

## THE FARE.

From all points on the Baltimore & Ohio and all its branches also connecting lines in Ohio and Illinois, will be one fare the round trip.

This rate from Chicago will be \$24.35, and proportionate rates from other points on this route and connections. Buy tickets at your home station via this route to connect with these trains.

## FROM RICHMOND.

We shall take the Atlantic Coast Lines to destination.

## FROM THE NORTH AND NORTH-WEST AND WEST.

Our friends from Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Colorado, who are located within reach of any of the following lines comprising the Western Passenger Association, can buy tickets to Mt. Olive to connect with our trains from Chicago or at other points at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, PLUS TWO DOLLARS, by complying with the directions given below.

1st. Buy a ticket at your home office on any one of the following lines asking for a round trip ticket to Mt. Olive, N. C., paying therefor one full fare to that place.

The two dollars pay at Mt. Olive when you get your ticket stamped for return.

Buy tickets at the most convenient connecting points with the B. & O. at Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

These conditions apply on the following lines:

Illinois Central.  
Chicago & Northwestern and all its branches.  
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.  
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.  
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.  
Wisconsin Central Lines.  
Missouri Pacific.  
The Santa Fe.  
The Alton.  
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.  
Chicago & Great Western.  
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway.

And other smaller lines and their connections will sell tickets for this excursion to reach the B. & O. at Chicago, so as to connect with these trains named above.

Buy by whatever route is most convenient.

It will be best to speak for tickets a few days ahead when it is possible. If the agent says he does not have them or is ignorant of this arrangement, tell him to communicate with the headquarters of his road at once.

## FROM MICHIGAN POINTS.

Ask your local agent for a homeseekers' round-trip half-rate ticket to Mt. Olive and return, via the B. & O. railway. If he cannot supply it buy a local ticket to the most convenient connecting point and buy your round-trip ticket at said connecting point.

Better speak for tickets some days ahead so as to be sure your agent will have one on hand.

## HOW AND WHERE TO BUY TICKETS

Buy your tickets at your home station, ask for round trip homeseekers' ticket to Mt. Olive, N. C., and return.

Write us in advance that you are going and where we shall pick you up.

From Mt. Olive to Chadbourne and other points we will be conveyed by the Atlantic Coast Lines free.

Our Eastern friends and those going via the C. & O. will meet our party at Richmond.

## MEALS, ETC.

The same rule will apply as to Florida.

## LIMIT OF TICKETS.

Thirty days; no stop-overs.

## PACK YOUR GRIP.

And get a few friends to join you and take this delightful outing and secure a home in the Sunny Southland where you can grow two crops a year, either one of which will bring more money than the one crop you will grow at home.

Where also you will be free from drouths and blizzards.

## Colony News and Items

### FROM FAIR OAKS.

We are now opening up a new tract of land in our Fair Oaks settlement adjoining the townsite on the west. This will be ready for our party of the 5th of March. It is choice land. Those who go out with this party will get first pick. While all the land we have is good, naturally some pieces are preferable to others.

Reports from our last party who went out on the 6th, are to the effect that all are delighted with the country, and all who were prepared to do so bought land and will make California their home. They were particularly a nice lot of people. In fact, no one who locates at Fair Oaks will ever have occasion to be ashamed of his neighbors.

### WATER COMMITTEE REPORT.

We have been for some time urging the colonists to appoint a committee to investigate our water system from its source twenty miles up the river down to the place where it will be delivered to the pipes which will cover the colony lands. They have finally complied with our request.

Mr. O. M. Downer, Wm. M. Phillips and Wm. Webber were selected by the Fair Oaks Improvement Club, to make the investigation. The report is too lengthy to be published in full, but we make the following extracts. Mr. Downer, the writer, is himself a civil engineer.

We were taken by Mr. Aisip to Auburn where we met Mr. Buchanan, the manager for the Water Company, and Mr. Dunn, the engineer.

Mr. Buchanan assured us that work was progressing rapidly on the canal, in fact was almost finished. He cited the fact that for more than forty years the old canal had been equal to all demands on it, but that for the sole purpose of watering our colony he had expended ten thousand dollars in enlarging and improving the canal, and was arranging to spend \$125,000 more on the pipe system. He also assured us that the work was fully up to the specifications as regards time.

Mr. Dunn gave us dimensions, fall, carrying capacity, etc., of the canal and assured us that it was more than large enough for our greatest demands.

We learned that the canal will end and the pipe line begin about two miles north of this Colony at an elevation of 200 feet above our average level.

This will give a standing pressure of about 100 pounds, and a spouting force, when all pipes are in service, of about 30 pounds, enough to guarantee good service and afford ample fire protection.

We were also pleased to learn that there will be no reservoir where the water will stand to become warm or foul, but the canal will terminate in the pipe line so that the water will be moving rapidly all the way from the melting snows of the mountains to our very doors.

Having been told this much we were taken the next morning in carriage from Auburn to the dam and head gates some three miles out of the city to see and verify for ourselves the statements we had heard.

The dam is built of solid masonry on granite foundation and having stood the floods of almost half a century no doubt can exist as to its stability.

The illustration of the dam and falls in your first edition of "The Heart of California," is a good view, though it does

not show the hills on either side of the Canon, with the river running between, which is a sight worth many miles of travel to see.

From the head gates the water passes into the canal which has just been rebuilt at this point of solid concrete work, making it impossible to ever wash out. More than 300 barrels of cement were used in 160 feet of canal.

The canal is about eight feet wide and four feet deep, and has sufficient fall to give a rapid flow of nearly four miles per hour.

We followed the canal almost its entire length, and were surprised to note how difficult the work of improvement had been.

In many places the canal is blasted out of solid granite cliffs where forty hard drills were required to make one hole for the powder. In other places to avoid the dangers of land slides from above, the canal runs in tunnels through the hills.

We were fully convinced, not only that a large sum of money had been expended in the work, but that a good and permanent job had been done.

Desiring to leave nothing unlearned we asked what evidence there was that the Howard & Wilson Publishing Company would co-operate with the Water Company in bringing this water to Fair Oaks.

Mr. Buchanan called our attention to your printed matter, where it states that \$25.00 per acre of the selling price of this land goes to the Water Company, and stated that he had already received about \$7,000 on that account.

"Pretty good evidence," he said, "that they expect the water."

This was certainly satisfactory, but set us to thinking.

If land adjoining us that cannot be watered, is worth \$60.00 per acre, what is our land worth under such a water system? And again, if the Howard & Wilson Publishing Company pay out of the selling price of this land, \$25.00 per acre for water, to say nothing of \$10.00 for railroad, cost of surveying, advertising, selling, etc., what right have we to listen to stories claiming that we are fleeced to the tune of \$60.00 per acre?

Returning to Auburn, we had opportunity to see many fine fruit orchards and observed how very much more broken the land there is than ours.

Arriving at home, each member of the committee was impressed more than ever with the many advantages of Fair Oaks.

O. M. Downer,  
Sec. Fair Oaks Improvement Club.

## Some Letters

This is from a well-known merchant from Springfield, Ill., Mr. T. H. Watson, who purchased 20 acres in Fair Oaks. His letter speaks for itself:

Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Having had the pleasure of being one of the excursionists to Fair Oaks, Jan. 9, and having just returned home from a trip through Southern California, I have many inquiries in reference to the prospects at Fair Oaks and other sections of California, as a place for an investment, and if you can send me some copies of "The Heart of California" and other literature in reference to that section, I think I can interest some of my friends in visiting that place, and if they do I am confident they will purchase a tract of land. Having visited many points in California and making what inquiries I could I do not feel that I have made a mistake in purchasing a tract of Fair Oaks land, and I believe in a few years that will be one of the most desirable locations in the state for a home, and an investment that will pay a handsome profit. There are many persons in this city and vicinity who are becoming interested in a home in California, and I feel confident that by a little effort Fair Oaks will be peopled by a number from

this section. Hoping you success with your future excursions, I remain,  
Yours very truly,  
T. H. Watson.

### Our Sunny South Colony.

Our excursion will give an opportunity to visit this very desirable section of the South.

Senator Brown writes in regard to the new body of land now ready for settlement, that it is of the best land in the State.

A large part of it is cleared land, so that work can be begun on it with out delay. It is beautifully located in a most thriving section of the State. The price of this land will come higher. Adjoining land cannot be bought for less than \$50 per acre.

### More Letters

The following are some additional letters from members of this Colony.

We have several others, but this will suffice to satisfy anyone that those who have joined this Colony are satisfied they have a good thing.

Chadbourne, N. C., Feb. 7, 1896.

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 5th inst. I have been here about ten months and have watched with a great deal of interest both the development of this colony and the general advantages of the country. I have never found a more delightful climate in any portion of the United States than I have enjoyed while at Chadbourne. It is the opinion of a great many people who have never been here in summer that it is much warmer than in the far west. This I have found to be a great mistake. I have suffered more from heat in Michigan than I suffered here during the entire summer. While the land is not so productive as a great deal of land in the northwest, yet with proper treatment I have seen as fine crops grow here as I have ever seen in the northwest. I find that the people here can grow anything here that can be grown out of the tropics and I might say hundreds of things that cannot be grown in the west or in the tropics. I have found its people kind and hospitable and know from personal observation that the Sunny South Colony Company has fulfilled its promised pledges and performed its contracts to the letter.

You ask what my advice would be to parties desiring to move into this section. I would advise first to buy land as close to the railroad station as possible, and under no circumstances to go further than three or four miles back unless they wanted to go into general stock raising or something of that kind. I would also state that it is my opinion that land has been selected for parties who have never come to this country as honestly and they have secured as good bargains as though they had purchased it in person. I should say that the Sunny South Colony was a success in every respect and the class of people moving into it is as good as can be found in any part of the country, being sturdy, honest and sober, and I think the day is not far distant when Chadbourne will be a thriving little town with a class of happy farmers settled around it. I have heard of no sickness amongst the colonists since I have been here and I want to say again that I think the climate of eastern North Carolina cannot be excelled in any part of the United States.

B. W. Moors.

Chadbourne, N. C., Feb. 6, 1896.

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 5th inst. asking how I am satisfied with my location here, etc.

I moved in here last September and find the climate all that a man could wish. I have not been here through a summer and therefore cannot judge of that, but from what others tell me I am satisfied it is no

warmer in summer here than in Illinois. I am perfectly satisfied with my purchase and with the country in general. Every promise made to me by the Sunny South Colony Company has been fulfilled satisfactorily; in fact, I have found that far more than I anticipated has been done for the comfort and advancement of this colony. I would advise parties moving in this section to secure at least some open land.

Yours truly,  
Jas. E. Whittaker.

Chadbourne, Jan. 9, 1896.

In reply to yours of the 15th inst., in regards my impressions of the country and the people, I would say, after a residence of three months; that I am highly pleased. I would not exchange six inches of the climate here for a mile of farming land in the North. For the last three winters in Michigan I was confined the most of the time to the house, with throat and lung trouble, and during the present winter in this climate I have not seen but two or three days but what I could work or play without a coat on, and I am so well pleased with the country in general that I have no desire to change, and would advise all who contemplate trying a warmer climate, to come here. As to the soil. I think with the same care and cultivation, that we give at the North, that we can get far better results and with the advantage of two and three crops a year. We can have everything our own way.

Yours truly,  
J. V. Howe.

Peacock, Feb. 10, 1896.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request to give you my opinion of my new home and surroundings, I must say that I am well satisfied in every respect. In the first place the Southerners are the most courteous and sociable people I have ever met, and the most ready to extend the hand of friendship, and you never meet a stranger on the road without he raises his hat in true courtly style and they are hospitable to a fault. In speaking of my prospects, they never looked brighter. Those Colony lands will be pretty in a year from now. There are some nice homes springing up all around me, and still they keep coming. Senator Brown introduced me to four yesterday; two from England, one from Michigan, my native state, and one from South Dakota, and they all bought land. As for health, me and my family never were so healthy. My wife says she would not go back to that cold North for anything. It don't seem like winter. I have been ploughing all winter and am sowing early vegetables and in a few days I shall be planting potatoes. I wish I could tell you of the advantages of this place over the North. Suffice it to say that we can raise two and three crops a year and crops that will pay if properly handled. Time and space will not permit me to go into a detailed account; I could fill a volume if I did.

Yours respectfully,  
John Hodgson,  
From Iowa.

### Fair Florida.

#### GREEN COVE SPRINGS SETTLEMENT.

Don't fail to take in our excursion on the 10th. The trip alone will be well worth the money. Those who make their homes in this settlement will make no mistake. There is no better, if indeed, it is equalled, in Florida.

It has a delightful climate and exceptional advantages and opportunities for making a living. Those who have not received a copy of the Album of Fair Florida, should send 10c to this office for postage, and get a copy. It tells all about the state.

Mr. F. H. Hafer, the local manager of the Colony, writes:

"The services of Professor T. B. Moodie,

of the State Agricultural College, have been secured for the Colonists. He will devote one week each month in teaching them how to grow, cure and market their tobacco.

"Professor Moodie in his remarks last Saturday stated that he had had 250 years experience in the culture of tobacco; that his great grandfather, his grandfather, and his father were all noted tobacco growers, and that he himself had spent the better part of sixty years in growing the weed. This experience will be of great benefit to the Colony.

"The Professor took a trip over the Colony lands. He was agreeably surprised to find that we had some of the best lands for the growing of tobacco to be found in the State, and that he believed by proper effort, the people would make a great success of it.

"Tobacco seed has been procured and seed beds planted, that the new Colonists coming in on the March 3rd excursion can have all the plants they want to set out on their land.

"On Saturday, following the arrival of the excursionists, they will be personally met and addressed by the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture."

Mr. Hafer further writes:

"People are coming in every day. There will be no trouble about locating them as fast as they come in.

"I think you will be agreeably surprised at the progress already made; the number of places that are being cleared up and the improvements.

"We are having a course of lectures delivered each week by prominent men and arrangements have been made to have Wombell, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Governor Mitchell, to address the people when they come down on the excursion.

"F. H. Hafer, Manager."

Now that Cuba is being devastated by contending armies, there is a fine chance for tobacco growing in Florida. It has been demonstrated that the weed can be grown of equal quality to the best Cuban, at Green Cove Springs.

The following is from the Jacksonville Times-Union. It will show that our Colonists are live people:

#### LETTER FROM A NEW SETTLER.

The following from Mr. Aarup from Springfield, Ill., voices the sentiments of many Colonists at Green Cove Springs, Green Cove Springs, Fla., Feb. 9, 1896.

Having seen nothing from members of the Colony, I thought I would tell you that we are all in good trim and health, and well pleased with our surroundings. We are introducing a good many of our Northern plants in this locality and find great success in growing them. I brought down about 300 cuttings of different varieties of fruit trees, flowers and shrubs, and to my delight they are all growing. Cuttings brought from Springfield, Ill., the 27th of December, and planted the 29th of December, had calloused and started roots the 6th of February. Apples seem to be especially willing to adapt a Florida home, two of the cuttings putting out three flowers, as well as leaves and roots. But apricots and plums as will not speak about, flowering shrubs of all descriptions. Oats planted the 17th day of January, are to-day averaging five inches high and of a healthy growth, and the different varieties of vegetables are growing in luxury. My land is new land, of which I have got about four acres cleared, at an expense of \$12 an acre. The fencing cost me for rail fence 75 cents a hundred. Nine rails high constitute a lawful fence (less than 18 cents a pannel for rail fence). People here are generous and willing to extend to all newcomers a helping hand. The climate is fine; living is cheap. I am going to grow tobacco and vegetables for a specialty, and think the Florida colony is going to be a grand success.

Peter Aarup.