

THE MAN ON THE BOX

By HAROLD MACGRATH
Author of "The Grey Cloak," "The Puppet Crown."

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Introduces the hero, Robert Warburton, a well-to-do West Point graduate on duty in Arizona. After being wounded by an Indian reclaims his commission in the army and leaves for Europe to tour.

CHAPTER II.—Introduces the heroine, Miss Betty Annesley, daughter of a retired army officer living near Washington. A beautiful, representative young American, she is invited by Warburton to see in Paris, is smitten, and follows to New York. Seeks introduction on board steamer but fails.

CHAPTER III.—Drunkness and abduction. Warburton locates hotel in which the Annesleys are guests and dines there in order to see Miss Annesley once more. Chagrined to see young Russian count whom he met on steamer bring Miss Annesley in to dinner. Next morning the Count and the Annesleys had disappeared.

CHAPTER IV.—Warburton goes to Washington to visit his relatives, a married brother, who holds a government position, and a sister engaged to an old school chum of his. Invited to accompany family to ball at British embassy, but declines. Concocts a scheme to play a joke on his sister and sister-in-law.

CHAPTER V.—Warburton meets his sister's fiancé who he had not seen for eight years. Sees the folks off for the embassy ball and then proceeds to put his joke into execution, which is to disguise himself as a coachman and drive his sister and sister-in-law, who must return alone, from the embassy to their home.

CHAPTER VI.—Warburton in his disguise goes to British embassy and takes the place of his brother's coachman, whom he has bribed. He mistakes his marriage nutted to be called and gets the wrong passengers without knowing it. Drives frantically about the streets pursued by mounted policemen. When carriage comes to a stop he springs down and throws his arms about the first of his passengers to alight, who proves to be Miss Annesley instead of his sister.

CHAPTER VII.—Warburton is arrested on a charge of drunkenness and abduction preferred by Miss Annesley and locked up over night. In police court, where he has given the name of James Osborne, the charge of abduction is withdrawn but he is fined \$50 for drunkenness. Sends note to "Chuck," his old chum, telling of his trouble.

CHAPTER VIII.—"Chuck" takes suit of clothes and money to pay the fine to city jail, only to find that fine had been paid. Warburton, in name of James Osborne, receives note from Miss Annesley offering him position of coachman, which he decides to accept in spite of protests of his friend, whom he leaves to explain his disappearance to his relatives. By stating that he had gone north suddenly on a hunting trip.

CHAPTER IX.—Miss Annesley, after closely questioning Warburton (known to her as James Osborne) at her home, tells him of position of coachman, which she shows about the stables expressed a desire to ride an exceptionally vicious thoroughbred called Pirate.

CHAPTER X.—The French chat gives Warburton lesson in fencing at table as he is to act as butler at a dinner the next week. Miss Annesley gives her groom a shock when she orders him to drive her for a call on his sister. Fortunately he is not recognized by any of his relatives.

CHAPTER XI.—After a fierce struggle Warburton succeeds in mastering Pirate in the presence of Miss Annesley but receives no word of praise. Interview between Col. Annesley and daughter in which he tells her that he has invited the young Russian Count Karloff to dine with them on the morrow.

CHAPTER XII.—Warburton assumes his duties as groom to Miss Annesley and meets the other servants. French chat, a maid of the same nationality and a stable boy. Takes his first ride with Miss Annesley and is further questioned about his past.

CHAPTER XIII.—Four days pass and Warburton becomes an accomplished butler; has met Count Karloff twice and has not been recognized. Miss Annesley takes a notion to ride Pirate who runs away and she is saved from a bad accident with great difficulty by Warburton.

CHAPTER XIV.—While driving Miss Annesley in the city Warburton meets his friend "Chuck," who gives him unexpectedly, and also runs across the colonel of his old regiment who recognizes him but keeps his own counsel.

CHAPTER XV.—An account of the downfall of Col. Annesley, who previously to the opening of this story lost his own and his daughter's money at Monte Carlo. He is approached by the young Russian diplomat Count Karloff, who loans him \$20,000, and tempts him by showing how he can make \$2000 by betraying his country, by furnishing military secrets to Russia.

THE PREVIOUS AFFAIR.

Mrs. Chadwick had completed her toilet and now stood smiling in a most friendly fashion at the reflection in the long oval mirror. She addressed this reflection in melodious tones.

"Madam, you are really handsome; and let no false modesty whisper in your ear that you are not. Few women in Washington have such clear skin, such firm flesh, such color. Thirty-eight? It is nothing. It is but the half-way post; one has left youth behind, but one has not reached old age. Time must be very tolerant, for he has given you a careful selection. There were no years of storm and poverty, of violent passions; and if I have truly loved, it has been you, only you. You are too wise and worldly to love any one but yourself. And yet, once you stood on the precipice of dark eyes, pale skin, and melancholy wrinkles. And even now, if he were to speak . . . Enough! Enough of this folly. I have something to accomplish to-night." She glided from the boudoir into the small but luxurious drawing-room which had often been graced by the most notable men and women in the country.

Karloff threw aside the book of poems by De Banville, rose, and went forward to meet her.

"Madam"—bending and brushing her hand with his lips, "Madam, you grow handsomer every day. If I were 40, now, I should fear for your single blessedness."

"Or, if I were two-and-twenty, instead of eight-and-thirty,"—beginning to draw on her long white gloves.

There was a challenge in her smile.

"Well, yes; if you were two-and-twenty."

"There was a time not long ago," she said, drawing his gaze as a magnet draws a needle, "when the disparity in years was of no matter."

The count laughed. "That was three years ago; and if my memory serves me, you smiled."

"Perhaps I was first to smile; that is all."

"I observe a mental reservation,"—owlishly.

"I will put it plainly, then. I preferred to smile over your protestations rather than see you laugh over the possibility and the folly of my loving you."

"Then it was possible?"—with interest.

"Everything is possible . . . and often absurd."

"How do you know that I was not truly in love with you?"—narrowing his eyes.

"It is not explanatory; it can be given only one name—instinct, which in women and animals is more fully developed than in man. Besides, at that time you had not learned all about Colonel Annesley, whose guests we are to be this evening. Whoever would have imagined a Karloff accepting the hospitalities of an Annesley? Count had not thy rose a canker?"

"Madam!" Karloff was frowning.

"Count, you look like a paladin when you scowl; but scowling never induces anything but wrinkles. That is why we women frown so seldom. We smile. But let us return to your query. Supposing I had accepted your declarations seriously; supposing you had offered me marriage in that burst of gratitude; supposing I had committed the folly of becoming a countess, what a position I should be in to-day!"

"I do not understand,"—perplexedly.

"No?"—shrugging. She held forth a gloved arm. "Have you forgotten how gallantly you used to button my gloves?"

"A thousand pardons! My mind was occupied with the mystery of your long supposition." He took the arm gracefully and proceeded to slip the pearl buttons through their holes. (Have you ever buttoned the gloves of a handsome woman? I have. And there is a subtle thrill about the proceeding which I can not quite define. Perhaps it is the nearness of physical beauty; perhaps it is the delicate scent of flowers; perhaps it is the touch of the cool, firm flesh; perhaps it is just romance.) The gaze which she bent upon his dark head was emotional; yet there was not the slightest tremor of arm or fingers. It is possible that she desired him to observe the steadiness of her nerves. "What did you mean?" he asked.

"What did I mean?"—vaguely. Her thought had been elsewhere.

"By that supposition?"

"Oh, I mean that my position, had I married you, would have been rather anomalous to-day." She extended the other arm. "You are in love."

"In love?" He looked up quickly.

"Decidedly; and I had always doubted your capacity for that sentiment."

"And pray tell me, with whom I am in love?"

"Come, Count, you and I know each other too well to waste time in beating about the bushes. I do not blame you for loving her; only, I say, it must not be."

"Must not be?" The count's voice rose a key.

"Yes, must not be. You must give them up—the idea and the girl. What! You, who contrive her father's dishonor, would aspire to the daughter's hand? It is not equitable. Love her honorably, or not at all. The course you are following is base and wholly unworthy of you."

He dropped the arm abruptly and strode across the room, stopping by a window. He did not wish to see her face at that particular instant. Some men would have demanded indignantly to know how she had learned these things; not so the count.

"There is time to retrieve. Go to the colonel frankly, pay his debts out of your own pockets, then tell the girl that you love her. Before you tell her, her father will have acquainted her with my sin and your generosity. She will marry you out of gratitude."

Karloff spun on his heels. His expression was wholly new. His eyes were burning; he stretched and crumpled his gloves.

"Yes, you are right, you are right! I have been trying to convince myself that I was a machine where the father was concerned and wholly a man in regard to the girl. You have put it before me in a bold manner. Good God, yes! I find that I am wholly a man. How smoothly all this would have gone to the end had she not crossed my path! I am base, I, who have always considered myself an honorable man. And now it is too late, too late!"

"Too late? What do you mean? Have you dared to ask her to be your wife?" Had Karloff held her arm at this moment, he would have comprehended

many things.

"No, no! My word has gone forth to my government; there is a wall behind me, and I can not go back. To stop means worse than death. My property will be confiscated and my name obliterated, my body rot slowly in the frozen north. Oh, I know my country; one does not gain her gratitude by failure. I must have those plans, and nowhere could I obtain such perfect ones."

"Then you will give her up?" There was a broken note.

The count smiled. To her it was a smile scarce less than a snarl.

"Give her up? Yes, as a mother gives up her child, as a lioness her cub. She has refused me, but nevertheless she shall be my wife. Oh, I am well-versed in human nature. She loves her father and I know what sacrifices she would make to save his honor. To-night!" But his lips suddenly closed.

"Well, to-night? Why do you not go on?" Mrs. Chadwick was pale. Her gloved hands were clenched. A spasm of some sort seemed to hold her in its shaking grasp.

"Nothing, nothing! In heaven's name, why have you stirred me so?" he cried.

"Supposing, after all, I loved you?" He released. "Madam, your suppositions are becoming intolerable and impossible."

"Nothing is impossible. Supposing I loved you as violently and passionately as you love this girl?"

"Madam!"—hastily and with gentleness, "do not say anything which may cause me to blush for you; say nothing you may regret to-morrow."

"I am a woman of circumspection. My suppositions are merely argumentative. Do you realize, Count, that I could force you to marry me?"

Karloff's astonishment could not be equalled. "Force me to marry you?"

"Is the thought so distasteful, then?"

"You are mad to-night."

"Not so. In whatever manner you have succeeded in this country, your debt of gratitude is owing to me. I do not recall this fact as a reproach; I make the statement to bear me on in what I have to submit to your discerning intelligence. I doubt if there is another woman, here or abroad, who knows you so well as I. Your personal honor is beyond impeachment but Russia is making vast efforts to speckle it. She will succeed. Yes, I could force you to marry me. With a word I could tumble your house of cards. I am a worldly woman and not without wit and address. I possess every one of your letters, most of all have I treasured the extravagant ones. To some you have signed your name. If you have kept mine, you will observe that my given name might mean any one of a thousand women who are named 'Grace.' Shall you marry me? Shall I tumble your house of cards? I could go to Col. Annesley and say to him that if he delivers these plans to you, I shall denounce him to the secret service officers. I might cause his utter financial ruin, but his name would descend to his daughter untarnished."

"You would not dare!" the count interrupted.

"What? And you know me so well? I have not given you my word to reveal nothing. You confided in my rare quality of silence; you confided in me because you had proved me. Man is not infallible; even when he is named Karloff." She lifted from a vase her flowers, from which she shook the water. "Laws have been passed or annulled; laws have died at the executive desk. Who told you that this was to be, or that, long before it came to pass? In all the successful intrigues of Russia in this country, whom have

made a mistake.

"Then you consider in the present instance that you have not made a mistake? You are frank?"

"At least I have not made a mistake which I can not rectify. Madam, let us not be enemies. As you say, I owe you too much. What is it you desire?"—with forced amiability.

"Deprive Col. Annesley of his honor, that, as you say, is inevitable; but I love that girl as I would a child of my own, and I will not see her caught in a net of this sort, or wedded to a man whose government robs him of his manhood and individuality."

"Do not forget that I hold my country first and foremost,"—proudly.

"Love has no country, nor laws, nor galling chains of incertitude. Love is magnificent only in that it gives all without question. You love this girl with reservations. You shall not have her. You shall not have even me, who loves you after a fashion, for I could never look upon you as a husband; in my eyes you would always be an accomplice."

"It is war, then?"—curtly.

"War? Oh, no; we merely sever our diplomatic relations," she purred. "Madam, listen to me. I shall make one more attempt to win this girl honorably. For you are right; love to be love must be magnificent. If she accepts me, for her sake I will become an outcast, a man without a country. If she refuses me, I shall go on to the end. Speak to the colonel, madam; it is too late. Like myself, he has gone too far. Why did you open the way for me as you did?—I should have been satisfied with a discontented clerk. You threw this girl across my path, indirectly, it is true; but nevertheless the fault is yours."

"I recognize it. At that time I did not realize how much you were to me."

"You are a strange woman. I do not understand you."

"Incompatibility. — Come, the carriage is waiting. Let us be gone."

"You have spoiled the evening for me," said the count, as he threw her cloak across her shoulders.

"On the contrary, I have added a peculiar zest. No, let us go and appear before the world, and smile, and laugh, and eat, and gossip. — Let the heart throb with a dull pain, if it will; the mask is ours to do with as we may."

They were, in my opinion, two very unusual persons.

TO BE CONTINUED.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Mower—ss.
In District Court, Tenth Judicial District.
Cornelius J. Keneyan, plaintiff, vs. Washington Mason, Chauncey Leveich, George McKinley, Tasa Marice Beale, John Coburn, Biger Mack, Charles D. Curtis, P. Gormley, et al., also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, and their unknown heirs, defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the defendants above named: You and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, which is on file in the office of the clerk of said court, at his office in the city of Austin, Mower County, Minn., and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint, on the undersigned at his office in the city of Austin, Mower County, Minn., within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated March 7th, A. D. 1906.
LAFAYETTE FRENCH,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Austin, Minnesota.

Notice of Lis Pendens.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Mower—ss.
In District Court, Tenth Judicial District.
Cornelius J. Keneyan, plaintiff, vs. Washington Mason, Chauncey Leveich, George McKinley, Tasa Marice Beale, John Coburn, Biger Mack, Charles D. Curtis, P. Gormley, et al., also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, and their unknown heirs, defendants.—Notice of Lis Pendens.

Notice is hereby given, that an action has been commenced in this court by the above named plaintiff, against the above named defendants, the object of which is to obtain a judgment that said plaintiff is the owner in fee of the following described real property, and that said defendants, and each of them, have no estate or interest therein, or lien thereon. The premises affected by said action are situated in the county of Mower and state of Minnesota, and are described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. Six (6) and the east half of Lot No. Seven (7) in Block No. 25, in the original village (now city) of Austin, Minnesota.

Dated March 7th, A. D. 1906.
LAFAYETTE FRENCH,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Austin, Minnesota.
March 14, 21, 28, April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Two Hundred Seventy-eight (\$278) Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Frederick Washington Sprinkhorn and Salinda M. Sprinkhorn, his wife, Mortgagees, to C. H. Owen, Mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of November, 1899, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Mower and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of December, 1899, at 11 o'clock a. m., in Book 53, Mortgages, on page 519, and action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage of any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage, viz: the north-west quarter corner and the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section number thirty-four (34) in Township number one hundred one (101), range twenty-six (26) north, north forty (40) north, these west twenty-six (26) rods, these south forty (40) rods to the place of beginning, containing six acres, more or less, in Mower county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Mower county at the west front door of the court house, in the city of Austin in said county said state on the nineteenth day of May, 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Two Hundred Seventy-eight Dollars, and interest thereon, and the taxes if any, on said premises, and Ten Dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 30th, A. D. 1906.
ARTHUR W. WRIGHT, Attorney,
Minn.
Apr. 4, 11, 18, 25, May 9, 16.

WALNUT GROWING.

From an Address Before National Nut Growers' Association.

There is growing wild over a large stretch of territory all through south and southwest Texas on all kinds of soil and under all kinds of conditions, along river banks and away off on uplands a small bush-like walnut known commonly as Mexican black walnut (Juglans rupestris). For the past eight years this writer has been carrying on experiments with the above mentioned species as stock for the Persian walnuts, with most flattering and encouraging results. A small grove of young trees of Juglans rupestris top budded in 1899 bore three good crops in succession.

The experiments with pecans on this stock are of too recent nature to warrant going into details, but there is reason to believe that pecans will succeed on this stock equally well. Another advantage in using this stock, if further experiments prove successful, is the fact that the seed can easily be obtained in quantities and sprouts as easily, and it furnishes as good a stand in nursery row as will peach pits.

It would be advisable, I think, if the experimenters in other parts of our country which are naturally adapted to nut growing would carry on experiments along this line. I forgot to say that my experiments clearly point out that in using rupestris stock there is danger of cross pollenization.

In one of the trees a small limb was left unbudded. In the first year when the scions bore this limb was small and bore no catkins; the Persian walnuts were of a paper shell variety, the same as on the parent tree from which the scions were taken. The following year, when the unbudded limb had grown larger and borne both nuts and catkins, the pollen of the wild stock clearly brought about a change as to the size, shape and thickness of shell of the Persian walnut, practically producing a hybrid.—G. A. Schattenberg.

FLOWER BED DESIGN.

The Dahlia furnishes a Very Novel and Pleasing Idea.

Winter being the time when the gardener has most leisure to consider ideas for the coming season, a suggestion is here submitted in the picture of a dahlia bed. This, however, is so called because it is patterned after a dahlia in form, and it is not, in fact, composed of dahlias. A writer in Floral Life mentions it among the interesting features of the Girard college grounds, one of the show places of Philadelphia.

The giant petals are done in three varieties of alternanthera, the brilliant colors of which are shown in the picture.

THE SUGGESTION OF A DAHLIA BED.

Hantissima (red), the Aurea nana (green) and the Prospect park (black)—that is, horticulturists call it black. To many it is the darkest shade of wine—almost black. These stunning petals rest on a carpet of echeveria, whose soft, glaucous green shows their brilliant beauty to fine advantage and fills out the bed to a perfect circle. Separating the petals from the stems and pistils is a ribbon of variegated abutilon and crassula. As for the stems and pistils, Black Beauty canna, variegated Arundo donax and Penisetum longistilium serve to advantage.

Japanese Rock Gardens.

There are many advantages in following the Japanese idea in rock decorated gardens. Inexpensive, quick results, durability and the overcoming of grading difficulties are the principal features.

HORTICULTURAL BREVETTES.

When the poinsettias are out of bloom lay the plants on their sides in a moderately cool house, where they can remain till the middle of April.

Among the showiest of fruiting shrubs and small trees are the native Hawthorns.

Ventilate the cold frames well on the warmer sunny days, leaving off the sashes as long as possible without injury to plants.

The best temperature for rooting rose cuttings is 65 to 70 degrees bottom heat, with 55 to 55 above. They take about three weeks to form roots (more or less, according to the temperature), says a florist.

The old favorite, the Chinese primrose, is certainly a most satisfactory plant.

In planning for the garden of next season a bed of fuchsias can be made a beautiful and unique feature.

The sago palm needs a rest every winter. After the fronds have turned yellow cut them down close and set away the palm in the cellar until spring.

AUSTIN PASSENGER TRAINS.

C. N. & St. P. Railroad.

| Arrive | Depart |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 12:05 p.m. St. Paul and Minneapolis | 6:30 a.m. |
| 7:30 p.m. St. Paul and Minneapolis | 7:30 a.m. |
| 6:50 a.m. St. Paul and Minneapolis | 8:10 a.m. |
| 6:50 a.m. Cresco, Calmar, Kan. City | 7:30 p.m. |
| 6:50 a.m. Cresco, Calmar, Kan. City | 12:25 p.m. |
| 6:50 a.m. LaCrosse, Minn., Chicago | 7:50 a.m. |
| 6:50 a.m. LaCrosse, Minn., Chicago | 12:30 p.m. |
| 7:00 a.m. Albert Lea and Jackson | 3:15 p.m. |
| 6:40 p.m. Albert Lea, Jackson and | 6:25 a.m. |
| 6:40 p.m. Albert Lea, Jackson and | 7:50 a.m. |
| 11:55 p.m. LaCrosse, Minn., Chicago | 7:35 p.m. |
| 3:00 p.m. LaCrosse, Minn., Chicago | 11:38 a.m. |

*Except Sunday—Other daily. *Carries through sleeper to Chicago.

FREIGHT TRAINS CARRYING PASSENGERS.

| Arrive | Depart |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 9:30 p.m. Ottawanna, Fairbault and | 5:15 a.m. |
| 9:30 p.m. St. Paul and Minneapolis | 5:15 a.m. |
| 7:10 p.m. Ottawanna and Fairbault | 6:15 p.m. |
| 7:10 p.m. De Boy, Catmar | 8:30 a.m. |
| 1:00 p.m. LaCrosse, Minn., Chicago | 8:45 a.m. |
| 5:00 p.m. LaCrosse, Minn., Chicago | 8:45 a.m. |
| 1:40 a.m. LaCrosse, Minn., Chicago | 8:45 a.m. |
| 6:15 p.m. LaCrosse, Minn., Chicago | 8:45 a.m. |
| 5:15 p.m. A. Lea, Fairm., Jackson | 8:45 a.m. |
| 1:20 p.m. A. Lea, Wells, Mankato | 6:00 p.m. |

*Except Sunday, *Sunday only. Others daily. Revised to Dec. 4, 1905.

C. W. SNERE, Agent.

Iowa Central Railway.

Times of arrival and departure of trains of Iowa Central R. Y., at Mason City, Ia. Ticket office at depot, East Eighth street. Corrected to March 1, 1906.

PRINCIPAL CITIES. | LEAVE | ARRIVE

| | | |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Marshalltown, Okalaosa, Albia, Kansas City and St. Louis | 7:30 p.m. | 1:40 p.m. |
| Marshalltown, Okalaosa, Monmouth and Peoria | 6:15 a.m. | 8:45 p.m. |
| Hempston, Ackley, Eldora | 1:25 a.m. | 5:57 p.m. |
| Marshalltown way ft. | 7:55 a.m. | 14:45 p.m. |
| Manly, Kennett, Northwood and Albert Lea | 7:15 p.m. | 10:45 a.m. |

*Daily. *Daily except Sunday. 2:30 p.m. train has fine reclining chair cars and high back coaches through to Kansas City and St. Louis, and Pullman sleeping cars Albia to St. Louis and Pullman 12:25 a. m. train has through buffet sleepers chair cars and coaches all new, to St. Louis. 6:15 a. m. has fine reclining chair through to Peoria. For rates etc apply to.

H. T. Boy, Agent. A. B. Cutts, G. F. and T. A.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT JAN. 8, 1905.

GOING SOUTH AND WEST FOR LITTLE ROCK, MASON CITY, FORT DODGE, OMAHA.

| Pass'gr | Pass'gr |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Lv Minneapolis | daily 7:40 a.m. |
| Lv St. Paul | 7:40 a.m. |
| Lv St. Louis | 11:00 a.m. |
| Lv Waltham | 11:10 a.m. |
| Lv Austin | 11:35 a.m. |
| Lv Leola | 11:55 a.m. |
| Lv Fort Dodge | 12:54 p.m. |
| Lv Omaha | 3:00 p.m. |
| Lv Minneapolis | 7:55 p.m. |

Freight train going south, leaves Austin daily except Sunday at 9:45 a. m.

GOING NORTH FOR DODGE CENTER, ROCHESTER, MANKATO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS.

| Pass'gr | Pass'gr |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Lv Omaha | daily 8:30 p.m. |
| Lv Fort Dodge | 12:30 p.m. |
| Lv Mason City | 2:55 p.m. |
| Lv Leola | 3:11 a.m. |
| Lv Austin | 4:12 p.m. |
| Lv Waltham | 4:28 p.m. |
| Lv Hayfield | 4:55 a.m. |
| Lv St. Paul | 7:25 a.m. |
| Lv Minneapolis | 8:50 a.m. |
| Lv St. Paul | 8:10 p.m. |

Freight train going north leaves Austin