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OFFICE OVER BLAKE & SON'S STORE,
Manchester, Iowa.

THE STUDENT of CHARACTER

By EVERETT HOLBROOK

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GRAHAM WEST'S "John Smith" has easily won first place among the numerous romances from the tenements that have appeared during the last three years. The critics have treated the book better than others of its class, and its sales have far surpassed the record of any rival. Why has it achieved so great success? I am going to answer that question by telling a story of the author.

A good many people told me when the book first appeared that the title would kill it. The title couldn't be worse, I'll admit. Others said that the plot was trite. So it is and distressingly simple. A poor man marries within his caste and then fights his way up out of it, hampered at every step by a wife who will neither go with him nor let him go alone. The ordinary method in such cases is to make the wife die of some picturesque disorder, to the accompaniment of slow music, but Graham West simply wrenches the two apart and leaves the reader to pity the woman if he can.

Of course the book can't sell on the strength of such a story as that. Its popularity rests, as all agree, upon the study of the character of John Smith. The wife is drawn with equal distinctness, but with a cold blooded condemnation that shocks a chivalrous reader. It is easy to see that the author's sympathies were entirely with the husband. John Smith lives and breathes. You cannot help feeling that the author must have known and loved the man, must have painted him just as he found him, must have watched with throbbing heart that struggle up the rugged road of life.

I do not purpose to express an opinion upon the moral tone of the story or to estimate its artistic value. I merely wish to answer those who are saying that Graham West stands for nothing but good luck; that he found fame ready made when he chanced to meet the man who in the novel is called John Smith. Such persons do not know what character study is or what it costs. I fancy they are of the sort that spend an evening with a ward detective and pose forever afterward as experts in criminology. Graham West is different. When he makes up his mind to study life in a certain locality, he goes there to live. He was a regular denizen of the east side of New York in the days when he was fitting himself to write "John Smith," though his income would have permitted him to live on the avenue.

I first met the original of the now famous character about two years ago. West was already deeply interested in him and was hiding him from most of the authors whom he knew, as a schoolboy hides a cake. But he did not fear me, for he knew that I regarded the problem of human character as entirely insoluble and the study of it as absurdly unnecessary to a writer.

Of course the man's name is not Smith, but I shall follow my friend's lead in that matter. West and I dined together one evening, and then he piloted me to a saloon where, in a little back room, we found seats at a table and were presently joined by Smith. West's description fits him to the life:

"He was a man incapable of rest, either in body or mind. When he was seated, he always advanced one foot, which trembled on the floor as if he longed to take another step forward. His right hand quivered with eagerness for the work that it would do. * * * He had pale yellow hair that started up in a little, overhanging wave from his broad and high forehead, a wave that shook along its curling crest when his thought was deepest, as if a spirit, bending above him, breathed upon him. Such restless energy should have worn him thin, yet his well molded figure showed no sign of exhaustion, and his face was full in the cheeks, though it was always pale."

I could see that Smith regarded his interview with me as of considerable importance. I was the first of West's friends whom he had met, and he naturally wished to make a good impression. It is hard for any one to do that who has to talk about himself most of the time, but there seemed to be no alternative in this case. He was undeniably the principal object of interest.

It appeared that he had been employed in a very humble capacity by an electric lighting company, but had been discharged. He told me this with perfect frankness, appealing, however, with a rapid glance of the eye to West as witness that he had not been to blame. He had got an idea for an invention and had incautiously taken it directly to the superintendent of the works, who had tried to buy it for a few dollars and, failing in that, had immediately discharged Smith. Of course Smith was almost fatally hampered in his attempt to go on with his inventive work by the loss of his opportunity to observe and study electrical machinery in action. He had tried to obtain another position similar to that which he had held, but the man whom he had offended was sufficiently influential to prevent it. Meanwhile the rascal was undoubtedly working up the idea himself.

Smith disclosed to me the nature of his discovery. I had had considerable technical training in electrical science, and I thought well of the idea, though there was obviously a wide gap to bridge over before a practical result could be reached. The loss of his position had brought him to a standstill in his work. He had, in fact, resolutely turned his mind away from it, being driven by poverty to seek remunerative employment. Of all things in the world, he had turned to the pen, the most ungrateful tool that man has ever made. Yet he seemed to have extorted something from it, for he showed me several clippings from newspapers and minor magazines of articles that he had written. They were well enough done, but showed no gift. I advised him to get back to electricity with the speed of the spark itself if the opportunity offered.

It was at this point that we encountered Mrs. Smith. Evidently in order to get into the employ of another electric lighting company Smith would have to leave the city. His circumstances would not permit of his taking his wife with him on a tour of the country, and she refused to be left behind. Naturally it meant a considerable sacrifice for her. She would be obliged to support herself and their child for an interval, and she had not done any work since her marriage except in the way of household affairs.

"She wants me to take any job that I can get," said Smith, "and settle down to the life of a day laborer. It looks as if I would have to do it. I can't yet make a living by writing, or at best I can't save a penny. I can't leave her, I can't take her away with me, and to stay here is ruin. Who knows how many years I may plod on before another inspiration comes to me? Besides, as I've told Mr. West, I have a few debts, contracted while I've been out of work. I won't run away and leave them unpaid."

In the face of such a situation I was powerless to advise. I never could guess a riddle or solve a single one of

Smith disclosed to me the nature of his discovery.

the problems of existence. One by one I had given them all up, either on my own account or another's. However, when we had parted from Smith in the small hours of the morning I ventured to ask why West did not lend Smith enough money to keep him going while he gave the invention a trial.

"If I do that," he replied, "Smith will leave the city, and then I can't study him any more. I tell you he's a great character, and I must know him through and through before I lose sight of him. Of course I know him well enough now to be sure that he is a man of remarkable ability and of the highest principle, but I must wait to see how he will meet the great question which his unfortunate marriage has thrust into his life. Will he make a martyr of himself, or will he burst the bond that holds him down to slavery?"

"In view of the unusual circumstances," said I, "would it be too great an intrusion if you should go to her and offer some advice?"

"I've been to see her," he answered, "and it was utterly useless. She has that instinctive violent distrust which characterizes the uneducated. Mentally and morally she is a mere jellyfish, but it is wonderful what a terrible burden such an inconsiderable creature can be to the man who marries her."

Smith had fascinated me scarcely less than West, and I took advantage of every opportunity of meeting him. We three spent half a dozen evenings in the little back room of the saloon during the next fortnight. On the last of these occasions, just as we were breaking up the session, I observed that West lent Smith $50. It was a considerable sum, and I feared that Smith would not be able to return it, as he had agreed to do, on the following Saturday.

Borrowing separates friends, especially when they are so unequally favored by fortune as were Smith and West. It was evident that West might be of great service to the younger man, particularly if the latter continued to trifle with a pen. I would have been very sorry to see a pitiful matter of money destroy their mutual regard. The thought worried me during the week. On Saturday I endeavored to find Smith in order to learn whether he had succeeded in obtaining the money which he had expected as the return of certain literary labors. In case he had been disappointed it was my intention to advance him the money in order that he might pay West promptly, as agreed. I waited for Smith in the counting room of a magazine from which, as I understood, a small sum was due to him, but he did not come. Then, with considerable hesitation, for I dreaded meeting his wife, I went to his home, high up in a tenement house.

A weary, heavy eyed girl of fourteen met me at the door. Her coarse dress was covered with bits of thread and the ravelings of cheap cloths. So many pins were stuck into the front of it that I think if she had run against a wall it might have killed her. After some delay and embarrassing explanation I was admitted into the front room of the tenement, where I found Mrs. Smith. Her appearance corresponded closely with that of the girl. A number of coarse dresses in various stages of manufacture were strewn about the room.

Mrs. Smith had been a pretty girl, but hard work had worn her almost to a skeleton. She viewed me at first with evident suspicion. I saw the look that West had described, but it faded presently, and her face took on a much more amiable expression. She sent the girl out of the room. Then, turning to me with an air of one who has taken a great resolution, she said:

"You're a friend of Mr. West. Well, I want you to ask him to let my husband alone. He ought to know that John can't afford such company. John has been out of work almost a year, and I've had to support the family by dressmaking—dressmaking down here where I can scarcely make money enough to pay that girl at the end of the week. And yet John goes and sits half the night with this Mr. West, drinking beer and paying for his share of it. And he's beginning to feel above honest work. He says there are other ways of making money in this world. If there are, I wish he'd find one of them, and find it mighty quick."

My hair began to stir at the roots. I tried to remember whether I had ever let Smith pay for my beer.

"I understood," said I, "that your husband was earning money by writing. Are not these clippings of articles that he has written?"

I picked up two or three that lay on a table in the middle of the room. They were marked in pencil with the date on which they had been written, as was Smith's custom. The very first one I saw was a little thing which I happened to know had been written by a member of the staff of the magazine in which it had appeared.

I will spare the reader the remainder of my interview with Mrs. Smith. I gave her such assurances as I could and made my escape at the earliest possible moment. Then I went to the office of the electric lighting company, already referred to, where I learned that Smith had been discharged for incorrigible lying. His great idea had been patented by somebody else about two years before and had been in use in the plant before Smith had come to work there.

I found Smith that evening before he saw West and forced from him what would have been a confession if the man had been able to tell the truth. I was convinced that he had never written a line for publication. He owed West not $50, but $350, but the student of character still held him for an honest man and expected to be repaid.

I told Smith that if he borrowed any more money of West, or spent any more of his wife's money in my presence, or failed to use his best endeavors to secure employment, I would expose him, and I think I made some impression upon him.

But I did not disclose his iniquity to West, for I knew that to do it would be to destroy a great work of fiction already far advanced. I would not have it on my literary conscience that I had cheated the world of such a character study as "John Smith," even in that early day, promised to be.

No further explanation of the success of the book is needed. It is a great piece of realism because it was written by a man gifted by Providence with an entire inability to understand any person or anything as it exists in nature. Had he possessed that unfortunate power he would have been a scientist, and nobody would have cared to read his writings.

The Sweet and the Sweets.

A fashionably dressed young man walked into an exclusive candy store and gave his order.

"Five pounds, please, to Miss Genevieve Fairweather."

"Just a minute, please," said the saleswoman. She walked to the cashier's desk and took from the drawer a little book bound in red morocco. Thumbing the index until she came to the F's, she turned over to page 78, at the head of which appeared the name of the young woman in question. Below it were the following entries:

Marshmallows,	Crystallized fruit,
Cream nougat,	Candied cherries,
Nut caramels,	No chocolates or cocoanut.
French bonbons,	

"The regular thing, sir?" said the saleswoman.

"If you please."

Every one of the high class confectionery stores keeps such a book, in which are written down the likes and aversions of each of their regular customers among the fair sex.

So when a young man comes in to buy a box of candy for one of these favored ones he is certain of getting just what she likes and nothing else. And in many cases the young woman in question, not knowing or having forgotten that her taste in candy is duly registered, is pleasantly surprised that Mr. Jones or Mr. Jenkins has shown such good judgment in its selection.—Chicago Tribune.

Useful Salt.

Such humble things are useful for the toilet or in aiding health that the greater part of the world does not know of the helpful little things that are close at hand.

Salt, plain table salt, is an article that is useful in many ways besides that of helping to make food savory. It is especially beneficial to bathe tired or weak eyes, and a pinch in warm water will cure the disfiguring inflammation that comes from overwork or from being in the wind. Salt in the water will also overcome the redness of the lids.

A little salt should occasionally be placed in the water with which the teeth are brushed, as it helps to harden the gums. When it is used for a gargle, it will overcome sore throat, if used soon enough, and it is excellent to allay any slight irritation of the throat.

Chloroform.

The first child born under the influence of chloroform was the daughter of a doctor friend of Professor Simpson, who is credited with the discovery of the drug, and she was christened Anæsthesia to celebrate the circumstances of her birth, as the first child to be vaccinated in Russia was christened Vaccinoff. The beginning of the new era of chloroform was on a night in November, 1847, when three men sat around a supper table in an Edinburgh dining room with glasses charged with—chloroform! They were Dr. Simpson himself, with Dr. Keith and Dr. Duncan, and as they sat talking all three began to inhale the fumes from the glasses. Suddenly the talking ceased, and three senseless men fell like dead bodies on the floor. For some minutes the room was as still as a grave, and then Dr. Simpson awoke. "This is good," he said as he found Dr. Duncan snoring under the table and Dr. Keith creeping on to his feet. Eleven days later the first public trial of chloroform was made at the Edinburgh infirmary.

Muffing in Spain.

Never in my life have I seen such wrapping and muffling as I have seen in Spain. The men here wear very heavy cloaks—heavier than any outer garment we have in America except fur coats. These cloaks are usually lined with colored plush; the insides of the front flaps are often lined with red or green or yellow plush, and often with two colors. Sometimes the men have pointed hoods to their cloaks, but even when the cloaks are not hooded the wearers wrap the capes around their throats and mouths and even around their heads. I have often seen a Spaniard going along wrapped in a cloak and with a muffler bound around his head, so that only one ear, one eye and one nostril were exposed.—J. A. Hart in Argonaut.

"Whuppity Scoorie."

The ancient custom at Lanark, Scotland, of "Whuppity Scoorie," the origin and meaning of which are lost, is celebrated annually and watched by a crowd of grown ups. The town bell is rung nightly at 6 o'clock from March to September and then lies dumb for six months. On the first night of the ringing all the young folk congregate at the cross, and after parading three times round the parish church the Lanark lads meet the New Lanark boys in a free fight, in which the only legitimate weapons are their caps tied at the end of pieces of string.

Too Much Lungs.

One of the greatest pugilists that America ever produced, John Dwyer of Brooklyn, quit his regular occupation to enter the counting room. He died within a year from tuberculosis. The explanation in this case was simple enough. The immense lungs which were necessarily an advantage in the prize ring fell into disuse in the counting room. Disuse meant degeneration, and degeneration meant a lack of resistance, of which tubercle bacillus was not slow to take advantage.

WASHINGTON'S GENERALS.

The Men Who Helped to Win in the Revolutionary War.

Of the major generals who served under Washington during the Revolutionary war one, Lafayette, survived until 1834. Stark died in 1822, St. Clair in 1818, Heath in 1814, Lincoln in 1810, Gates and Knox in 1806, Moultrie in 1805, Schuyler in 1804, Mifflin in 1800, Sullivan in 1795, Putnam in 1790, Spencer in 1789, Greene and McDougall in 1786. Lord Sterling and Thomas died during the war, De Kalb was killed in the battle of Camden, Wooster was mortally wounded at Ridgefield April 27 and died Oct. 2, 1782. Charles Lee left the army in 1780 and died Oct. 2, 1782. Lee, Moultrie, Lincoln, Sullivan and Lord Sterling were made prisoners of war.

After the war Knox and Lincoln served as secretary of war, Schuyler was elected to congress and afterward appointed senator, Moultrie served several terms as governor of South Carolina, Mifflin went to congress and was the first governor of Pennsylvania, Sullivan was a member of congress and governor of New Hampshire, McDougall and Spencer were members of congress, Gates was sent to the New York legislature, Lincoln was appointed collector of the port of Boston and St. Clair was president of congress and governor of the Northwest Territory. Baron de Steuben received in 1790 from congress an annuity of $2,500 for life and was given 16,000 acres of land in Oneida county, N. Y. John Stark was pensioned in 1822 at $90 a month.

A Sure Remedy.

"I am fixing up a surprise for John, but I am afraid that if he stays around the house he will discover me."

"That's all right. You just tie a towel around your head and ask him if he can't stay at home today and help you take up the carpets."—Baltimore News.

So Frank.

She—Albert, I have come to the conclusion that I love George better than I love you, and—

He—What about the engagement ring I gave you to wear?

She—Oh, that's all right. George says he won't object if I wear it.

His Injuries.

They were talking of the man who was thrown from the street car.

"How badly was he hurt?"

"He doesn't know yet. The jury in his suit for damages is still out."—Chicago Post.

Don't you complain too much, and don't you find too much fault? Think it over.—Atchison Globe.

How Sleigh Bells Are Made.

"The making of sleigh bells is quite an art," says an iron founder. "The little iron ball is too big to be put in through the holes in the bell, and yet it is inside. How did it get there? The little iron ball is called 'the jinglet.' When you shake the sleigh bell it jingles. In making the bell the jinglet is put inside a little ball of mud, just the shape of the inside of the bell. Then a mold is made, just the shape of the outside of the bell. This mud ball with the jinglet inside is placed in the mold of the outside, and the metal is poured in, which fills up the space between the ball and the mold.

"When the mold is taken off, you see a sleigh bell, but it will not ring, as it is full of dirt. The hot metal that the bell is made of dries the dirt so that it can be shaken out. After the dirt is all shaken out of the holes in the bell the little iron jinglet will still be in the bell and will ring. It took a good many years to think out how to make a sleigh bell."

The Minister's Family.

At a conference of ministers of one of the smaller American denominations the question of the insufficiency of some of the salaries was being argued. One brother who was stationed at a mission post made a strong plea for an increase in salary. "To properly provide my family with the necessities," he said, "is a serious problem." "How many children have you?" asked a sympathetic brother of the cloth. "I have four boys, and each one has a sister," was the prompt reply. Immediately the sympathetic friend took the floor. "How is it possible that our brother can provide even the barest necessities for his eight children"— "I did not say I had eight children; the boys have the same sister."

A Defense of the Spanish Woman.

More awful rubbish is written about the people, especially the women, of Latin countries than of almost anything else. Take them all, the sparkling daughters of Andalusia, the nobly grave women of the Castiles, the enchanting Valencianas, the ruddy cheeked women of the Asturias and of Galicia, the robust and wholesome Catalonians, the proud Aragonesas, and they make up a national grouping of women hard to surpass for charm and verve.—Mexican Herald.

Salary and Wages.

Daughter—Yes, pa, there are two young men who have asked me to marry, and both are nice fellows.

Father—And are both in a way to support you?

Daughter—I think so. Phil tells me he has a tidy salary, and George says he is receiving good wages.

Father—You choose George, and you will make no mistake, I think. At any rate, it's safer to marry a man who has wages than one who has a salary.—Boston Transcript.

Harking Back.

"You were telling Miss Gaussip this morning that you were going to be married again, weren't you?" said the shrewd man.

"Why, yes," the widower gasped in surprise. "How did you know?"

"After you left her she began to count on her fingers."—Philadelphia Press.

The New Steel Cut Coffee

Barrington Hall

Is a Fine Coffee to begin with.

The steel cutting is a great improvement as the coffee is not ground in a mill, but steel cut into small granules of uniform size, also removing by our exclusive patent process the chaff which remains in all ground coffee.

This chaff is not coffee. Its flavor is bitter, unpleasant and strongly astringent (from tanuin). The removal of the chaff insures a smooth rich flavor of pure coffee.

Send for booklet about the steel cut process to the Minneapolis office of

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Sold in 1 lb. and 2 lb. canisters by

ALL LEADING GROCERS.

Railroads.

Manchester & Oneida Ry.

TIME TABLE.

Train No. 2 leaves Manchester at 5 a. m. arrives at Oneida at 5:30 a.m. Connects with west bound C. G. W. No. 5 Returning leaves Oneida at 6:35 a. m, arrives at Manchester at 6:05 a. m.

Train No. 4, leaves Manchester at 7:15 a. m. arrives at Oneida at 7:45 a. m., connects with east bound C. G. W. No. 6. Returning leaves Oneida at 7:50 a. m., arrives at Manchester at 8:20 a. m.

Train No. 6, leaves Manchester at 8:45 a. m., arrives at Oneida at 9:14 a. m. Connects with the north bound C. M. & St. P., No. 22. Returning leaves Oneida at 9:20, arrives at Manchester at 9:50 a. m.

Train No. 8, leaves Manchester at 2:10 p. m., arrives at Oneida at 2:40 p. m. Connects with C. G. W., No. 4, east bound, and No. 9, west bound. Returning leaves Oneida at 3:00 p. m., arrives at Manchester at 3:30 p. m.

Train No 10, leaves Manchester at 4:55 p. m., arrives at Oneida at 5:30 p. m. Connects with south bound C. M. & St. P., No. 21. Returning leaves Oneida at 6:45p. m., arrives at Manchester 5:21 p. m.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
Gen. Traffic Manager.

Through tickets for sale at Manchester to all points in North America.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

TIME TABLE.

Main Line Passenger Trains.

WEST BOUND	MAIN LINE	EAST BOUND
No 1* 12:13 a m	..Fast Train..	No 2* 3:42 a m
No 3* 2:18 p m.	Thro Express.	No 4* 8:16 p m
No 33 †6:22 p m	....Clipper....	No 34†6: 55 a m
No 5 † 8:53 a m	Local Express	No 6† 8: 40 p m
No 93† 2:00 p m.	..Way Freight.	No 94 11:45 a m

CEDAR RAPIDS BRANCH.

North Bound —Arrive—	Bet Cedar Rpds and Manchester	South Bound —Leave—
No.306 6:05 p.m	...†Passenger...	No.305 9:10 a.m
No. 334 8:40 a.m	...†Passenger...	No.335 6:35 p.m
No. 800 1:00 p.m	....†Freight....	No.803 3:30 p.m

All above trains carry passengers.
*Daily.
†Daily Except Sunday.
H. G. PIERCE, Station Agt.

Nos 5 & 6 run between Dubuque and Albert Lea.

Nos. 31 & 32 run between Lyle and Dubuque with connection through to Ft Dodge by train No 31.

New train 4 makes same stops east of here as No. 2 except that east of Rockford it stops at East Rockford, Genoa & Coleman. This train is a through vestibule train with dining car from Omaha to Rockford. No 2 & 4 only stop at Dyersville between Manchester and Dubuque.

No 3-4-6-1-3 & 31 Run daily Sunday Include

NEW SHORT LINE

Omaha - Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Illinois Central between Omaha and Fort Dodge in connection with the Minneapolis and St. Louis between Fort Dodge and Minneapolis and St. Paul, also to be inaugurated January 28, 1900

"THE LIMITED"	Lv. Omaha 7.35 p. m. Ar. Minneapolis 7.30 a. m. Ar. St. Paul 8.00 a. m.	Lv. St. Paul 8.00 p. m. Lv Minneapolis 8.30 p. m. Ar. Omaha 8.15 a. m.

A fast vestibule night train, daily, carrying through Pullman sleeping car and coaches.

"THE EXPRESS"	Lv. Omaha 7.00 a. m. Ar. Minneapolis 7.00 p. m. Ar. St. Paul 7.30 p. m.	Lv. St. Paul 9.00 a. m. Lv Minneapolis 9.30 a. m. Ar. Omaha 9.40 p. m.

Fast day train, daily except Sunday, carrying through parlor car and coaches.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.

"The Maple Leaf Route."

Time card, Oneida, Iowa.

Chicago Special, Daily, Going East.....7:47 a m
Day Express daily.....2:39 p m
Way Freight daily ex. Sunday.....11:30 a m
Going West, North and South.
Way Freight, daily ex. Sunday.....11.20 am
Day Express daily.....3:16 p m
St. Paul & Kansas City Exp, daily.....5:31 a m
For information and tickets apply to
C. A. Robinson, Agent, Oneida.

B. C. R. & N. R'y.

CEDAR RAPIDS TIME CARD.

MAIN LINE GOING EAST AND SOUTH.

Arrive Leave
9:20 p m No. 2* Chicago Passenger....9:40 p m
10:40 a m No. 4 Chi. & Burl'n Pass.....11:00 a m
3:10 a m No. 6 Chicago & St. Louis Ex. 3:30 a m
1:05 ngt No. 8 Chicago Fast Express. 1:01 ngt
No. 18 Burl. & Davnp't. Pass 3:25 p m

No 2—Pullman sleeper, free chair car and coaches to Chicago. No. 6—Pullman sleepers and through coaches to Chicago and St. Louis. No. 8—Pullman sleeper and free chair car to Chicago; Dining car will serve breakfast from Joliet to Chicago.

Ngt.—night.

MAIN LINE GOING NORTH.

7:35 a m No. 1 Minneapolis Pass..... 8:05 a m
12:05 p m No. 3 Rockford Passenger... 3:30 p m
12:05 ngt No. 5 Minneapolis Express.. 12:30 ngt
5:45 a m No. 13 Chicago Passenger.
11:50 p m No. 19 Chicago Passenger.

No. 1—Free chair car and coaches to Albert Lea. No. 5—Wide Vestibuld Pullman Buffet sleepers and coaches to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

DECORAH DIVISION.

9:10 p m.....Decorah Passenger..... 8:20 a m
10:50 a m.....West Union Passenger.....3:40 p m
4:05 p m.....Decorah Freight.....8:20 a m

IOWA FALLS DIVISION.

7:20 p m ...Iowa & Minnesota Pass.....9:00 a m.
1:05 a. m..Minnesota & Dakota Pass..12:30 a m

IOWA CITY, DAVENPORT, BURL. AND CLINTON.

12:05 p m.....Burl. & Ia City Pass.....3:05 p m
7:45 p m.....Clin., Ia City, Dvpt Pass.....7:15 a m
7:35a m.....Burl. & Ia City Pass.....9:40 p m

"Trains numbers 5, 6, 8, 13, 19, and Minn & Dakota Pass run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday." No *2 daily between Cedar Rapids and West Liberty.

JNO. G. FARMER, Gen'l Pass & Tkt Agt.
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Cedar Rapids Iowa.

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Twice each month, on specific dates, the Illinois Central will sell at greatly reduced rate from points on its line north of Cairo, round trip Homeseekers' Excursion tickets South to certain points on or reached by its lines in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama. Also to certain points West and Southwest in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Particulars of your Illinois Central agents.

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Through Sleeping Car from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla., via I. C. R. R.

Commencing Sunday January 11, 1903, a through sleeping car from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla., will be run on the Illinois Central Dixie Flyer, leaving Chicago at 6:20 p. m. daily via Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta.

2tf H. G. PIERCE, Agent.

Illinois Central

EXCURSION RATES.

Excursion tickets will be sold by the Illinois Central, to the points, and at rates, as follows:

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Detroit, Mich.,—International Epworth League Convention, July 16-19.

Baltimore, Md.,—Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, July 21-23.

One Fare.

San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, on sale July 1-10, limited to August 31st.

Sioux City, Ia.,—State Firemen's Tournament July 28-31.

LESS THAN ONE FARE.

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San Francisco, Cal.,—National Encampment G. A. R., August 17-22.

For particulars as to dates of sale, rates, etc., apply to any Illinois Central ticket agent, or adress the undersigned.

J. F. MERRY Asst. Gen Pass. Agent,
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