The Cincinnati Star

THE DAILY STAR is served by carriers to their subscribers in the city of Cincinnati and in al important Western cities and towns, for **10 Cents** PER WEEK, payable to the carrier. Or the paper will be mailed, postage paid, to any part of the country, for **50 Cents** PER MONTH, **$6 00** PER ANNUM.

THE STAR is the only STRICTLY INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER published in Cincinnati. It is taken and read by people of all parties and shades of opinion, and it seeks to present the news of all kinds fairly and truthfully, with justice to all and with especial favor to none.

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THE count goes on.

IN days gone by the election ended the contest, but it doesn't of late.

WE believe County Clerk Bernard will do the square thing all around. This belief is founded upon his course in the past when wonderful stories were told of outrages that he contemplated.

IF there is a doubt the party that does the counting takes the benefit of the doubt and the other does the indignating. It has always been so and will be as long as elections are run by human beings.

SENATOR VOORHEES' friends think there is a scheme in the wind to defeat his election as United States Senator from Indiana. Mr. English, a banker of Indianapolis, is the man whose ghost rises up before the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

THE contest for a seat in Congress between two brothers named Wood in the Troy, N. Y., District, brings to mind a very notable political campaign that took place in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in 1865 or '66. The county was very close, and a few votes changed either way was liable to change the result. The Bender family was numerous and influential, and the Democrats thought to capture it by nominating for Judge the head of a law firm of Bender & Son. The Republicans, however, nominated as his opponent the son, and the contest opened with the Bender family divided. The son was elected by two or three votes after a very spirited contest, especially among the female members of the family.

LAWRENCE STERNE said a hundred years ago that "they order things better in France." Quite recently thirty or forty tradesmen in Paris were brought before the Tribunal of Correctional Police for selling by false weights and measures, and for adulterating their goods. Among the number were coal dealers for cheating in weight, grocers for selling articles of poor quality, inn-keepers for adulterating liquors, milkmen for watering and skimming their milk, &c. Some of them were fined merely, while the most aggravated cases took a short term of imprisonment. Even England of late years furnishes some degree of protection to the people against the frauds of dishonest tradesmen. We have comparatively none in this country. Whatever legislation has been had in the different States is inoperative from the technical difficulties of enforcing it. The fact is the American is rather fond of being cheated. Custom has hardened him to the usage. It furnishes him with a never failing excuse for the luxury of grumbling. In this land of freedom, freedom to cheat is specially secured by law and custom.

ONE of the most serious problems of the present generation, the overthrow of polygamy, is likely to be solved in an unexpected manner. Fashion, which rules the civilized world and regulates society, has invaded the homes of Utah with flying ribbons and rustling silks, and the women of that territory, who but a few years since were the patterns of simplicity in dress, have had their giddy heads completely turned. Their love for personal adornments and elegant costumes has increased to such an extent that very few men are able to support more than one of them in their extravagant notions; while those who are burdened with numerous wives are at their wit's ends to keep them even with the changing styles. What makes it more provoking is the fact that no one wife in a Mormon family will submit to be excelled by any other in the matter of dress, so that the unhappy husband is forced not only to compete with the prevailing fashions as they are imported from the East, but with the rivalries in dress which arise in his own little feminine community. The host of daughters, the natural outgrowth of a polygamous marriage, are never behind their mothers when it comes to the fashions, and all these are combining to make Mormonism more odious to the men than any arguments hitherto brought to bear against it. These facts suggest the wisest course for those interested in the downfall of what they regard as a barbarous institution. Let the fashions be encouraged in Utah. Instead of sending missionaries for the conversion of Mormondom, enlist an army of milliners and dressmakers, equip them with tape measures and dry goods and send them forth to conquer. Instead of mailing tracts, ship to them in immense quantities the latest lady's magazines and fashion plates. The result will be disastrous to polygamy, and the man who will have the courage even to wed one woman and keep pace with her ever-changing, ever-increasing demand for fashionable garments, will be a hero worthy of the name.

ITEMS FOR THE LADIES.

Fur linings for circular cloaks can be bought for $30.

Brown still remains the favorite color for children's clothing.

The latest London belle is an Irish lass, and her name is Gibbins.

Fringes, passementeries and the like, are for the time being under a cloud.

Silver fox and chinchilla will be the furs most used for trimming this winter.

Fairy worsted has taken the place of Shetland floss for shawls and baby sacques.

Miss Sara Jewett's new book is called "Play Days," and is intended for young girls.

Miss Emily Hart, a young American singer, will shortly make her appearance in London.

The English walking-coat, double or single-breasted, will be much worn this fall and winter.

Pretty novelties are silver stands, holding half a sea-shell, on the inside of which is painted a picture.

Cloaks are not even finished with buttons; they are fastened with clasps, copies of mediæval ornaments.

Persian or many colored embroidery upon velvet is sometimes used in conjunction with black cathedral silk.

In outside garments the dolman is considerably lengthened this fall, while the long sacque of last winter is shortened.

Ornaments of jet, steel and ware beads are still to be seen on fall bonnets, in shapes of butterflies and bugs of all descriptions.

The Bishop of Calcutta recently called on the Maharajah of Jeypore, who kindly called in a troop of nautch-girls to entertain his distinguished visitor.

Bonnet ribbons have made a decided hit by departing from the gros grain standard, which has obtained so long, and blooming out in all the bravery of satin and many colors.

Dresses are universally trimmed with embroidery which is applied, if not wrought upon the fabric, or they use combinations of a plain color, with a figured armure, or brocade.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, who has been two years in England, returned this week. The literary journals speak highly of her poems.

Miss Sarah Jewett, the graceful actress, is said to have a beautiful voice, which, had she not entered the dramatic profession, might have been heard to advantage in opera.

Ladies will wear fancy aprons now, because they cost $2 apiece, and some of them would perhaps wade through their kitchens once in a while if they had to pay $10 for the privilege.

Madame Jenny Van Zandt is to take the part of "Adriano" in the forthcoming representation in London of "Rienzi," by the Carl Rosa Company. It will be the first performance in English of this opera.

New roses are made without foliage in different shades of silk, satin or velvet, from almost black to blood red. The darker shades predominate, and when used they are associated with shaded foliage.

The Crown Princess of Germany has been staying at Hamburg and delighting the people by the simplicity of her existence. She went to the spring with her children every morning arrayed in a plain costume of buff linen.

The gold medal awarded at the Paris Exposition for dresses was for a lavender silk embroidered upon satin, with silk of the same shade. Mrs. Mackey, of Bonanza fame, bought the finest set of diamonds exhibited at a cost of about $175,000.

The finest things in artificial flowers are the long full cordons of vivid autumn leaves in all the colors of an American landscape, and the wonderfully natural reproduction of branches of the hazel and chestnut, the bursting pods showing the shell or kernel beneath.

The Rev. Isaac M. See, pastor of the Wickliffe Presbyterian Church, Newark, who was tried by the recent General Assembly for allowing women to occupy his pulpit and for preaching the doctrine of Christian perfection, and who was more recently charged with being a convert to the Swedenborgian faith, has resigned, and will preach his farewell sermon on the first Sunday in October.

London Truth says: The carnivorous propensities of German women are absolutely astounding; they eat of every dish, and not seldom eat twice. It is disenchanting to see a bewitching being—a flaxen haired, blue-eyed, pouting-mouthed young nymph—divide her pike with her knife, then immerse the blade in the accompanying vinegar, and, with the speed of lightning, thrust it into her mouth!

London Dramatic News: "Scotland, I hear, is to supply the fashionable beauty of next year, who is to eclipse not only Mrs. Langtry, but even Mrs. Cornwallis West and the Countess of Lonsdale. She is tall and statuesque, with a glorious abundance of the real golden hair of the poets—which, I have no doubt, all the other women will contemptuously pronounce to be red—but for all that it isn't."

Quite a romantic marriage recently took place at Los Angeles, Cal., the parties being Judge Orson Brooks, of Denver, Col., and Mrs. Nancy Michael, of Los Angeles. Forty-five years ago the Judge was the accepted suitor of the lady he has now wed. Circumstances separated them, and the lady and gentleman have both since married twice and lost, he his wives and she her husbands. A year ago their paths crossed again, and the Judge has now married his first choice. He is seventy-three, and his bride sixty-three years of age.

THE COLORED RACE.—Left to themselves, and free from the machinations of political adventurers and demagogues, the colored race more often develop affection for their employers and devotion to their interests than the reverse. That such qualities have all along existed among them, the history of the war fully proves; for during that period of anxiety and often of suffering for the bare necessaries of life, thousands of families, whose male members and natural protectors were absent in the field, had to depend mainly upon the devotion and fidelity of old and tried family servants. But it is to the present time of suffering and distress that we wish to refer, when thousands of homes have been left by their occupants and property of great value consigned to the care of colored servants. As a general thing all through the South they have proved faithful to the trust committed to them. There have been some exceptions, but the exceptions only go to prove the fact we have stated. In our own community numbers of families have left the city, leaving their penates and household goods to the care of servants in whom they have confidence. This confidence has not been misplaced, and we have yet to hear of the first case of any of these colored people proving recreant to duty.—[Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Drifting Away.

Drifting away from each other,]
Silently drifting apart,
Nothing between but the cold world's scorn,
Nothing to lose but a heart.

Only two lives dividing
More and more every day;
Only one soul from another sore,
Steadily drifting away.

Only a man's heart striving
Bitterly hard with its doom;
Only a hand, tender and bland,
Slipping away in the gloom.

Nothing of doubt or wrong,
Nothing that either can cure;
Nothing to shame, nothing to blame,
Nothing to do but endure.

The world cannot stand still,
Tides ebb, and women change;
Nothing here that is worth a tear,
One love less—nothing strange.

Drifting away from each other,
Steadily drifting apart—
No wrong to each that the world can reach,
Nothing lost but a heart.

A Mystery Unraveled.

I had been "doing" the continent in a rambling way and had stopped for a few days at Venice.

Here I met my old college chum, Dick Glover.

The latter had become a famous doctor within the last few years.

Having at last married a rich and handsome young widow, he had concluded to take a short period of relaxation, and hence his presence in this distant clime.

Of course he was overjoyed to see me, and having been there long enough to know something of the place, he volunteered to show me around.

"By George!" I exclaimed, suddenly, as we stopped before the piazza San Marco. "There's as handsome a picture as I ever saw. Innocence personified."

A young and most beautiful girl stood before us, engaged in feeding the pigeons.

The birds were marvelously tame, and approached her fearlessly, even lighting on her hands.

"Did you ever see a more attractive sight!" I asked my friend, enthusiastically, as we passed on.

"Hum! I don't know," was the rather doubtful reply. "Rumor has been busy about that lady's name of late."

"In what way?" I asked indignantly. "I never saw a sweeter face in all my life."

"Well, I'll tell you the story as near as I've heard it. The woman is Countess Ardotti. Her husband, the count, is reputed to be immensely wealthy, while the wife was but a poor peasant girl when he married her. Of course the general belief is that she wedded him for his wealth. This would not amount to much were it not for the fact that she makes no effort to show her dislike for her husband's society. I happened to be present at a large ball given here a few weeks ago. On that occasion the countess flirted shamefully with a young Italian, the son of some nobleman. Her conduct attracted universal attention, but she did not seem to heed that in the least. Now you see why I am rather more doubtful of her innocence than you are."

"Still you may be mistaken by your prejudice against her," I retorted gaily.

We arrived home at about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the doctor's wife met us with a look of horror on her face.

"Have you heard the news?" she gasped. "Isn't it perfectly horrible?"

"What news, dear?" asked the doctor, in surprise. "You'll have to enlighten us on the subject, I'm afraid."

"Count Ardotti has been murdered!"

The doctor looked grave at this intelligence, and glanced toward me. As for myself, I was trembling with conflicting emotions.

"Let me hear the particulars?" I asked, quickly.

"I will tell you all I know," replied the lady. "The count was found sitting in his chair with a poniard driven in his heart. He must have fallen asleep and been attacked in that state."

"What time did it occur?" asked the doctor, briefly.

"About three o'clock they discovered him, and then his body was not quite cold. The countess was immediately suspected of the crime. She was engaged in feeding the pigeons when they arrested her, and there was blood upon her delicate hands."

"You was rather mistaken in your judgment that time," said the doctor addressing me. "I suppose you'll admit it now?"

"Never!" I replied. "It strikes me that there is some deep mystery at the bottom of this, and that the countess is still innocent."

"Your legal instinct is wrong this time, I'm afraid," said the doctor's wife. "The poniard with which the deed was done belonged to the countess, and has been already identified."

"Pooh!" I retorted; "that is proof positive of her innocence. No one but a fool would have left an article behind that would have convicted them."

"I left the doctor, and proceeded at once to the police officials. I found them in perplexity, some of them believing in the innocence of the countess, and the rest firmly believing her to be guilty. I had provided myself with a letter of introduction from the doctor, and was politely received.

Stating that I was a lawyer by profession, and used to unraveling mysteries, I offered my services in the present case. It was accepted without hesitation, save by one member of the board, who was most bitter in his hostility to the countess.

This man alluded to showed such an amount of strong dislike to me that I resolved to find out the cause. All I could learn, however, was his name, and the fact that he was the father of a half-witted girl.

I had two interviews with the countess, and each of them strengthened my belief in her innocence.

I endeavored to find the young nobleman whose name had been coupled with hers, but he had left the country. Of course this gave a still darker look to the case, but I did not despair.

One night I was proceeding homeward at a late hour, when I heard a stealthy footstep behind me. I turned quickly, and just in time to catch my assailant by the arm. A keen stiletto was in his hand, and my prompt action had saved my life. Snatching out my revolver, I leveled it at his head, and ordered him to move on, at the same time keeping a firm hold upon his collar.

The muzzle of my weapon was a convincing argument, and he did not dare disobey. I marched him straight to the house of my friend, Dr. Glover. As I marched my prisoner into the doctor's presence, I, for the first time, caught a glimpse of the face beneath the slouch hat.

I started back in astonishment. It was no less a person than my strange enemy among the police officials. I knew then that he was able to throw some light upon the mystery.

"See here," I said, assuming my fiercest tone; "you are fairly cornered now. Confess what you know concerning the murder of Count Ardotti, and you shall go free, otherwise I shall give you into custody for your attempt upon my life."

The man, frightened by my manner, told all he knew. His insane daughter had been made so by the count's former attentions. Having betrayed her, he had cast her off, and she had brooded over her wrongs until she had become dangerously insane.

After the count's marriage she had sworn revenge, and became so violent that she required constant watching. On the day of the count's murder she had succeeded in eluding the vigilance of her friends.

Her father was the first to miss her, and fearing her purpose, had gone straight to the count's entrance. He had arrived just in time to see his crazy daughter escaping by a back entrance, and shrewdly guessed that the deed had been perpetrated.

His wish for revenge upon the new countess for usurping his daughter's rightful place, and his fear that the crazy girl might have to pay the penalty of her act with her life, had led to his silence.

Strange to say, the sight of her murdered lover had brought back the girl's wandering senses, and she was legally liable for the act.

The doctor listened in open-mouthed astonishment, while I drew up the statement in legal form, and compelled the man to sign it; then we accompanied him home, and had the truth corroborated from the unwilling lips of the daughter.

The countess was quickly liberated, and public opinion swung round in her favor. The real murderess was never prosecuted, opinion seeming to be that it was an act of justice.

Such is the story, as told me by a lawyer friend on his recent return from abroad. His wife was the former Countess Ardotti, and she was, indeed, a most beautiful woman.

FOUR-FOOTED MAIL CARRIERS.

Between two of the remote towns of Michigan the mails are carried by means of dog teams. The sledge is simply a thin, flexible board, six or seven feet long, and a foot or more in width, turned up at one end to enable it to rise over obstacles in the path. Along the edge, on either side, is a low rail, to which the load is securely bound with cords. The burden carried usually consists of the bags, a few blankets, rarely a tent, provisions for a few days, a small axe, and a few other articles essential to the primitive mode of locomotion. The driver never rides, as his weight is too much for the strength of the animals and the frail sledge. The dogs are not noble looking animals, by any means. The truth is they are mangy curs, which are "driven" by being called on by the driver in advance, stimulated to some degree of speed by a famishing process and various ingenious kinds of torture, and occasionally helped along by propulsive aid from behind. Their weekly advent in Marquette is still the source of wondering curiosity and intense admiration of a large group of dirty urchins, who have a lingering love of the antique. One of the mail attendants usually precedes the train on snow shoes, either to encourage the dogs to a greater speed, or to break the path and remove obstacles, as the road is narrow and circuitous.

THE metal potassium, when dropped upon water, liberates hydrogen, which becomes inflamed.

SCIENTIFIC.

IT is announced that a want long felt—as in the construction of dry meters, &c.—of a good elastic material, impervious to water and to burning gas, and at the same time unaffected by hydrocarbons condensing from the gas, or impurities in it, has now been met, and will doubtless find many applications. It is stated that dry meters, in which it has been employed, have been noticeably affected by use for half a year; dry pressure regulators made with it have also proved very superior to the wet ones generally in use, and it is also claimed that, by means of them, the temperature of an air or oil bath can be regulated so that the highest variation will not exceed two degrees. The substance in question consists simply of woven material, impregnated with an article that precipitates in the pores, and which combines a high degree of elasticity with the requisite strength, without being rendered sticky, nor does it lose in imperviousness or elasticity under the influence of the hydrocarbons present in burning gas. Thus, a sample was not impaired in any of these particulars by an immersion of three days, at a constant temperature of 104 degrees, in hydrocarbons extracted from gas by cooling it at four degrees below zero.

IN a discussion before the British Association of Science, on the steering of screw steamers, it was agued that the effect of the rudder depends on the direction of motion of the screw rather than on the direction of the boat's motion—that is, when the screw is going ahead the steamer will turn as if she were going ahead, although she may be going astern, and, when the screw is reversed, the rudder will act as if the vessel was going astern, although she may be going forward at the time; the more rapidly the boat is moving in the opposite direction to that in which the screw is acting, the more nearly will the two effects on the rudder neutralize or destroy each other, when not breaking the surface, the screw will not exert much tendency to turn the ship so long as the rudder is straight, but, when breaking the surface, the screw will tend to turn the stern of the boat in the opposite direction to that in which the tips of the lower blades are moving; when the boat is going ahead, the effects of the screw will be easily contracted by the rudder, but, when starting suddenly, the effect of the screw may be greater than that of the rudder.

EXPERIMENTS made in Berlin with different kinds of phosphor-bronze present additional evidence of the great endurance of that material. One bar of the substance was tested under a tensile strain amounting to ten tons per square inch, and it appears to have withstood no less than 408,430 applications of this prodigious strain before fracture, while a bar of ordinary bronze failed to withstand the applicaton of a stain of ten tons per square inch at all. A second bar of the phosphor-bronze was tested by repeated strains of twelve and one-half tons per square inch, and actually withstood 147,850 applications of this immense load. Other experiments were made by placing bars of the metal in a machine in which they were subjected to transverse strains, 40,000 deflections or applications of load taking place per day. In this machine, a bar, while subjected to a strain of ten tons per square inch, withstood 872,980 deflections, while a similar mass of the best quality of gun metal failed, under the same test, after 102,650 deflections.

THE device recently invented by Prof. Vander Weyde, after several years' application to the purpose, for taking photographs by means of artificial light, and which is found to work with the utmost degree of perfection attainable by the use of sunlight under the most favorable circumstance, is highly spoken of in the various scientific journals at home and abroad. The light employed in this operation, is the electric beam, produced by a dynamo-electric machine, worked by a gas engine in the basement of the house, and resembling in its general arrangements the Siemens light for light houses. According to the opinions of the inventor, one of the future uses of this convenient process will be the lighting of places, such as the operating rooms of hospitals, where surgical operations of emergency may be performed at night; and he has specially exempted this mode of employing the invention from the operation of the patent, so that, for surgical uses, it is free to the world.

DR. KLEIN of Cologne has discovered on the moon's surface a great black crater on the Mare Vaporum, and a little to the northwest of the crater Hyginus. He says it is about three miles in diameter, deep and full of shadow. Having frequently observed this region during the last twelve years, Dr. Klein feels certain that no such crater existed in this region at the time of his previous observations. On subsequent occasions he obtained further observations of this new crater. He found it to be either without a wall or with a very low one, but to be a deep, comical depression in the surface. So far, the English observations have been in accord with those of Dr. Klein, and, if the existence of this new crater be confirmed, it will form the strongest possible evidence of volcanic change on the moon's surface.

RAILROAD TIME

Corrected to Accord with Cincinnati Time.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
Depot, corner McLean ave. and Gest street.

	Depart, Cin'ti.	Arrive, Cin'ti.
Somerset Ex	7:35 a m	6:15 p m
Danville Junction Ac	3:55 p m	11:25 a m

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN.
Depot, Fifth and Hoadly.

New York Ex	10:23 a m	5:23 p m
New York Ex. daily	9:23 p m	5:53 a m

LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE.
Depot, Front and Kilgour.

Louisville Ex. daily	7:04 a m	8:04 p m
Louisville Ex	3:14 p m	12:40 p m
Louisville daily	8:14 p m	4:10 a m
Worthville Ac	6:10 p m	12:54 p m

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI.
Depot Plum and Pearl.

Parkersburg Ac	5:53 a m	5:37 p m
Hillsboro Ac	5:53 a m	5:37 p m
Parkersburg Ex., daily	8:08 a m	6:13 p m
Parkersburg Ex., daily	9:36 p m	6:13 a m
Loveland Ac	6:08 a m	2:18 p m
Chillicothe Ac	3:38 p m	9:38 a m
Hillsboro Ac	3:38 p m	9:38 a m
Loveland Ac	5:08 p m	7:58 a m
Loveland Ac	6:08 p m	6:38 a m

The 8:08 a m and 9:63 p m trains connect for Jackson and Portsmouth

BALTIMORE & OHIO, VIA PARKERSBURG.
Depot, Pearl and Plum.

Baltimore x., daily	8:08 a m	6:13 p m
Baltimore Ex., daily	9:53 p m	6:23 a m

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.
Depot, Mill and Front.

St. Louis Fast Line	7:57 a m	8:42 p m
St. Louis Ex., daily	6:57 p m	7:27 a m
Cairo Mail	7:57 a m	8:42 p m
Cairo Ex	6:57 p m	7:27 a m
Evansville Mail	7:57 a m	8:42 p m
Evansville Ex	6:57 p m	7:27 a m
Kansas City Fast Line	7:57 a m	8:42 p m
Kansas City Ex	6:57 p m	7:27 a m
North Vernon Ac	———	9:32 p m
Osgood Ac	5:12 p m	8:12 a m
Louisville Fast Line, daily	6:42 a m	8:42 p m
Louisville Ex	3:12 p m	12:17 p m
Louisville Night Ex., daily	6:57 p m	7:27 a m
Springfield Ex	6:57 p m	7:27 a m
Shawneetown Ex	6:57 p m	7:27 a m
Sunday Trains—		
Louisville Fast Line	8:42 a m	8:42 p m
Louisville Night Ex	6:57 p m	7:27 a m
St. Louis Night Ex	6:57 p m	7:27 a m

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON.
Depot, Fifth and Hoadly.

Dayton Ex., daily	9:23 p m	5:48 a m
Dayton Ac	5:23 a m	9:43 a m
Toledo Ex	8:23 a m	7:08 p m
Toledo Ex., daily	9:23 p m	5:48 a m
Lima Ac	2:23 p m	3:18 p m
Indianapolis Mail	7:08 a m	9:53 p m
Indianapolis Ex	5:23 p m	9:43 a m
Chicago Ex	7:08 a m	9:53 p m
Chicago Ex., daily	7:23 p m	7:28 a m
Glendale Ac	9:53 a m	5:58 p m
Hamilton Ac	4:13 p m	1:33 p m
Glendale Ac	6:18 p m	7:53 a m
Hamilton Ac	11:23 p m	6:38 a m
Hamilton Ac	———	8:33 a m

On Sundays, Hamilton Accommodation will leave at 7:08 a. m., arriving at 7:08 p. m.

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND & CHICAGO.
Depot, Fifth and Hoadly.

Chicago Ex	7:08 a m	9:53 p m
Richmond Ac	2:23 p m	1:33 p m
Chicago Ex., daily	7:23 p m	7:28 a m

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.
Depot, Fifth and Hoadly.

Indianapolis Mail	7:08 a m	9:53 p m
Indianapolis Ex	5:23 p m	9:43 a m

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA.
Depot, Fifth and Hoadly.

Grand Rapids Ex	7:08 a m	9:58 p m
Grand Rapids Ex	7:23 p m	7:28 a m
Ft. Wayne Ac	.....	1:33 p m

BEE LINE—(DAYTON SHORT-LINE ROUTE, C., C., C. & I. RY.)
Depot, Sixth and Hoadly.

New York Ex., daily	6:53 a m	10:58 p m
New York Ex	10:23 a m	5:23 p m
New York Ex., daily	9:23 p m	5:53 a m
Springfield Ac	8:23 a m	3:18 p m
Springfield Ac	3:53 p m	10:27 a m
Maud's Ac	6:23 p m	8:10 a m

DAYTON SHORT-LINE & COLUMBUS.
Depot, Sixth and Hoadly.

Columbus Ex	6:53 a m	10:53 p m
Columbus Ex	10:23 a m	3:18 p m
Columbus Ac	3:53 p m	5:23 p m

DAYTON SHORT-LINE & SANDUSKY.
Depot, Sixth and Hoadly.

Sandusky Ex	8:23 a m	5:23 p m
Sandusky Ex., daily	9:23 p m	5:53 a m
Kenton Ac	3:53 p m	10:38 a m

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI & LAFAYETTE.
Depot, Pearl and Plum.

Indianapolis Mail	8:00 a m	8:15 p m
Indianapolis Ac	2:10 p m	4:00 p m
Indianapolis Ex., daily	7:00 p m	10:00 p m
Martinsville Ac	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
Lafayette Mail	8:00 a m	8:15 a m
Lafayette Ac	2:10 p m	4:00 p m
Lafayette Ex., daily	7:00 p m	10:00 p m
Chicago Mail	8:00 a m	10:00 p m
Chicago Ex., daily	7:00 p m	8:15 a m
St. Louis Mail	8:00 a m	10:00 p m
St. Louis Ex., daily	7:00 p m	8:15 a m
Peoria Ex	7:00 p m	8:15 a m
Quincy Mail	2:10 p m	4:00 p m
Quincy Ex. daily	7:00 p m	8:15 a m
Cairo Mail	8:00 a m	10:00 p m
Cairo Ex. daily	7:00 p m	8:15 a m
Evansville mail	8:00 a m	10:00 p m
Evansville Ex. daily	7:00 p m	8:15 a m
Burlington Ex. daily	7:00 p m	8:15 a m
Pana Ex	7:00 p m	8:15 a m
Valley Junction Ac	11:25 p m	6:50 a m
Harrison Ac	8:00 a m	9:20 p m
Harrison Mail	4:05 p m	9:40 a m
Harrison Ac	6:10 p m	.....
Lawrenceburg Ac	9:30 a m	8:00 a m
Lawrenceburg Ac	5:10 p m	1:20 p m
Sunday Accommodation Trains.		
Lawrenceburg Ac	9:15 a m	1:40 p m
Lawrenceburg Ac	.....	6:45 p m
Harrison Ac	1:30 p m	6:45 p m
Harrison Ac	10:00 p m	10:30 a m

WHITEWATER VALLEY.
Depot, Pearl and Plum.

Hagerstown Ac	8:00 a m	9:26 p m
Fort Wayne Mail	8:00 a m	.....
Muncie Mail	8:00 a m	9:40 a m
Fort Wayne Ex	4:05 p m	9:20 p m

FORT WAYNE, MUNCIE & CINCINNATI R. R.
Depot, Pearl and Plum.

Muncie Mail	8:00 a m	9:40 a m
Fort Wayne Mail	8:00 a m	.....
Fort Wayne Ex	4:05 p m	9:20 p m

LITTLE MIAMI. PAN-HANDLE, EAST.
Depot, Front and Kilgour.

New York Ex	4:33 a m	6:23 a m
New York Ex. daily	7:53 a m	11:03 a m
New York Ex. daily	8:23 p m	7:53 p m
Columbus Ac	4:03 p m	2:53 p m
Zanesville Ac	10:48 a m	2:53 p m
Morrow Ac	.....	6:53 p m
Morrow Ac	5:13 p m	8:33 p m
Loveland Ac	6:23 p m	7:38 a m
Loveland Ac	11:23 p m	1:23 p m
Plainville Ac	8:08 a m	9:33 a m

The 4:33 a. m., 7:53 a. m. and 4:03 p. m. trains connect for Yellow Springs and Springfield. The Church train leaves Loveland Sundays at 9:03 a. m., and returning leaves Cincinnati at 1:53 p. m.

CLEVELAND, MT. VERNON AND COLUMBUS.
Depot, Front and Kilgour.

Cleveland Express	7:53 a m	7:53 p m

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY
Depot, Front and Kilgour.

Zanesville Ex	10:48 a m	2:53 p m
Circleville Ac	4:08 p m	11:03 a m

CINCINNATI AND EASTERN—BATAVIA NARROW-GAUGE.
Depot Fifth and Main.

Winchester Ac	7:07 a m	7:13 p m
Winchester Ex	3:43 p m	9:23 a m

KENTUCKY CENTRAL.
Depot, Eighth and Washington, Covington.

Lexington Ex	7:15 a m	6:10 p m
Lexington Ac	2:20 p m	11:15 a m
Maysville Ex	2:20 p m	11:15 a m
Falmouth Ac	4:10 p m	9:00 a m
Morning View Ac	6:00 p m	7:05 a m
Lexington Mixed	8:00 p m	4:20 a m

COLLEGE HILL NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY.
Depot, Sixth and Hoadly.

Mt. Healthy Ac	7:08 a m	7:53 a m
Mt. Healthy Ac	9:53 a m	9:38 a m
Mt. Healthy Ac	2:23 p m	1:33 p m
College Hill Ac	4:13 p m	5:58 p m
Mt. Healthy Ac	5:23 p m	7:08 p m
Mt. Healthy Ac	6:18 p m	.....

CINCINNATI & EASTERN RAILWAY.
Depot, Fifth and Main.

Winchester Ac	7:13 a m	6:43 p m
Winchester Ex	3:53 p m	9:13 a m

CINCINNATI AND PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD.
Depot, Front and Kilgour.

Amelia Ac	8:08 a m	7:38 a m
Amelia Ac	4:03 p m	2:53 p m
Mt. Carmel Ac	5:13 p m	9:33 a m

CINCINNATI & WESTWOOD (NARROW GAUGE).
Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Robb's (Westwood) 5:43 a m, 7:05 a m, 12:38 p m, 3:53 p m, 6:03 p m.
Leave Brighton, 6:23 a m, 53 a m, 2:08 p m, 5:18 p m, 6:43 p m.
Sunday trains—
Leave Robbs (Westwood), 8:38 a m, 10:23 a m, 12:23 p m, 2:03 p m, 4:53 p m, and 6:33 p m.
Leave Brighton, 9:33 a m, 11:08 a m, 1:28 p m, 3:33 p m, 5:55 p m, 7:13 p m.