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Entered at the Post Office at Ottawa, Illinois, as Second Class Mail Matter.

Ottawa, Ill., December 17, 1887.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MR. PETER YANKEE.

GOES TO CUBA.—YANKEE NOTIONS AND MISSOURI WHETSTONES.—LIFE IN HAVANA.—SLAVE AND SLAVE TRADERS.—NEGRO INSURRECTION, &c.

(Continued.)

After looking about them for a few days, Mr. Russell opened a dry goods store in Franklin street, where she remained in business a couple of years. Peter took a trip to Philadelphia and visited his uncle, but liking New York better, returned to that city to become

A CABINET MAKER.

He obtained a place in Chas. Frederick's furniture manufactory in the metropolis, and remained until he was twenty one years old. At that time apprentices were taught the trade in all its branches. They were instructed in every detail from taking the crude stock in the wood pile, through each grade and kind of labor upon it, until it was finished, oiled or varnished, and ready for the emporium. After serving five years, they were able to attain a place in the majority, be a journeyman. The extensive establishment, which employed 180 hands, was one of the largest in New York, and the second largest on Broad street, out of eleven furniture stores. Mr. Frederick prospered and went up on Broadway, where he built a fine four story brick building especially for his extensive furniture business.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

In 1835, the importation of pianos ceased, as it was discovered that as good, or better, and far cheaper, could be made in this country. A great boom came to that business, and good cabinet makers, though they had never seen a piano, could get double the wages paid in their own trade in the piano factories, and good, and skilful workers in fine woods, who knew something of pianos, could get almost any price. Mr. Russell was offered a large increase of salary, and went into a large piano factory, where he remained two years at constantly increasing wages, but about this time, being in demand as a workman or manager, having money in the savings bank, and in the prime of youth in health and strength, he was attacked by the young men's fever. He felt big for a piano factory, and wanted to go somewhere, anywhere—to do something immense, he didn't know or care what it might be. While in the furniture trade he had shipped goods for his employers to Havana, Cuba, and he had observed, always with a fine profit. He concluded that that was the place for a young man of skill and ambition.

HAVANA, CUBA,

Accordingly, having settled up with his "bosses," he shipped some furniture to his own address in Havana. He had made arrangements with a German cigar dealer who was to ship him furniture from New York, and he was to ship back cigars from Havana. He got there after a tedious voyage. He then became acquainted with a reliable agent, who understood the value of cigars, who bought them on commission. Mr. Russell found a good market for some kinds of furniture. As he looked about the city he soon found openings for trade as well as a good stand, employment in a first-class machine shop at splendid wages. He worked steadily, never missing a day, but at times when the other hands were amusing themselves at chicken disputes, flirting with the dark-eyed Spanish girls, or strolling about on the promenades, he was busy selling furniture, collecting bills and taking observations as to what would be likely to "boom" in the market. He found, among other things, that the natives had very few reliable time-pieces. Such as were used were cumbrous and expensive, most of them being merely ornamental. They would go while some one moved them. Instead of keeping up with time, they let time catch up with, and pass them twice a day. They "took no note of time," they were silent frauds and deceivers. Remembering the neat and cheap wooden clocks of Connecticut make, brothers of [illegible] and [illegible] hams, he [illegible] from his New York partner, and they went off like hot cakes. He sold [illegible] WOODEN CLOCKS, in a very short time. They cost $4 in New York. [illegible] also got up another scheme by which he supplied a long-felt want. The machine shops of that island had long been using Turkey oil stones for putting an edge on cutlery and fine tools. Peter had discovered that Missouri, in the United States possessed a mountain made of a fine sandstone grit, which answered the whetstone purpose delightfully, and equally as well as the finest Turkey oil stones, which sold in Havana for $1.50 per pound, while the Missouri article cost delivered, and could be sold at the delightfully small sum of *six cents* per pound. To get the benefit of that difference of one dollar and forty-four cents per pound was a work which Mr. Russell's philosophical mind grasped in a very short time. He sold genuine Turkish oil stones, [illegible] with great success. He didn't say they were genuine "Turks," but the stones sold themselves. No one took the trouble to enquire where they came from; they were actually superior to the article from the Orient, and no one objected [illegible] a Mississippi river capitalist got his eye on this new style of Turkish whetstones, and he quickly remembered [illegible] Louis and finding out the price they brought, was "onto Peter's racket," as the American saying is. He did not denounce Peter as a "Yankee peculator," but resolved to share the business as a rival, and having a steamboat, he and others in the same enterprise, soon ran the prices down to nothing, so Peter quit the line of trade, but not until he had cleared some $500 or $600 by it.

HAVANA IN 1835.

The first view of the capital of Cuba astonished Mr. Russell, for it was so wholly unlike any city he had ever seen. That city in 1835 contained about 100,000 people, two thirds of whom were negroes of every shade of color, from the freshly imported jet black African, down to the native black and tan, whose color had been bleached to the faintest shade by the admixture of several generations of white blood! It was a walled city, after the European style, with three large gates of entrance, which were closed every evening at 9 o'clock, and opened every morning at 4 o'clock, by a signal fired from a big gun at Fort Maro. The walls were thirty feet high on the outer edge, which was perpendicular rockwork, slanting back by a gradual slope of of earth, making them very strong, and it was surmounted by cannon at close intervals. Just beyond this wall was a deep ditch connecting with a river so that at a moment's notice the city could be flooded as an additional protection, and beyond this a lower wall, over which the guns could get in their work upon an approaching foe.

THEIR DWELLINGS.

Their houses were built alike, the same height, and no distinctive outer appearance between a dwelling and a store. The buildings were made of a limestone soft as chalk, peculiar to that region, which could easily be chopped into any dimension when laid in the wall, which was from three to five feet thick, limestone mortar was poured over them, filling up the cracks and interstices—thus making it a solid structure. In the center of each house was a court or square, out of which were entrances into the eating, sleeping, and other rooms, including the stables. The windows in front were from two to three feet wide, and from fifteen to twenty feet high, without sash or glass but protected by iron bars from top to bottom. On the inside were wooden shutters, to be closed nights, or during a storm. The doors were merely large gates with a wicket in one of them, so that the family or visitors could pass or repass without opening the big gates. In fine weather, which usually prevailed, the dwellings were so open in front that persons passing on the street, or sidewalks—but two feet wide,—could see the whole internal arrangement of a drawing room or parlor, the ladies and visitors seated in opposite rooms, puffing their delicate cigarettes, and probably discussing their neighbors, as to the latter, much the same as other enlightened countries. The floors were of cement, stone or marble, according to the means of the family. The middle or upper classes all kept volantes for the comfort and pleasure of their ladies. The volante is a queer sort of a two wheeled gig. The wheels are far back, the seat, or box for the fair occupant, is supported on the shafts, the mule, the power which moves this affair, not only drawing the weight behind, but carrying on his back at the same time a sleek negro, with a fancy and gaudy uniform, and silver spurs on his outstanding heels. The volante is an institution of great consideration, and when it is not in use, is kept in the public stable of the front door.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The Cubans like their relatives in Spain, are much given to public amusements. They fill the theaters, opera houses, and the arena, and while they do not let passions with them. They patronize the cockfight, and swarm at the bull fight. The ladies special pleasure is in the *Pasao*, or boulevard. It is an avenue 125 feet wide and a mile in length. On either side is a row of orange trees and along the course at the sides are many beautiful statutes, and large ones at the ends. Every afternoon, the ladies, after a bath and an elaborate toilet, adorned with silks and laces, and other finery, and glittering with diamonds and rubies, seated in their volantes, and driven by their [illegible] and gaudy [illegible], bestriding the patient and homely mule, are driven to the grand *Pasao*. Here, following one another, they ride, in a long and slowly moving procession, on and around the track, bowing to each other as they pass. The Governor-General only, sported a four-wheeled carriage. It was his privilege to enter the grand boulevard and to drive up and down the center, and every volante occupant must bow to him. The Governor was attended by a small body of guards. On their perceiving that any person failed to make obeisance, the offender was promptly bounced from the procession. Mr. Russell has counted as many as four hundred of these volantes in a procession. Sometimes they seemed to be drawn by two horses or mules, but an examination proved that the extra animal was merely attached to the other for show. He pulled nothing. The tails of the horses were tied to their saddles to keep them from switching mud into the fair faces behind them.

THE BEWITCHING FAN.

The fashionable ladies of Cuba despise the weakness of wearing a hat, bonnet, or any covering on their pretty heads; nor do they carry a parasol. These are all plebian articles of utility to the lower class and negroes. "See a bonnet, or a cap, or hat, or a parasol coming," says Mr. Russell, "and you could safely bet there was a negro face under it!" The fan was the ladies' matchless and invincible weapon of offense and defense. It warded off the gaze of the too early remembered swinging [illegible] of the disagreeable masculine admirer, it attracted the dash or hesitating; it lured to repulse, it inspired hope or despair, love or anguish. It had a language of its own, and in the hands of the coquette it was "As terrible as an army with banners."

(To be Continued.)

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The Canal.

Collector C. C. Glover furnishes us with the following statement of the business of the I. & M. Canal at this port for 1887:

Business on this end of the canal has been better this year than last. The Ottawa office shows an increase in tolls of about 12 per cent. over 1880. Owing to the strikes at the Lemont stone quarries, there is something of a falling off at the east end.

There was cleared at the Ottawa office during the season of 1887, the following as the principal articles:

Brick	235,000
Corn (bushels)	900,700
Coal (tons)	4,666
Drain pipe (pounds)	1,148,400
Clay (tons)	16,567
Oats (bushels)	280,500
Stone (cubic yards)	7,967
Sand (tons)	1,688
Number of boats passing	1,480
Mileage of boats cleared	45,200

There passed this port from river points, and not included in the above:

Corn (bushels)	33,500
Oats (bushels)	35,000
Wheat (bushels)	5,000

There passed down:

Lumber (feet)	1,324,700
Lath	275,750
Shingles	235,200

There was received at this port for the home market, and not included in the above:

Lumber (feet)	1,347,000
Shingles	1,326,500

The Pantagraph says: Twenty five years ago Samuel Barr was a prosperous merchant and property holder of this city. Last Thursday morning he was found dead in a field not far from the south side, from the effects of a prolonged debauch—a poor and almost friendless individual. Like many others, no doubt, he began tippling with the idea that he was master of his own appetite; but as time passed on his corner lot on the square passed out of his possession, his business left him from his own neglect and bad habits, and he became in time nothing more than a common drunkard. He was a man once highly respected, was naturally of a kind disposition, and at times struggled against his appetite, promising reform; but at last his old enemy brought him to his death. His life and death is a potent lesson, to be heeded by young and old, to follow the advice of the wise man, "touch not, taste not, handle not."

The liquor dealers association of Pontiac, in order to protect themselves against minors and habitual drunkards, appointed a board of directors. It is understood that it will be their duty to find out the names of such persons as come under the above prohibition. This they will do either by letter or personal inquiry. They also solicit in furtherance of this end information from the public at large as to the name of any habitual inebriate. They especially ask the families of any such individuals to notify the society through these directors of their wishes. The *Gazette* says that between the Liquor Dealers' Association and the Law and Order league it will be next to impossible to get a square drink. A man will have to have a certificate of moral character both from the president of the boozological society and the clerk at the standpipe. In case a citizen is suddenly taken with a panicky condition of the stomach at a late hour of the night, his wife will have to hustle for hot cloths and mustard as an exclusive remedy, while a common inebriate will simply have to say his prayers and give up the ghost. It has been suggested that those intervening difficulties might be easily overcome if the Law and Order League would issue blanks with a space for a signature and a coupon.

Perhaps it is not generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that Judge Stipp never wears an overcoat even in the severest weather.

A GREAT VIOLINIST.

The Late Edward Remenyi and His Musical Career.

Edward Remenyi is dead. The only violinist whose American tour rivaled or outdid that of Ole Bull has surrendered his wondrous gift to its Divine author. To many thousand lovers of harmony the announcement of his death brought the grief incident to a personal loss; for while statesmen and artists are only admired, it is often the fortune of great musicians to be tenderly loved. And Remenyi, though quite eccentric in some respects, was a man to excite the warm affections of those most familiar with him. He spoke six languages almost perfectly, and two more sufficiently to be understood; and that he was a man of great general culture as well as a musician, and that he may have wearied of conversation, and it will be plain why personal friends were so deeply attached to him. He was a strictly temperate man—his only intoxication was found in music and society. But when he took up the violin he seemed transformed; he felt all that he played. In a slow adagio movement in the minor key he looked sad, in a lively strain his facial expression was vivacious to a degree that often excited a laugh. At times he would rush about the stage or room—never missing a note, however—and on one occasion he moved thrice around the room, halted before the wrong chair and sat down on the lap of a young lady. He sprang up, turned, bowed and moved on to his place, without missing a note. He was an ardent patriot, too, and in the most brilliant successes of his foreign tours never forgot his beloved Hungary, or ceased to be proud of his service in her army.

EDWARD REMENYI.

Edward Remenyi was born in 1880, in the village of Hawes, Hungary. His family was of the middle class and able to give him a fine education. He studied music quite young, and was a pupil of the noted Joachim at the Vienna conservatory. The revolutions had driven him to Europe when he was not quite 18; he abandoned art for a career, and served in the Hungarian army and served on the staff of Gorgey. The struggle was soon over and Remenyi was an exile with Kossuth and many others. He reached the United States in 1850, and soon acquired some reputation as a violinist, which he went to Germany and studied with Liszt at Weimar; the two soon became such warm friends that Liszt invited Remenyi to make his home with him, an offer gladly accepted. Remenyi next established himself in Paris, where his marvelous rendition of the gypsy music and national airs of Hungary made him famous. His last tour in America, from 1880 to 1884, was a noted success; in the latter year he organized a concert company for a tour around the world, and now the information comes that he was drowned in a shipwreck off the coast of Madgascar.

Roumania's Local Industries.

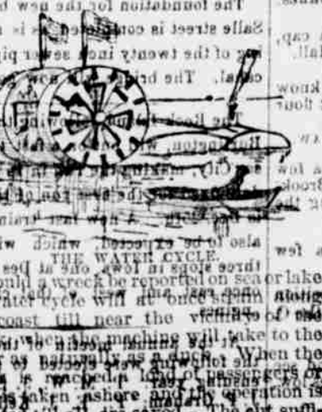
Roumania is making an effort to build up its local industries. A law has been passed enacting that every person who establishes a factory worth $1,000 and employs twenty-five workmen for five months in the year can set up his buildings on crown property, ground being allotted to him on a lease for ninety years.

The Lost Man of War.

The Philippine Islands is a region into which the [illegible] which left Singapore in September for Shanghai and has not been heard from. Of itself this would not greatly interest the rest of the world, but it is noted now because every indication of the seaworthiness or unseaworthiness of the dead lot of gunboats is of interest to several nations. The Wasp and her sister, the Alacrity, were the first of an entirely new type of gun vessels built by Sir W. Armstrong & Co. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and by an old Bonchester the Wasp was named, is a schooner of somewhat smaller tonnage, or rather, three years ago. It carried six guns and had two engines of one of 670 horse power and the other of 1,000—and there were seventy-five persons on board, including officers, five seamen, three boys, and eight marines, Lieut. Commander B. J. H. Atkinson commanded. There is still some fine weather in the Pacific, and the Wasp could go east and south shelter in a port of the Philippine Islands, but the probabilities are that she is at the ocean bottom, which will be a sad recommendation for the others in years of that class.

The Water Cycle.

A Michigan genius has invented this machine. He believes it will prove to be of great utility when it is in general use. And, besides, he thinks it will help to save many lives in case of shipwreck. Time alone can determine the value of the contrivance, that in the meantime it will be considered by most people, simply an ingenious toy, designed to run equally well on land or water, and its inventor contemplates making machines of such size as to require the use of steam for their propulsion.



THE WATER CYCLE.

Should a wreck be reported on sea or lake the water cycle will at once spin to the coast till near the vessel of the wreck, when the machine will take to the water as naturally as a duck. When the wreck is reached the crew and passengers are taken ashore and the operation is repeated till all are saved. The ext sufficiently explains the water cycle's construction. But one machine of this sort has been built and it was propelled by man power when tested. Its wheels are fourteen feet in diameter.

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G. W. W. BLAKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Room 16, Opera House Block, Ottawa, Ill. All legal business promptly attended to. jan31

LORENZO LELAND, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa, Illinois. [illegible]

R. A. KILBURN, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, also Notary Public. Office in Futterer & Metzger's Block, east of Court House. feb[illegible]

THOS. C. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Ottawa, Illinois. Office in Bushnell's block, west of Court House. jan14-85

E. C. SWIFT, Attorney at Law, Armory Block. Special attention given to probate matters.

L. W. BREWER, DUNCAN & O'CONOR, Attorneys at Law. Office in Futterer & Metzger's block, opposite court house, Ottawa, Illinois. July29'83

E. F. BULL, LESTER L. STRAWN, S. W. RUGER, BULL, STRAWN & RUGER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office over City Drug Store, corner of La Salle and Madison streets, Ottawa, Ill. jan26,84

HIRAM T. GILBERT, JAMES H. ECKELS, GILBERT & ECKELS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Futterer & Metzger's Block, east of Court House. sep29,83

M. N. ARMSTRONG, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Ottawa, Ill. Notary Public. Office in Godney's Block, Ottawa. jun5,'80

T. C. TRENARY, Attorney at Law. Office with L. W. Brewer, Rooms 8, 9 & 10, Opera House Block, Ottawa, Ill. June

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C. GRIGGS, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Lynch's block, Manlanzer, Ottawa, Ill.

D. McDOUGALL, Attorney at Law, Ottawa, Ill. Office in Godney's Block.

F. J. LINCOLN, Attorney at Law. Office No. 19 La Salle street, (west side of the court house, Ottawa, Ill. [illegible]

GEORGE S. ROBERTSON, Attorney at Law. Office in Postoffice Block, Ottawa, Ill. [illegible]

HENRY MAYO, JOHN B. WIDNER. MAYO & WIDNER, Attorney at Law. Office in National Bank Block, corner of La Salle and Main streets, front room up stairs, Ottawa, Ill.

PHYSICIANS.

[illegible] T. OLMSTEAD, [illegible] Residence, La Salle Street, Ottawa, Ill. Office will be closed from Oct. 1st, 1887, to March 6th, 1888, except holiday week. [illegible]

DR. WM. M. HANNA, office 111 Main street, over Lynch's store. (Dr. Hard's office.) Residence 926 Paul street, the residence of Harry Hossack. [illegible]

DR. CHARLTY SANFORD, successor to Dr. Edmonds, Office in Rowe Block, Ottawa, Ill. Telephone No. 1. [illegible]

DR. WM. BAHLBURN, Ottawa, Ill. Office in Opera House Block. In office day and night. [illegible]

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DR. E. W. WEIS, (Deutscher Doctor), late Physician and Surgeon to the St. Louis Female Hospital. Office over Stifel's Clothing Store, corner of Main and La Salle streets. Residence on south bluff, at Mrs. Pope's. ap24

DR. G. W. MILLER, the well known Oculist and Aurist, Ottawa, Ill. Office over Lynch's dry goods store, Main street. [illegible]

F. Y. GRIGGS, Druggist, bookseller and Stationer, Ottawa, Ill. Successor to Hartinger's Block, south side of Court House Square. [illegible]

M. KNEUSEL, German Druggist and Apothecary, Wholesale and retail, Main street. Importer of Drugs, Chemicals, French Soaps, Perfumery and Fancy Articles. [illegible]

DR. WM. H. PARS, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England; Fellow of the London Veterinary Medical Association also Veterinary Editor of *Dunton's Spirit of the Turf*. Office and residence on Jackson St. [illegible]

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Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Ottawa, Ills., at their banking house, in Ottawa, on the second Tuesday in the month of January next, between the hours of two o'clock p. m. and three o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of electing seven directors for the ensuing year.

J. F. NASH, Cashier.

December 3, 1887. dec10-5w

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Western mail	8:00 P. M.	11:20 A. M.
Night mail	8:00 P. M.	
C. B. & Q. R. R.		
Southern mail	11:40 A. M.	3:36 P. M.
Northern mail	8:00 P. M.	12:02 A. M.
Streator special	7:30 P. M.	7:28 A. M.

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TIME TABLE.

April 1st, 1887.

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Going South. Ex Sun	Ex Sun			Going North. Ex Sun	Ex Sun	Pass. No. 82 Ex Sun
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.22
6.17	10.28	1	South Aurora	1	9.07	5.17
6.23	10.33	3¼	Fox River Junc.	2¼	9.02	5.12
6.30	10.40	5	Fox	3	8.54	5.05
6.40	10.50	12½		7½	8.42	4.52
6.46	11.00	15½	Fox	3	8.34	4.45
6.54	11.06	19	Millbrook	3½	8.26	4.38
7.00	11.12	22	Plattville	3	8.20	4.30
7.12	11.23	27½	Strawn	5½	8.08	4.19
7.22	11.33	32	Serena	4½	7.58	4.08
7.26	11.37	34	Blakes	2	7.54	4.01
7.30	11.42	36½	Wedron	2½	7.50	4.00
7.38	11.50	40½	Dayton	4	7.42	3.50
7.50	12.02	44	OTTAWA	3½	7.28	3.35
		44½	Ottawa Springs	½		
		46½	Side Track	2		
8.10	12.21	52½	Grand Ridge	6	7.08	3.15
8.15	12.33	56	Richards	3½	7.00	3.07
8.30	12.45	60½	Streator	4½	6.50	3.00
A. M.	P. M.				A. M.	P. M.

Trains inside Streator run as follows: For Ottawa, Fox River Junc. and Aurora, 6.05 A. M. and 1.00 P. M. For Streator, 8.05 A. M. and 5.05 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, C. B. & Q. Drawing Room Cars, Horton Reclining Chair Cars, and the C. B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars, by this route. All information about rates of fare, sleeping car accommodations and time tables will be cheerfully given by applying to

PAUL MORTON,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

H. R. McKINNEY, Asst. General Passenger Agent, Chicago. GEO. E. ROE, Agent at Ottawa.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

NEW TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST.

No. 10, Day Accommodation		7.02 A M
" 2, Omaha, St. Paul and Peoria Express		10.52 A M
" 12, Kansas City Express and Mail		11.28 A M
" 8, Trenton, Mo., & Chicago Accom.		3.55 P M
" 6, Kansas City Night Express		2.55 A M
" 4, Omaha & St. Paul Express		8.15 A M
Freaks Carry no Passengers.		
" 38		7.02 A M
" 36		3.15 P M
" 30		5.25 P M
GOING WEST.		
No. 1, Omaha & St. Paul Night Express		8.32 A M
" 3, Kansas City and Peoria Night Express		2.02 A M
" 5, Chicago & Colorado Express		11.50 A M
" 11, Kansas City Express and Mail		3.07 P M
" 1, Omaha, St. Paul & Peoria Exp. & Mail		8.32 P M
" 9, Day Accommodation		8.10 P M
Freaks Carry no Passengers.		
" 29		10.45 A M
" 23		2.45 P M
Nos. 29 and 23 leave Streator at 10 A. M. and leave Chicago at 4 P. M. (except Sunday).		
No. 11 carries passengers between Streator and Ottawa.		
No. 29 carries passengers between Joliet and La Salle, and No. 30 between La Salle and Joliet.		
Nos. 23 and 28 carry passengers between Blue Island and Streator.		

J. A. CAGLE, Gen'l Manager.

J. C. McMULLIN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

W. J. LEAHY, Div. Ticket Agent, Ottawa.

Passenger ..... 7.27 A. M.
Passenger ..... 11.42 A. M.
Accommodation ..... 9.58 P. M.
Freight ..... 12.25 A. M.
Freight ..... 3.17 A. M.
Freight ..... 4.00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH FROM LA SALLE.

Freight ..... 5.44 A. M.
Freight ..... 1.05 P. M.
Freight ..... 12.30 A. M.
Freight ..... 9.40 A. M.
Freight (goes no further) ..... 10.45 P. M.

S. R. MOORE, Agent, La Salle. W. L. LIGHTHART, Agent, Ottawa.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 13, 1887, trains will leave Ottawa as follows:

R. pass Joliet as follows:

GOING NORTH.

K. C. and St. L. Express	5.15 A M
Lightning Express	5.50 A M
Joliet Accommodation	7.45 A M
Banner Express	12.20 P M
K. C. and St. L. Express	5.30 P M

GOING SOUTH.

Lightning Express	10.15 A M
Denver Express	2.00 P M
Joliet Accommodation	6.35 P M
Lightning Express, Denver Express, and Kansas City and St. Louis Express run daily; Express Mail and Joliet Accommodation run daily, except Sunday. Kansas City and St. Louis Express going south run through without change of cars. Morning train to St. Louis has change of cars at Streator. Night train through to St. Louis without change.	
K. C. and St. L. Express	12.47 A M

J. C. McMULLIN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

J. C. MCCARTER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

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