

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE AT EVANSTON

Dowieites Drenched by Fire Department and Clubbed by Police Before They Yield to Superior Force and March Dismissally to the Dungeon Under Guard.

CHICAGO, July 11.—One hundred Dowieites, escorted by a hundred of the staunchest of the Zion guards, were again attacked by the crowd of 4,000 people in Fountain square at Evanston. The Zionites were charged by the police and fire departments, and were marched to the Evanston police station, where they were kept in the courtroom for an hour and a half. During the fight between the Zionites and the police and fire departments many of the Dowie disciples were injured. Fifteen of the elders were arrested and locked up for an hour.

The Dowieites went to Evanston in a special train of three coaches. Stopping at Dempster street, they formed into four lines, the elders and women in the center and the guards lined on both sides of the column. The procession marched north in Sherman avenue to Davis street, where Police Sergeant Waldron and Officer Keefe escorted them to the west side of Fountain square. The elders gathered in the center, the women formed two circles around them, and the guards locked arms and formed five more rings around all. General Overseer W. H. Piper then mounted a small stand which the Zionites had brought with them, and began speaking.

He had spoken but a few words when blasts from tin horns, the yells, cat-calls, and hoots of hundreds of boys and men drowned his voice. Calls for eggs, tomatoes, and tar and feathers could be heard above the uproar. Decayed fruit coming from every direction fell over the crowd, and as they fell were picked up and thrown again. Around the circle of Dowieites two elders marched, calling for the guards to stand firm and keep the outer circles intact. The crowd surged back and forth, trampling prostrate men and women. Hats were tossed into the air and cries of "bring a rope!" and "lynch them!" were heard from the crowd of attackers.

Chief of Police Newell C. Knight directed his entire force to surround the crowd, and Mayor Patten warned the mob to become quiet. After the mayor had secured silence he told the Dowieites to move on. He warned them that they were obstructing the streets and causing a riot. The Dowieites refused to move, and declared that they would stand until the last man was killed. The mayor then called out the fire department, and ordered the people to leave the square. Instead of leaving they closed in upon the Dowieites, and by a series of rushes pushed them along the street.

After the fight had been carried on for five minutes the entire fire department arrived with the hose cart. A four-inch hose was hurriedly attached to a fire plug, and the firemen charged the Dowieites. They ran to within two feet of the band and turned the water straight into the Dowieites' faces. The followers of the "new Elijah" crowded together, ducked their heads, and again began singing, "I am a Soldier of the Cross." The stream of water, which was strong enough to rip the shingles off a house, was kept trained at the Dowieites. Hats flew into the air and fell fifty feet away. The capes were blown from the women's shoulders by the water and were carried to the sidewalk on the south side of the street, where they were trampled upon or torn to pieces by the enraged mob.

The followers of the Dowie faith never faltered. The water drenched every Zionist to the skin and knocked many down. The guards ran to the women to protect them from the pounding stream of water, and the elders jerked off their coats and wrapped them about the women. Finally the water divided the crowd of Dowieites into two bodies. The stream was then turned first into one clump, then into the

other. The guards kept calling for all to be brave and not to separate. Closer and closer pressed the fire fighters. Little by little the half-drowned people retreated toward the sidewalk on the south side of the street.

In the gutter the water was flowing a foot deep. In this the Zionites came to a halt, and turned upon the firemen, but the water came with too much force and they were driven back and at last forced to the walk. Half the religious enthusiasts broke away and ran back into the street, singing and shouting hallelujahs.

NICKEL PLATE NOW

Suffers a Wreck in Which Nine Lose Their Lives.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, July 12.—The Nickel Plate bridge, near Springfield, Pa., east of here, fell yesterday while a freight train was crossing it. Nine men were killed and ten injured. The majority of those killed and injured were the laborers who were at work beneath the bridge.

Engineer William Griffiths, of Buffalo, escaped injury, the front of the train having passed safely over the bridge before it fell. Seventy feet of the structural work fell. The bridge spans a gully which is several hundred feet in width. The Nickel Plate of late has been strengthening its bridges preparatory to running larger engines over them, and work was progressing on this one when the accident happened. The injured were taken to Conneaut on the special train. It is likely that several of them will die from their injuries. The wrecking trains are clearing away the debris. Passenger trains are passing around Springfield over the Lake Shore railroad.

Railroad men regard it as a little less than miraculous that it withstood the strain of the heavy laden passenger train No. 3, which moved slowly over it, and five minutes later fell while only the weight of three uncoupled cars were standing upon it.

Death List of Alton Wreck.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—Of the twenty four persons injured in the Alton wreck who were left in the hospitals here two died last night, making a death list of 21, and three more will almost surely die. Five of the wounded were able to leave for their homes last evening.

The list of dead includes the following from Indiana: Mabel Ross, Kentland; Lulu Ryder, Kentland; Lorena Gilman, Goodland. Mrs. Annie Morrison, Valparaiso, will die.

CALAMITY JANE

Noted Plainswoman Rescued and Given a Home After a Romantic Career.

ANACONDA, Mont., July 13.—Mrs. Josephine Winfield Drake of Buffalo, N. Y., author and Washington correspondent for a New York newspaper, has been in Montana for the last week searching for "Calamity Jane," the noted plainswoman. Yesterday Mrs. Drake discovered Calamity Jane in the hut of a negress at Horr, near Livingston. The poor woman was suffering with fever and was broken in spirit. The scene that followed the offer of Mrs. Drake to take Calamity to her own home in Buffalo, where she could spend the remainder of her days in comfort, was pathetic in the extreme and the noted frontierswoman wept like a child.

Calamity Jane has been on the frontier since she was a young girl. She was in the Black Hills at the time of the killing of Wild Bill (William Hickok) and it is said that it was she who captured his murderer. She rendered valuable service to Custer, Reno, Egan and other Indian fighters.

Of late years she has drifted about the state from place to place, making a livelihood as best she could. During the summer she sold pictures of herself to park tourists. During the last two years she has been ill a considerable portion of the time.

Out this and take it to Hens's drug store and get a box of Chamberlain's stomach and liver tablets. The best physic. They also correct disorders of the stomach. Price 35 cents.

CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATS IN CONVENTION

Bryan and Bryanism Flatly Rejected by a Vote of 950 to 6 and Nebraska's Portrait Trampled Under Foot by Excited Buckeyes in State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 11.—The Democratic state convention here had no slate to break on the state ticket, or it would have been smashed in the so-called "contest for principles rather than for men."

Following is the ticket nominated:

Governor—James Kilbourne. Lieutenant Governor—Anthony Howells. Judge of Supreme Court—Joseph Hidy. Clerk of Supreme Court—Harry R. Young. Attorney General—M. B. McCarty. Treasurer of State—B. P. Alshire. Member of Board of Public Works—James B. Holman.

The nomination of Colonel Kilbourne was made without any opposition whatever.

The representative of Mayor Tom L. Johnson was both temporary and permanent chairman of the convention, and the delegates repeatedly quoted Senator Hanna by shouting: "Salen knows his business."

It was currently reported that Johnson desired the nomination of Monnett as attorney general, and that the McLean men wanted Monnett defeated. At any rate defeat of Monnett was so decisive as to be a feature of the convention.

Monnett as attorney general had brought suits against the Standard Oil company and other corporations to cancel their charters under the anti-trust laws. He had sought a third term nomination from the Republicans on the issue that he should be retained in that office to continue these prosecutions. After his defeat for the third nomination in 1899 he supported Bryan in 1900 on the anti-trust issue, and canvassed Ohio and other states with Bryan.

In the alleged stampede for "principles, rather than men" the most striking turn of the convention was on Bryan. The most bitter things were said of his leadership in the committee on resolutions, where it was insisted that his name should not be mentioned, and that there should be no reference to either of the national platforms on which he made his campaigns.

After this plan had been agreed upon one of the twenty-one members of that committee offered a minority report, reaffirming the Kansas City platform, and expressing confidence in Bryan, and he received only six votes out of 950 delegates on his substitute for the platform preamble.

A few moments after the platform was adopted, one of these six delegates called attention to the fact that pictures of other Democrats were displayed in the hall, and none of Bryan as heretofore. He started to carry a small banner with Bryan's picture on it to the platform. The aisles were ordered cleared, and the picture did not reach its destination. It was trampled under foot and spoiled during the wild demonstrations when Kilbourne was escorted into the hall.

While it is generally believed that the marching clubs did not know they were walking over Bryan's picture, yet there was much comment after the convention that the picture was not treated worse than had been the old standard bearer himself by the committee on resolutions and the convention.

Members of the committee on resolutions said over one hour was spent after midnight in efforts to strike the word "salable" out of the plank on railway taxation, and several hours in denouncing the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, and the leader who stood on them. The platform caused much comment over what it does not say as well as over what it does say.

Trust Those Who Have Tried.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that.—Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill. I suffered from catarrh; it got so bad I could not work; I used Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well.—A. C. Clark, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass. The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 66 Warren St., New York.

ENORMOUS SHORTAGE

Crops in Southwest Ruined by Parching Winds.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Record-breaking temperatures prevailed throughout the corn belt of the country the last ten days, with an average temperature of 100 over the states of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois. At the same time, there has been an absence of moisture, and hot winds have burned up the hay and oats crops in the southwest, and are daily damaging corn. Each day farmers have looked for relief in the shape of rain, but none has come, and there are at present no indications of any, although there were reports late last night of rains along the Texas Pacific road in the southwest.

Clouds come into the sky, and by their indications of rain gladden the hearts of farmers for a short time, but the clouds soon pass away, and the hot sun buries up the forage and continues its destruction of crops.

In the southwest the coarse grain crops and hay have been cut down more than half, and pastures have been burned up to such an extent that unless there is speedy relief in the way of a good wetting down Kansas farmers will be forced to feed their splendid wheat crop, which is secured, to their stock, as they will have little else.

Reports sent in from that state are sensational. The claim is made that Kansas will not have over 50,000,000 bushels of corn. This looks bad if true, as the area planted was over 8,000,000 acres, and means only six bushels to the acre. In 1894, which was marked by a similar drought, Kansas raised 42,000,000 bushels. Its best record was 247,000,000 bushels in 1896.

The crop of the corn belt is short over 100,000,000 bushels from 1900. The shortage in the hay crop has advanced prices in Kansas City to famine figures, \$20 per ton. Corn there yesterday was up to 60 cents, and Kansas City grain men were buying corn here and at Duluth for shipment to that city, taking 140,000 bushels here. Their prices were the highest in the country, but stock feeders wanted it regardless of prices. Texas is buying corn and oats here and shipping to that state for seed, as crops in that state have been failures.

Every day increases the damage to crops. There has not been a great deal of damage in Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, so far, but Missouri has suffered badly, and in some sections is in the same condition as Kansas. The situation is critical and everything depends upon rain, in fact, the business prosperity of the west and southwest depends upon that.

The wheat trade, which had been in the dumps for a month, was awakened yesterday by unfavorable crop reports from Russia and France and fears that the hot weather of the southwest had extended into the northwest, where the spring wheat crop is in a critical condition. The rush of shorts to buy sent the price up over 3 cents and wheat touched 65 cents for September.

All grains are now selling at over a cent a pound, with coarse grains at the highest figures in years, aside from corn, which touched 60 cents during Phillips' manipulation in May.

Traders are asking, "What has become of Phillips, who was so bullish on corn recently?" He has not been in the market to any extent since the close of the May corn deal, but his house has been an active buyer of wheat and corn for two days.

Everything the farmer raises has advanced of late. Hay in the Chicago market is up \$1.50 to \$3 per ton and is selling at \$15 to \$16. Potatoes are a short crop, and have advanced 25 cents a bushel of late and are the highest in years.

A feature of the crop damage in the southwest is the arrival of orders from merchants there to cancel purchases of goods made some time ago for fall delivery, the reduction in their crops having scared retailers, who fear that they will have no trade this fall.

McARTHUR AND OTIS WERE NOT IN HARMONY

Friction in the Philippines shown by Report Now Filed in War Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—There were frequent statements while General Otis was in command in the Philippines that he and his subordinate officers were not in perfect harmony, and that General McArthur did not hesitate to reverse some of General Otis' orders when he succeeded to the command. There is evidence of this friction in the telegrams now for the first time published in the compendium of reports made public by the lieutenant general commanding the army.

Among the telegrams referred to is one dated Bayambang, Nov. 23, 1899, addressed to General Schwan, chief of staff, and signed "MacArthur." General MacArthur ventures in this message to suggest the issue by General Otis of a proclamation of amnesty to all who surrender and a declaration that any one who should kill an American soldier thereafter should be treated as a murderer. He received his reply under the date of Dec. 9, more than two weeks later. It was as follows:

"Your telegram announcing your policy received. Your recommendations concerning proclamation cannot be carried out; legal difficulties of an international character, apparently not understood by you, forbid. No further advice on this subject desired by the commanding general."

"SCHWAN, Chief of Staff." General MacArthur is generally rated a good student of international law, and his superior's rebuke is, for that reason, pronounced the more severe. A proclamation, similar to that MacArthur suggested, has since been issued.

In another instance the friction between MacArthur and Otis crops out in these telegrams. MacArthur wired a report of the capture of a certain stretch of the Dagupan railway from the Philippines, which was so quickly effected that the enemy did not have time to destroy the property. It would have been impossible to make use of the property taken and the advantage thus acquired had it not been for Captain Harry A. Hegeman and Captain Carl L. Stone, both of the Thirty-Sixth infantry, who recovered two locomotives and acted as engineers on the same, doing this besides the regular work devolving upon them in their official capacity.

"The exploit of these officers" says MacArthur's dispatch "must rank in the same class as the work of Colonel Bailey of Wisconsin, who, during the civil war, rescued the fleet of gunboats in the Red river by original methods of engineering."

Both officers were recommended for brevet promotion.

Otis' report was short and showed no unnecessary congratulatory spirit. It simply quoted the law to the effect that in order to be entitled to a brevet the officers' act must have been "in the presence of the enemy," or, as the war department interprets it, "within the range of the enemy's guns." MacArthur's reply was peppery.

"I would remark," he said, "that the position of the War Department amounts to a declaration that the more decisive the victory the less chance of recognition of meritorious service. The action was not only in the presence of the enemy, but, by all methods of fair construction, was within the range of the enemy's guns. Rather than have these highly meritorious officers humiliated by the publication of this correspondence I respectfully request that the application be withdrawn."

General Otis so ordered.

Maid Worth Having. The Mistress (entering the kitchen)—Jane, didn't I hear a dish break a minute ago? The Maid—I hope you did, m'm. It made noise enough. If you hadn't heard it, I should have thought you were getting deaf, and that, you know, would be awful.—Boston Transcript.

It starts the circulation, expands the system, strengthens the heart, brings peace and happiness if taken this month. Rocky Mountain Tea made by Madison Medicine Co. J. W. Hess.

THE THIRD HANDLE.

The best account of the origin of the loving cup comes from the late Lord Lyons, British ambassador at Paris. Henry IV of France while hunting became separated from his companions, and, feeling thirsty, called at a wayside inn for a cup of wine. The serving maid on handing it to him as he sat on horseback neglected to present the handle. Some wine was spilled, and his majesty's white gauntlets were soiled. While riding home he bethought him that a two handled cup would prevent a recurrence of this, so his majesty had a two handled cup made at the royal potteries and sent it to the inn. On his next visit he called again for wine, when, to his astonishment, the maid, having received instructions from her mistress to be very careful of the king's cup, presented it to him by holding it herself by each of its handles. At once the happy idea struck the king of a cup with three handles, which was promptly acted upon, as his majesty quaintly said, "Surely, out of three handles I shall be able to get one!" Hence the loving cup.

The Best Liniment for Strains.

Mr. F. H. Wells, the merchant at Deer Park, Long Island, N. Y., says: "I always recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm as the best liniment for strains. I used it last winter for a severe lameness in the side, resulting from a strain, and was greatly pleased with the quick relief and cure it effected." For sale by J. W. Hess.

Texas.

The area of Texas is equal to a belt of land 11 miles wide encircling the earth at the equator or to a strip of land more than one mile wide reaching from the earth to the moon or to a lane wide enough for the roadbed of a double track railway and long enough to reach from the earth to the sun.

It is easier to keep well than get cured. DeWitt's Little Early Risers taken now, and then, will always keep your bowels in perfect order. They never gripe but promote an easy gentle action. J. W. Hess.

The Duel.

Thompson—Was any one hurt in that duel the other day? Johnston—Yes; one of the seconds fell out of a tree into which he had climbed for safety.—Exchange.

You'll never get tired, fagged out, nervous and fretful if you take Rocky Mountain Tea this month. Greatest spring blessing ever offered the American people. J. W. Hess.

Old Church Lotteries.

A citizen of Wilkesburg, Pa., owns an old lottery ticket which reads as follows: "No. 257, Presbyterian church lottery. Authorized by law. This ticket will entitle the possessor to such prize as shall be drawn to its number, if demanded within 12 months after the drawing, subject to 20 per cent deduction. M. Wilkins, president of the board of managers, Pittsburgh, June 3, 1807."

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve should be promptly applied to cuts, burns and scalds. It soothes and quickly heals the injured part. There are worthless counterfeits, be sure to get DeWitt's. J. W. Hess.

L. E. & W. R. Co., will sell tickets

to the following points on dates named at reduced rates. Laporte and return July 23 to Aug. 4, 1901, Cincinnati, O. July 24 and 25, 1901, Louisville, Ky., and Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1901.

J. M. DAUBENSPECK, Agt.

The Best Way to Chicago

to the international convention of the B. Y. P. U., July 25 to 28th, is via the Nickel Plate Road. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 24, 25 and 26th, inclusive, good returning July 30th, inclusive. For specific information inquire of C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind., or R. J. Hamilton, Agent, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Geoghe Lake Hotel Open for Summer.

Through sleeper every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday via Chicago & Northwestern R'y, arriving at the lake next morning. Delightful place for the north-ern woods to spend vacation. Good fishing and hotel. Low excursion rates. Illustrated booklet sent on receipt of 2 cent stamp by W. B. Kniekers, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Pan-American Exposition Rates

to Buffalo via the Nickel Plate road. Tickets now on sale at all stations, one and one-third fare for the round trip, good returning 15 days. Write, wire, phone or call on nearest agent, or C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind., or B. F. Horner, Gen. Pass. A. Cleveland, O.

Reduced Rates to New York

Commencing July 1 the Nickel Plate road will sell excursion tickets to New York City at reduced rates with a liberal stop over privilege at Buffalo, thus giving ample time to visit Pan-American exposition. Tickets may be procured good going and returning via different routes if desired. Write, wire, phone or call on nearest agent or C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The "North Coast" Limited.

Train of the Northern Pacific which created such a furor during its first season, in 1900, is again shooting back and forth across the continent all the glory of its former days. This Crack Train of the Northwest, almost entirely new for 1901, is the epitome of modern passenger train construction. The Dining car with its a la carte breakfast and lunch, and table d'hôte dinner for \$1.00; the unequalled Tourist Sleeping car of 16 sections, roomy lavatories and electric lights, the first class Drawing Room Pullman with two electric lights in each section, and the palatial Observation car with two smoking rooms, buffet, barber shop, bath, library of 140 volumes, current magazines, ladies' parlor, and observation platform, all together form a train of unusual comfort, excellence, and even luxuriousness even in this day of luxuries.

Of course, broad vestibules, steam heat and steel platforms are there, and there are nearly 300 electric lights on the train, the baggage car and day coaches being thus lighted also.

The train runs from St. Paul to Portland, Oregon, passing through Minneapolis, Fargo, Bismarck, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma. Connections from Duluth and Superior for Helena are made en route. Send to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, six cents for Wonderland 1901, a royal book having a chapter on this royal train.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a healthy scalp. Prevents itching and dandruff. Restores natural color and softness. Price 25 cts. at Druggists.

On Sunday, June 2nd, and on each Sunday thereafter during June, July and August the Vandavia Line will run a Sunday train to Lake Maxinkuckee and return. Fare from Plymouth only 25 cents for round-trip. Train leaves Plymouth 9:14 a. m., returning leaves Lake at 5:45 p. m.

REDUCED RATES.

The sale of special fare colonists tickets to California, and settlers tickets to the Northwest, West, South and Southeast has been resumed via Pennsylvania lines. Particular information about fares, through time and other details will be furnished upon application to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines.

EXCURSION TO NEW YORK.

Over the Pennsylvania Lines' Taking in the Pan-American Exposition.

On or about July 1st, ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines will ticket passengers to New York at considerably reduced fares. The trip may be made over Pennsylvania Lines in both directions or going via the Pennsylvania lines—returning via Buffalo with stop-over at that point. See nearest ticket agent of Pennsylvania Lines for particulars.

AN EASTERN TRIP.

On Excursion Tickets Over the Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to New York may be obtained at principal ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Lines, good going and returning via the other direct lines from New York, including the routes via Buffalo with privilege of stopping over at that point to take in the Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls, or stopping over at that point. Full information will be furnished in reply to inquiries addressed to ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Indian and the Northwest.

A handsomely illustrated book just issued, bound in cloth and containing 115 pages of interesting historical data relating to the settlement of the great Northwest, with fine half-tone engravings of Black Hawk, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud and other noted chiefs; Custer's battle ground and ten colored map plates showing location of the various tribes inhabiting the West in 1600. A careful review of the book impresses one that it is a valued contribution to the history of these early pioneers, and a copy should be in every library. Price, 50 cents per copy. Mailed postage prepaid upon receipt of this amount by W. B. Kniekers, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Pennsylvania Time Table.

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday May 26, 1901, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania line leave Plymouth station as follows:

EAST BOUND.

No. 6, Daily..... 2:38 am
No. 22, Ex Sunday..... 10:25 am
No. 30, Daily..... 2:35 pm
No. 8, Daily..... 5:45 pm
No. 2, Extra Fare..... 7:25 pm
No. 38, Ex Sunday..... 8:30 pm
No. 24, Daily..... 9:55 pm

WEST BOUND.

No. 15, Daily..... 5:13 am
No. 5, Extra Fare Train..... 6:30 am
No. 37, Ex Sunday..... 9:25 am
No. 21, Daily..... 12:07 pm
No. 39, Ex Sunday..... 2:15 pm
No. 9, Daily..... 6:26 pm

For particular information on the subject apply to J. E. HANES, Ticket Agent.

Vandavia Time Table.

IN EFFECT JUNE 2, 1900.

Trains leave Plymouth, Ind., as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

No. 10, ex Sun..... 8:25 am, for South Bend
No. 14..... 12:01 pm
No. 12, Sunday only..... 9:46 am

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 21, ex Sun..... 5:45 am, for Terre Haute
No. 3..... 12:34 pm
No. 11, Sunday only..... 9:26 pm

Lake Maxinkuckee Sunday special excursion train due Plymouth, south bound 9:14 a. m., returning train leaves Maxinkuckee 5:45 p. m.

For complete time card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates, through cars, etc., address C. Hartman, Agent, Plymouth, Ind., or L. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Lake Erie & Western R. R.

In Effect on and after Sunday, March 3, 1901

Trains will leave Plymouth as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

No. 20, Toledo, Chicago & Michigan Express, Daily..... 12:00 pm
No. 22, Toledo, Detroit & Chicago Limited, Daily..... 5:15 pm
No. 34, Maumee, Lafayette & Michigan City Special, Ex. Sunday..... 11:30 pm

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 31, Detroit, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Express, Daily..... 5:50 am
No. 33, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo & Indianapolis Fast Line Ex. Sunday..... 10:28 am
No. 35, Chicago, Toledo & Indianapolis Special, Ex. Sunday..... 5:15 pm

ELABORATE NEW SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT.

Trains Nos. 21 and 34 make direct connection for Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and all points East, North and Northwest.

Trains 21 and 35 make immediate connection at Indianapolis Union Station for Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. Train 35 connects at Indianapolis with fast trains for St. Louis and Chicago.

For further information call at L. E. & W. ticket office.

J. M. DAUBENSPECK.

Agent Lake Erie & Western R. R.

F. O. DAILY, General Passenger Agent.

Local freight, coal, lumber, etc., shipped only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; westbound only on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Light type A. N. Dark type F. H.

Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, No. 2, 3, 4 and 5 thru to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 3, 4 and 5 to Chicago. Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Room.

In Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours. Baggage checked to destination. On inquiry you will find our rates are always lower than via other lines, service considered.

Fare rates and detailed information, address H. F. Horner, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O., C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind., or Local Ticket Agents.

DR. J. C. HENRY'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY AND BILIOUS SYSTEMS. IN MEN AND WOMEN. These pills are the best and most reliable remedy for all cases of urinary and bilious affections. They are sold by all druggists and chemists.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Henry, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

Each box contains 25 pills. Price 25 cents.

Write for free pamphlet.

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