Salt Creek.

Mr. Noah Stebelton and Miss. Aide Ried were united in marriage March 10th. by B. H. Stevenson J P.

Also on the same day Jordon Nece and Aide Hart were united in marriage by the same officer.

Alfred Johnston and Charles Timberlake started for Maison City Ills, last Monday morning where they remain during the summer.

William Garrett has a son who is surely remarkable for his good qualities.

He was never known to keep bad company nor stay out late at night and like the great George Washington could not tell a lie. He was born on Blue Creek March 10, 1889

Abraham Devault has had his pension increased from $4 to $8 per month.

A Mean Husband.

A champion mean man has been found in Vermont. A young lady went into a dentist's office a few days ago and had her teeth examined, the doctor reporting them badly decayed, but by quite an outlay of money he could put them in good shape.

The young lady departed, saying she would report to her husband and call again in a few days. She did so, and on her second call she was acompanied by her father, the latter telling him to go ahead with the job and he would pay the bill.

Thinking that the dentist might wonder why he was paying the bill the father explained that the husband had said his wife's teeth decayed before he married her, and and he was not going to pay for fixing them up; her father ought to do it.

Women as Engineers.

Blobson—H, ha! Here's an article which says that before the close of the nineteenth century we shall see women running locomotive engines on our railroads.

Mrs. Blobson—Well, why not? Don't you think they would make good ones?

In some respects, perhaps. They would keep a good look out ahead, anyway.

Why so?

Because they would have their heads out of the cab window all the time to show their new bonnets.

"Now, then, my hearties," said a gallant captain, "you hava a tough battle before you. Fight like heroes till your powder's gone; then —run. I'm a little lame, and I'll start now."

"Mamma," exclaimed a little boy indignantly, after the visitor had gone, "When I grow up to be a man I'm going to get up a society for preventing ugly old women from kissing nice little boys."

"I thought you were born on the first of April," said a Benedict to his lovely who had mentioned the 31st as her birthday."

"Most people would think so from the choice of a husband I made," she replied.

No, sir, said a pompous little merchant, I can't be trifled with. I know the world; I've been through it.

Yes, I suppose so, said the man to whom these remarks were addressed.

I'm a self made man—entirely self made. What do you think of that, sir?

Well, it strikes me you would have done a deal better to let out the contract.

Small boy: Ma pass the bread.

Mother (sternly): If what, my son?

Boy (smartly): If you can reach it.

"Gif me some veet kegs und er cup off coffee," said a Teutonic gentleman to the waitress in a Superior street restaurant last evening. "Beer kegs!" exclaimed the astonished girl, pausing, thunderstruck, in the act of moistening her lead pencil between her lips,

"Veet kegs, I sait," repeated the gentleman, growing a trifle red in the face.

"Oh, boiled eggs," said the girl "I beg your pardon, I didn't understand you at first."

"Boilt ecks!" exclaimed the Teuton thoroughly disgusted. Und who sait boilt ecks? I said veet kegs. You oonderstand? Veet kegs! The poor girl looked as if she had been summoned and could not respond. A rosy suffusion mantled her cheeks and the perspiration began to stand out on her She was afraid to ask him what he meant, for fear he would get still madder, so she stood and stared at her obtusely.

"Vell, he demanded, vat's de matter: you don't got some veet kegs?" "I—I—I realy can't understand what you want," faltered the girl. The infuriated Teuton nearly fell off his chair; the veins in his neck swelled until he was in imminent danger of apoplexy. Suddenly seizing the bill of fare he laid one chubby finger on the words "Wheet cakes, 10 cents," and fairly groaned; "Can you reat? Veet kegs, 10 cents. VEET KEGS! Mein Got in himmel! Blowerout terhadesnicht! Doan' you oonderstood Eenglis!"

"Mamma," said a little chick running home from school on Feb. 27, "I know whose birthday this is. Mr. Henry Long—Long—Longlegs, I think it is."

Little Georgie had tried hard to borrow his sister's skates. Finding himself unsuccessful he went to his father to see if he must not have them.

"I think if you ask Gertie in a real nice way she'll let you have them," said the father.

Georgie put his little hands together and turning toward his sister with the saddest possible face and eyes filled with tears he said, "For God's sake, Gertie, will you le'me take them skates?"

A fellow who had been knocked down off a stage coach and mauled and booted after he was on the ground by the driver, declared: "By Jingo! I think that feller is a leetle bit mad." That's what Major Bickham said, in substance, when Gen. Grosvenor called him a "dog." The major ought to have made him specify what kind of a dog he meant, a mastiff, a gray hound, a water spaniel or a rat terrier.—

Disgusted husband—Is there no way to stop you from kissing the nasty little pug dog? Wife—You might teach him to chew tobacco."

Proof That the Earth Turns.

It has puzzled the heads of a good many youngsters to know how the earth turns round. A German educational journal, published in Frankfort, gives the following directions for proving that the earth "does move:" "Take a good sized bowl, fill it nearly full of water, and place it upon the floor of a room which is not exposed to shaking or jarring from the street. Sprinkle over the surface of the water a coating of lycopodium powder—a white substance which is sometimes used for the purposes of the toilet, and which can be obtained at almost any apothecary's. Then upon the surface of this coating make, with powdered charcoal, a straight black line, say an inch or two in length.

"Having made this little black mark with the charcoal powder on the surface of the contents of the bowl, lay down upon the floor, close to the bowl, a stick or some other straight object, so that it will be exactly parallel with the mark. If the line happens to be parallel with a crack in the floor, or with any stationary object in the room, this will serve as well. Leave the bowl undisturbed for a few hours, and then observe the position of the black mark with reference to the object that it was parallel with. It will be found to have moved about, and to have moved from east to west—that is to say, in the direction opposite to that of the movement of the earth on its axis. The earth, in simply revolving, has carried the water and everything else in the bowl around with it, but the powder has been left behind a little. The line will always be found to have moved from east to west, which proves that everything else has moved the other way."—Court Journal.

A Creature of the Mist.

An interesting optical illusion may be experienced almost any night when there is a slight mist on the Third Avenue Elevated railway between Houston and Grand street stations. About fifty yards from either of these platforms a shadow quite as black as the smoke from an engine of the fire department when it is hard at work seems to arise directly from the streets through the tracks. So dense is this shadow that the lights north of the Houston street station cannot be distinguished from Grand street. A train going north or south seems about to plunge into the thickest sort of smoke when it reaches the point in question, but the headlight may be seen, nevertheless, shining along the track through the apparently impenetrable mist, even with more luminousness than along other parts of the road.

The solution of this mystery was given by a gateman at Grand street: "I have lots of persons come up to me almost every night, and, asking me what's on fire, point up toward Houston street. I ask them where the fire is and they almost invariably point to the shadow, for such it is after all. The blocks along the Bowery where that shadow extends are perhaps the most brilliantly lighted along the thoroughfare. The brilliancy of the electric lights falling upon the superstructure of the tracks casts a shadow against the mist that is inky in blackness. Sometimes, when the fog is very heavy, the lights cast long rays through the spaces between the ties and the mist reflects them, making that part of the road look as though an aurora borealis had dropped down to see the town."—New York Times.

Camel's Hair and Where It Comes From.

Camel's hair has been employed in eastern countries during many centuries for the production of durable, though somewhat coarse, tissues; but its introduction into European manufactures is of comparatively recent date. The color of the hair varies considerably, according to the climate of the country and the breed of the animal, and ranges from a dark brown to pure white, the latter, however, being very scarce and fetching comparatively high prices. The hair is not obtained by clipping, but is combed off the camel when it is changing its coat, and presents anything but an attractive appearance in its natural state. It is brought from the interior on the backs of camels in small bales to the Arabian and Syrian ports and to Egypt, whence it is mostly forwarded to Bradford, which is the most important market in Europe for this article. Camel's hair affords two kinds of material—namely, the hair properly so called, which is often used in its natural state in the list of cloth, and the short down or noils employed in the north of England, France and other countries for manufacturing nouveautes and fancy materials for ladies' dresses. Great difficulty was experienced in utilizing camel's hair as long as the fashions favored felted and fine materials, but since cheviot goods have become the vogue it has been employed successfully in several countries.—North British Mail.

FIGHT WITH A MAD DOG.

A Dedham Canine Made a Deal of Trouble and Stood off a Revolver.

George E. Morse of this town, an agent for the society for prevention of cruelty to animals, and a constable of this town, had an exciting adventure with a mad dog. It appears that Joseph A. Laforme, a wealthy citizen of this town, was the owner of a dog of the Skye terrier breed. For a few days it was noticeable that the canine was getting cross and snappish, and his queer actions coming to the notice of Mr. Laforme he thought it best to have him killed. Officer Morse's services were demanded, and that official, armed with club and pistol, repaired to the stable connected with the premises, opened the door of the stable and stepped inside. Upon the floor of the stable, about twenty feet distant, he saw, with the aid of a partially lighted gas jet, the form of the dog, which made a spring for the officer, fixing its jaws upon the thigh of his right leg, and lacerating the flesh with its teeth, making a wound over one and one-half inches in length. The officer grappled with the beast, and succeeded in throwing it off, when it again attacked him, and this time the brute placed its teeth in the calf of the leg of the officer, who finally managed to get outside, closing the barn door after him. The order was that the dog must be killed, so officer Morse took his revolver, and, opening the stable door slightly, placed the muzzle of the revolver inside. Quickly the dog sprang at it, took hold of it in his mouth, and began to "chew it." The officer at this opportunity discharged the weapon, but, singularly, the bullet took no effect, probably for the reason that the muzzle of the revolver was pointing out of the dog's jaws. The discharge of the revolver appeared to have frightened the dog, and Officer Morse then requested that he be given a pair of rubber boots and buckskin gloves, when he would go into the stable and capture the dog at all hazards. Upon consultation, it was agreed that a shot gun had best be brought into requisition, and Mr. George Lynch, a relative of Mr. Laforme, appeared upon the scene with a breech loader. Officer Morse then opened the door of the stable again, and, as the dog made a spring at him, Mr. Lynch, who stood beside the officer, and who is an expert wing shot, poured the contents of the right hand barrel of his gun into the body of the canine, killing him instantly.—Dedham (Mass.) Cor. Boston Herald.

Did Charles Find His Dog?

Two advertisements appeared in Mercurius Publicus directly after the Restoration. The first was no doubt drawn up by the John Ellis who is mentioned in it. The second must have been written by the king himself: "A Smooth Black Dog, less than a Greyhound, with white under his breast, belonging to the King's Majesty, was taken from Whitehal the eighteenth day of this instant June, or thereabout. If any one can give notice to John Ellis, one of his Majesties Servants, or to his Majesties Backstayrs, shall be well rewarded for their labour."—June 21-28, 1660. "We must call upon you again for a Black Dog, between a Greyhound and a Spaniel, no white about him, onely a streak on his Brest, and his Tayl a little bobbed. It is His Majesties own Dog, and doubtless was stoln, for the Dog was not born nor bred in England and would never forsake His Master. Whosoever findes him may acquaint any at Whitehal, for the Dog was better known at Court than those who stole him. Will they never leave robbing His Majesty? Must he not keep a Dog? This Dog's place (though better than some imagine) is the only place which nobody offers to beg."—June 23-July 5, 1660. Possibly this was the "dog that the king loved," which came ashore with Pepys at Dover ("Diary," May 25, 1660). Or it may have been the dog to which Rochester refers in one of his satires against Charles II:

His very dog at Connal board
Sits grave and wise as any Lord.

—Notes and Queries.

An Army of Menials.

A great many people have been surprised, when attending the Vanderbilt entertainments during the past year or more, to notice the marvelous number of servants in livery. After the English fashion, this household army is usually drawn up in line in the hall and the guests pass into the drawing room with a line of servants on either side. The question that naturally arises is, what in the world does the family do with this army of menials when they have no social affair on hand and are not entertaining? As a simple matter of fact it may be explained that these servants are not all regular Vanderbilt attaches. They are only taken on when the occasion requires their services. In the language of the theatre, they are the "extra ballet." The liveries in which they appear are supplied them by the butler of the house from an immense trunkful of such garments which have been imported and are constantly kept on hand. The butler's wardrobe contains fifty or seventy-five such suits of livery, so that no matter what the peculiarities of size and shape among these haphazard domestics may be it is a comparatively easy thing to fit them out.—Town Topics.

Goethe's Digestive Capacity.

According to the bills of fare preserved in the city archives at Jena, Goethe was in the habit of dining exceedingly well. He also liked company at dinner, for during the period covered by the bills when he had not one guest with him, he had three. He always had four courses, and sometimes more, the dishes of his choice being such as roast beef and roast pork on the same day; soups with dumplings, and a sirloin with anchovy sauce, with roasted pigeons and roast mutton to follow, the dinner rather of a glutton than of a poet. For a week and more he dined in this fashion, the bill only coming to a little more than £3. It is satisfactory to know that this really great man could dine well, and was not a dyspeptic wreck, though it is not so pleasant to know that the poet squabbled with the landlord over the items, and even went to law with him on the subject.—London Life.

In Sumatra fig bearing trees have branches producing figs either entirely or partially under ground.

Paint made with turpentine is a better protector for iron work than when mixed with linseed oil.

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Plain Dealer !

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For 1889 and for the Democracy.

The Sun believes that the campaign for the election of a Democratic Congress in 1890 and a Democratic President in 1892 should begin on or about the fourth of next March. The Sun will be on hand at the beginning and until the end of the most interesting and important political conflict since the war, doing its honest utmost, as ever, to secure the triumph of the Democratic party and the permanent supremacy of the principles held by Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden.

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It is the same old enemy that Democrats now confront, and he will be intrenched in the same strong position. It has been carried once by brave and hopeful fighting. Do you not believe with the Sun that the thing can be done again? Wait and see!

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Probably you know the Sun already as a newspaper which gets all the news and prints it in incomparably interesting shape; which chronicles facts as they occur and tells the truth about men and events with absolute fearlessness, making the completest and most entertaining journal published anywhere on earth; and which sells its opinions only to its subscribers and purchasers at two cents a copy—on Sundays four cents. If you do not know the Sun send for it and learn what a wonderful thing it is to be in the sunshine.

Daily, per month	$0 50
Daily, per year	6 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
Daily and Sunday, per year	8 00
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He—Will you marry me?

She—Wait a minute. [Exit.] (Reappearing with a shotgun.) Hold up your hands! Higher yet! I am sorry to say Mr. Brown, that I can only be a sister to you. You must pardon my seemingly rude conduct, but so many young women are getting killed nowadays by rejected suitors that I thought a little precaution would not be out of place.

The Art of Oratory Still Lives—That was a splendid speech of William's in congress, said the statesman's fond mother.

"Indeed? What did he say?"

"Oh, I don't know; but they accepted it for the Congressional Record, and it was sixteen yards long.

THE BANNER OF LIBERTY
FOR 1889.

Undismayed by defeat, the old BANNER of Liberty will continue the people's fight for Honest Government and Lower Taxes during the coming year. The Trusts and Monopolies now feel themselves to be safely intrenched in power, but the spirit of Tariff Reform and Equal Right is abroad in the land, and with proper effort the victory that should have been won in 1888 will be accomplished in 1892. It is the duty of every Democrat to push the circulation of sound Democratic papers. The hope of the Democracy lies in the education of the masses.

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That insidious disease, **Scrofula**, is the fruitful cause of innumerable complaints, **Consumption** being only one of many equally fatal. Eruptions, ulcers, sore eyes, glandular swellings, weak and wasted muscles, a capricious appetite, and the like, are pretty sure indications of a scrofulous taint in the system. Many otherwise beautiful faces are disfigured by pimples, eruptions, and unsightly blotches, which arise from impure blood, showing the need of Ayer's Sarsaparilla to remedy the evil.

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TIME TABLE
Columbus & Cincinnati Midland
November 18, 1888
CENTRAL TIME.

EAST BOUND

Lv Cincinnati	710 p	730	3 5	*330 a
" Madisonville	743 p	804	435	
" Loveland	808	827	509	420
" Blanchester		853	544	
" Midland City	840	900	552	450
" Wilmington	902	919	610	508
" Sabina	921	937	642	526
" Washington C. H	941	955	703	546
" Bloomingburg			716	559
" Mt Sterling	1011	1025	737	617
Ar Columbus	1100	1110	830	710
Lv Columbus	1105	1120	1105	720
Ar Newark	1159	1215 p	1159	825
" Zanesville	101 a	128	101 a	1000
" Wheeling	355	520	355	
" Pittsburgh	645	810	645	
" Washington	945 p	835 a	945 p	
" Baltimore	1045	830	1045	
" Wilmington		945		
" Philadelphia		120 p		

WEST BOUND

Lv Columbus	535	*215 p	845	305
" Mt Sterling	418	258	653	337
" Bloomingburg			703	419
" Washington C H	447	326	1005	428
" Sabina	504	344	1020	452
" Wilmington	525	402	1048	514
" Midland City	545	425	1115	535
" Blanchester	553	432	1122	544
" Loveland	628	502	1152	621
" Madisonville		523	1213 p	646
Ar Cincinnati	730	555	1245	730
Lv Cincinnati O & M	815	730	225	830
" Cincinnati C I St.				
" " L & C	1820	710	100	
" " Q & C	755	800		800
Ar Louisville O & M	1240	1145	625	700 a
" St Louis "	630	705 a		745
" Indianpolis C I St.				
" " L & C	1145 a	1050 p	455	
" St Louis "	740 p	730 a		
" Chattan'ga Q & C	940 p	825		825
" New Orleans "	1100 a	630		630 p

*Trains run daily ‡ Daily except Sunday.

All trains between Columbus and Cincinnati run through without change of cars, connecting in Union Depots with all diverging lines.

The Fast Express leaving Cincinnati at 7:10 p. m., is a solid train to Pittsburg via Wheeling, sleeping car attached.

The train leaving Columbus at 3:35 a. m. is a solid train from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, with sleeping car. At Columbus a sleeping car is set at the east end of Union Depot which can be occupied at any time between 9:00 p.m and 3:35 a. m.

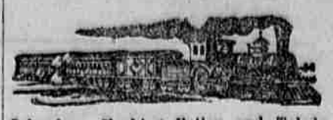
The train leaving Cincinnati at 7:30 a. m., has through coach to Columbus and Pittsburgh; also parlor car attached; and connects at Columbus with sleeping car for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The train leaving Columbus at 2:15 p. m., has parlor car from Columbus to Cincinnati.

The train leaving Cincinnati at 8:15 a. m., has parlor car from Columbus to Cincinnati.

The train leaving Columbus at 3:05 p. m. has through coach from Pittsburg and Columbus to Cincinnati, and connects at Columbus with sleeping cars from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

S. P. PEABODY, Gen'l Sup't, Columbus, O.
W. E. REPPERT, G. P. A. Columbus, O.



Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo RAILWAY.
TIME CARD,
Taking Effect Nov. 25 1888

Central Time.

NORTH BOUND.

River Division	No. 3 Daily except Sunday	No. 7 Mixed. Daily ex cepts.un.
Lv Pomeroy	3 30 pm	5 00 am
" Gallipolis	4 21 pm	6 45 am
Ar McArthur Jc	5 58 pm	9 20 pm

H-V. Division	NO 1 Daily	No 3 Daily
Lv Athens	7 00 am	6 05 am
Lv Logan	8 15 am	7 20 pm
" Lancaster	8 58 am	8 03 pm
Ar Columbus	10 15 am	9 25 pm

Toledo Division	NO 3 Daily	NO 1 Daily
Lv Columbus	7 00 am	4 00 pm
" Delaware	7 53 am	4 55 pm
" Prospect	8 17 am	5 20 pm
" Marion	8 37 am	5 41 pm
" Up. Sandusky	9 15 am	6 35 pm
" Carey	9 35 am	6 55 pm
" Fostoria	10 05 am	7 25 pm
Ar Toledo	11 25 am	8 40 pm

SOUTH BOUND.

Toledo Div.	No 2 Daily	Not Daily
Lv Toledo	7 00 am	5 30 pm
" Fostoria	8 24 am	6 31 pm
" Carey	8 55 am	7 24 pm
" Up. Sandusky	9 15 am	8 00 pm
" Marion	9 53 am	8 40 pm
" Prospect	10 15 am	9 00 pm
" Delaware	10 37 am	9 24 pm
Ar Columbus	11 30 am	10 20 pm

H-V. Div.	No 4 Daily	No 2 Daily
L. Columbus	8 00 am	4 00 pm
" Lancaster	9 18 am	5 23 pm
" Logan	10 08 am	6 20 pm
Ar Athens	11 15 am	7 30 pm

River Div,	NO 4 Daily except Sunday	No 10 Mixed Daily ex. Sun.
Lv deArthur Jc	12 05 pm	8 38 am
" Gallipolis	1 41 pm	11 11 pm
Lv Pomeroy	2 32 pm	11 15 pm

Note on running of trains.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 will carry Monarch Parlor Car between Columbus and Toledo.

Direct connections made in Union Depot at Columbus for Newark, Zanesville, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia; also for Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and Southwest.

Close connections at Toledo for Detroit and all points in Michigan and Canada.

Sunday trains stop at all stations on signal.

H. J. FALKENBACH, General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
G. R. CARR, Gen'l Sup't. Columbus, Ohio.

Chicag & Atlantic Railway Company.
TIME CARD,

The Chicago and Atlantic Railway continues to be the most popular line between all points east or west. Its trains are composed of the finest day coaches and palatial Pullman sleeping cars, and run over a smooth, well ballasted road bed. No other line offers more complete facilities. Direct connections made in Union Depots, thus avoiding incomodious transfers at unreasonable hours. The rates via this line are as low as the lowest. Ask for your tickets via the Chicago & Atlantic Railway and your journey will be one of comfort and pleasure.

EASTWARD.

Stations.		No. 8	No. 10	No. 12	No. 16	No. 34
		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	.M.
Chicago	Lv.	2 25	8 45	8 10	5 55	
Archer Ave.	"	2 35	8 55	8 20	6 45	
Englewood	"	2 55	9 15	8 40	6 65	
Hammond	"	3 25	9 45	9 15	6 40	
Crown Point	"		10 19	9 42	7 25	
Kouts	"		11 01		8 23	
No. Judson	"		11 31	*10 55	9 00	
Rochester	"	5 40	12 35p	11 56		
Akron	"		1 01	*12 16		
Newton	"	6 16	1 25	12 37		
Bolivar	"		1 28		No 18	
Huntington	Lv	6 55	2 25	1 15	6 09 a	
Kingsland	"		3 05		*6 56	
Decatur	"	7 45	3 35	2 12	7 35	
Enterprise	"		4 10	2 40	8 30	
Spencerville	"		4 44	3 45	9 10	
Lima	"	8 55	5 12	3 28	9 45	
Preston	"		5 46		*10 29	
Kenton	"	9 43	6 16	4 15	10 55	
Marion	Ar.	10 50	7 15	5 00	12 01	
New York	"	11 07		7 57		
Boston	"	6 15		12 40		

WESTWARD.

Stations.		No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 35	No. 51
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Marion	Lv	8 00	11 20	3 15	3 50	
Kenton	"	8 50	12 10	3 55	4 45	
Preston	"	9 17			*5 25	
Lima	"	9 55	1 0	4 38	6 15	
Spencerville	"	10 14			6 55	
Enterprise	"	10 45	1 50	5 22	7 40	
Decatur	"	11 26	2 27	5 50	8 40	
Kingsland	"	11 58			9 26	
Huntington	Lv	1 00	3 25	6 50	10 30	
Bolivar	"	1 42				
Newton	"	1 55	4 03	7 22		
Akron	"	2 14				
Rochester	"	2 58	4 45	8 00	No 15	
No. Judson	"	3 51			6 10 a	
Kouts	"	4 25			7 22	
Crown Point	"	5 16			8 15	
Hammond	"	6 05	7 25	10 25	8 50	
Englewood	"	6 39	7 55	10 55	9 20	
Archer Ave	"	7 00	8 15	11 15	9 40	
Chicago	Ar	7 10	8 25	11 25	9 50	

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

*Trains stop only on signal.

Trains 3, 5, 9, 12, 32 and 39, daily. All others daily except Sunday.

Train 12 has Pullman Buffet Sleeping coaches to Boston and New York daily.

Train 3 has Pullman Buffet Sleeping coaches from Boston and New York daily.

Train 5 has Pullman Buffet Sleeper from New York to Chicago daily.

All trains arrive at and depart from the new Dearborn Station, Chicago.

Passengers taking trains 30, 32, 33, or 39 must procure tickets before boarding the train.

Passengers who may be going east or west will find it to their interest to consult the agents of this company, who will give them all information in regard to rates and connections.

T. W. BURROWS, Supt. F. C. DONALD General Passenger Agt, CHICAGO.

FREE — $85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $200 until lately. Best $50 watch in the world. Perfect time-keeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their names, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us, after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and take care of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our