The Chatham Record.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1895.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

TODAY has been appointed by the civil authority and is observed by the churches as our annual Thanksgiving Day—as a day for especial prayer and thanksgiving. This is a time honored custom most proper and appropriate. While every day on *every* day in the year should render prayer and praise and thanksgiving for the blessings and mercies vouchsafed by Almighty God, yet it is eminently right and proper that one particular day should be specially designated for that purpose. And if any people in this world have special cause for observing a general Thanksgiving Day, it is the American people, the inhabitants of these United States. No people of any country, in either ancient or modern times, can compare with us in our favored lot, in the blessings that are showered upon us. Yes, it is undoubtedly true our lot has been cast in pleasant places and that we are blessed above all the nations of the earth. Ought we not then to be duly thankful? Is it asking too much, for our people to give one day for this purpose?

And how shall this day be spent? In sports and amusements? In gluttony and feasting? In debauchery and drunkenness? Or, in the words of the President's proclamation, should we not "forego our usual occupations and in our accustomed places of worship join in rendering thanks to the Giver of every good and perfect gift?" What an acceptable sight in the eye of that merciful God would be the spectacle of an *entire people* assembled in their respective churches, throughout this broad land of ours, devoutly and prayerfully giving Him thanks for the great blessings bestowed on them!

But there may be some chronic grumblers who say they have nothing to be thankful for, and who cannot cease their complaints even on Thanksgiving Day. Such unfortunate persons are rather to be pitied than censured, and their unhappy lot must be [illegible] Yes, even the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

And, in [illegible] [illegible] are not so greatly [illegible] poor and the afflicted, in the words of the Governor's proclamation, "let us remember in our prayers and offerings the charitable institutions of the State, the wounded and needy soldiers, the orphan, the poor and afflicted, and by substantial giving show forth the thankfulness of our hearts". Let us all so observe this Thanksgiving Day as to express our appreciation of the blessings already enjoyed and to hope for a continuance of the same!

CONGRESS will meet next Monday, and the republican party, which for so many years controlled every department of the federal government, will again control the legislative department. And but for the veto power of a democratic President this republican Congress could re enact all the odious and oppressive laws, which the same party had once before enacted and were repealed by a democratic Congress. And strange to say, for it does seem so strange a contradiction, some former democrats are pleased and happy (or pretend to be) at this state of affairs. Yes, there are some former democrats now rejoicing at the defeat of their old party and at the success of the very party which they formerly denounced so bitterly. Men, who only a few years ago were denouncing the republican party for its unjust and oppressive legislation, have aided that party in its restoration to power and are doing all they can to enable that party to do the very same thing again. How strangely inconsistent and contradictory is our frail and perverse human nature!

The Representatives in this Congress were elected over a year ago, and it does seem strange that this is not changed so as to prevent so long an interval between their election and the meeting of Congress.

Already a horde of hungry office seekers are swarming in Washington, eagerly trying to secure the offices and pieces of "pie" which Congress can give.

TONIGHT there will be a jollification and thanksgiving meeting of republicans at Raleigh, when the "old fire tried" will rejoice over the result of the recent elections. No doubt they will also [illegible] in their [illegible] [illegible] who aided them in winning their victory and restoring them once more to power.

THE THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

ITS ORGANIZATION--

CONSPICUOUSLY COMPLIMENTED.

FLAG PRESENTATION AT CARLISLE—GALLANTRY AT GETTYSBURG &C.

Instead of the Record's weekly "War Reminiscences" we begin in this issue the publication of a sketch of the 32nd N. C. regiment, in which was a company from this county—the [illegible] Rifles—which was the first company that volunteered and was organized in Chatham during the war. As our readers are aware it was decided last year, at a meeting of the State Confederate Veterans Association, to have a history of every North Carolina regiment written by one of its survivors and then all these histories to be published in book form. Judge Walter Clark was requested and appointed to superintend this [illegible] work, and at his request the editor of the Record has written the following sketch of the 32nd regiment, which is first published in the Record, copies of which will be mailed to every [illegible] of the survivors of that regiment, in order that they may make such corrections and suggestions as they may deem proper before it is published in a more permanent form. It will therefore be pleased for any such suggestions or corrections to be sent at once so that the history of this regiment may be strictly accurate, [illegible].

The companies composing the Thirty-second Regiment of North Carolina Troops were organized in the following counties:

Company A, in Tyrrel
Company B, in Camden
Company C, in Northampton
Company D, in Northampton
Company E, in Currituck
Company F, in Catawba
Company G, in Bertie
Company H, in Nash
Company I, in Chatham
Company K, in Franklin

Although this regiment was not organized until the year 1862, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was ordered to Murfreesboro and other places in the eastern part of North Carolina, where it remained until May, when it returned to Virginia. After its return to Virginia the battalion was stationed at Suffolk, Petersburg and Drewry's Bluff, at the latter place remaining several weeks in the summer of 1862 [illegible] the companies composing this battalion, with the others above named, were organized in [illegible] [illegible] as Colonel, [illegible] as Lieutenant Colonel and [illegible] Cowand, of Co. A., as Major. Lieut. Col. Williams, a few months thereafter, resigned and Major Cowand succeeding him, Henry G. Lewis, also of Co. A., became Major. And at one time the singular coincidence occurred (probably not in other regiment in either the Confederate or Union army) of every field officer and every staff officer of this regiment—from Col. Brabble to Sergt. Major Hardison—all being selected from the same company. And again it was another singular coincidence that all these officers were members of the same (Episcopal) church, and to their credit be it recorded that, with one exception, not one of them ever tasted spirituous liquors!

Probably no regiment in the Confederate service was more fortunate in its field and staff officers, and the influence and example of such sober, moral and religious officers had a most salutary and beneficial effect upon the whole regiment both in camp and in battle. Col. Brabble was a strict disciplinarian, yet humane and very considerate of the comfort of his men, so that they all implicitly obeyed his orders and had entire confidence in him, and in the midst of a battle were under perfect control. After his untimely death (he was killed at Spottsylvania in May, 1864) he was succeeded by Lieut. Colonel Cowand, who was as modest and gentle as a maiden and yet as brave as the bravest—the model of a Christian soldier. For the last six months of the war Col. Cowand commanded the brigade, to which the 32nd regiment belonged, and the regiment was without a field officer, for Major Lewis had been wounded and captured at Gettysburg and was not [illegible] until after the close of the war. The first adjutant of the regiment was Dr. R. H. Parker, who was [illegible] assistant surgeon in 1863, and [illegible] Francis A. Boyle, of Co. A., was promoted to fill the vacancy.

The brigade, to which the 32nd regiment was attached, was commanded by Gen. Junius Daniel, who undoubtedly was one of the very best of Lee's Brigadiers. The other regiments of this brigade were the [illegible]

[illegible]

a body of troops as ever marched to battle. It was fortunate in its commanders, for after the lamented death of Gen. Daniel (who was killed at Spottsylvania) it was commanded by Gen. Bryan Grimes, until he was promoted to the command of Rodes' division, and then (as before stated) by Col. Cowand until the [illegible] surrender at Appomattox.

The 32nd regiment, with the other regiments of Daniel's brigade, was stationed near Petersburg and Drewry's Bluff during the fall of 1862 and did not take part in the [illegible] Maryland campaign. During this period it [illegible] was thoroughly drilled, and attained as high a state of efficiency and discipline as any brigade in the Confederate army, as was so conspicuously displayed in next year's bloody campaign culminating at Gettysburg. In December the brigade went into winter quarters near Drewry's Bluff, but in a short time (on the 3rd of January 1863) was removed to the eastern part of this State, where it remained until the 17th of May. Although the regiment while in this State was not engaged in any battle, yet it rendered very arduous and efficient service and participated in a few skirmishes. It was stationed near Kinston for several weeks, but took an active part in the unsuccessful expeditions against New Bern and Washington. The failure of the expedition against New Bern (early in March) was through no fault of Daniel's brigade, as was testified to by Gen. D. H. Hill (who commanded the expedition) in his official report, in which he says that the part taken by Daniel's brigade "was highly satisfactory". This brigade did its full duty in the expedition against Washington, N. C. in April, and the 32nd regiment is said to have been stationed on duty nearer to that town than any other Confederate troops. The failure of both of these expeditions was due chiefly to the superior artillery and defensive ammunition used by the Confederates, [illegible]

[illegible]

On the 17th of May, 1863, the 32nd regiment, with the other regiments of Daniel's brigade, left Kinston and went to Virginia and remained until the close of the war a part of the "Army of Northern Virginia", sharing in all its glory and victories as well as its hardships and disasters. Daniel's brigade was attached to Rodes' Division, which had no superior in either the Confederate or Union army, and was then composed of Ramseur's North Carolina brigade, Iverson's North Carolina brigade, [illegible] Rodes [illegible] commander. Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes, of Alabama, was one of Lee's most trusted officers and was one of the most competent commanders and [illegible] of the Confederate army. His untimely death, killed at Winchester, Sept. 19th 1864, was a grievous loss.

Shortly after Daniel's brigade reached Virginia Gen. Lee began his preparations for the campaign that culminated in the battle of Gettysburg, and in this ever memorable campaign the 32nd regiment was most conspicuously complimented and covered itself with imperishable glory. It was among the first troops to cross the Potomac in the invasion of Pennsylvania and was among the last to recross on the retreat. On the 27th of June Rodes' division reached Carlisle, the town farthest North ever occupied by any Confederate troops, and occupied the United States barracks at that place. Large supplies of cattle, horses, grain and flour were obtained at Carlisle and on the march to that place, but no private property of the citizens was [illegible] taken. In his official report Gen. Rodes stated with proper pride that the good behavior of his troops "astonished the people along the line of march. These latter very generally expected to be treated by us with the wanton cruelty generally exhibited by their troops when they are upon our soil. As a general rule, they apparently expected to see their houses burned down and all their property carried off or destroyed". This official testimony as to the conduct of Confederate troops when on the enemy's soil should be a source of pride to every Southerner.

It was while the Confederates were enjoying this much needed rest at Carlisle, that the 32nd regiment was honored and complimented in a most [illegible] and [illegible] manner. Yes, it was there at Carlisle that this regiment was complimented, out of all the regiments in the Confederate army, with the distinguished honor of being presented and [illegible] with the first flag [illegible] according to the design adopted by the Confederate Congress a few weeks previous. [illegible] [illegible] design for the Confederate flag, [illegible] the design, the ladies of Richmond [illegible] sent to Gen. Lee for his approval and for him to present to the regiment most worthy of receiving and carrying it. Accordingly Gen. Lee sent it to Lieutenant General Ewell (who then commanded Stonewall Jackson's old corps), and Gen. Ewell sent it to Major General Rodes (his favorite division commander) and Gen. Rodes passed it on to his most favored Brigadier, Gen. Daniel, and he ordered it to be presented to the 32nd regiment. The presentation ceremonies were at a most conspicuous [illegible] and were appropriate to the high honor so worthily conferred [illegible]

[illegible] O! it was a grand occasion—such striking contrast [illegible] sad scenes witnessed by the same soldiers, two days thereafter, on the blood stained heights of Gettysburg. Yes, the [illegible] ears of our brave [illegible] which then sparkled with joy and hope, were soon glazed with [illegible] [illegible] and their joyous shouts and [illegible] [illegible] greeting the new flag so [illegible] young Confederacy, were soon [illegible] dying groans and ex[illegible]

The flag was then hoisted above the roof of the barracks and it [illegible] to the breeze. And thus it was that North Carolinians can boast [illegible] the flag of one of their [illegible] that waved defiantly on [illegible] soil, at a point farther North than any other Confederate [illegible]

That the 32nd regiment was worthy of such distinguished honor [illegible] and fully proved by the [illegible] with which it [illegible] the three days' battles around Gettysburg. Before entering [illegible] the [illegible] details of the regiment's conduct at Gettysburg, it may be proper to here mention here the very great compliment paid it by one who was so competent to compliment. About two weeks after the battle of Gettysburg, and while encamped [illegible] in Virginia, several Confederate [illegible] by chance met at [illegible] Daniel's [illegible], and after a general [illegible] discussion of the campaign [illegible] Rodes [illegible] [illegible] that during the whole [illegible] the conduct of that regiment [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Col. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] steadily as if on [illegible] parade [illegible] [illegible]

vanced—"a sight [illegible] Rodes [illegible] [illegible] which every man [illegible] [illegible] with eager[illegible] But all their eager hopes were doomed to disappointment, for on the 30th they were ordered to rejoin the balance of Lee's army, then supposed to be at Cashtown, and they marched that day 22 miles, bivouacking at Heidlersburg. Next day, the 1st of July, they were ordered to hasten to Gettysburg, in the vicinity of which they arrived shortly after midday and were surprised to find that a bloody battle had begun. The part taken by the 32nd regiment in this battle—and other three days' battles—was officially reported by its colonel, and his report is published in Vol. XXVII of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies" as follows:

"DARKESVILLE, W. VA., July 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I would repectfully report the part taken by the Thirty-second Regiment North Carolina troops in the action of July 1, 2, and 3, at Gettysburg, Pa.

On the first day, about 2.30 p. m., the regiment was drawn up on the right of the brigade, and, advancing, met the enemy about 4 o'clock. At the time the regiment became actively engaged, it was near a railroad cut, the right supported by a regiment of Davis' brigade. Beyond the cut was a large stone barn, where the enemy was strongly posted. He had also planted upon a wooded hill between us and town a battery, which thoroughly commanded the ground in our front and about the barn.

The brigade made an advance to dislodge him from the barn, but the ent in front of the other regiments was too difficult for them to cross, and the Thirty second fell back for want of support.

After a short time, this regiment charged up to the barn and dislodged the enemy, but, being unsupported on the right and left, and the battery on the hill opening a terrific fire upon it, it again fell back near the cut. The rest of the brigade having now changed direction, so as to advance without hinderance, the Thirty-second moved up beyond the barn, and, waiting a few minutes for the troops on the right, advanced near the edge of town, where it joined the other regiments and rested for the night. In its advance it took a considerable number of prisoners, how many I did not stop to ascertain. Its loss during the day was 78—most of them as prisoners.

The second day, the Thirty second was posted behind the theological seminary, as a part of the support to our batteries. It sustained a very heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, and lost many men.

The third day, the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, moved to the left and front, to the northeast of Gettysburg, and, being drawn up in [illegible] to the foot of—— [illegible] which the enemy was posted. It here sustained a very galling fire from artillery and sharpshooters, losing many men and doing little injury to the enemy. Then, in pursuance of orders, it moved farther to the left, and formed on the right of the Forty-third Regiment North Carolina troops, to hold an intrenchment that had been captured. It here lost several men, but, having the enemy at advantage, it did good execution upon him. From this position, it fell back, by orders, about 5 p. m., and a little before midnight it withdrew with the rest of the troops to the range of hills west of Gettysburg.

During the engagement, the conduct of my [illegible] was all I could [illegible] [illegible] very [illegible] during the three days [illegible] It was not perfectly under my control. Both officers and men, with scarcely an exception, did their duty faithfully and unflinchingly. Where all behaved so well it is difficult to discriminate, yet justice requires [illegible] Capt. Wilson [illegible] his skill and gallantry is [illegible] whatever of service the regiment may have rendered [illegible]

During the three days' fighting, the regiment lost in killed and wounded 147 officers and men. Of the [illegible] reported [illegible] 2 have since joined the regiment, and 2 others have been [illegible] and are not in the enemy's hands.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. BRABBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.
Capt. W. M. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant General, Daniel's Brigade.

The above official report of Col. Brabble is a short and simple narrative—plainly [illegible] [illegible] and yet it records the courage and conduct of troops unsurpassed in the annals of war. All of Daniel's brigade was especially complimented by Gen. Rodes in his official report, and Gen. Daniel in his report was very complimentary of the 32nd regiment, highly praising its "great courage and steadiness". [illegible] these four [illegible] of Rodes' division were North Carolinians [illegible] [illegible] the State [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Rodes of [illegible] report:

"I cannot, however, close this portion of my report without expressing my [illegible] of the conduct of the men and officers of this division from the [illegible] to Virginia. [illegible] marching, [illegible] hardships [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] commendable, and more generally marked by [illegible] characteristics, [illegible] better behavior in battle, than was exhibited by this division during that period [illegible] [illegible] any other troops [illegible] [illegible] Gettysburg, I [illegible] to have won the [illegible] from the general commanding the army, who saw them attack on July 1. 'I am proud of your division'."

Daniel's brigade entered the battle of Gettysburg with 2,100 men, and lost in killed and wounded 778—as heavy a loss as any two of Pickett's famous brigades—*and it did not fail to carry every position of the enemy which it assaulted.*

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price 50c. and $1.00. At G. R. Pilkington's Drug Store.

W. A. McGuire, a well known citizen of McKay, Ohio, [illegible] the opinion that there is nothing as good for children troubled with colds or croup as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He has used it in his family for several years with the best results and always keeps a bottle of it in the house. After having la grippe he was himself troubled with a severe cough. He used other remedies without benefit and then concluded to try the [illegible] [illegible] which effected a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Bynum & Headen, Druggists.

For a pain in the chest [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a piece of flannel [illegible] with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. It affords prompt and permanent relief and if used in time will often prevent a cold from resulting in pneumonia. This same treatment is a sure cure for lame back. For sale by Bynum & Headen, Druggists.

Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities. An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them"

R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured.

Tutt's Liver Pills

W. L. LONDON & SON

Are Now in Their NEW STORE Ready to Show You

through (12) twelve popular Departments. For the ladies they have a splendid line of

Millinery.

Large stock of Cloaks, Jackets, Capes, and goods to make them. The latest and finest line of Dress Goods in the market. All kinds of Fancy Goods. The best 50 cent Corset made. For men they have a very large and cheap stock of

Ready Made Clothing.

from $4 to $25 suits. Overcoats, Mcintosh, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, Hats to suit anyone, shirts, Cravats in large varities, Underwear for men, women and children. Boys and children's ready made clothing, pant goods for men and boys. A mammoth stock of

Shoes

all sizes and prices. They have a good stock of hardware, guns, stoves and rangers. New furniture coming in every day, suits from $10 to $40. Bedsteads from $1.50 to ten dollars, wall paper, curtains [illegible] carpets. Fine line of trunks satchels. [illegible] glassware and crockery, anything you want at bottom prices at

W. L. LONDON & SON'S.

PITTSBORO', Nov. 17, 1895.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Commercial and Farmers Bank,

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

AS RENDERED TO THE STATE TREASURER, ON THE 19TH DECEMBER, 1894.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts,	$261,131 39	Capital Stock paid in Cash,	$100,000.00
Overdrafts,	475 8[illegible]	Undivided Profits,	21,623 11
$35,000 N. C. 4 pr. ct. Bonds	34,482 5[illegible]	Due to Banks,	11,325 63
Banking House, Furniture, and Fixture	18,702 12	Deposits Subject to Check,	341,495.96
Current Expenses and Taxes,	1,633 [illegible]		
Cash Due from Banks,	113,427.75		
Cash in Vaults,	41,287 [illegible]		
	$474,444 72		$474,444.72

We solicit your collections and business. We guarantee satisfaction. We will be pleased to correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

J. J. THOMAS, President. B. S. JERMAN, Cashier,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of [illegible], deceased, all persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Oct. 31, 1895. W. S. RUSSELL, Administrator.

Land Sale.

By virtue of an order of the superior court of Chatham county I will sell at public auction, at the court house door in Pittsboro, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1895, that lot or parcel of land situate in Centre Township, Chatham county, containing 37 acres, and being the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] tract.

Terms: One half cash and balance in one year with interest from sale.

[illegible] W. S. [illegible], Commissioner.

LAND SALE—BY VIRTUE OF [illegible]

[illegible]

Nov. 14, 1895. [illegible], Commissioner.

Land Sale.

By virtue of an order of the superior court of Chatham county rendered at Fall Term, 1895, in the civil action of J. W. Scott against W. W. Womack, I will sell for cash at public auction at the court house door in Pittsboro, N. C., at 12:00 o'clock on Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1895, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the Cape Fear [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Daniel McArthur tract of 294 acres.

[illegible] H. A. LONDON, Commissioner.

Land Sale.

[illegible] superior [illegible] land [illegible] of land whereon the late Simpson Smith resided, [illegible] Chatham county on Rocky River adjoining the lands of [illegible] J. J. Fox, J. S. [illegible] Albert Fike et al, it being the Simpson Smith tract. And also 30 acres on the north of said tract. Both parcels being a part of said tract. The land is valuable. Terms one-third cash, one-third in six months, one-third in 12 months, deferred payments [illegible].

Oct. 31, 1895. R. H. HAYES, Commissioner.

IT PAYS TO BUY AT TUCKER'S.

We distribute more Dry Goods, sell more Shoes, furnish more homes with Carpets and do the largest mail order business, at retail, of any North Carolina house.

OUR STOCK BEING THE LARGEST. OUR PRICES THE LOWEST.

it therefore pays to deal with us.

Our new Fall Stocks are all in and were contracted for before the rise in values, so these advantages are yours.

THOS. C. DENSON Chatham Representative.

W.H. & R.S. TUCKER & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 3, 1895.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This is a home insurance for the protection of farm property (only) against loss by fire, wind, or lightning.

A Charter was obtained through the last Legislature by which each County can be organized into a distinct Branch, and such Branch is only liable for losses sustained within such Branch.

Losses are paid by a pro rata assessment of all the members of any Branch.

A policy can be secured for 50 cents on $100 worth of property insured and is good for a period of [illegible] years without additional cost, except for actual losses in your own County.

This plan of insurance has been operated for twenty years in the Western States at a cost of only $1.50 to $2.00 on the $1,000 insurance.

Local Agents are wanted in the County of Chatham.

For further information, Address, DR. W. COBLE, PLEASANT GARDEN, N. C., or PITTSBORO, N. C.

Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.,

VIA THE SEABOARD AIR LINE

Vestibule Limited Trains Upon Which no Extra Fare is Charged.

SOLID TRAINS.

Charleston and Columbia to Atlanta without change.

SCHEDULE.	403	41
Lv. Pittsboro		2:30 p. m.
" Catawba	10.20 a. m.	9.59 p m
" Chester	11 05 a m.	10.28 p m
" Carlisle	11. 28 a m.	11. 09 p m
" Charleston,		
" Sumter,		
" Columbia,		5.00 p m
" Prosperity,		7.28 p m
" Newberry,		7.58 p m
" Clinton,	12 15 n'n	12 08 n't
" Greenwood,	12 57 p m.	1.04 a m
" Abbeville,	1. 24 p m.	1. 45 a m
" Calhoun Falls,	1.47 p m.	2. 16 a m
Ar. Atlanta	4.09 p m.	5.20 a m

EQUIPMENT.

Trains 403 and 41 are composed of the handsomest Pullman Drawing Room, Buffet Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches.

No. 403 ("The Atlanta Special") is vestibuled from end to end and is operated solid from Washington to Atlanta without change.

No. 41 is operated solid from Portsmouth to Atlanta without change.

These trains land passengers in the Union Depot at Atlanta—as near the Exposition grounds as through passengers via any line are landed.

RATES.

—FROM—	A.	C.	E.
Pittsboro,	$19.65	$11 40.	$8.90
Catawba,	12 10.	8 90	5 45
Chester,	11 55	8 10	5 05
Carlisle,	10 15	7 45	4 79
Clinton,	8 65	6 35	4 10
Greenwood,	7 15	5 25	3 45
Abbeville,	6 40	4 75	3 10
Calhoun Falls,	5 64	4 15	3 10

DATES OF SALE AND LIMITS.

COLUMN A.—Tickets sold daily to December 15th, with extreme limit January 7th, 1896.

COLUMN C.—Tickets sold daily to December 26th, with extreme limit 20 days from Pittsboro and 15 days from other points.

Column E.—Tickets sold daily to December 26th, with extreme limit 10 days from Pittsboro 7 days from other points.

THE EXPOSITION

surpasses, in some respects, any Exposition yet held in America. Here you find, side by side, exhibits from Florida and Alaska, California and Maine, the United States of America and the United States of Brazil, Mexico and Canada, and so on until nearly every civilized nation on the globe is represented. On the terraces are found, among many other attractions, Arab, Chinese and Mexican village—showing just how these peoples have their "daily walk and conversation".

Ask for tickets via "The Seaboard Air Line".

Pullman Sleeping Car reservations will be made and further information furnished upon application to any Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, or to the undersigned.

H. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager. T. J. Anderson, General Pass. Agt.
E. St. John, Vice-President.