

HENRIETTA GRAMMAR GRADES PRESENT PLAY LAST SATURDAY

"Rainbow End," an operetta in three acts, was presented by the grammar grades of the Henrietta school last Saturday evening before a large audience.

The following took part in the play:

Musical Reading—"Rainbow Land,"	By Irene Jones, Virginia Tate
CAST OF CHARACTERS IN OPERETTA	
Joan	May Wilson Holland
Peter, her brother,	Buster Hicks
An Old Woman (later Iris)	Ronanda Owen
The Fairy Queen	Mary Lou West
Morpheus, Fairy of Night	Marshal Rollins
Diana, Fairy of the Moonbeams	Elise Crawford
Jack Frost	James Doggett
Oceana, Fairy of the Sea	Janet Percy
Vesta, Fairy of the Flame	Wilma Justice
Niobe, Fairy of the Rain	James Bradley
Pan, Fairy of the Trees	Hazel Hawkins
Attendants to the Queen	Shirley Crawford, Mary Hughes
Trumpeters	Billie Biggerstaff, James Bradley, Rush Hames, Frank Newton, J. T. Moore, Cicero Atkins, Ted Hicks, Kenneth Hughes.
Night Fairies	Francis Fowler, Melvin Flynn, Jesse Moore, Dewitt Barnett, Marshal Rollins, Gates Debrule, Joe Moore.
Moonbeam Fairies	Louise Givvins, Juanita Gillespie, Clara Putman, Velda Justice, Elise Crawford.
Snow Fairies	G. C. Holland, Fred Hyder, Ervin Smart, Woodrow Jones.
Sea Fairies	Ruby Green, Irene Green, Grace Gillespie, Lillian Stowe, Juanita Gillespie.
Flame Fairies	Dorsie Kennedy, Eileen Hughes, Mildred Robinson, Laura Smith, Hazel Hawkins.
Raindrop Fairies	Everett Shires, John Buckner, R. M. Smith, Fred Givvins, Elmer Smith.
Leaf Fairies	May Belle McCay, Carrie Kimbell, Clara Putman, Elise Crawford, Hazel Hawkins.
Rainbow Fairies	Muriel Wall, Estelle Robinson, Alpha Lowry, Virginia Tate, Irene Jones, Jennie Biggerstaff and Virginia Kennedy.

SYNOPSIS:

- Scene 1. The home of Joan and Peter, an afternoon in December.
- Scene 2. The place where fairies dwell.
- Scene 3. The same as Scene 1.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY AND ITS PART IN THE CIVIL WAR

Clarence Griffin, Spindale, N. C.

CHAPTER FIVE Fiftieth Regiment

The Fiftieth Regiment was organized at Raleigh, April, 1862, and originally made up of ten companies, three of which were Rutherford County men, Companies G. I. and K. Each of these Companies apparently went through the remainder of the war, with the same officers that were assigned them when being organized. Company G. was commanded by Capt. G. W. Andrews, First Lieutenant John A. Morrison and Second Lieutenants R. F. Logan and S. D. Hampton. All of these officers were commissioned March 24, 1862.

Company I was commanded by Capt. John B. Eaves, commissioned March 19, 1862; First Lieutenant William M. Corbett, commissioned March 25, 1862; Second Lieutenants S. E. Bostic, commissioned July 19, 1862, and Jesse Hillard, commissioned Sept. 24, 1862.

Capt. G. B. Ford commanded Company K at its organization, but was sometime later succeeded by Capt. Samuel Wilkins. James A. Miller was First Lieutenant and P. B. Ford and T. L. Wilkins Second Lieutenants. All of these officers, except Capt. Wilkins, were commissioned March 27, 1862.

History of the Fiftieth Regiment

The Fiftieth Regiment, North Carolina Troops, Infantry, was organized April, 1862, at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh. Ten Companies composed the regiment at organizing, three of which were from Rutherford County. The first six weeks were spent in camp and were devoted to drilling and general army discipline. On June 29, 1862, orders were received to go to Richmond, which was being besieged by McClellan. From there they were ordered into camp at Drewery's Bluff on July 2nd, and thence to Petersburg four days later where several days were spent building breastworks around that city and doing general picket duty.

This regiment took part in the engagement at Harrison's Landing on July 31st, with some losses.

After this engagement they were called back to Drewery's Bluff where they built warm log cabins with the intention of spending a comfortable winter. On Christmas eve they were ordered south and began their march to Goldsboro on January 1, 1863, and thence to Kinston, where they arrived February 7, and went into camp during a heavy snow storm. The ensuing few weeks were spent drilling and preparing for the next move. The element in the state favorable to the Union Cause, assisted by a detachment of Federal cavalry and negroes, had gathered near New Bern. The Fiftieth was ordered to aid in dispersing them, which they did on March 12, returning to Kinston the following day.

During the late winter trouble began brewing in the northeastern counties of the State. An element inimical to the Confederate cause had developed and towards the latter part of March the Fiftieth regiment was ordered to Greenville for the protection of these counties. The only affair of importance in this campaign was the battle of Blount's Mill, on April 14, 1863. Following this the regiment returned to their old camp at Kinston.

In July a Federal raider, named Potter, with a small detachment of cavalry, gathered a large number of negroes of the Coastal section together and furnished them with arms.

These counties experienced a reign of terror, until the Fiftieth was called upon to destroy Potter and his followers. Potter's Raid took place July 19 to 22nd, being very effective.

From the 9th of August until the spring of 1864 the regiment was on patrol duty from Wilmington to Fort Fisher, doing general guard duty. Part of them were at Plymouth when that city was captured, and others did the picket duty in the vicinity of Wilmington, in addition to conducting raiding parties until October 23rd, when they were ordered to Tarboro for duty there.

The next move was to Augusta, Ga., being ordered there on the 24th of November, and arriving on the 27th, to assist Hood in combatting Sherman's "March to the Sea." Two days later the regiment was removed to Savannah, where they participated in the eight-days' siege, finally being forced to abandon the city to the overwhelming numbers of Federals. The Confederate force began their retreat northward, before Sherman,

with the object of joining Johnson in North Carolina.

While still in the vicinity of Savannah an incident occurred that is worthy of mention here: of it Judge Clarke has to say in his North Carolina Troops: "On January 20, 1865, Company I, of the Fiftieth Regiment, commanded by Capt. John B. Eaves, was ordered to move down to a high point of the Salkehatchis River, in Georgia, which was ascertained not to be under water, for the purpose of watching and reporting the movements of the enemy. Capt. Eaves received his orders from Col. Hardy, commanding the North Carolina Brigade, and at the same time General McLaws had ordered Col. Ficer, with his Georgia Brigade to another point on the river, for the same purpose. The river flats were heavily timbered and all were under water. At the time a dense fog prevailed. As a consequence of these conditions the troops lost their bearings and the two commands met while wading in water waist deep, and each supposing the other to be the enemy who had succeeded in crossing the river, opened fire. The fight was kept up for about two hours. Capt. Eaves reported to Col. Hardy, asking for reinforcements and a fresh supply of ammunition, as his was nearly exhausted. Col. Ficer was reporting to General McLaws and asking for help; each side was being reinforced as rapidly as possible. Capt. Eaves had lost several of his men and Lieutenant William H. Corbett had taken one of their guns and was leading the men forward firing from behind trees as they advanced. With his gun raised in the act of shooting, he himself was shot dead by one of Wheeler's men who happened to be with Col. Ficer at the time. About this time K. J. Carpenter and Gaither Trout, of Capt. Eaves' Company, had approached near enough to discover that Col. Ficer's men were Confederates, and before the reinforcements called for had reached either side this

sad and distressing affair had ended. This loss in Col. Ficer's command was considerable. When our dead and wounded were brought in and we learned the facts about this terrible mistake, there was sadness and weeping. The gallant young Corbett was a general favorite in the regiment, the men always delighting to serve under him. While he was always quiet, kind and tender as a woman he did not know the meaning of fear when duty called him. He was brave, it may be too brave. His remains were sent to his heart broken widowed mother in Rutherfordton."

The William Corbett Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Rutherfordton chapter, which was organized about a year ago, was named for this brave young lieutenant.

The Confederates, on evacuation of Charleston, hastened to North Carolina, crossing the State line near Cheraw on March 3, 1865. A short stand

was made against Sherman at Fayetteville as he entered that town on the 11th of March, and four days later another skirmish occurred between the two armies at Averasboro.

Hood's forces joined Johnson's force of 30,000 ragged, half-starved soldiers. At Bentonville the two armies fought their last battle on March 19, 1865, with considerable loss of men to both sides. Sherman's advance was not to be halted, and he took Goldsboro and seized the railroads leading to Richmond, cutting off Lee's supplies. About two weeks later news of Lee's surrender caused Sherman to stop his preparations for attacking Johnson, then at Raleigh, where he had hoped to be joined by Lee. Johnson, hearing of Lee's surrender, met Sherman near Durham, on the 18th of April and surrendered his army, bringing the war to a close in North Carolina.

(To be continued)

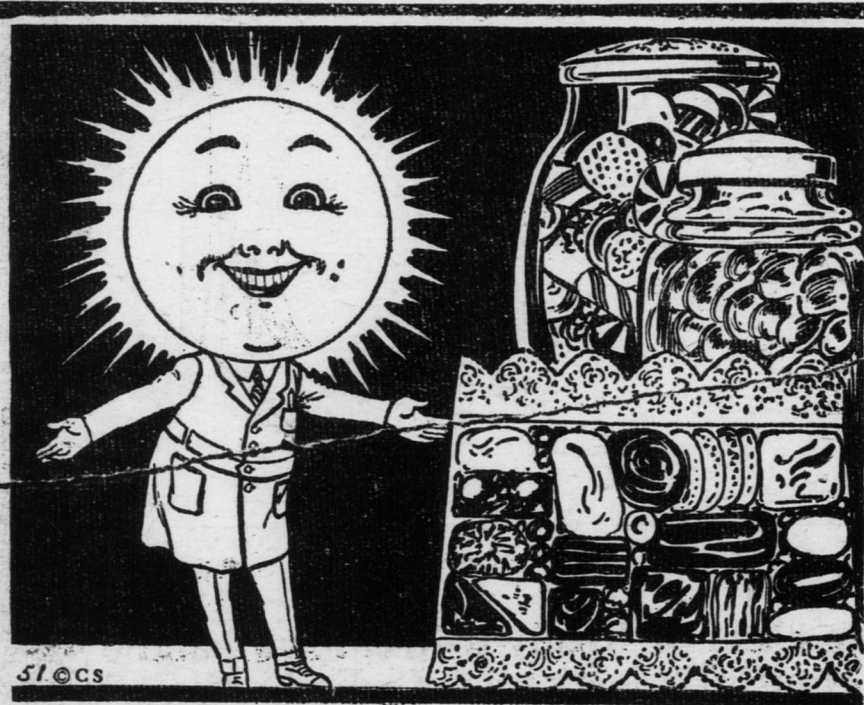


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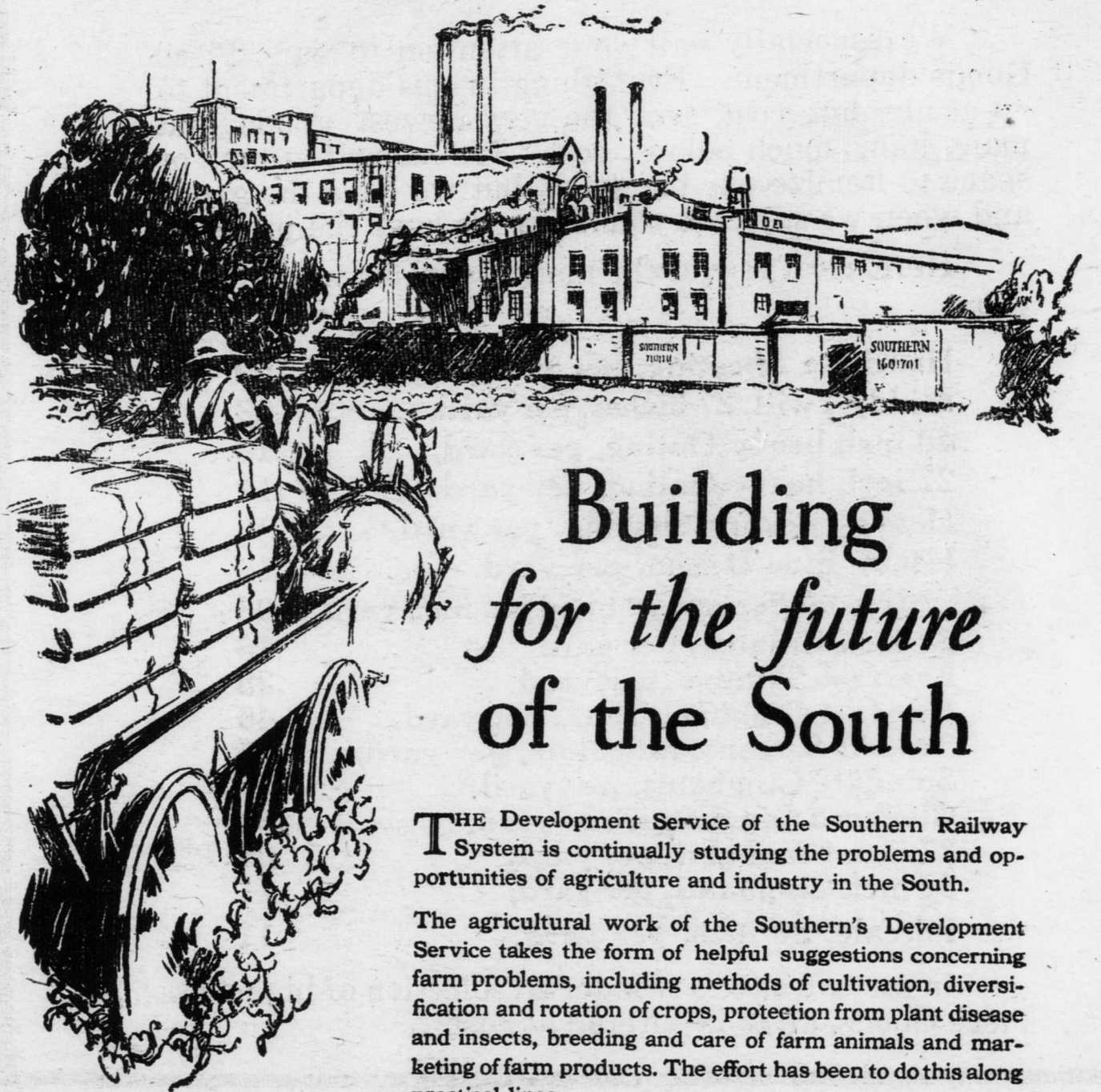
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