:15	5:15	
Burkeville	5:30	2:30	6:30	
Koyaville	6:45	3:45	7:45	
South Boston	8:00	5:00	9:00	
Danville	9:15	6:15	10:15	
Roanoke	10:30	7:30	11:30	
High Point	11:45	8:45	12:45	
Salisbury	1:00	10:00	1:00	
Concord	1:15	10:15	1:15	
Ar. Charlotte	1:30	10:30	1:30	

(Central Time)

CHARLOTTE TO MEMPHIS.

Eastern	Daily	No. 12	No. 18	No. 18
Time.	Daily	Daily	Daily	Expt
Time.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	Sunday
LV. Charlotte	7:00	11:00	12:00 N.	
Greensboro	8:15	12:15	1:15	
Spartanburg	9:30	1:30	2:30	
Charlotte	10:45	2:45	3:45	
Concord	12:00	4:00	5:00	
Salisbury	1:15	5:15	6:15	
High Point	2:30	6:30	7:30	
Greensboro	3:45	7:45	8:45	
Danville	5:00	9:00	10:00	
South Boston	6:15	10:15	11:15	
Koyaville	7:30	11:30	12:30	
Burkeville	8:45	12:45	1:45	
Amelia	10:00	2:00	3:00	
Ar. Richmond	11:15	3:15	4:15	

(Central Time)

ROSE POINT TO ASHEBORO.

Eastern	Daily	No. 13	No. 14	No. 14
Time.	Daily	Daily	Daily	Expt
Time.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	Sunday
LV. High Point	8:00	12:00	1:00	
Arrive Asheboro	9:00	1:00	2:00	
Asheboro to High Point	9:00	1:00	2:00	

(Central Time)

THROUGH SCHEDULE (Southbound.)

No. 11	No. 87	No. 18	
Daily	Daily	Ex. Sun.	
Daily	Daily	Ex. Sun.	
LV. Washington	10:45	11:15	6:00
VA. Alexandria	11:05	11:35	6:20
Char. Yorkville	1:05	1:35	8:20
Lynchburg	3:05	3:35	10:20
Danville	5:05	5:35	12:20
Ar. Greensboro	7:05	7:35	2:20
Wm. Salem	9:05	9:35	4:20
Balshigh	11:05	11:35	6:20
Salisbury	9:75	10:05	8:05
Asheville	11:05	11:35	9:05
Ar. High Point	12:05	12:35	10:05
Knoxville	1:05	1:35	11:05
Chattanooga	11:20	11:50	12:05

(Central Time)

THROUGH SCHEDULE (Northbound.)

No. 12	No. 18	No. 18	
Daily	Daily	Ex. Sun.	
Daily	Daily	Ex. Sun.	
LV. New Orleans	8:25	7:00	
Memphis	9:25	8:00	
Birmingham	10:25	9:00	
Atlanta	11:25	10:00	
Ar. New Orleans	7:40	6:30	

(Central Time)

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

Nos. 27 and 28, Washington and Southwestern limited, solid vestibule train between New York and Atlanta. Composed of Pullman drawing room sleeping cars (minimum Pullman rate \$2.00; no extra fare). First-class vestibule day coach between Washington and Atlanta. Through sleeping cars between New York, Washington, New Orleans, New York and Memphis, New York, Asheville and Hot Springs, New York and Tampa, and Richmond and Augusta. Southern By-Day sleeping cars between Greensboro and Montgomery.

Nos. 31 and 32, New York and Florida limited, Daily except Sunday. Solid Pullman Train "Up-to-Date," lighted by flashlight and vestibule throughout. Drawing-room, observation sleeping cars between New York and St. Augustine, and drawing-room sleeping car between New York and Augusta.

Nos. 35 and 36, United States Fast Mail, Pullman sleeping cars between New York, Washington