The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, January 4, 1900.

R. A. LONDON, Editor.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The Record extends to its readers the compliments and greetings of the New Year, and hopes that it may be for each and all the happiest of their life.

While time and chance happen to all men and we are oft-times the creatures of circumstances, yet a man's happiness and prosperity, or his misery and poverty, is generally produced by his own acts. Therefore in the coming year let us all so act as to bring happiness and prosperity not only to ourselves but to all around us.

The old year has been quite an eventful one and closes with the two most enlightened and powerful nations in the world waging war upon a weaker and almost insignificant people. Yes, notwithstanding the international Peace Conference held last summer at The Hague, Great Britain is waging war against the insignificant Dutch Republic in Africa and the United States are waging war against the Filipinos—each of the warring countries being several thousand miles distant from the other.

Many of those who started the year 1899 with us have passed away and during the year 1900 many others will drop by the wayside on life's journey. The thought of this makes serious the most thoughtless and causes every one to pause at the threshold of every new year and consider the uncertainty of life. The Record hopes that all its readers will profit by their experience of the past year, and be better prepared to be more useful and happy during the coming year.

GENERAL Manager St. John, of the S. A. L., has issued a circular letter to all the officers and employees of that system of roads, expressing his thanks and acknowledgments for the faithful, intelligent and efficient service rendered by them during the year 1899, and extending the greetings of the New Year. He states that the outlook is most encouraging, as "that the southern Air Line is unanimously to become an nearly as a system of east importance. The mileage will be largely increased and the principal cities of the South will be reached by it, and upon the lines on a shorter mileage than at present exists by other routes."

The Record notes with pleasure the pleasant relations existing between the officers and employees of this progressive and public-spirited system of railroads, which is contributing so much to the development and prosperity of the South.

LAST Sunday's issue of the News and Observer contained a most interesting review of the industrial, educational and religious progress of North Carolina during the year 1899. Letters were published from all parts of the State giving an account of the progress in their respective sections and the prospect for 1900. All these letters are very encouraging and show a state of affairs that should stop the complaints of every calamity-howler.

During no previous year has there been such a progress in manufacturing enterprises. During 1899 there were 32 additional cotton mills projected, while in 1870 there were only 33 cotton mills in this State. It is estimated that in 1900 the cotton mills of North Carolina will consume all the cotton raised in this State. A few years ago nobody would have believed this possible.

As is usual during the Christmas holidays every year, there were numerous crimes and casualties last week. Indeed, according to the published reports, there seems to have been more last week than at any previous year. From nearly every section of the State, and indeed from all parts of the United States, came reports of the most disgraceful debauchery and drunkenness during the late Christmas holidays. And the saddest part of it is the fact that so much of this drunkenness was among the youths of our land, boys between fifteen and twenty years of age. It is bad enough for grown men to get drunk at any time, but it is peculiarly sad to think of our youths—the hope of our country—getting drunk at Christmas and thus degrading themselves and degrading the birthday of the Prince of Peace.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MUDDLE.

The Record has heretofore insisted that all the acts of the new committees appointed by the Democratic school directors were valid and binding. This view of the law is sustained by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. C. H. Mebane, who although a Populist seems to be anxious to do his duty and obey the law without regard to politics. Having heard of the troubles in this county caused by the Fusion school committees, Superintendent Mebane wrote a letter week before last to Mr. R. B. Lindsey, the Fusion county superintendent, from which we copy the following extracts:

"As a matter of administration I shall also hold that all the acts of Mr. Griffin in accordance with the general school law up to the decision of the supreme court are in full force and effect and should be carried out in good faith by you.

"All contracts made with teachers by the committees appointed by the new board in accordance with the school law are regarded as valid and should be carried out in good faith by your committees.

"In those districts where two sets of committees were attempting to act and where both committees employed teachers, I shall hold that the committee appointed by the new board and where said committee employed teachers, that these contracts must be kept rather than the contracts made by the committees of the old board, because these committees were regarded in this department as the de facto school committee and all of their acts in accordance with the school law up to the decision of the supreme court are regarded as in full force and effect.

"If the acts of some of your committee are as reported to this office to a citizen of your county then I must say that your conduct is nothing short of outrage. Here are the words that came to this office: 'The committee appointed by the old board went and threw out the books and other property belonging to the teacher, and securely nailed up the doors and windows and shut her out, although she had been teaching for one month and was giving entire satisfaction to all except to the three old committee, who had not sent to her and would not send because they did not employ her themselves.' If this report be true you need put a stop to it at once and see that the woman who has thus been imposed upon is restored to her position, and the men who thus act be removed at once from office."

The outrageous conduct of the Fusion committee, so strongly condemned by Mr. Mebane, occurred in Rock Rest township. The guilty parties were arrested under a warrant issued by a magistrate and upon being arraigned for trial agreed to allow the lady teacher to carry out her contract and continue her school, and thereupon they were only fined a penny and costs as they said that they had been advised at Pittsboro that they had a right to do what they had done. The man or men who gave such advice ought to be punished more than the men who actually violated the law!

The disgraceful and outrageous manner with which the Fusion leaders have acted about the public schools in Chatham ought to condemn them in the eyes of all decent men. Such conduct and acts should stimulate and arouse the true white men of Chatham to make every effort to redeem our good old county, and at the next election to clean up the whole Fusion gang!

Congressman Atwater's Speech.

The following is the speech made by Hon. John W. Atwater in Congress, on the 14th of last month, in opposition to the Republican gold standard bill:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The limited time alloted to me in this debate will not permit me to make an extended argument upon this great financial question. However, it is not necessary that I should do so, as the question has heretofore been very fully discussed and the great American people have studied this question of bimetallism or monometallism and have already made up their verdict. My own position among the people of my district is too well known to need any affirmance at this time. With the intelligence which always characterizes them in their study of public questions, they have concluded that the success of bimetallism is necessary to the prosperity of the great body of our people. I do not think I am exaggerating the truth when I say that a large majority of the citizens of the United States have reached a similar conclusion. The Republican party have never declared against bimetallism, and when their leaders and speakers have been charged heretofore with favoring the single gold standard as the money of ultimate redemption they have always repudiated the suggestion and claimed that they were bimetallists, provided that this condition could be effected by international agreement.

They have claimed that the United States could not alone put into operation the double standard of gold and silver without the aid and co-operation of the other great powers in the world. The present administration among its first official acts after it came into power was to appoint a junketing commission to visit the continental powers with the professed purpose of obtaining their consent for the restoration of silver to an equality with gold.

It has transpired in this debate that there is scarcely a prominent Republican member of this House, long in public life, who has not heretofore in the discussions of this question in this Hall unqualifiedly committed himself against the single gold standard, and it is said that there are few more exhaustive or logical arguments in favor of bimetallism than contained in a speech delivered in this House some years ago by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Cannon.

This position of the Republican party and of its distinguished members was either a result of sincere conviction, or was, perhaps, part of a deliberately preconceived plan to deceive the people of this country. Great trusts are not intended to be handled about from year to year, or to be changed, chameleon-like, to suit the whims or fancies of individuals or parties or decades. There are some axioms of finance which appear to have established themselves as firmly as any well known principle of political economy, and one of these is the theory of bimetallism.

During the fluctuations which have occurred from time to time in the production of the precious metals, during the recurring stages of depression and prosperous times—considering the selfish ambitions of large owners of wealth of the country and the wants and demands of the great mass of the people, considering the conditions of producers and consumers, of the capitalist and of the laborer, of the agriculturists and the manufacturers—the great principle of bimetallism had embodied itself into the financial economies of the world as the best system which could be devised to serve the interest of all classes and to preserve the great principle of equality between the creditor and the employer of labor.

The Republican party until to-day has never dared to favor legislation which declared openly and unequivocally against bimetallism. Were it not for the deception which the other side has practiced before the people there would have been an unmistakable majority in this House to be opposed to this bill. Don't hope practiced a deception upon the people, and they are now paying to keep the result. The long period of adversity and double dealing I am glad to say have thrown off the garb which they have worn so long and that they now appear to shift their position upon this question. The mask has been torn down, and it is for the American people to decide in that great battle which will be waged in 1900 whether this Government shall be administered in the interest of the creditor class who hold our bonds and other evidences of indebtedness or in favor of the interests of the great body of the people who claim that their Government should stand for "equal privileges to all and special privileges to none."

The Republican party in North Carolina has ever gone further in its declaration for bimetallism than the national Republican party. They have in their State platform often declared for bimetallism and the restoration of silver, and the few Republicans in this State who have aligned themselves with the national Republican party have invariably been retired to private life, and not one of this class to-day occupies a seat in either branch of the Fifty-sixth Congress nor any prominent position within the State of North Carolina. That party within the past few years has had the effrontery in my State to approach the Populist party and ask for their cooperation and to claim that there was no distinction between the Populist party and the Republican party upon this great financial question. Can it be that the leaders of the party in my State have no fixed political convictions and that they are guided simply by their desire for the spoils of office? The Republican member of this House from my State, the distinguished gentleman from the Eighth district, Mr. LOVE, has frequently made speeches in his district and boldly claimed that he was a bimetallist and that he would omit no opportunity to favor any legislation which recognized the use of both gold and silver as basic metals.

The distinguished senior Senator from my State, Mr. PRITCHARD, has pledged himself openly and before the people to vote for the restoration of silver to its ancient rights as a money metal whenever such a proposition should come before the Senate as a seperate bill.

My colleagues in this House know that when it was charged against the Republican party in our State that they were in favor of the gold standard that in every instance they stood before the people and with unabashed effrontery said, "We are as much in favor of bimetallism as you are, the only difference between us being that we wish it through international agreement."

Yet, in the face of this record of the Republican party in my State, the distinguished gentleman, Mr. LINNEY, made a speech this week upon this floor in which he claimed that he had undergone a contrite repentance and experienced a glorious conversion by which he had abandoned his beautiful theories of bimetallism and was now in favor of this bill. What has caused this change of front? At the feet of what Gamaliel has he studied this question and imbibed so much new wisdom? Has he been worshiping at the altar of Mammon? Has he been listening to the siren voices of the prosperous bondholders or was the whip of the party lash applied in the Republican caucus which brought about his repentance and his bright conversion? He will in all probability have an opportunity of explaining to the people of North Carolina the details of this remarkable conversion and of telling them how the scales of ignorance fell from his eyes, and it is to be hoped that he will accompany his explanation with stereopticon views of the beautiful process.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. THOMPSON) said that all the promises that the bimetallists had made in 1896 not a single one had come true, the error of this statement has been most ably controverted by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BAILEY). No one rejoices at the prosperity which certain sections and industries of our country are enjoying more than myself. We said in 1896 that a greater volume of money, sufficient to meet the necessities not only of the financial centers but of the great agricultural sections of our country, was necessary in order to enhance prices, and we said, further, that enhanced prices indicated prosperity and that low prices indicated hard times. To-day we have a greater volume of money than we had in 1896 and to this fact is most largely attributable the present degree of prosperity.

How has the volume of money been increased? Not by legislation, but because the world's supply of gold has been increased. The wealth of the Klondike has been conveyed at our mints, the gold fields of South Africa have yielded the golden metal in unexampled quantities, and from various other sources the production of gold has largely increased, and having the right of free coinage at all the mints in the world the increase in gold has enthroned trade and industrial business so that this partial prosperity offers affirmative proof of the correctness of our position when we are contending in 1900. What will you do when the world's production of gold is curtailed or when it fails to keep pace with the increase of population and commerce and industry of the business world? Then will it be that the falsity of your position and the soundness of our faith will be amply illustrated, and the blow which you are aiming to lay at the vital part of the American body politic will take its full effect, and the people will indignantly remove from power and place the party which inflicted so vital a wound.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Indiana, I believe it was, said that there was not a section in all these United States which was not prosperous. If he will go into the great tobacco belts of my State and of other States he will observe a condition very far removed from prosperity. In that golden belt of my State which produces the finest bright tobacco there was prosperity fifteen years ago. Tobacco sold at remunerative prices and yielded a fair profit upon the investment. Farm lands were in demand and sold at high prices, and yet the condition is reversed to-day. Tobacco sells at barely the cost of production, if so much, and lands that were formerly not upon the market may now be purchased at a ruinous sacrifice. This result has been largely effected by the tyrannical and ruinous methods of the great tobacco trust. Just as gold has been made the standard of value throughout the world and is controlled by the few, so has the great tobacco industry been absorbed by one gigantic corporation, which is to-day controlling the prices of the leaf tobacco of the farmers and of the manufactured product of the country. No government can be said to be "A government of the people, for the people, and by the people" so long as such a condition is possible under the forms of law.

There are many trusts, with a capital of millions of dollars, which control many of the staple products of the fields and of the mines and of the factories, but there is one other trust which overshadows all the others, as the great mountain overtops the valley below, and this is the great gold trust of the world.

It would be interesting to know the exact number of financial institutions and individuals in the United States which control the gold bullion and coin in this country, and, however few that number may be, it is still true that their number, in comparison to the population, is still less in the great powers of continental Europe, yet this metal, which is the only basic money and the money of ultimate redemption, is controlled by the few.

He who controls the money of a country controls prices, and he who controls the prices with the power to enhance and diminish the prices of products has his hand upon the heart of the industrial and business world and can produce panics at his will, and who will deny that the holders of the gold of the world are closely allied together? And yet the Republican party is willing to go upon record in favor of fastening still more certainly these shackles upon the industrial world and of surrendering the great body of the people into the hands of this financial trust.

The bill under consideration is entitled "A bill to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, and for other purposes." The title of the bill erroneous. It should be entitled "A bill to take from the Treasury millions of dollars and to pay over to the holders of the bonds of the United States and to the holders of other bonds and evidences of indebtedness through the country." It is a bill dictated by the selfish and all-prevailing power of capital and greed. There is not one line in the bill in the interest of the wage-earners or the producers of the country.

As a representative of a people who are entitled to be heard upon this floor, I protest against its passage and shall cast my vote against it.

Commissioners' Meeting.

The county commissioners held their regular meeting on last Monday and Tuesday, and audited the following accounts:

M. T. Kelley, for lumber for bridges	$ 31 43
J. W. Mason, for repairing bridge	29 06
J. S. Green, for pork	4 08
R. J. Boling, for lumber for footway across Pitts creek	4 48
C. M. Yarborough, as ferryman	7 50
J. E. Eubanks, insolvent fees	90
T. R. Green, for flour	13 50
C. F. Murdock, for pork	4 50
William Tillman, as guard	3 00
J. W. Edwards, for pork	21 12
F. M. Griffin, for pork	4 08
J. T. Paschal, as clerk to Board, etc	37 00
J. T. Paschal, on account of workhouse	7 80
Henry I. Hicks, for vaccine points	48 75
J. R. Lemsteer, for pork	16 42
O. S. Pee & Son, for supplies	17 36
Chatham Citizen, for publishing commissioners' expenses, clerk's report and annual statement	31 85
Dr. R. L. Chapin, as superintendent of health	10 00
J. W. Pearce, insolvent fees	1 30
Dr. R. M. Robinson, for vaccinating 120 persons at and near Cumnock	18 51
J. B. Breeze, as guard	9 00
Richard Ramsey, as courthouse janitor	2 50
William Riddle, jail fees	18 60
O. T. Williams, as guard	9 00
Seaborn Durham, insolvent fees	92
Bynum & Haughton, for supplies	35 78
J. M. Tyson, as guard	9 00
E. A. Farrell, for supplies, etc	56 83
N. R. Bright, for supplies	13 56
M. M. Farrell, as superintendent of workhouse	25 00
T. A. Hanks, for supplies	1 85
Dan. McAdams, for blacksmith work	1 85
C. H. Farrell, as steward at workhouse	7 80
West Farrell, for washing and patching for workhouse	2 00
Bynum & Headen, for stove fixtures	2 50

ORDERED, That N. M. Gilmore is allowed $2 a month for the support of Mrs. Ida Johnson and children.

ORDERED, That Bynum & Paschal are allowed $1 a month for support of Benjamin Dark.

ORDERED, That H. L. Burns is appointed agent for Matilda Burnett.

ORDERED, That O. H. Dorsett is appointed agent for William Stutts at an allowance of $1 a month.

ORDERED, That R. D. Tally is appointed agent for Mary Ann Carter.

SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

White men, up-to-date. Good, fine and fast workmen. Honest, sober, reliable. Must cut, fit and repair well. Good shop well furnished. Machines, dies, lacks, 250 pair lasts, etc. Good place, regular work, sure pay.

Prefer men to read and write too. References given and required.

Burlington Shoe Co.,

THOMAS W. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

Jan. 4, 1900.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

The report of the North Carolina corporation commission for 1899 shows that on the railroads of the State in the year two passengers were killed and 63 injured. In the same time 21 employes were killed and 622 injured.

Save Your Money.

One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills. They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels.

No Reckless Assertion

For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

LAND SALE—By virtue of an order of the superior court of Chatham county, in the case of L. S. Yates, administrator of Wm. Yates against Henry Yates and others, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day day of February, 1900, on the premises in Williams township, in Chatham county, offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry, a tract of land partly in said township, in Chatham, and partly in Wake, adjoining the lands of Vardiman Yates and Minor J. Yates on the north, W. J. Lester and L. S. Yates on the east, Wm. Bynum on the south and Minor J. Yates on the west, containing about 47 acres. Will be sold on the ten months purchaser. Terms of sale: half cash and balance credit months. Deferred payment to bear interest at 8 per cent. Title reserved till purchase money is paid.

This Jan. 4, 1900.

R. H. HAYES, Commissioner.

Dobbin & Ferrall

At Tucker's Store,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ROUNDING UP THE SEASON'S SELLING

COAT AND SUIT DEPARTMENT

Selling at half prices—many of the styles are very limited in quantity—only one or two of a kind but every garment, jacket, coat or suit represents some of the season's best sellers. Skirts—whose for $4 are selling Suits for $7.50. Just half prices.

BUGGIES.

BUGGIES, Buggies!

My stock of Buggies, Surrys and Phaetons is complete having just received a car load. I defy competition, and it will pay you to examine before buying.

Also my stock of Dry Goods and Groceries are from, and at prices that will cause you wonder that you have not called before.

G. D. Fearrington,

GULF, N. C.

Nov. 30, 1899. 3 m.

The Activities of Autumn

Are to be found in every section of our store. They are caused by the big showing of Fall and Winter Clothing and Gents' Furnishing goods. Freshness, brightness and warmth greet you on every side.

There are no two words in the language so interesting to the buying public, especially on the threshold of a season, as "New Goods." Our store is filled with new goods—the results of months of anxious thought and research. Not only are the goods new, but they're stylish—they are dependable—they are just such goods as you can buy with confidence, and they are justly priced.

Top coats, suiting, shoes, hats, neckwear, and in fact everything that should be found in a first-class gents' furnishing store. Thus we begin the autumn that closes the century.

W. A. Slater Co.,

Head-to-Foot Furnishers,

Durham, N. C.

North Carolina—Chatham county.

In The Superior Court.

J. M. Pearson and others,

Against

The Heirs at Law of Jack Pearson, Deceased, Whose Names And Ages Are

This is a civil proceeding for the sale for partition of the land of Jackson Pearson, deceased, to which the defendants, the heirs at law of Jack Pearson, deceased, are an undivided one-seventh share, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court by affidavit that the said defendants are non-residents of this state and cannot after due diligence be found therein, and that their names are unknown; they are hereby notified to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the superior court of Chatham county at Pittsboro, N. C., on the 3rd day of February, 1900, to answer or demur to the complaint filed in the above entitled special proceeding.

R. H. DIXON, C. S. C.

R. A. LONDON, Attorney.

Dec. 21, 1899.

LUMBER AND COFFINS.

Always on hand a lot of Lumber, both dressed and undressed. Also Framing and Shingles.

Bills cut to order.

A supply of Coffins and Caskets always on hand, from $2 to $100 in price. Will be delivered at any time, either day or night.

B. NOOE JR.

Pittsboro, N. C.

Feb. 2, 1899.

PATENTS

Patents and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business attended to MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

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W. J. Hunter.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

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In Effect December 5, 1899.

Southbound.

	No. 40	No. 38
Lv New York via Penna. R.R.	*11 00 am	*9 00 pm
" Washington " "	2 00 pm	4 38 am
" Richmond " "	5 40 pm	8 05 am
" Petersburg " "	*6 15 pm	*9 25 am
" Weldon " "	8 40 pm	11 45 am
" Henderson " "	10 00 pm	1 30 pm
" Raleigh " "	11 45 pm	3 35 pm
" Selma " "	12 40 am	4 25 pm
" Fuquay Springs " "	1 07 am	5 02 pm
" Lillington " "	1 33 am	5 29 pm
" Erwin " "	2 05 am	6 05 pm
" Dunn " "	2 20 am	6 20 pm
" Coats " "	2 40 am	6 40 pm
" Benson " "	3 00 am	7 00 pm
" Kenly " "	3 35 am	7 35 pm
" Wilson " "	4 05 am	8 05 pm
" Rocky Mount " "	4 35 am	8 35 pm
" Battleboro " "	4 55 am	8 55 pm
" Rocky Ford " "	5 15 am	9 15 pm
" Tarboro " "	5 35 am	9 35 pm
" Princeville " "	5 45 am	9 45 pm
" Greenville " "	6 15 am	10 15 pm
" Farmville " "	6 35 am	10 35 pm
" Simpson " "	6 45 am	10 45 pm
" Grifton " "	6 55 am	10 55 pm
" Dover " "	7 05 am	11 05 pm
" Core " "	7 15 am	11 15 pm
" New Bern " "	7 30 am	11 30 pm
Ar Morehead City " "	8 45 am	12 45 am
Lv Washington via N. & B. R.R.	12 01 pm	11 20 pm
Ar New York " "	6 24 pm	6 50 am

Northbound.

	No. 41	No. 39
Lv Morehead City via N. & B. R.R.	*11 00 pm	*9 30 pm
" New Bern " "	1 05 pm	11 05 pm
" Core " "	1 20 pm	11 40 pm
" Dover " "	1 30 pm	11 50 pm
" Grifton " "	1 40 pm	12 00 am
" Simpson " "	1 50 pm	12 10 am
" Farmville " "	2 05 pm	12 25 am
" Greenville " "	2 35 pm	12 55 am
" Princeville " "	2 45 pm	1 05 am
" Tarboro " "	3 00 pm	1 20 am
" Rocky Ford " "	3 20 pm	1 40 am
" Battleboro " "	3 30 pm	1 50 am
" Rocky Mount " "	3 55 pm	2 15 am
" Wilson " "	4 25 pm	2 45 am
" Kenly " "	4 55 pm	3 15 am
" Wilson " "	5 25 pm	3 45 am
" Selma " "	6 15 pm	4 35 am
" Smithfield " "	6 40 pm	5 00 am
" Benson " "	6 55 pm	5 15 am
" Coats " "	7 05 pm	5 25 am
" Erwin " "	7 20 pm	5 40 am
" Dunn " "	7 40 pm	6 00 am
" Lillington " "	8 05 pm	6 25 am
" Fuquay Springs " "	8 20 pm	6 40 am
" Selma " "	8 55 pm	7 15 am
" Raleigh " "	9 25 pm	7 45 am
" Henderson " "	10 55 pm	9 15 am
" Weldon " "	12 40 am	10 55 am
" Petersburg " "	2 05 am	12 25 pm
" Richmond " "	3 15 am	1 35 pm
Ar Washington " "	6 35 am	4 55 pm
" Baltimore " "	7 40 am	6 15 pm
" Philadelphia " "	9 50 am	8 25 pm
" New York " "	12 01 pm	11 20 pm

TRAINS LEAVE PITTSBORO

3:20 p. m. 9:30 a. m.

Trains Arrive at Pittsboro

11:25 a. m. 5:25 p. m.

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L. S. Allen, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.