

SICKENING

Was the Scene at Butte After the Powder Explosion.

Number of Killed, Sixty; Wounded Over One Hundred.

Many of the Killed Were Torn Into Bloody Scraps, and if Gathered Together, Could Not Be Identified—The Loss to Property One Million Dollars.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 17.—The frightful havoc to life and property by Tuesday night's explosion of a powder train, increased with further developments Wednesday morning. The mangled remains of forty-five persons are at the morgue, and a number more are missing. Over one hundred more are injured, many of them fatally. Every hospital in the city is crowded.

Many of the dead were so frightfully mangled that identification is impossible. Heads, arms, legs and other parts of bodies were picked up all about the scene of the explosion for a radius of five blocks. Fingers, brains and fragments of flesh were gathered up with shovels and deposited in baskets.

Between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern depots, a space of 300 feet, the ground was literally covered with parts of human bodies and with the dead and injured. The scene was one of utter and absolute destruction. The houses in the vicinity were so thoroughly wrecked as if a cyclone had passed through them.

Many of the killed contained no marks of bruises, having been killed by the concussion. Many were seriously injured by flying bricks, stones and debris at a distance of several blocks from the explosion. The concussion was felt for miles and many of the largest buildings, like the Osley block and Lewisohn building and others, rocked like cradles.

Only three firemen present at the scene escaped being killed. Chief Cameron was blown to atoms, and the only thing found of him was his belt attached to a charred portion of his body. The firemen who escaped were Dave Moses, Dave Metcalf and J. H. Flannery.

Up to daylight Wednesday morning little or nothing could be learned with accuracy as to the full extent of the disaster and even yet it is impossible to give complete lists of the killed and wounded. Many of the former were so mangled and dismembered that identification is impossible, while the wounded are distributed throughout the city in private residences, so that a complete census can not be made.

Enough is known, however, to warrant the statement that the death toll will reach sixty at least, while the injured number 100 or more.

It was about 10 o'clock when the first explosion occurred. A small fire had broken out in a storage shed of the Kenyon-Connell Co., near the tracks of Montana Central road. It was not suspected that explosives were stored in the structure, as such storage is in violation of the city ordinance.

The firemen, therefore, went to work without any idea of danger, and when the first explosion occurred, killing at least twelve of the firemen, the calamity was wholly unexpected. The men rallied bravely, however, and with such of the fire apparatus as had escaped destruction, attacked the flames, which during the confusion had gained great headway. The work was progressing favorably when a second explosion occurred.

The first, it is believed, was caused by nitroglycerin. It was bad enough, but the second, which resulted from the ignition of two ears of giant powder standing on the side track beside the burning building, was absolutely appalling in its force. The shock shattered buildings, knocked down chimneys and rent limb from limb of men within three hundred yards of it.

It wiped out of existence what remained of the fire department, killing men and horses and converting the fire engines in heaps of twisted and discolored metal. This explosion was the most fatal of the three, for the reason that when a quantity of giant powder stored in the warehouse of the Butte Warehouse Co. blew up a few minutes later, there was practically no one left to be killed. The last explosion, however, was fully as powerful as the second.

The warehouse was absolutely annihilated, not one stone being left upon another, and where the building had stood a great black hole, like the crater of a volcano, told of the force of the ignited explosive.

The list of dead was swelled late Wednesday night by the death of John Sloan, Sr., and Bailey Dunford. The principal losses so far as ascertained are the Butte Hardware Co., \$60,000; no insurance; Kenyon-Connell Commercial Co., \$30,000 insured for \$6,000; Caplice & Brannagan, loss \$12,000; no insurance; Royal Milling Co., loss \$15,000; no insurance.

The Montana Central railroad's loss in wrecked buildings and burned cars will reach many thousands. The destruction of residences in the vicinity and wreck of plate glass all over town will increase the total loss to nearly \$1,000,000.

Counterfeit Sensation Exploded. LOSDON, Jan. 17.—The Central News correspondent in Madrid sends this dispatch: "A sensation has been caused by the discovery that 24,000,000 Spanish silver dollars are in circulation. The Spanish officials say that the dollars are produced in France and America. Certain bankers here are suspected of complicity in the distribution of them."

Valuable Mare Dead. FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 17.—May Marshall, 2,085, by Billy Wilkes, died here Wednesday of lung fever. She was owned by M. F. McHenry, who refused \$10,000 for the mare. Her world record for pacing was made at Nashville, October 19, 1893.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

How the Leading Newspapers Look Upon the Resignation of President Perier—The Ministry Discusses the Situation.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A meeting of the French ministry was held at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the changed situation in view of the resignation of President Casimir-Perier.

There was a full attendance of members of M. Dupuy's cabinet, and the gravity of the position was fully taken into consideration.

A meeting of socialist members of the chamber of deputies has been called for Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of deciding upon the course to be pursued by the socialist group in view of the election of M. Casimir-Perier's successor, and discussing the availability of candidates.

As the resignation of the cabinet, followed by that of the president, is regarded by the group as a socialist triumph, it is assumed that the leaders of that organization will assume a thoroughly aggressive attitude.

The action of M. Casimir-Perier in abandoning his office in the face of the enemy is vigorously denounced by the newspapers, which regard his withdrawal at this time as an act of cowardice.

Commenting on his resignation, the Journal Des Debats, which is extremely mild in its criticism as compared with many other journals, says: "History will explain the retirement of M. Casimir-Perier, but it remains to be seen whether the act will be justified."

The Matin says the president ought to have dissolved the chambers instead of resigning his office.

The Figaro says: "If the president persists in his deplorable resolution to retire from office at this time, all Europe will judge him as severely as France does."

The Gaulois strongly condemns the step the president has taken and characterizes his resignation as an act of desertion while under fire.

The Matin is also very severe in its criticisms of the president's course, and declares that instead of running away at the first hostile demonstration of his enemies, he should have dissolved the chamber without hesitation or delay and submitted his proposition to the judgment of the people of the republic.

HAYWARD'S NERVE.

The Presumed Murderer of Miss Gigg Gooly Faces Her Sister.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 17.—Harry Hayward's nerve did not desert him when the state's attorney brought the supposed murderer of Miss Catherine Gigg face to face suddenly with Miss Julia Gigg, of Auburn, N. Y., the twin sister of the murdered woman. The meeting was arranged for the purpose of trying the nerve and conscience of Hayward, no intimation being given him.

The prisoner looked calm, bowed and said: "From appearances I should say this was Miss Julia Gigg. Is not this Miss Gigg?" The woman gave a nod of affirmation only. Hayward went on to protest his innocence, and declared he could convince Miss Gigg if he had a long talk with her. His visitor repeated the prisoner's words: "Time will tell."

AN INVESTIGATION.

Tennessee Election Business Will Be Looked Into.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17.—In the house, Wednesday morning, Representative Baker, republican, introduced a resolution calling for the investigation of the charge that George K. Whitworth late clerk and master of Davidson county, gave out to voters, in August last, several thousand poll tax receipts which he had produced ready signed from the county trustee. Mr. Baker read from the Nashville American in substantiation of the charge, if it were that, he said, it would vitiate the election of the Davidson delegation in the legislature. A democratic member from Davidson moved the adoption of the resolution and it was passed.

Fears for Arctic Explorers.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that fears for the safety of the Nansen Arctic expedition are general among Arctic voyagers of Great Britain and Scandinavia. Lieut. Hovgaard, of the Dimphna expedition, which was wrecked in the Kara sea, has expressed the opinion to the Danish Geographical society that there is no question but the Fram has been crushed in the ice and that Dr. Nansen and his party are retreating.

Weavers on a Strike.

LYONS, France, Jan. 17.—A dispatch received here from Roanne, department of the Loire, situated about 40 miles from this city, says that 3,000 weavers who are out on a strike there threatened to attack the mills. The subprefect thereupon read the riot act and a detachment of gendarmes charged upon and dispersed the mob. M. Carnaud, a socialist member of the chamber of deputies, was arrested for threatening the subprefect.

Excessive Use of Snuff.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17.—Rose Ann Wood, colored, was found dead in her bed at Fayetteville, Tenn., Wednesday morning. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that she "came to her death either by strangulation from snuff or a disease of the heart, superinduced by snuff." She used snuff excessively, and a post-mortem examination revealed balls of snuff as large as a man's thumb in her throat and stomach.

To Succeed Gov. Howie.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—The rumor was current in financial circles Wednesday that Mr. Benj. W. Newcomer, president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Co., of Baltimore, had been proffered the presidency of the Baltimore & Potomac railroad, a part of the Pennsylvania system, to succeed the late ex-Gov. Oden Bowie.

THE MASSACRE.

Unspeakable Acts of the Japanese at Port Arthur.

A Newspaper Correspondent Takes Snap Shots of the Scenes.

The Troops Lost All Control and Butchered Everybody They Found—The Inhabitants Driven Like Sheep Into Groups and Shot Down in Cold Blood.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 17.—Among the passengers by the Empress of Japan was Frederick Villiers, war correspondent and artist, who arrived straight from the seat of war. When asked regarding the truth of the stories of the massacres at Port Arthur, Villiers said that unfortunately it was only too true.

On the 21st, when Port Arthur was captured, Oyama decided that the Japanese should occupy the town and the Yamagata regiment was ordered to perform this duty. They entered the town, Villiers (London Standard), Creelman (New York World), and Cowan (London Times), being with them. Just inside the city were three mutilated heads of Japanese stuck on poles, and no sooner had the troops seen these than they lost all control and indiscriminately butchered everybody they found. Oyama had issued a proclamation that none of the inhabitants should be molested, so the natives were standing in groups on the street watching the entry of the soldiers. They were driven like sheep into groups and shot down in cold blood. That was kept up all of the first day. On the second day the soldiers broke open stores and houses and shot down men, women and children who were hiding. No one was spared, neither young nor old. The third and fourth days the butchery continued, officers not even attempting to check the men. Many of the bodies were horribly mutilated.

On the third day of the massacre the Japanese officers recognized that they had made a mistake and attempted to conceal the butchery by throwing clothes of Chinese soldiers over the bodies. Villiers, Creelman and Cowan witnessed the killing of many and Villiers has taken several snap shots which bear undeniable truth of the butchery. When shown statements sent out by the Japanese legation at Washington, justifying the massacre, Villiers said it was impossible to justify it, as no resistance was offered. The first day was excusable, as the soldiers lost all control on seeing the mutilated bodies, but after they had time to reflect there was no excuse. Villiers said the town had a population of 1,000 to 2,000, and but from 35 to 40 were left alive, and those had tickets signed by the Japanese officers signifying that they were not to be killed. It was a terrible sight, and it made them very depressed, as the correspondents had formed a high opinion of the Japanese from their previous conduct.

At Kin Chow the inhabitants welcomed them and called them "Angels from Heaven," and everywhere else they had acted in a civilized manner. Their conduct at Port Arthur, however, showed that they were still savages.

De Guerville, the Herald correspondent, was strongly denounced by Villiers, who claims he is in the pay of the Japanese government to defend them from their conduct at Port Arthur.

De Guerville, he says, was not at the front at all, but stayed with Field Marshal Oyama in the rear, living in comfort and obtaining hearsay reports. He also denounces him for informing the Japanese government that Creelman was a Chinese spy, as thereby their lives were endangered. He promised to expose him on his arrival in New York. All De Guerville did, says Villiers, was to collect trophies and drink wine.

Wei-Hai-Wei, Villiers says, will be captured this winter, but Pekin will not be reached. Creelman returns home on the next Empress.

Big Reward for Taylor.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 17.—The governor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$50,000, which will be paid for the apprehension and rendition to the authorities of South Dakota of W. W. Taylor, late defaulting treasurer of this state. The senate has also passed and the house will pass Thursday a bill granting the attorney-general \$10,000, to be used in employing detectives for Taylor's apprehension and in prosecuting his bondsmen and recovering their property. It is believed that Taylor has gone to South America.

Lured to Death.

HERMOSILLO, Mex., Jan. 17.—Frank Debs, a young American who was making a horseback trip from the City of Mexico to San Francisco, has been killed by the Yaqui Indians in the mountains southeast of here. Debs was warned not to attempt to cross the Yaqui country, but he was allured into the dangerous section by the report that mines of fabulous richness were to be found there.

Peculiar Sight in the Heavens.

CLINTON, Ia., Jan. 17.—For several hours nearly directly overhead appeared a brilliant segment of a circle toward the sun and north of it several degrees. In addition two bright "sun dogs" appeared east and west of the sun and much nearer to it, the brilliant circle being far outside and to the north of the circle of which the "sun dogs" formed a part. The unusual object was of very bright colors.

The Pretender on the Move.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The duke of Orleans, pretender to the throne of France, left Stowe house Wednesday for Dover. It is presumed that he is going to Belgium or that he will meet his supporters at Dover. Consequently it is believed that the royalists of France are preparing to take some action in view of the crisis in France.

CONDENSED NEWS

Gathered From All Parts of the Country by Telegraph.

Atlanta, Ga., is in the throes of a Lexow investigation.

Fitzsimmons' advance manager, Rice, says he will post \$2,500 that Fitz can whip Charlie Mitchell in five rounds.

At Gallipolis, O., Silverman, Levi & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, donated one hundred loads of coal to the poor of that city.

Wm. L. Reed, aged 76 years, one of the wealthiest citizens of Danville, Ky., died Wednesday at Orlando, Fla., of heart disease.

At Gallipolis, O., Abraham Jeffers, veteran of the Thirty-sixth U. S. V., familiarly known as "Uncle Abe," died at the age of 80 years.

The large plant of the Central City (W. Va.) Glass Manufacturing Co. will resume operations January 20, after a close-down of about 30 days.

At Elkhart, Ind., Thomas J. Beckwith shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide because she went to a church entertainment against his wishes.

Joseph Vernon Whittaker, a veteran of the civil war in the United States and formerly attached to the staff of a Philadelphia newspaper, is dead in London.

Farmers of Adams county, Ind., have boycotted Decatur, Ind., merchants because they are not permitted to haul heavy loads over the brick streets of that town.

The democratic caucus of the West Virginia legislature Wednesday night nominated Hon. Johnson L. Camden to succeed himself as U. S. senator. Two ballots were taken.

R. L. McLure and L. H. Jenkins, two enterprising and charitable Bowling Green, Ky., men, have arranged to serve free soup to "the poor of the city every day during the cold weather."

Joseph Kesstner, a native of Switzerland, living near Eaton, O., committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He leaves a wife and three small children in destitute circumstances.

Edward Silch, the baseball player, who last appeared with the Brooklyn team, died in St. Louis, Tuesday, and was buried there Wednesday. Deceased was married, but childless. His funeral was attended by ten league players residing there.

After a three hours' session and eight ballots in the republican senatorial caucus at Topeka, Kan., Wednesday night without a nomination, an adjournment was taken until Thursday night after a hot fight, in which the field was pitted against J. R. Burton.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16. FLOUR—Winter patent, quotable at \$2.02 1/2; do fancy, \$2.02 1/2; do family, \$2.00 1/2; do extra, \$1.95; low grades, \$1.70; spring patent, \$3.70; spring fancy, \$2.00; spring family, \$2.00 1/2.

WHEAT—The offerings are rather light and the market is firm. Eight cars of No. 2 red soft to be reshipped, prices equivalent to 55 1/2c here.

CORN—Sales: No. 2 mixed, track, at 42 1/2c; No. 3 white, track, at 41 1/2c; No. 2 white, track, at 41 1/2c.

OATS—The following sales were reported: No. 2 mixed, track, at 29 1/2c; rejected mixed, track, at 27c.

CATTLE—Heavy steers, fair to good, \$4.10; 400 selected butcher, \$4.10; 450; fair to good, \$3.40; common to ordinary, \$2.25; mixed, \$2.00; 415; heifers: good to choice, \$3.10; 375; fair to medium, \$2.50; 300.

CALVES—Common and large, \$2.75; 25; fair to good light, \$4.50; 500; extra, \$5.75; 500.

HOGS—Select heavy hoppers and butchers, \$4.35; 445; choice heavy packers and butchers, \$4.35; 435; mixed packers, \$4.10; 430; common and rough, \$3.00; 405; light shippers, \$3.50; 415; most sales, \$4.00; 410.

WOOL—Unwashed, fine merino, per lb. 90c; quarter blood clothing, 12 1/2c; medium delaine and clothing, 12 1/2c; coarse, 12 1/2c; medium, combed, 14 1/2c; Washed: Fine merino, X to XX per lb. 14 1/2c; medium clothing, 16 1/2c; quarter blood and low, 15 1/2c; fine, common, coarse, 16 1/2c; tub-washed, choice, 22c; tub-washed, average, 18c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15. WHEAT—No. 2 red spot and January, 59 1/2c; February, 59 1/2c; No. 2 white, 59 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 59 1/2c; No. 2 white, 59 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 59 1/2c; No. 2 white, 59 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 59 1/2c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15. WHEAT—No. 2 red spot and elevator, 61 1/2c; No. 2 white, 61 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 61 1/2c; No. 2 white, 61 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 61 1/2c; No. 2 white, 61 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 61 1/2c.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 15. WHEAT—No. 2 red cash and January, 59 1/2c; May, 58 1/2c.

CORN—No. 2 white cash, 42 1/2c; No. 3 yellow cash, 42c; No. 3 mixed cash, 42c.

CLOVERSEED—February and March, \$5.50; 54.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16. CATTLE—Prime, \$5.25; 530; good, \$4.75; 520; fair, \$4.25; 510; rough fair, \$3.75; 500; fair light steers, \$3.40; 490.

HOGS—Impossible to give quotations today.

SHEEP—Extra, \$3.45; 530; good, \$3.00; 520; fair, \$2.50; 510; best lambs, \$4.25; 450; common to fair lambs, \$2.50; 440.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16. CATTLE—Only light local trade, buyers and sellers apart in their views.

HOGS—Yorkers, good to choice, \$4.25; 430; good pigs, \$4.25; 420; good mixed packers, \$4.15; 410; mediums, \$4.05; 400; choice heavy, \$4.00; 390.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Choice to extra lambs, \$3.75; 400; good, \$4.00; 390; common to fair, \$3.75; 380; culls, \$2.75; 370; choice mixed sheep, \$3.00; 360; fair to good, \$2.50; 350; culls and common, \$2.25; 340; export grades steady; fat wethers, \$3.50; 370; extra heavy wethers, \$4.00; 360; fancy higher.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16. Cash Quotations—Flour steady and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 158 1/2c; No. 2 spring wheat, nominal; No. 2 red, 14 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 45 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 41 1/2c; No. 3 oats, 29 1/2c; No. 2 white, 11 1/2c; No. 3 white, 31 1/2c; No. 2 rye, 49 1/2c; No. 2 barley, 38c; No. 3, 32 1/2c; No. 4, nominal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16. CATTLE—Good to choice shipping, \$4.12; 425; medium to good, \$3.75; 413; common to fair, \$3.50; 400.

HOGS—Market demoralized; no prospect of making sales except at lower prices; at 12 o'clock only a few had changed hands; sales as has time ranged at \$4.00; 400.

To Wind Up the Season

We have just completed our first inventory, and we are more than pleased with the results of our four months labor. Whilst our margin of profit has been less than honest Boots and Shoes were ever sold for, the volume of our business did the work for us. We find, however, more winter stock on hand than we are willing to carry over, and this we place on sale at prices never before heard of. Come and see the goods we offer in this sale. You will find them so cheap you will buy them whether you need them or not. You can afford to lay them aside until you do need them. Cost of the goods is not considered in this sale. LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

250 pairs Ladies' Finest Dongola, Good-year Welt button, any style toe, B, C, D and E width, worth \$4 50	\$ 3 25	Tip and Plain, worth \$1 50	\$ 1 50
200 pairs Ladies' Fine Dongola, Good-year Welt, button, any style toe, C, D and E width, worth \$4 50	2 75	Choice of entire line Men's Calf \$5 Good-year Welt Shoes, all styles and widths, 9 75	9 75
150 pairs Ladies' Dongola, Good-year Welt, button, C, D and E width, any style toe, worth \$3 50	2 48	Men's Calf Calf-sole Balm and Congress, worth \$4 50	3 80
100 pairs Ladies' Dongola, Good-year Welt, button, all styles, B and E width, worth \$2 75	2 00	Children's Grain School Shoes, sizes 5 to 11	30 cents
Ladies' Kangaroo Calf, button, Patent Leather Tip, worth \$2 50	1 90	Children's Grain School Shoes, sizes 12 to 2	45 cents
Ladies' Kangaroo Calf, button, Patent		Children's Grain School Shoes, sizes 12 to 2	50 cents
		Men's Heavy Balm and Congress, worth \$3 50	2 75
		Boys' Boots, worth \$1 75	75 cents
		Men's Boots, 8 to 11	\$ 1 50

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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

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We have a few Wraps left on hand, and to close them we make the great reduction noted below:

7 Misses' Jackets, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, at \$2 50; 11 Ladies' Coats, in Blue, Black and Gray, large sleeves, 38 inches long, have sold at \$10 and \$12 50, now \$6 50; 9 Ladies' Coats, in Blue, Black and Brown, 40 to 45 inches long, in Cheviot and Melton, former prices \$16, \$18 and \$20, your choice for \$10; Black Coats Capes, from \$10 and \$12 50 to \$7 50; Black Russian Hare Capes at \$9 50, have sold at \$15; 2 Electric Seal Capes, \$9 50, former price \$15; 2 Electric Seal Capes, very handsome quality, reduced from \$25 to \$17 50; Our stock of Wraps is small, but the price is smaller. Come early if you desire a bargain.

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51 West Second Street.

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TOO MANY GOODS. NOT ENOUGH MONEY.

All our 15-cent and 25-cent Satisfier at 10 cents; all our 15-cent and 20-cent Dress Goods at 7 cents; all our 25-cent and 30-cent Dress Goods at 17 cents; all our 50-cent and 60-cent Dress Goods at 35 cents; 40-cent and 50-cent Table Linen at 29 cents; Towels at 5 cents, worth 15 cents; Towels at 17 cents, worth 25 cents; don't buy an Umbrella until you see ours. Rugs, Rugs, Rugs. More and cheaper than ever known.

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