The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

THE WORLD'S FAIR, or Columbian Exposition (for it is called by both names) is beyond all doubt the largest and grandest collection of exhibits that has ever before illustrated man's development and inventions. Although many, nearly one half, of the exhibits have not been installed, yet there are more than enough to interest and entertain every visitor for several weeks. No visitor can undertake to inspect thoroughly all the exhibits that are now open and ready for inspection, and when they are all installed a cursory glance will be all that the average visitor can take in. Unless the visitor has the time and money to remain several weeks he cannot attempt more than a hurried glimpse of the vast collection of exhibits. A thorough study of every exhibit is utterly impossible, unless the visitor can be there for several months. No one who has not been there can form an idea of the vast magnitude and marvellous variety of the exhibits that can there be seen. Every clime and country is there represented. Men and women of every color and race may there be seen. There are people from Labrador and Liberia from India, Japan, China, Siam, Corea, Egypt and Australia and from every civilized country in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America. Every country is represented not only by its natives, but also by its products. There are villages of Esquimaux, of Egyptians, of Indians, of Turks, of Javanese, of Arabians, of Chinese, of Germans, of Irish and natives of other nationalities, all representing the scenes, customs and costumes of their respective countries. So that in a hurried visit to all these villages a person can form some idea of what he could see on a tour around the world. It is indeed the world reproduced in miniature, and is well worth a visit to Chicago even if the visitor does not enter a single one of the many immense buildings that contain the exhibits proper. In subsequent issues we will fully describe these foreign villages which in many are more interesting than the exhibits of products and inventions—inanimate objects.

The buildings are by far the largest and costliest that have ever been constructed for any World's Fair ever yet held. These buildings are twice as large as those of the great Paris Exposition, that was held in 1889, and which was the grandest World's Fair ever previously held. Visitors to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, in 1876, greatly admired the size of those buildings and the exhibits contained therein and yet that Exposition was as inferior to this Columbian Exposition as our State Exposition, in 1884, was inferior to the Centennial Exposition. This comparison is not an exaggeration. For instance, the largest building at the Philadelphia Exposition covered about ten acres, whereas the largest building at the Columbian Exposition covers thirty acres. No one can appreciate the immensity of such a building without seeing it. Think of an area of field containing 30 acres, and then imagine one building covering all that ground! And this is merely the ground floor, without including 14 more acres covered by the galleries in this vast structure. There are several other buildings smaller than this, it is true, and yet large enough to attract wonder and admiration anywhere. Some of them cover six, eight and ten acres, and all are marvels of architectural skill and beauty. These buildings alone are worth a visit to Chicago, even if there was nothing in them. Their cost was about $9,000,000. They seem to be constructed of granite and marble, and all, except Transportation building, are white, and hence the name of the "White City" by which they are called. But in fact no granite or marble was used in their construction. The material that covers their exterior, and resembles stone, is called "staff", and is a French invention of recent years, and is composed chiefly of powdered gypsum. It is spread on wood about half an inch thick and is impervious to rain. Its cost is less than one tenth of stone, and practically answers the same purpose for a few years. It is said that over 2,000 carloads of this material were used in the construction of these buildings. And just here we will mention that 120 carloads of glass, enough to cover 29 acres, were used in these buildings. A more detailed description of these magnificent buildings will be given our readers in subsequent issues.

In addition to these large buildings, which contain the general exhibits, there are separate buildings erected for their own use by nineteen foreign countries and by nearly all the States in the Union. These buildings serve chiefly as headquarters for the citizens of the countries and States which erected them. A full description of them will be given hereafter as we are now attempting to give only a general and concise description of what we saw at the World's Fair. When inspecting these buildings, erected by so many States, we regretted that there was no North Carolina building, and one State pride not some mortification at the conspicuous absence of such a building.

But although our State has no separate building of its own yet it has several creditable exhibits in the main exposition buildings. While these exhibits were "rather late" (just to be fully in place) yet we could see enough to feel that our good old State would make a very creditable showing. Our exhibits are in the Fishery, Agricultural, Forestry, and Mining buildings, and all are very creditable products of our farms, forests, fisheries, mines and manufactories, which we will describe more fully hereafter. Our State is fortunate in having her exhibits in charge of such competent and energetic gentlemen as Messrs. P. M. Wilson and F. W. Dancy, to whom we were indebted for many courtesies and much information. Another most interesting exhibit is from the relics of the Colonial and Revolutionary era. This exhibit includes many rare relics of the government existing—even conspicuous position—and with the Colonial exhibits from the other thirteen original States is under the charge of Mrs. George W. Bolton, of Wilmington, who is one of the two Lady Managers from North Carolina. Indeed it is the intention of the Commissioners to make this exhibit one of special interest to exhibit. Every effort is being made to have the exhibits and have it properly described. Any one who has a high honor in having the exhibit to be made to be worthy of our State.

In addition to the large amount of money appropriated by the State to defray the expenses of the World's Fair many thousands of dollars have been subscribed by patriotic citizens of Wilmington and other cities for the same purpose. The grounds which are now in front of the buildings themselves. These grounds are called Jackson Park and consist of many acres which two years ago were a swamp and unsightly. The transformation in their present condition is marvelous. A view of these grounds from the top of one of the large buildings is a grand sight to the eye to rest upon. The enraptured visitor gazes with wonder at the magnificent buildings, the splendid and striking flowers, statuary, the lovely lake, the water, the beautiful green sward, the numerous lagoons through which gondolas and electric launches are gliding, and over the smooth water are moving steams of humanity eager to behold the wonders of the greatest fair the world has ever seen. The ground is not about seven miles from the centre of Chicago, and can easily reached by several lines of steam cars, electric cars, cable cars, horse cars, and also by boat on Lake Michigan. The fare is five cents only.

The price of admission to the grounds is 50 cents, and every visitor can every one get their full worth of his money. This admission entitles the visitor to enter all the buildings belonging to the Fair and see all the exhibits contained in them. At convenient places on the grounds and in the buildings are drinking fountains and toilet rooms, which are free and open to all visitors without any charge. But adjoining the fairgrounds is the Midway Plaisance, a strip of ground nearly a mile long and about 200 yards wide, on which are numerous side shows belonging to different persons and companies to each of which a separate admission is charged. If the visitor attempts to see all these he purse will soon be emptied, and yet all are well worth the price in admission. The only trouble that the visitor experiences is the great fatigue that must be endured. Standing up and walking nearly all day is exhausting to anyone not accustomed to it, and almost the average visitor is worn out. And yet the next day he will start afresh and experience the same fatigue. Every minute is precious and must be made the most of, and therefore the visitor is "on the go" all day, walking around and seeing all that can be seen. For those who are rich enough to enjoy such a luxury, there are plenty of roller chairs (at 50 cents an hour) in which the visitor can recline and be wheeled from one exhibit to another. And there also sedan chairs carried by stalwart Turks, in which the visitor can make sight seeing very comfortable. But the average visitor cannot enjoy such luxuries. The payment of his hotel bill will deplete the purse of the average visitor, and the high price charged by the hotels (from $3 a day upwards) will keep away from the Fair many thousands who otherwise would visit it. It is to be sincerely regretted that the expenses are not to be reduced to such a figure that no respectable man or woman who desires to visit the Fair may be prevented from doing so by the expense. It would be very expensive, but very instructive to every intelligent person, if he or she could visit the greatest and grandest exhibition of the world has ever seen. It would be the brightest hour in many a life, and would be a memory that would be a pleasure to look back upon as long as life lasted. Indeed it would be a liberal education to spend a few days there. Besides the exhibits, as well as grandeur, the enthusiasm of every American of course would be aroused by the wonderful growth of the country's marvellous progress. He would there see the result of only one century's progress, and that result surpassing in the exhibits of the Fair the greatest Works of Labor ever produced by the most enlightened countries of Europe.

Mr. Baker Resigns at Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., May 26.—Mr. Baker was a visitor to this city to-day. It [illegible] that he had resigned his position as Secretary of State, and that he would leave for Washington.

[illegible] Representative who [illegible] over the four year fight [illegible] Post Office Department [illegible] kinds to the last [illegible] important, that no republican [illegible] first class postmaster will [illegible] a vote for disturbance in [illegible] complaint and proof that [illegible] ve partisan. The [illegible] place to [illegible] Congressman and [illegible] H. G. Maxwell, chairman [illegible] that they were ruled [illegible] Why shouldn't these [illegible] their party? Why [illegible] mis-conduct and [illegible] being re[illegible] being good work [illegible] There are some [illegible] district, and if you [illegible] a better value [illegible] where the complaints [illegible] Well, I can't make [illegible] two ladies to [illegible] One [illegible] which [illegible] gave [illegible] appointment [illegible] Secretary Carlisle recommended the [illegible] second delegation would go to New York this week [illegible] on the [illegible] payments from the Government [illegible] for the "Chicago" relief, [illegible] the delegation to [illegible] original intention of negotiating [illegible] bonds in Wall street, but [illegible] advertise for bids for the entire [illegible] of bonds, to be opened here [illegible] the bankers of the delegation [illegible] showed them entire readiness [illegible] to recognize at once the value of [illegible] and accept it. As the [illegible] will be [illegible] and interest [illegible] to the [illegible] Government [illegible] its bonds for years, and [illegible] generally guarantee principal [illegible] and rest, by the Government. [illegible] Carlisle having agreed to [illegible] a statement to that effect [illegible] the face of [illegible] bond it is expected that the [illegible] will be [illegible] that the bonds will be sold for [illegible] at the par to par all the costs [illegible] the way down to show their [illegible] for the Chicago.

Judge Lochren very ably defines the policy upon which he will run the pension office as follows: "The operations and methods of administration of the pension bureau they are found upon the statute books. If a man is entitled to a pension he ought to have it, and if he is not entitled to it he should not have it. The department is simply an agent of Congress, and it is the business and duty of its officers to enforce upon examination of the papers submitted in each case with fairness and without fear. So far as I have any power this will be done. If pensions are being paid to the unworthy it will be discontinued."

Infanticide in Randolph County.

Asheboro, May 26.—Intelligence has just reached here of an infanticide ten miles southeast of here. The child was found carefully concealed in a box deposited in an old unused cellar, with its skull crushed and otherwise injured. The verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect that the deceased came to its death by violence, but apprehended no one. Public opinion fastens suspicion on the mother, Lula Martin.

A Clincher.

From the Brunswick Times-Democrat.

During the war the women of the South made their meat and bread at home, while their husbands and sons were off in the army. Now the children of the same women say they cannot raise their own bread. Things might be improved if the women had a boxing again.

Washington Letter.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1893.

No more startling arraignment of the methods of republican officeholders has been drawn by a republican than that which is contained in the official report of the investigation of the Weather Bureau, which has been made to Secretary Morton by Assistant Attorney General Colby, whom he directed the investigation. The report details the disgraceful mismanagement, favoritism and entire absence of business methods in the Bureau were fully proved by the evidence, and condemned by the investigator, and [illegible] by opening sentimentally the [illegible] and the boys during the last [illegible] were military control—[illegible]—and the amount appropriated [illegible] Secretary Morton will bring the matter to the attention of the President before [illegible].

President and Mrs. Cleveland [illegible] Attorney-General Harmon [illegible] the Spanish barracks and they [illegible] without separating any [illegible]

After spending a week in Washington the Inbodens and [illegible] to Atlantic City, where they will spend a few days before going to Deer Park. The Princess [illegible] the start by [illegible] the desire to be treated [illegible] as Americans [illegible] could be [illegible] with the plain [illegible] Mrs. Cleveland. The State [illegible] rooms at the White [illegible] Washington.

[illegible] Representative who [illegible] over the four year fight [illegible] Post Office Department [illegible] kinds to the last [illegible] important, that no republican [illegible] first class postmaster will [illegible] a vote for disturbance in [illegible] complaint and proof that [illegible] ve partisan. The [illegible] place to [illegible] Congressman and [illegible] H. G. Maxwell, chairman [illegible] that they were ruled [illegible] Why shouldn't these [illegible] their party? Why [illegible] mis-conduct and [illegible] being re[illegible] being good work [illegible] There are some [illegible] district, and if you [illegible] a better value [illegible] where the complaints [illegible] Well, I can't make [illegible] two ladies to [illegible] One [illegible] which [illegible] gave [illegible] appointment [illegible]

The reception who [illegible] the lady was [illegible] a dozen [illegible] All expressed their gratification at the unique road bed, which they declared is fast becoming passable when it is remembered that between [illegible] and 3 o'clock [illegible] passed by the car.

The day was not marred by any accident or disaster. The programme was carried out accurately. One of the features was the great respect shown by the citizens to the [illegible]. None supposed them to be servants. The entire excursion party will go to Raleigh and to North Carolina.

Want Uncle Sam's Aid.

San Salvador, May 27.—There is considerable talk in Nicaragua about getting the United States to establish a protectorate there.

It is argued that the Americans [illegible] have a great deal at stake in the ship canal undertaking, have a number of investments in the country.

There is a strong undercurrent of feeling in favor of annexation to the United States, and it is said that in Guatemala there is also much annexation sentiment.

The people are weary of internal revolutions and misuse of powers of government by dictators. All interests suffer from the unrest and people engaged in planting and mining desire permanent and well-secured peace.

Had Hawaii been annexed, the sentiment in Central America in favor of annexation or a protectorate would be very strong today.

The Bell-Issacs Furniture company, of Little Rock, Ark., the largest concern of the kind in the State, has failed. Liabilities, $250,000; assets, $50,000.

Keep Money Moving.

From the Washington Star.

The leading idea on which the annexed article, from a Southern paper is based, is exceedingly simple, but it has interested the *Star*, and will doubtless interest many of its readers.

The man who owes a bill which he is able to pay has no idea of the general benefit he can be to the community by paying it. The way to even things up when money is tight is to keep the money moving, not to hold it. A gentleman told the writer yesterday of a case which came under his own observation. A firm which advanced supplies to farmers also were agents for some insurance concern in which there were regular installments to be paid by the members. A farmer brought in some cotton and received a check for balance due him. He took the check to another firm and paid it for a bill of goods there. Merchant number two owed the gentleman who was selling the goods and he paid him with the check, and he in turn owed an instalment in the insurance company to the firm who issued the check, so he carried it around and kept it up. Into the pot who issued the check put it back the same morning for this own purposes, and yet in the short time it had been passing around it had liquidated several debts.

This is but a suggestion of the way in which a ten dollar bill goes circulating around, doing a various [illegible] paying debts, and any man who has ten dollars in his pocket which he owes can do a great deal of good by paying it out and getting it into circulation. Don't hold money. Keep it going. It will come back to you from somebody who owes you and in making the circuit will have incurred obligations. If you can't pay all you owe pay what you can and start it on the rolling. If some man who owes a hundred dollars which he is able to pay, would pay it, and the man who received it would use it to promptly pay somebody else he owes, and it is kept moving from one to another that hundred dollars would pay thousands of dollars of old business in a day. Keep the money moving and it will set everything right. Five dollars judiciously put to work to the extent only more than five hundred in actual circulation at one time. Don't keep it in a bank vault. Keep the old rolling, and there will be no hard times. It is the man who holds it and stops the wheels and makes hard times and tight money.

Advertising Cards Wanted.

The mercantile outlook in this section for the month of May was pretty blue last week for several days, all on account of the experimental gardens of one of our encouraging members of the family. It seems that the manufacturers of the living growing vegetables received a letter from an address in Chatham county asking them to quote prices on mowers and binders, the business of course became suspended at once and words to that effect was sent to the correspondent, who was traveling in North Carolina, began at once to the correspondent by letter them a telegram. When the message reached the latter he sat down and wrote that he would be down as soon as he possibly could get there. He was accordingly [illegible] two nights sleep in order to get through his work, took the train at Greensboro for Burlington and [illegible] at Burlington was [illegible] for Saxapahaw in the old mans house. On reaching the old man with the buggy and horse and [illegible] with a kind welcome and told him he had been sent by [illegible] to talk mowing machines. A look and [illegible] of expression came over the old fellow's face and he remarked that he didn't want a mower. Didn't care to write to our house for price, stated the customer. Being answered in the negative the drummer was on the point of letting loose some of the Sunday School words so handy to members of his profession. When the old man [illegible] to explain. Then Jasper, who has the same initials as his father, put in appearance, reminded and you write about the price of mowers? Yes sir, said the boy. What did you do it for? I—I—wanted some [illegible] of them pretty advertising cards. As I remarked above, the air has been blue in that neighborhood since then, and Jasper does not sit down when he eats his meals.

The Mississippi Flood.

Vicksburg, May 29.—There are at least ten thousand homeless and hungry people in East Carroll, Morehouse, West Carroll and Madison Parishes, La., and the suffering and privation they are undergoing is appalling. With the exception of a few small elevations, the whole of the northeastern portion of the State is under water. Forty four negroes were rescued from a perilous position near Swan Lake, East Carroll on Parish, Sunday night. They were also at most some from longer, having been without food four days. Two children died Friday from exposure. Their bodies were wrapped in blankets and thrown into the raging waters, there being no dry ground in which to bury them, nor implements with which to dig graves. An old hermit was rescued four miles from Swan Lake, who had been without food three days. When found he was sitting astride of his house, munching the meat from the bones of his dog, which he had been compelled to kill. Gov. Foster has sent all the tents at his command to the sufferers at Lake Providence.

The Fastest Locomotive.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 25.—A new locomotive which was on trial today on the Ontario and Western Railroad ran a mile in 25 seconds. This is at the rate of two and two fifth miles a minute and 144 miles an hour. It is claimed to be the quickest time ever made by a locomotive.

Practical Stock-feeding.

B. W. Kilgore, Director.

This is the title of a bulletin (No. 90) recently issued by the N. C. Experiment Station, which will be sent *gratis* to all residents of the State. It is, as its name signifies, a discussion of stock feeding from a practical stand point. The scientific questions involved are not neglected, for every practical subject is based upon scientific facts, and a full understanding of one involves a knowledge of the other. All stock foods are not the same in quality; some are richer in some ingredients than others. These ingredients when eaten in food not different in building up the body. Some make flesh, some make bone, some make heat and force. Foods, too, vary greatly in value for different purposes. Again, the composition may not wholly be available to the animal. A portion of a certain constituent may be easily digested, while the other part may pass entirely through and be lost as waste. If the animal is not preserved, it is really a needless loss. The digestible portions of the various constituents must be determined by actual feeding tests with animals, while the constituents must be carefully analyzed chemically. By careful feeding it has been found out the quality of these digestible constituents needed for different purposes of feeding to produce fat, or growth, or sustain vigor when worked. In this way we can lay down a rule for feeding animals, and knowing the foods which we have at hand, and the nutritible properties, it will be easy to combine them according to the desired rule. To explain and explain the subject thoroughly in a plain, practical way is the object of the above bulletin, which is written by B. W. Kilgore, Assistant Chemist.

North Carolina has, according to the last Auditor's returns, 1,145,781 horses, 110,700 mules, 616,241 cattle, and 1,322,850 hogs. There is no question but that vast quantities of food are wasted annually by improper feeding. If we suppose that fifteen cents per month is wasted for each animal, and this sum is entirely within reason, we have the total of $3,618,135.00 per year, which is approximately one fourth of the assessed value of the total real and personal property of the entire State. It is not much for us, therefore, to carefully investigate these questions.

Poisoned by Ice.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

Dr. Joseph Rassdoff returned yesterday afternoon from Richwood, a small place about twenty miles back of Covington, Ky., where he was called by Mr. Hicks, a wealthy farmer, who lost two children from a mysterious disease, which he considered similar to the epidemic reported in Sunday's *Inquirer* as prevailing among the residents of Scioto county.

Upon reading this article Mr. Hicks at once came to Cincinnati, determined, if possible, to learn the cause of his children's death, as well as the sickness of his wife and another child, who are now prostrated with symptoms similar to those that appeared in the case of his two children.

Dr. Rassdoff found that no other family in the neighborhood had been similarly afflicted, and that the drainage about Mr. Hicks' place was exceptionally good; that their water supply was healthy, as they were using water from cisterns that had been well kept. The disease the doctor pronounced to be the bloody flux, a disease that generally commences with vomiting pains in the abdomen and bloody discharges. It was common and often fatal in the army. The doctor found that the family had been using ice all summer which had been obtained from a pond that was upon Mr. Hicks's place, and that last season was very low, and to the use of this ice he attributed the disease which had so fatally attacked Mr. Hicks' family. It has been heretofore considered and accepted by many scientists that the process of freezing was one of purification, and that thereby all germs of disease were forever destroyed. These cases, however, of the Hicks family disprove this theory, and in a scientific point of view are consequently important.

A Haunted(?) House.

From the Shelby Review.

Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood around Jugtown in Cleveland county over a haunted house. The house is an old dwelling occupied by Doc Lutz and his family.

It is said that Lutz had a quarrel with his mother, who lived with him, and drove her away from his house about two weeks ago. That night Lutz and his family were disturbed at frequent intervals by the noise of tables being dragged over the floor to the accompaniment of horrifending groans.

The table dragging sounds and the groans begin soon after dark and are continued at intervals of two hours during the night.

Hundreds of people for miles around gather every night to hear the mysterious noises and to get vexed, but the mystery has not yet been solved, and the excitement over the matter continues to grow.

In the meantime Lutz has become nightly vexed and hearing that his mother was dead, travelled over into Caldwell county, to bring her body home for burial but the old lady was very much alive and still so mad that she wouldn't come back dead, or alive.

And the ghost still plays high jinks in the silly watches of the night much to the mystification of the hundreds of nightly visitors.

Many people around Fallston have gone to the house and heard the noises, and all are convinced that some mysterious agency is at work. All sorts of theories have been advanced, but all fall flat before the unsolved mystery.

Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin.

Central Office, Raleigh, N. C.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina State Weather Service, for the week ending Monday, May 29th, 1893, indicate that warmer weather with abundant sunshine prevailed. Light showers occurred on 23d, 24th, 27th and 28th; but the ground has been rather dry. A general rain occurred Sunday night and Monday, unfortunately accompanied with cool weather. Warmth and moisture are needed together. Reports this week indicate that fruit will be very abundant. The prospects are generally better this week and farmers more cheerful.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.—The past week has been quite warm, with abundant sunshine and light local rains on 23d, 24th, 27th to 29th. The warmth has greatly improved crops, and growth has been rapid. Rain is needed at most places, but at this writing (Monday) a general rain seems to be prevailing, which will supply all needs. The week has been excellent for farm work, hoeing weeds, chopping cotton, working corn, etc. Small grain is generally heading nicely and will be ready for harvesting soon. Cotton has improved; some farmers have replanted, some have finished chopping out the stands is not very good. Transplanting tobacco will be finished up next week.

Her Balloon Caught Fire.

Tarboro, N. C., May 27.—Mrs. Steele, an aeronaut, made a balloon ascension yesterday and was 1,000 feet in the air when the balloon caught fire. She tried to cut loose the parachute, but was unable to do so, and as the flames spread the balloon began to descend swiftly. Mrs. Steele kept her seat in the parachute, and as she neared the earth she was enveloped in smoke from the fire above her. She was unconscious when she struck the ground, but later she recovered.

Portuguese Commissioner Insane.

Chicago, May 27.—Pedro Almida, commissioner in charge of the Portuguese exhibit at the World's Fair, has become insane. He was found wandering about on Lake avenue this morning. He had $2,500 in his pockets and wore over $1,000 worth of diamonds.

The police took charge of him and notified his friends.

Struck by a Cyclone.

Vandalia, Mo., May 26.—A terrific cyclone struck Ladonia, a small town ten miles west of here last evening at 6 o'clock, killing Jack Wills, of Farber, Mo., and seriously injuring six others and also completely destroying five large business houses and five dwellings. Besides this, many persons were badly bruised.

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Attorney at Law,
Feb. 9, 1893. SANFORD, N. C.

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Condensed Schedule.
In effect May 7th, 1893.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Train going North		Train going South
No. 2. Mail & Passenger		No. 4. Mail & Passenger
Leaves 7.00 a. m.	Wilmington,	Arrives 11.05 p. m.
" 9.37 "	Fayetteville,	Leaves 7.46 "
" 9.57 "	Salemburg,	" 6.00 "
" 10.52 "	Clinton,	" 5.00 "
Arrives 12.15 p. m.	Greensboro,	" 3.35 "
" 4.40 "	Mt. Airy,	" 12.00 noon.

W. P. ANAE, Gen'l Pass Agent.
J. W. FRY, Superintendent.