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NOT ALL SIZES IN ALL KINDS,
BUT ALL SIZES IN SOME KIND.

A black cape coat, extra good length—a good serviceable coat, and regular $3 value $2.15

An all-wool Tricot, double breasted, box coats with velvet collar, or cape coat, regular $5.50 values $3.85

A few sizes left in tan, brown and checked, double breasted box coats, velvet collar and extra length coats, are bargains at $7.50 and $8, our regular prices for them; now going at $5.75

G. W. Johnson & Co.

257 Commercial St., Salem, Or.

THE DAILY JOURNAL

BY HOFER BROTHERS

TUESDAY, NOV. 21, 1899.

Daily, One Year $3.00, in Advance
Daily, Four Months $1.00, in Advance
Weekly, One Year $1.00, in Advance

THE ONLY ISSUE AT THE COMING CITY ELECTION.

There was a time in the history of our country when the theory of the public service was something like this: Every citizen felt it to be his duty, when called upon, to serve his fellow citizens in a public office even at some personal sacrifice to himself, just as he felt it to be his duty to render military service at a sacrifice if the country called for it. That is the true ideal of public life, as opposed to getting office for private emolument.

It is a cold fact that the latter theory predominates in the mind of many politicians, and in a state capital, the younger generation are corrupted thereby. The choice between these two theories of practical politics is squarely in issue at the coming city election. Shall Salem voters encourage the old ideal that, "Public office is a public trust," or shall they throw their influence in favor of the later paraphrase: "Public office is a private snap?"

This is one of the questions, in fact the main question, to be decided at the coming city election.

The Salem citizens' movement put in a set of city officials in 1898 who have managed the affairs of the city strictly on the lines of the older maxim. They have not allowed private appetite or ambition or party bias to control their actions, but have looked at all matters strictly from the standpoint of the public good. It is needless to rehearse the separate good things they have done. Citizens of Salem have not forgotten the financial Slough of Despond in which the city was wallowing when this council took hold, nor the hopeless pessimism with which the men who were responsible for it viewed the situation. It is true, the Hayseed council has not spent as much money on hayseed as its predecessor, but they have made a great deal more hay for the taxpayer.

The businesslike manner in which this Hayseed council has picked up the city out of the financial gutter, dusted her off, clothed her in respectability and set her upon her feet has astonished even those who hoped the most from the change decreed at the last city election.

If any mistakes have been made, it is hard to find them, and even taking for granted the truth of the worst indictment that the push crowd can bring, that the matter of economy has been carried somewhat too far in the case of the fire department; even if we grant the truth of that charge, we must still acknowledge that by no possible distortion of reasoning can we find place for a selfish or unworthy motive on the part of the council in the matter.

And as a matter of fact, the fire department is as efficient now as it ever has been under push management, even when the expense was enormously greater. Had this council seen fit to spend as much on the fire department as was ostensibly done under some push administrations, the push would have called it extravagance, though every dollar of the cost had gone toward improving the department, and none toward a campaign fund for the next election.

The gist of the matter is that the push politicians, and all who get into office by their help, try to give the people an administration just good enough so that they may not be turned down at the next election, but, beyond that, turn every trick for private or machine profit; whereas the citizens' "servants" have been responsible to no party no clique or machine, have had no private or party interests to serve, and have been free to follow the impulses of honest men and honorable, public-spirited, American citizens, and gave the city the best administration of her affairs that lay within their power.

The push politicians laugh at the idea of being "in politics for their health." The change wrought in one short term, by kicking them out of office, ought to open the taxpayers' eyes to the drain on their pockets necessitated by converting the city into a push sanitarium, or turning the offices into health resorts for them and their friends.

If any of these people have a valid claim on the city for a bounty or a pension for past services let them be recognized as objects of charity and put them on the retired list as paupers but keep them in private life.

Let the government of the city be regarded as a public trust and kept in the hands of those who will so administer it. The only test of an aldermanic candidate at the coming election should be made on this issue, does he favor a continuance of municipal administration solely for public purposes, or does he favor putting the city back into the financial quagmire of party pull and private graft.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Mrs. Vanderyort's Trip.

Mrs. E. M. Vandervort took the Oregon express on the 15th, and arrived in in 'Frisco on the evening of the 16th. She writes: "I had a pleasant trip. Came down the beautiful Sacramento valley by daylight. The splendid view of Mt. Shasta and the Sacramento river canyon will pay one for the trip. A fellow traveler called my attention to the wearing of the rocks by the water and I said surely if the water can shape those great rocks by its constant running, surely faithfullness in the temperance work will some day relieve us of the curse of the saloon. One of our passengers was a wealthy man with a large family going to Riverside, Cal., because there were no saloons there, to have a safe place to raise his family. My father, H. H. Luse is very much improved in health."

Housework is Hard Enough

with even the best soap which needs hard muscular rubbing to make things clean. Gold Dust does all that soap does and saves time and much rubbing.

Send for free booklet—"Golden Rules for Housework."

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THE BRITISH SIDE.

Of the Controversy in the War With the Transvaal Republic.

Demands for Reform and Arguments Made in Defense of England and Why Americans Should Sympathize With Her.

A writer on current events in the Oregon Teacher's Monthly states the British case as follows:

Six principal points are involved in the arbitrament precipitated by the formal declaration of war by the Boer government. They are:

1. Taxation without representation. The British government demanded for British subjects that this should be rectified. This was what was meant by the diplomatic controversy over the "franchise."

2. Trial by jury. British subjects are not allowed a trial by a jury of their peers, as under the laws of all English-speaking peoples. A British subject under the Boer oligarchy must be tried by a jury of Boers.

3. In the public schools the English language is not allowed. As the population of Johannesburg is twenty English to one Boer, this was a virtual exclusion of English children from the schools.

4. Municipal government. There are only about 1,000 Boers in Johannesburg to 23,000 Outlanders. The Boer government clung to its exclusive right to govern the English city without the consent of the governed.

5. Extortionate taxation. Before the English discovered and developed the Kimberley and Witwatersrand mine the total income of the Boer government was about six million dollars. It is now four times that amount, or a levy upon the outlanders of $19,000,000 per annum, in the expenditure of which the taxpayers are allowed no voice.

6. Slavery. Though this does not appear in the diplomatic discussion, it has affected the sentiments of British subjects toward the Boers. The natives are practically enslaved by them. They call it "apprenticeship," but native youth are held to work and labor without compensation during the most effective period of their lives, namely, till the age of 28. After that age they are held to service by terrorism in many, if not most, instances.

WHAT ENGLAND DEMANDS.

The Iowa state Register states the case of the way the Boers squeeze the foreigners:

Those who sympathize with the Boers in their fight against England must overlook a great deal. For instance, the Outlanders, who are the English, the Americans, and the Germans living in the South African Republic, pay 89 per cent of the entire revenue of the country, thus leaving but 11 per cent to be paid by the Boers. The Outlanders refer to themselves as "President Kruger's Milch Cow," and the name seems to be well chosen. During the past fiscal year the total revenue received from the Outlanders was $21,863,075, while the received from the Boers themselves amounted to $1,819,520. Not only is that true, but the reports show that 84 per cent of the revenue is expected "for purely Boer purposes," while the Englishmen who contribute almost nine-tenths of the revenue receive a benefit from only a little more than one-tenth of it. The English papers are pointing out these facts, and are saying that England deserves the sympathy of all nations in its fight against the Boers. The English papers say that they do not ask for this sympathy, but that they certainly deserve it. It does seem as though there was little justice in this collection and expenditure of the revenues of the country, and it does seem as though the English are not asking for anything more than they deserve. Here is what they asked for:

1. Legislation by mere volksraad resolution to be abolished.

2. Equitable franchise law and fair representation, with redistribution scheme.

3. English and Dutch languages to be official.

4. Reorganization of the the civil service.

5. High court to be independent. (At present the judges of the high court are required, under pain of dismissal, to respect any resolution of the volksraad, however hastily it may have been passed. This demand was the direct result of an action in which an American subject obtained damages against the government.)

6. Reform of education.

7. The cancellation of monopolies. (In addition to the long-standing liquor, railway and dynamite monopolies—the last two of which are said to represent a permanent tax of from £600,000 to £1,000,000 per annum upon the country, although conducted almost solely in the interest of the monopoly holders—there are now monopolies engaged in the manufacture of cocoa, calcium carbide, soap, candles, matches, brushes, etc.)

We are strictly neutral, but it does seem as though those who sympathize with the Boers have not ascertained all the facts connected with the present troubles in the Transvaal.

A DEFENSE OF ENGLAND.

Because England gets scant treatment from some of our papers, perhaps a few words may be permitted regarding some features of the struggle between the Boers and the British. Practicaly the Boers are the only white people in the world who defend and practice slavery. With a sort of moral obtuseness that is peculiar at all times to those who are verbally religious, the Boer prates of his nearness to God, and then by harsh brutality to the flesh and blood of his brother-man he demonstrates his nearness to the devil. For two centuries he has been out of step with progress and lives his patriarchal life in conditions far inferior to our own Cracker whites.

The Boers trekked northward beyond all imaginings of future British extension. They were mistaken. The steady tramp of commerce, of trade, of development has surrounded them and already stretches northward of them hundreds of miles. Even within their own bounds their riches have arisen from those who came in and developed the country, while the Boers merely squatted on it. They forbid Catholics or Hebrews from holding office; they grant monopolies; they despise the people who pay the taxes. Even a slight knowledge of history would tell us what to expect under such circumstances. The groups, or the states, or the countries that will not keep step get their heels trodden on; it is as inevitable as the coming of sunshine to dispel darkness.

Let us be fair to Great Britain. She has a huge task all over this world standing out bravely, even more bravely than we Americans do, for an equality of chance. Where the English flag goes there goes commerce, and she makes no unpleasant inquiries as to where goods are manufactured. She wins peace with the sword and progress with her Maxims, and then holds the door wide open for other nations to benefit by her prowess, which is certainly more than we do, and let us not forget that! That sturdy little land whose men never know when they are defeated is almost the only nation that stand for "the open door." She is an advance agent for American products and she is the best friend that America has in foreign fields and markets.

Yet when a struggle comes on that is essential to the carrying out of her program we who are the nearest to her among the nations of blood, and language, and literature have been crying out about her land-grabbing and her greed and her lustful cruelty. She desires no more land; every square mile that she adds increases her responsibility and her burden; yet she turns neither to the right hand nor to the left, but goes forward in the grim realization that one nation among all the nations must lead firmness and for progressive generosity, and that she is called to be that nation. She stands for the things that are dearest to us—freedom from religious restrictions and disabilities, equality of all before the law, a fair distribution of the burden of taxation, the abolition of unwilling human servitude. She stands also for more than we do; for we are not slow to take advantage of an open door, while we think it wise to partly close our own. It is not therefore timely, nor kind, nor generous for us to call her a marauder when in matters of force she has done and is doing just what we have done; nor to call her selfish, when our whole policy toward commerce is the most selfish at present existing in the world.

BEECHAM'S PILLS make life worth living

Cure Bilious and Nervous Disorders.

10 cents and 25 cents, at drug stores.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all druggists.

A Dangerous Practice.

While the North Commercial street bridge is out of repair many farmers and others are making a practice of driving through the stream. That is a treacherous place where several lives have been lost and the practice should cease as a matter of safety.

The Ordinary Sleeper--A New Feature in Western Travel.

The Pullman Company now operates two grades of sleeping cars via the Rio Grande Western Railway. The ordinary sleepers are entirely new, and the berths, both upper and lower, are fitted up complete with mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows, curtains, etc., with stoves arranged for making tea, coffee, etc., requiring nothing to be furnished by passengers. Uniformed pullman porters are in charge of the cars, who are required to keep them in good order and attend to the wants and comforts of passengers. The cars are very handsome and commodious, and while not so elegant, are just as comfortable as standard or palace sleepers. Both first and second-class passengers are permitted to occupy these cars on payment of the Pullman berth rates, which are less than half of the rates charged in the regular palace sleeping cars.

The ordinary sleepers are carried daily on trains via Rio Grande Western Railway between Denver and San Francisco and Portland. On five days in each week the sleepers are run through between Los Angeles and San Francisco, or Portland and Denver, Omaha, Chicago and Boston.

For additional details write for copy of folder to J. D. Mansfield, 253 Washington St. Portland; or Geo. W. Heinta, Acting General Passenger Agent, Salt Lake City.

Special Service.

Rev. Dr. Warrell, of Louisville, Kentucky, will conduct services at the Baptist church today at 7:30 p. m. and tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. and 6:30 p. m. Entrance to the church through the south doors off Marion steeet.

The Young Mother

She thinks little of herself, and fails to notice how pale and thin she is growing. She worries constantly over the baby that does not thrive, although its food seems abundant.

Scott's Emulsion nourishes and strengthens the nursing mother and supplies to the baby's food the bone-forming and fat-producing elements which were lacking.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

BACKED UP by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, any woman is enabled to face the world with its duties and pleasures without fear of suffering. This medicine is not a cure-all, but a specific for the chronic diseases peculiar to women. These diseases it perfectly controls and absolutely cures. Tens of thousands of women have testified that

"Favorite Prescription" makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

TODAY'S MARKET.

Portland, Nov. 21.—Wheat valley 51 @ 52 Walla Walla, 50c. to 51.

Flour—Portland, $3.00 to 3.25. Superfine $2.15 per bbl.

Oat—White 34@35c, grey 33 to 34c.

Hay Timothy—$9@$11.00 per ton.

Hops—7@11c; old crop 5 @ 6c.

Wool—Valley, 12@13c: Eastern Oregon, 8@14c Mohair, 27 @ 30.

Millstuff—Bran, $17; shorts, $18,

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $.300 to 4.00 Hens 4 to 4.50, turkeys, live, 12½@14c.

Eggs—Oregon, 21 to 22½c per doz.

Hides—Green, salted 60 lbs, 8@9c, under 60 lbs, 7½@8½; sheep pelts, 15@20c.

Onions— 1 to 1½c.

Butter—Best dairy, 25@35; fancy creamery, 50c to 55c per roll, store 37½ and 40c.

Potatoes—50 to 60c per cental.

Hogs—Heavy dressed 6c to 6½c

Mutton—Dressed, 6½c to 7c per pound.

Beef—Steers, $3.50@$4.00; cows, $3.00 @$3.50 dressed, beef 6½ to 7¼

Veal—dressed, 8@8½c.

SALEM MARKET.

Wheat—58 pounds and over 41c.

Wool 16c, Mohair 30c.

Hops 6 to 10c.

Barley 45to 55c.

Oats—26 and 28c.

Hay—Baled, cheat $7.00., Timothy $8.50 to9

Eggs—25c.

Flour—In wholesale lots $3.00 retail $3.40

Millstuffs—bran $13.00 shorts $15.00

Hogs—dressed, 5½c.

Live cattle—Steers 3¼ cows 2¾ to 3

Sheep—$2.50@$3.

Dressed Veal—6½c.

Butter—Dairy 16½c creamery 22c.

Poultry—Hens 7 to 8 cents.

Potatoes 20c.

SALEM HOP BUYERS.

SQUIRE FARRAR.
No. 55 State st. 'Phone No. 1221.

WM BROWN & CO
Bush Building, Commercial st. (ground floor). Office telephone No. 130.

LILIENTHAL BROS.
H. J. Oppenheimer, Manager. Office over Ladd & Bush Bank, Phone No. 461.

FABER & NEIS.
Albany & Salem. Salem office, 222 Commercial st. (ground floor) Neckerman & Rogers' bldg. 'Phone No. 1121. Offices: New York and London.

LOUIS R. SEARLES & CO. Office: Burrows Block, Commercial st. 'Phone 1771.

CATLIN & LINN.
Office over Weller's grocery store. 'Phone No. 211.

PAYNE & TILLSON.
One door west of Dalrymple's store (ground floor). 'Phone No. 2694.

JACKS, CARMICHAEL & CO. Office over Johnson's Clothing store, in Bush-Breyman bldg.

T A LIVESLEY & CO
Commercial st. Second stair south of Ladd & Bush bank; room 18, upstairs. 'Phone 1211.

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Wholesale Fruits, Produce, etc. Salem, Oregon. Office; Insurance block. 'Phone 901. Warehouse, at Wallace warehouse.

A. M. HUMPHREY & CO.
Buy and store wheat, oats and other grain. Buy potatoes. Also do chopping and cleaning. 270 Commercial st. 'Phone 2763.

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At Wallace warehouse Salem. Buys dried fruits and potatoes for cash.

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F. J. W. W.
Salem Camp No. 118. Meets every Friday evening, 7:30, in A. O. U. W. hall, State Inv. bldg. Scott Bonnett, C. C.; W. A. Moores, clerk, room 16, Moores blk

FORESTERS OF AMERICA
Court Sherwood Forest No. 12. Meets Friday nights in Turner block. C. Mellen, C. R. A. L. Brown Sec'y. 11-17 1yr

B. F. JONES.
Attorney-at-Law
Toledo, Oregon.
Was Clerk of Circuit Court for six years and has an up-to-date abstract of all property in Lincoln county. 11-1-1m

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CLASSES IN SIGHT READING.
Studio: 333 Front St. Terms Reasonable
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Studio at 478 Front st.
Miss Shelton has studied with me for two years and has been very conscientious and successful in her work. She is very talented as an executant and as a teacher. Her pupils are both technically and theoretically well trained and it is with pleasure and pride that I recommend Miss Shelton as a teacher of piano music.
EMIL L. WINKLER, Mus. Doctor
10-11-1m

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Studio hours from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.
TWO FINE NEW PIANOS IN STUDIO FOR USE OF PUPILS.

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Will insure you against loss by fire; for terms enquire of THOMAS BOLTON, Resident Agent.
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Growers can make big money out of new Strawberries. 100 strong plants will produce 5000 plants if put out now besides about half a crop. I have plants of
TENNESSEE, M'KINLEY, RUBY, IDEAL, DOUBLE CROPPER, DOWNINGS PRIDE, SAUNDERS, SHUCKLESS, CERVERA, DU MAURIER.
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WAS NEVER BETTER DONE THAN BY US, AND OUR LINE OF MOULDINGS IS UP-TO-DATE.
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Stables in same block Hotel Willamette.
Safe teams and comfortable rigs for ladies and family driving a specialty. Horses fed by day, week or month and out of stable cheaper than anywhere else. Good horses and gentle horses for ladies to drive. Hack and baggage line in connection. Carriages to meet all trains. Leave orders at stable or at Hotel Willamette. 9-7-1m

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2 For Yaquina:
Train leaves Albany ..... 12:50 p. m.
Train leaves Corvallis ..... 1:45 p. m.
Train arrives Yaquina ..... 5:50 p. m.
1 Returning:
Leaves Yaquina ..... 7:00 a. m.
Leaves Corvallis ..... 11:40 a. m.
Arrives Albany ..... 12:35 p. m.
3 For Detroit:
Leaves Albany ..... 7:40 a. m.
Arrives Detroit ..... 11:55 a. m.
4 Returning:
Leaves Detroit ..... 12:25 p. m.
Arrives Albany ..... 5:35 p. m.
*6 Leaves Albany ..... 6:05 p. m.
Arrives Corvallis ..... 6:55 p. m.
*5 Leaves Corvallis ..... 6:40 a. m.
Arrives Albany ..... 7:25 a. m.

One and two connect at Albany and Corvallis with Southern Pacific trains, giving direct service to and from Newport and adjacent beaches.

* No. 6 runs from Albany to Corvallis on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only.

* No. 5 runs from Corvallis to Albany on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only.

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STEAMER ALBANY,
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Unsurpassed for carrying both freight and passengers.
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Fast Mail 8 p. m.	Salt Lake, Denver Ft. Worth Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East,			6:45 p m
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8 p m.	OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. For San Francisco. Sail every five days.			4 p. m
8 p. m. ex. Sun Saturday 10 p. m.	COLUMBIA RIVER STEAMERS. To Astoria and way Landings.			4 p. m. ex Sun.
Leave Salem*	WILLAMETTE RIVER Portland, Newberg and way Landings.			Arrive Salem daily at 4 p. m.

*Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 a m. Monday Wednesday and Friday at 10.00 a. m.

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OF THE
Southern Pacific Co.

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7:00 P M	Lv... Portland ... Ar	9:15 A M
9:45 P M	Ar... Salem ... Ar	5:25 A M
7:45 A M	Ar. San Francisco Lv	8:05 P M
5:00 P M	Ar..... Ogden ... Ar	1:10 P M
6:05 P M	Ar ..... Denver ... Lv	6 45 P M
6.45 A M	Ar .... Omaha .... Ar	8 50 A M
8:15 P M	Ar .... Chicago Lv	6,30 P M
7.00 A M	Ar. ..Los Angeles... Ar	9.25 P M
8:15 P M	Ar ... El Paso .... Ar	2 35 P M
4.15 P M	Ar.... Fort Worth... Ar	8.40 A M
7.55 A m	Ar.. New Orleans... Ar	8.40 PM

DINING CARS
OBSERVATION CARS.
Pullman first-class and tourist sleeping cars attached to all through trains. Tourist cars through to Chicago without change.

ROSEBURG MAIL.—DAILY.

8:30 A M	Lv... Portland .. Ar	4:30 P M
10.55 A M	Lv.... Salem Lv	1 50 P M
5:20 P M	Ar... Roseburg.. Lv	7:30 A M

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BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.
Mail trains daily (except Sunday.)

7:30 A M	Lv.... Portland.. Ar	5:50 P M
11:55 P M	Ar.... Corvallis.. Lv	1:20 P M

At Albany and Corvallis connections with trains of the C. & E. Ry.

INDEPENDENCE PASSENGER.
EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

4:50 P M	Lv ... Portland.... Ar	8:25 A M
7:30 P M	Lv.... McMinnville Lv	5:50 A M
8:30 P M	Ar Independence Lv	4:50 A M

Direct connections at San Francisco with steamship lines to HAWAII, JAPAN, CHINA, THE PHILLIPINES and AUSTRALIA.

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With one exception the through trains of the Burlington Route are almost invariably well-filled. The exception is our St. Paul-Chicago Limited. On the limited there is usually room and to spare.

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