

THE PROHIBITIONIST
 PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
REV. W. T. WALKER,
 Editor and Proprietor,
 (corner E. Market and Davis Streets)
 Greensboro, N. C.

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 Advertisements to be inserted every other week and having special position will be charged 10 per cent extra.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Renew your subscription to the PROHIBITIONIST.
 —Will all the money derived from the liquor traffic pay for the soul of your lost boy?
 —Are you a Prohibitionist and a Christian, or an anti-Prohibitionist and anti-Christian?
 —We must either put the saloon down or it will put us down. Which shall it be? Answer at the ballot box.
 —The Prohibitionists of every State, county and town, need to organize and throw off the old party mask.
 —If the saloon is necessary to public prosperity, then the more you prosperize the people the richer you make them.
 —If you believe in prohibition you should cast off all old party ties and join the ranks of the new party, the God-fearing party.
 —Let every Prohibitionist in the State come out from behind the screen of the old parties. They will hide you no longer.
 —We want the names of every Prohibitionist in the State on our subscription books. Send us your name at once. Price \$1.00 per year. Sample copy sent free.
 —The women of our beautiful land are praying for the release of their boys from the death clutch of the saloon, while the men are giving their aid, by their ballots, to tighten the grip.
 —For the sake of a few paltry dollars the youths of this country are being ruined through the influence of the saloon, which is kept in our midst by the vote of christian church-members and christian ministers.
 —The colored men should be better organized than they are now. Let them call conventions in every city, town or village, and organize a Prohibition club. They have wives, daughters, sons and homes to protect. Will they not protect them?
 —Voter, your son is a drunkard. Who is to blame for it? Surely not the saloon-keeper, he only does what the law allows. It is not the boys' fault either, for the snares which have entrapped him were set by you, his own father. And yet you will vote to license the saloon.
 —One negro man told us a few days since that the whites had been trying to frighten him into voting for whiskey by telling him if he did not vote that way he would be put back into slavery. Such lies could only be concocted by whiskey and its advocates.—Rutherford Democrat.
 —Voter do you not realize that the protection of your wife, the protection of your daughter, the protection of your son, the protection of your home and the protection of your government depends upon the result of your ballot? Will you not vote for the party that will protect them? It is as easy to vote for God as it is to vote for the Devil.

In 1892 there will be an immense army of voters, who are now only 16 years old, that will cast their first ballot. Now, boys, if you wish to say, as your fathers do now, "I will never split a ticket," be sure and vote the right ticket. Ask your mother's advice and then vote the straight ticket.

The saloons were closed at Tulsa last Saturday night while Senator Tolley made his speech. They were kept open when Sam Jones spoke there a short time since. Saloon keepers are not fools, and they knew that in order to have their whisky meeting pass off quietly the doggeries had to be closed.—Manchester Times.

An exchange says: "The rummies said that Prohibition would depopulate Kansas. Since Prohibition went into effect the State has gained five hundred thousand in population! Not a distiller, brewer, or saloon keeper among them."
 Let us have Prohibition in North Carolina and depopulate a little in the same way.

Philadelphia is said to furnish a saloon for every twenty-six voters, one bakery for every one hundred and forty-nine voters, one public school for every six hundred and forty-four voters, and one church for every two hundred and forty-four voters. This is a very significant exhibition of the forces at work in our civilization. The nation which can systematically defend these figures is walking on the edge of a volcano.—Issue.

READ THIS PRAYER.

THE WHOLE CASE STATED.
 Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems at the late great Prohibition mass meeting, Cooper Institute, New York, invoked the divine blessing as follows:
 "Look upon us, O God, our heavenly Father, in our helplessness before this great tyranny. Look upon us as they slaughter our children and our fathers, and look with pity upon the mothers and the fathers of the dead brave whom they kill. Bring from out of the schools and colleges, the factories and the farms, those who are gifted to fight; and may all enter into this work with all their heart, brain, brawn, and life. Let not the sun of this generation go down in darkness. May the terrific rum traffic be crushed out. Let the powers of moral suasion, of preaching, of law, and of social influence be combined to beat down this Satan. Grant that this whole nation may be stirred increasingly over this the great question that has stirred since this continent was discovered. Break, we pray Thee, the power of every preacher, every editor, every poet, every reporter, every writer, who is engaged in giving countenance to the desolating curse of the centuries. And give strength to every feeble child and to every weak woman and every humble soldier fighting for prohibition. And may the strongest among us be like David, and the Davids in this cause be powerful as angels of heaven."

OUT WITH THE NOTE.

The East Indians Define a Christian as a Man Who "Drinks Whisky and Eats Pork."
 The iniquities permitted by nominally Christian nations, are too often thoughtless or sceptical persons charged upon them as the natural fruit of their religion.
 A people from enlightened Christian Europe has taught the Indian of America how to drink "fire-water" than to do any useful thing.
 And to-day the biggest cargoes that the civilized world sends into Africa are rum. We proudly look down upon those naked heathens as an inferior race. Yet from His Eternal throne of justice on high long before the Almighty will thunder from heaven that the inferior race is the one which for the sake of filthy lucre deluges these his creatures in the beverages of hell! Their efforts to prohibit "Christian" drink, should frenzy us into activity to prove by word, life, prayer, vote and pocketbook, that all this liquor business is of the devil, among us, rather than of our religion, and as such must be cast out though it rend us in leaving.
 The native Africans are putting foreigners to shame by taking the sharpest measures to prevent the introduction of rum into their land. The Emir of Rupe, (on the Niger), in West Africa, thus writes to the colored Bishop Crowther: "A matter about which I would gladly talk to you. I must write. It is a lengthy affair. It is only about rum (barassa) Rum has ruined our land. It has spoiled our nation. It has made our people crazy. I have now made a law that no rum shall be bought or sold, if any one is found selling rum his house shall be destroyed. Any body who is found drunk shall be killed. For the sake of God and the prophet (doubleless Mahomed, —Ed.) dear Crowther, you must help us in this matter. You must not allow our land to be destroyed."

An Outrage.

An outrage of the first magnitude is that perpetrated by the County Commissioners on the quiet and peaceable citizens of East Greensboro, in that on Monday week they licensed a man to sell liquor right in sight of Holt's Chapel and the new Baptist Chapel, and at the earnest petition of over sixty of these outraged people, laid before said Com-

missioners, on yesterday, they refused to rescind their action.
 How many, now valuable lives, are to be lost by this in the next 12 months, God only knows, and fearful is the guilt resting on this action.
 Oh, ye voters of Morehead and Gilmer township, will you stand this? Will you not rise up in your might, and help on the battle of Prohibition, (that will hurl these men from office), and at the next June Local Option election put such license beyond the control of 4 or 5 men in or outside of Greensboro. S.

Prohibition and Prayer.

The following beautiful flight from one of Hon. Ansley Gray's lectures brings the question home to professing Christians who are withholding their support from the prohibitory amendment:
 "I respect the opinion of all men, but I cannot understand how one can pray: 'Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name'—and then go to the ballot-box and vote to decerate that name. I cannot understand how one can pray: 'Thy kingdom come'—and then go to the ballot-box and vote for Satan's kingdom to come. I cannot understand how one can pray: 'Give us this day our daily bread'—and then cast a vote to take bread from the mouth of the white-faced woman and the thin-lipped child. I cannot understand how one can pray: 'Lead us not into temptation'—and then cast a vote that thrusts temptation in a brother's way. Nor how at the altar one can pray for the drunkard, and at the ballot-box vote to make drunkards—around is insulted humanity, above an insulted God!"

SHALL FREEMEN MAINTAIN THEIR FREEDOM.

And Hand It Down to their Children.

A so-called popular form of government, with dishonesty or fraud at the election box, is a tyranny as dangerous and intolerable as any from which humanity has tried to escape through the shedding of torrents of blood. Taking the governments of the country together, municipal, county, State and Federal, it is very doubtful if one half or one fourth of the persons who hold official position are the choice of the majority of the people over whom they rule. By intimidation in some sections, by culpable neglect to vote at all on the part of many, by the tyranny of the few who make party nominations in some corner grog-shops, or by the expenditure of large sums of money to buy majorities in large cities or by dishonest counts after the polls have closed, the liberties of American citizens and the stability of the American government are in sore danger.
 The political veteran David Dudley Field, one of the most active of our public men, sounds an alarm in the North American for April, declaring that in theory we have open nominations and free elections, but that in practice we have nothing of the kind.
 One twenty-five thousand persons in New York, who meet most congenially in saloons to make nominations, compel the three hundred thousand other voters to vote for the persons thus nominated. If they do not so vote, their votes are thrown away. Mr. Field speaks none too strongly when he says:
 "Such an arrangement of government, however brought about, whether by law or custom, is unendurable, and if not changed, must end in catastrophe. The chief men of business in our cities are compelled to say, in respect to their influence upon government, that they have none. The ward politician, the boss of the primary caucus, the man who haunts the corner grog shop, these are the men of the chief political influence in New York." And this becomes a matter of terror when all parties concede that the lower half of New York city is to decide who shall be the next President of the United States and through him probably who are to fill 100,000 Federal offices. In the make up of their New York County Committee through whose labors the Republicans hope to carry that city, they have suggestively included Fifty-Six Liquor Dealers. Not to be outdone the Democratic Committee of the city of Boston, has a like proportion of those "modern statesmen"—bar-tenders. And Godly ministers and honest, decent citizens by the hundred thousand are at the last moment going to the polls to vote the straight tickets prepared by these men, rather than wreck the country by letting the other party beat.
 Mr. Field looks toward a constitutional provision that every man who would vote at the election must take part in the nomination. He claims that it would be a great advance if legislatures would provide by law for paying the election expenses of all candidates nominated in a particular manner. He suggests that registration should be made in the early part of October next before an election, that at the time of registration the

voter should be required to name the person whom he would nominate for the office to be filled, and that the persons thus nominated by a certain number—say one-tenth of the registered voters—should have their ballots printed and distributed at the expense of the government. He also advocates the prevention of traitorous exchanges of ballots without the knowledge of the candidates. The purity of the ballots is one thing the coming party must consider and secure, else popular government is a farce and our dearly blood-bought liberties be exchanged for chains. Verily "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

PROHIBITION IN ATLANTA.

Atlanta Constitution.
 The election at which prohibition was put on trial in this city is entitled to a place among great events. No election of a local nature was ever before held in a city of sixty thousand people in which more was involved. The changes proposed by it were so radical as to be almost revolutionary. Over a hundred business houses were to be closed. Nearly five hundred men were to be forced to give up a chosen employment. The city treasury was to be left with forty thousand dollars less revenue. Trade amounting annually to millions was to be turned away from the city. Many large business houses were to be left unrented. Of course a movement proposing measures so radical met with the most spirited and determined opposition. Many of our best citizens regarded it with outspoken disfavor.
 It was said that prohibition in a city, so large as this was impracticable, that it would not prohibit, that the trade would be injured, that taxes would be increased that the stores in which the liquor business was carried on would not be rented for other purposes, that the same amount of whiskey would be drank with the law as without it, the city would only miss the revenue, that it would be a death-blow to Atlanta's progress.
 It has now been eighteen months since the election, and twelve months since the law went into effect. We are prepared thus from observation to note results.
 Prohibition in this city does prohibit. The law is observed as well as the law against carrying concealed weapons, gambling theft and other offenses of like character. If there had been as many people in favor of carrying concealed weapons, theft, gambling, etc., as there were in favor of the retail of ardent spirits, twelve months ago, law against these things would not have been carried out as well as it was against the liquor trade. In consideration of the small majority with which prohibition was carried, and the large number of people who were opposed to seeing it prohibit, the law has been marvelously well observed.
 Prohibition has not injured the city financially. According to the assessors' books property in the city has increased over two millions of dollars. Taxes have not been increased. Two streets Decatur and Peters, were known as liquor streets. It was hardly considered proper for a lady to walk these streets without an escort. Now they are just as orderly as any in the city. Property on them has advanced from 10 to 25 per cent. The loss of forty thousand dollars revenue, consequent on closing the saloons, has tended in no degree to impede the city's progress in any direction. Large appropriations have been made to the water-works, the public schools, the Piedmont fair and other improvements. The business men have raised \$40,000 to build the Atlanta and Hawkinsville rail road. The number of city banks are to be increased to five. The coming of four new railroads has been settled during the year. Fifteen new stores containing house furnishing goods have been started since prohibition went into effect. These are doing well. More furniture has been sold to mechanics and laboring men in the last twelve months than in any twelve months during the history of the city. The manufacturing establishments of the city have received new life. A glass factory has been built. A cotton seed oil mill is being built worth \$125,000. All improvement companies with a basis in real estate have seen their stock double in value since the election on prohibition.
 Stores in which the liquor trade was conducted are not vacant, but are now occupied by other lines of trade. According to the real estate men more laborers and men of limited means are buying lots than ever before. Rents are more promptly paid than formerly. More houses are rented by the same number of families than heretofore. Before prohibition, sometimes as many as three families lived in the same house. The heads of those families

now not spending their money for drink are each able to rent a house, thus using three instead of one. Workingmen who formerly spent a great part of their money for liquor, now spend it in food and clothes for their families. The retail grocery-men sell more goods and collect their bills better than ever before. Thus they are able to settle more promptly with the wholesale men.
 A perceptible increase is noticed in the number of people who ride on the street cars. According to the coal dealers, many people bought coal and stored it away last winter who had never been known to do so before. Others who had been accustomed to buying two or three tons on time, this last winter bought six or eight and paid cash for it. A leading proprietor of a millinery store said that he had sold more hats and bonnets to laboring men for their wives and daughters, than before in the history of his business. Contractors say their men do better work and on Saturday evenings when they receive their weeks wages, spend the same for flour, hams, dry goods, or other necessary things for their families. Thus they are in better spirits, have more hope and are not inclined to strike and growl about higher wages.
 Attendance upon the public schools has increased. The Superintendent of public instruction said in his report to the board of education, made January 1st, 1887:
 "During the past year it has become a subject of remark by teachers in the schools and by visitors, that the children were more tidy, were better dressed, were better shod, and presented a neater appearance than ever before. Less trouble has been experienced in having parents purchase books required by the rules, fewer children have been withdrawn to aid in supporting the family, the higher classes in the grammar schools, have been fuller, and more children have been promoted to the high schools, both male and female, than ever before in the history of the schools. All these indications point to the increased prosperity of the city, and to the growing interest in the cause of education on the part of the people."
 There has been a marked increase in attendance upon the Sunday schools of the city. This is especially noticeable among the suburban churches. Many children have started to the Sunday schools who were not able to attend for the want of proper clothing. Attendance upon the different churches is far better. From fifteen hundred to two thousand people have joined the various churches of the city during the year.
 The determination on the part of the people to prohibit the liquor traffic has stimulated a disposition to do away with other evils. The laws against gambling are rigidly enforced. A considerable stock of gamblers' tools gathered together by the police for several years past was recently used for the purpose of making a large bonfire on one of the unoccupied squares of the city. The city council has refused longer to grant license to bucket shops, thus putting the seal of condemnation upon the trade in future of all kinds.
 All these reforms had a decided tendency to diminish crime. Two weeks were necessary formerly to get through with the criminal docket. During the present year it was closed out in two days. The chain gang is almost left with nothing but the chain and the balls. The gang party would not be large enough to work the public roads of the county were it not augmented by fresh supplies from the surrounding counties. The city government is in the hands of our best citizens.
 The majority in this county in favor of prohibition was only 235. Such a change has taken place in public sentiment, however, that now there is hardly a respectable anti-prohibitionist in the city who favors a return to the barrooms. There are some who would prefer high license, or its sale by the gallon, but it is a remarkable fact that there is no disposition to have the saloons opened again. The barroom has gone from Atlanta forever, and the people with remarkable unanimity say amen! There is very little drinking in the city. There has been forty per cent. falloff in the number of arrests, notwithstanding there has been a rigid interpretation of the law under which arrests are made. Formerly, if a man was sober enough to walk home he was not molested. Now, if there is the slightest variation from that state in which the center of gravity falls in a line inside the base, the party is made to answer for such variation at the stationhouse.
 Our experience has demonstrated to us beyond a doubt that a city of sixty thousand inhabitants can get along and advance at a solid and constant rate without the liquor-traffic.

may God bless you in your work? These are the words from the mouth of Medike, the heathen Emir of Rupe, for the conversion of whose benighted and inferior soul moderate drinking Christians and timid voters for whisky loving parties and officials among the ministry are praying.
 When a Hussite chief died from the effects of rum, the chief, Letee, at the earnest request of the missionaries, addressed a solemn warning to the people. A brother of the deceased king, Moszhsh, went around as a temperance apostle, preaching everywhere against rum. The result of this was that chiefs and people were seized with the excitement, so that all the priests and nearly all the people abjured rum entirely. Stern laws and measures were adopted against the importation of rum, and the liquor shops began to disappear.
 This appeal has had its effect on the German public, now greatly incensed that certain houses will continue to send bad rum to African ports to destroy the souls and bodies of the poor blacks. The president of the German association against the use of spirituous liquors, for the third time appeals to the parliament to take active measures to reduce the means of obtaining strong drink. The government promises to bring in a bill this winter, and in the meanwhile the German missionaries are circulating literature in order to create in the public mind a disgust for the dealers who persist in sending rum to Africa.

W. S. MOORE,

GREENSBORO, N. C.
 Has just received a large assortment of cheap and fine Millinery, White and Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions, 5 and 10c counter goods, to exchange for cash, or country produce. King's 500 yard cotton fabric and 1,000 yards French thread fets, 500 flower pots, Shoninger Organs at reduced rates of four dollars each. \$41 to \$137. Easy terms of \$10 cash \$5 monthly. Big sales on them last year. 3 m. Apr. 1886.

DR. R. W. TATE,

Practicing Physician, Greensboro N. C., offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country. Office at Porter & Dutton's drug store. When not there can be found at his residence on Ashboro street, opposite Col. T. B. Keogh's. July 2d.

Piedmont Air-Line Route.

Richmond and Danville System.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE IN EFFECT
 MAY 25, 1887.
 TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME.
 DAILY.

STATION	No. 50.	No. 53.
Southbound		
Lv. New York	4:45 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
" Philadelphia	7:30 "	6:57 "
" Baltimore	9:45 "	9:43 "
" Washington	11:24 "	11:00 "
" Charlottesville	3:35 p.m.	3:00 a.m.
" Lynchburg	5:50 "	5:05 "
" Richmond	8:00 "	2:30 "
" Barterville	8:02 "	4:25 "
" Keyville	5:45 "	5:04 "
" Drake's Branch	6:01 "	5:21 "
" Danville	8:50 "	8:05 "
" Greensboro	10:44 "	9:48 "
" Goldsboro	12:30 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
" Raleigh	5:30 p.m.	1:00 a.m.
" Durham	6:37 "	3:27 "
" Chapel Hill	7:10 "	" "
" Hillsboro	7:15 "	3:32 "
" Salem	7:20 "	5:30 "
" High Point	11:15 "	10:16 "
" Salisbury	12:39 a.m.	12:31 p.m.
Ar. Statesville		5:58 "
" Asheville		5:58 "
" Hot Springs		7:35 "
Lv. Concord	1:36 "	11:59 "
" Charlotte	2:33 a.m.	1:00 "
" Spartanburg	5:39 "	3:34 "
" Greenville	6:50 "	4:48 "
Ar. Atlanta	1:20 p.m.	10:40 "
Northbound	No. 51.	No. 53.
Lv. Atlanta	7:40 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
Ar. Greenville	1:04 a.m.	2:34 p.m.
" Spartanburg	2:19 "	3:46 "
" Charlotte	5:05 "	6:25 "
" Concord	6:01 "	7:23 "
" Salisbury	6:45 "	8:01 "
" High Point	7:56 "	9:13 "
" Greensboro	8:28 "	9:40 "
" Salem	11:30 "	12:30 a.m.
" Hillsboro	7:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
" Durham	13:47 "	12:07 "
" Chapel Hill	1:20 "	1:30 "
" Raleigh	2:44 "	1:30 "
" Goldsboro	4:45 "	1:12 p.m.
" Danville	10:10 a.m.	11:29 p.m.
" Drake's Branch	13:45 p.m.	2:10 a.m.
" Keyville	1:04 "	3:03 "
" Barterville	1:44 "	3:55 "
" Richmond	3:50 "	6:15 "
" Lynchburg	1:15 p.m.	2:00 "
" Charlottesville	3:40 "	4:10 "
" Washington	8:23 "	8:10 "
" Baltimore	11:25 "	10:03 "
" Philadelphia	3:00 a.m.	12:35 p.m.
" New York	6:20 "	3:30 "

*Daily, except Sunday.
SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.
 On trains 50 and 51, Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Atlanta and New York.
 On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet sleepers between Montgomery and Washington and Washington and Aiken.
 On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Sleepers between Richmond and Greensboro, and Greensboro and Raleigh. Pullman Parlor Car between Salisbury and Knoxville.
 Through tickets on sale at principal stations to all ports.
 For rates and information apply to any agent of the Company, or to
 SOL. HARRIS, T. M. or J. L. TAYLOR,
 Gen'l Pass. Agts., Washington, D. C.
CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY
 CONDENSED TIME TABLE.
 To take effect at 3 1/2 a. m., Monday, May 30, 1887.
MAIN LINE
TRAIN NORTH.

Station	Pass and Freight	Mail and Pass.
Leave Bennettsville	10:10 a.m.	5:58 a.m.
Arrive Maxton	11:20 "	7:15 "
Leave Maxton	7:30 p.m.	1:40 "
Arrive Fayetteville	1:30 p.m.	11:00 "
Leave Fayetteville	2:10 "	9:30 "
Arrive Sanford	4:05 "	1:40 p.m.
Leave Sanford	4:15 "	3:15 "
Arrive Greensboro	7:25 "	8:00 "
Leave Greensboro	10:15 a.m.	
Arrive Walnut Cove	1:00 p.m.	
Pass and Mail—dinner at Fayetteville.		

TRAIN SOUTH.

Station	Pass and Freight	Mail and Pass.
Leave Walnut Cove	6:00 "	
Arrive Greensboro	9:50 a.m.	7:0 a.m.
Leave Greensboro	12:55 p.m.	1:17 p.m.
Arrive Sanford	3:15 "	1:55 "
Leave Fayetteville	3:20 "	6:00 "
Arrive Maxton	3:30 "	12:15 "
Leave Maxton	5:15 "	3:45 "
Arrive Bennettsville	6:45 "	6:15 "
Passenger and Mail—dinner at Sanford		

FACTORY BRANCH.—Freight and Pass.
TRAIN NORTH.

Station	Pass and Freight
Leave Milboro	7:45 a.m.
Arrive Greensboro	9:20 "

TRAIN SOUTH.

Station	Pass and Freight
Leave Greensboro	9:30 p.m.
Arrive Milboro	7:45 "

 Freight and Passenger Trains run between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
 Freight and Passenger Train runs between Fayetteville and Greensboro Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and between Greensboro and Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
 Passenger and Mail Train runs daily except Sundays.
 The Passenger and Mail train makes close connection at Maxton with Carolines Cent. at Ch. riots and Wilmington. Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.
 W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
 J. W. FRY, Gen'l Supt.