ond or city editions of the newspapers. Then it drops off again until after 4 o'clock, when the city begins to awaken and begin business for the day. About this time the big milk dealers, butchers, and bakers and others, who are essential elements in the furnishing of Chicago's great breakfast table, are hustling for supplies and getting orders filled and sent out. As the day advances the volume of business grows, as indicated by the fast ascending line. Tradesmen are now getting to their shops and the telephones are kept so busy the force of operators is gradually increased to accommodate the demands upon us.

Meaning o' the Big Rushes.

By 10 a. m. the service is at the maximum. Bankers, brokers, merchants, and business-men of all kinds are in their offices and the morning "hump" is on in earnest. The letter mails have been opened and a flood of orders and instructions come over the wires. Just before noon, you see, the line descends rapidly, and at 12:30 shows a marked falling off in the volume of calls. This is the luncheon hour and there is a let-up until about 1 p. m., when the 'phones begin to ring again. People are back at their desks and business has been resumed. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the afternoon "hump" strikes us. This is seldom so heavy as the morning rush, but it is enough to make things lively. A large part of it comes from bankers and brokers. There are calls on customers to make good their balances and put up new margins on trades. Then it drops off again and there is a decided halt for a couple of hours, when a new lot of calls start up. These are made by people who find they are unable to get home for dinner, by some who are notifying their families of guests who have been invited to partake of the evening meal with them, and by others who are arranging for theater parties. Thus it goes on until 7 o'clock, when the business section of the city is asleep so far as the telephone service is concerned, the bulk of the calls being made by the newspapers and telegraph companies.

Society Livens Up at Night.

"As the business section goes to sleep the residence district wakes up. On the charts from such exchanges as Oakland, North, South, Lake View, and West, you will see a very pronounced evening 'hump,' which is heaviest between the hours of 6:30 and 9. To me this is plain notice that the people in those districts are arranging for dinner, theater, and other parties. There is an interchange of invitations, flowers and carriages are being ordered, and a lively wholesale conversation concerning the pleasures of the evening is in progress. By 9 o'clock this dies out, and there is little use of the 'phones save for the summoning of physicians to attend cases of sudden illness. By the way, did you ever hear of a 'phone that a doctor could take to bed with him? Well, here's one," and saying which Mr. Hibbard turned from his chart book and went to a 'phone fastened to the wall of his office.

'Phones as Bedfellows.

This new contrivance consists of a square box containing the ordinary battery and call bell, and on top of it is a movable desk 'phone. The box has a permanent place on the wall of the doctor's office and during the daytime the movable 'phone stands on top of it, connection of the two being made by means of a plug and insulated wire. At night the doctor pulls out the connecting plug and carries the movable 'phone to his bedroom, where a similar battery box is placed. He puts the 'phone on top of the box, inserts the plug, and goes to bed. If a call is made during the night the ringing of the bell at his bedside awakens him, he reaches out and lifts the movable 'phone to his ear, and is thus enabled to converse with the caller without arising and trotting downstairs.

"Hello, is this Dr. Dosem?" calls some worried parent in the dead of a cold winter's night. "Baby has terrible pains. I wish you would come over and do something for her."

The cruel doctor, snug in his warm couch, hears the blast howling outside and answers back: "Nothing serious. Give her some hot peppermint water and I will drop in in the morning and see her."

Influence of Weather and Holidays.

"Here," continued Mr. Hibbard, taking up the chart book again, "you will notice on some days abnormal movements of the business pulse of Chicago. When anything of this kind occurs I make it my duty to ascertain the cause, and in doing this frequently develop some curious facts. On this particular occasion the chart shows an unusual volume of calls during the afternoon hours, the rush being much heavier than in the morning hump. It reached its height about 1:30, and I found that on this particular day a terrific rain-storm set in shortly before 1 o'clock, continuing nearly all the afternoon. This kept people indoors and they were forced to transact all their business by 'phone. On another occasion the lines overran the provisions made on the chart sheet, the number of calls made for main office connections being 220,000, which is the top record. The day was extremely cold, the mercury registering ten or more below zero, and people kept off the streets and used the wires. Here is another day on which there was a great rush. There was nothing the matter with the weather. The 'hump' was occasioned by a flood of orders for Christmas goods. By a like use of records it is easy to tell without recourse to a calendar when a Sunday or half holiday is at hand, for the charts show a minimum of business. Telephones are but little used on such days, the banks and mercantile establishments being closed. We call these charts the pulse of Chicago, and think the name a good one, for they indicate exactly the conditions which exist from day to day and the causes for these conditions."

Figures of the 'Phone System.

While the busiest day in the history of the telephone company shows a total of 220,000 calls answered, the capabilities of the system are almost beyond human comprehension. With the outfit of 13,000 phones an aggregate of 12,999,000 connections is possible, each instrument being accessible to 12,999 others. Allowing five minutes for each call made the owner of a phone using it steadily ten hours a day would require 108 days in which to secure connection with each of the other instruments. If by any chance even one-half of the 'phone renters should take it into their heads to call for connections at the same instant the operators would be hopelessly swamped. 'Phones in the business district are used on an average of twenty times a day, and this keeps a force of 200 operators busy in relays most of the time, and especially during the "hump" hours. On the day of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize-fight Mr. Hibbard says nearly 5,000 calls were made for THE TRIBUNE office by people who wanted to get news of the result. It was impossible to accommodate them all, and of the 5,000 only a comparatively few connections were made, but even at this there were enough to keep all the telephones in the office busy continuously.

IT WAS MORE THAN HE COULD STAND.

Sudden and Unlooked-For Ending of a Mountain Girl's Breach-of-Promise Suit.

Detroit Free Press: While some of the members of the local bar were entertaining an attorney from North Carolina he told this among a good many other professional experiences:

"Though our mountain people are not educated, no Yankee can beat them in a dicker or go after a dollar with greater avidity. A rich young fellow from our place went up among them for a time to take on some health, and while there paid more attention than he really meant to one of the few beauties that live there. She was a creature of magnificent proportions, naturally brilliant, and as relentless of purpose as any moonshiner that ever went after a revenue officer. She sought to recover $10,000 damages for breach of promise, and I had the young man's case.

"On the trial the girl made a star witness. When I asked her pointblank if he had ever proposed to her, she replied that he had not, in so many words, but his every action, look, even his tones, was a proposal. She admitted that she had not gone into a decline because of his inconstancy, but graphically pictured months of agony, unrequited longing, and wounded pride. It looked bad for us.

"At this stage of the case a lank six-footer from the mountains came to me and whispered that he wanted to be called as my first witness. He sternly declined to answer questions till on the stand, but reckoned that his word was good, that he would pull the young fellow through.

"All I ever asked him was his name, and you couldn't have stopped him with a gun. He was the girl's husband. He had married her a week after the young man left the mountains. He had consented to her bringing the suit in her maiden name and [illegible] about [illegible] 'Br[illegible]

FORSAKE WORLDLY WAYS

LENTEN RETREATS ARE MUCH MORE COMMON THAN FORMERLY.

List of Those Who Retire to Convents for Meditation and Prayer in Chicago Is Increasing—Business-Men Are Included Among the Penitents—Routine of Life During a Retreat—Places in Chicago Where Such Religious Practices Are Observed.

NOT all fashionable women spend the week preceding Easter planning their new gowns and bonnets. There are an interesting few who never even hear the words "new gown" nor

SOCIETY GIRLS TEMPORARILY FORSAKE WORLDLY WAYS.

"spring bonnet," for they have repaired to convents, and are, for the time being, so many demure, thoughtful-faced nuns.

Some saint has said that it is next to impossible to be in the world and not of the world, and, seeming to realize this, it is becoming the custom for the more devout of the lenten observers among the Roman Catholics who can afford to do so to retire for awhile from the world, that they may wholly devote themselves to prayer and good works. They become what might be termed temporary religeuses. The custom is a common one in Europe, and the convents and monasteries there are filled with the laity during the penitential seasons of Lent and Advent.

The Jesuits have introduced the custom into this country, and look forward to its becoming popular. These retirements are termed "retreats," and are by no means confined to the gentler sex nor to the humble and lowly. Last year the rumor went broadcast that Bourke Cockran was to become a monk. He had, report said, already entered upon his novitiate at a monastery. It afterwards developed that the wordy statesman had done nothing more than make a retreat.

Penitents Generally Well-to-Do.

As a rule the makers of retreats belong to the well-to-do and wealthy classes. Not every one can leave his worldly affairs wholly to the management of another while he devotes himself entirely to religion. It is especially true of the society woman, who can trust her household to the care of well-trained servants while she retires from the world for awhile to devote herself entirely to the welfare of her soul.

The Chicago woman who makes a retreat as a rule goes to the convent where she received her education. The Seminary of the Sacred Heart on the West Side and other fashionable and well-known institutions provide accommodations during Lent and Advent for as many of their old pupils as wish to temporarily retire from the world. As these academies board many of their pupils they arrange for the retreats to take place during the latter part of Lent, when the pupils are given the Easter vacation. St. Joseph's Home in May street tries to accommodate all who apply for admission. St. Joseph's Home and many other institutions of its kind, while not regular houses of retreat, have as many applicants as they can accommodate. This state of affairs is the same throughout all Western cities, for the nearest regular houses of retreat are located in Maryland and New York.

But men are more diffident and secretive about their religious practices. Perhaps it is a remnant of small boyhood when they were ashamed to kiss their aunts or be discovered crying or praying.

Go to Jesuit College.

The Jesuit College on West Twelfth street will receive men wishing to retire from the world for the whole or part of Lent, but few applications are made. While many well-known men go yearly on retreats, they prefer to go away from home for that purpose. They wish the world in general to think them "off on a business trip." The Jesuit house of retreat at Keyser Island has some well-known Chicago men among its yearly patrons. Their whereabouts are only known to the immediate members of their families. The daily life at a house of retreat seems rather severe for a man of today. The penitents rise at 5:30 o'clock and the first religious act is one hour's meditation in the chapel. Each hour of the day has some religious observance. Five hours are given to meditation, and in Lent the subjects are always something connected with the sufferings of Christ. Every night each man reflects upon his past life for one hour and thinks how he can in future avoid the sins of the past. Three lectures are given daily, and many prayers are said alone and in concert. Every minute from rising to retiring has its own religious observance. No newspapers, nor books, nor worldly reading matter of any kind is permitted. No letters are received, and the man is for the time wholly dead to the world in which he may be an important factor.

The routine for the women is not as strict and differs with the rules of the convents. Much of their time is given to works of charity. Under the direction of a nun a great amount of sewing is done. It is mostly for the children in the asylums, for orphans, and the deaf and dumb.

Routine During a Retreat.

It is said that the girl who goes on a retreat has a changed expression when she comes out. If her worldly minded relatives secure her a new gown and bonnet she attends late service looking like a fashionably garbed seraph. She comes home Easter morn after service at the convent with deep, thoughtful eyes and with a composed and demure face. The voice that has sounded [illegible] but prayer and chant has an added softness and depth. [illegible] world she has not [illegible] a letter nor

passing between her and the candle-lighted altar.

For all she had seen and heard, she might have lived five centuries in the past. She wore a brown veil on her head and her dress was the plainest and most somber one she possessed. Every jewel and ornament was laid aside. At meals she maintained silence and listened, as she ate, to the reading of spiritual literature. Every afternoon found her busily engaged in making garments for the inmates of some charitable institution, and all the while a clear-voiced nun was reading, until it seemed to the girl that she knew Thomas à Kempis by heart and could remember the advice that all the saints ever gave to the young.

Puts Away Worldly Joys.

If the thought of a ball, the theater, or even the dog show came into her mind, she remembered it was worldly, and banished it as a temptation. She fell to sleep at night after she had spent an hour in the dimly lighted chapel examining her conscience and trying to feel sick at heart with repentence for all her little sins and shortcomings. She thought of all the unkind, uncharitable things she had said of others, and of her petty spites and tempers, and she felt that she had been a very bad girl. Her last thoughts were of good plans for the future.

So, she comes home on Easter morning and sees "the folks" for the first time in so long, it seems. There are the letters to read that have been accumulating in her absence. She looks over the newspapers and learns what the world has been doing while she was out of it. Every thing seems so good, and she really appreciates the luxuries that surround her, and life seems to have an added interest. Then she feels at peace with herself. And that is why she does not look like other girls. She has a beauty that is more than skin deep, and it needs no Easter gown nor bonnet to distinguish it from every-day beauty. Of course a new bonnet would not be amiss, but the face proclaims Easter without it.

CALLS A BICYCLE OUT OF SPACE.

Trick Performed by an Indian Juggler in Paris and Its Simple Explanation.

The latest feat of sleight-of-hand devised by Indian ingenuity is the "materialization" of a bicycle. In reality the trick is extremely simple for an experienced "wizard"; in appearance it is almost unfathomable. Night after night the juggler, who calls himself the Nawab of Jellabad, has been mystifying the people of Paris by its performance and poking fun at them by his explanation of the way it is carried out. An account of the trick, with its explanation, has been given by a writer in the New York Herald.

The juggler appears dressed in a flowing robe, somewhat voluminous, but manifestly too close-fitting to admit the concealment of a wheel under it. He bows low to the audience and explains the nature of the trick which he is about to perform. Suddenly there is thrown to him by his assistant a large sheet of ordinary muslin, folded. He unfolds this sheet in full view, and then, bowing politely to those who are watching him, flings it over himself and disappears beneath the muslin cloud.

Beneath the muslin he remains, but the muslin is in plain sight of every one and too far from anything to permit even the suggestion of aid from an outside source. The cloth undulates like the tall grass on a rolling prairie when the wind is blowing in stiffish fashion. Then here and there appears a suggestion of some object. All at once the muslin shows the distinct outline of a wheel.

The cloth moves more violently. A click, click, sounds clear and distinct from under the muslin. Then the cloth shakes vigorously. Suddenly it rises as if impelled by a dozen hands, and almost simultaneously with that rising there darts from beneath it the figure of the juggler, riding a silver-mounted wheel, upon which he makes the circuit of the stage several times.

And now for the explanation. The Nawab smiles in his most charming Indian fashion as he tells those who are about him that what he has done is the simplest thing in the world if only it is understood. In a word, the secret is that the bicycle, all in pieces, is hung about his body beneath the cloak. It seems as if it would be a difficult task to do that, so that there would be no knobby projections, but the Indian is a clever man.

To begin with, the rubber tires are allowed to empty themselves of air and are then coiled about the man's waist. Each of the spokes folds in three places, and thus condensed about the hub of the wheel the whole hangs down toward the man's heels like the big pendulum of a clock.

The handle bars are fastened about the waist. The frame of the machine is in five pieces, but fits together with snap and locks that make it as firm as if it were all cast in one piece. The chain is wound around his legs. The saddle is carried over his breast.

With all this, weighing perhaps altogether eighteen pounds, upon him, the juggler has appeared before those who have come to see the wonder he has promised. The folds of his cloak so thoroughly conceal the dismantled bike that there is not the slightest evidence of its presence. The usual explanation is made and then comes the enveloping with the sheet. Instantly the sheet covers him, the juggler loosens from about him the sections of the bicycle that make a complete whole. First of all he arranges the frame. Then the two wheels are quickly turned into proper shape. Following this he blows air into the rubber tires and adjusts them. Then comes the gearing, the adjustment of saddle and handle bars, and the wheel is complete and ready for use. Then the juggler dexterously flings the sheet from him and at the same moment mounts the wheel.

To Break Jail Is to Drown.

A water tube jail is one of the latest achievements of Yankee ingenuity. It is no longer necessary to make the prison bars so heavy and so hard that cutting through them becomes very difficult, but, instead, they are made simply of pipes, forming part of a high-pressure water system. Should any of these pipes be severed, the water would escape and quickly give warning of the break.

A STORY OF CHUMS.

Barefooted Boys at Their Sports—Make-Believe Heroes.

THEIR UNTIMELY PARTING.

Chums!

They'd been chums from barefooted boyhood.

Thirty years ago they'd trudged together through swamps, and thickets, and stubble-fields.

There was an old sunken log in the slough just out of town, where they used to stand knee deep in the water and pull out sunfish. The bottom of the slough seen through the clear spring water was a landscape of green, moss-built mountains, hills, and valleys.

You could see Mr. Sunfish come "moseying" up a deep ravine in moss, nosing a mossy mountain or hillside here and there for a dainty morsel of worm or fly. Now was your time. Impale a squirming angle or grub-worm on your hook, carefully hiding the forked head, and drop it gently down the sloping side of the mossy mountain, just a little way from Mr. Sunfish. A flash of light, a tug at the line, a rush, and then a sweep of the pole and Mr. Sunfish was doing acrobatics on the shelving sands of the slough.

It wasn't long before the chums had a nice string of beauties gilled on a forked sprig of willow, and safely anchored to the sunken log.

Then off to the marsh, each armed with a stout club with which to rap elusive frogs on the head. It was hit and miss—and miss oftener than hit.

When half a dozen fat fellows were bagged, back to camp by the sunken log. Build a bonfire, dress the frogs, fill an old tomato can with clear spring water, drop in the frogs, salt the whole with gunpowder, and put it on the fire to stew.

Those used to be feasts fit for the gods, especially if a neighboring farmer had thoughtfully cultivated a watermelon patch that would provide dessert.

Then in the fall the chums would "go a-nutting" in the big woods and camp out over night. They'd start at noon and by sundown would have all the nuts they could carry. After a blackbird stew, cooked in a tomato can over an open fire, they'd prepare for the night. A big bonfire was built. Two couches, one on either side of the fire, were made from twigs and boughs of maple and hemlock. The firelight flickered through the big trees and transformed stumps and logs a rod away into grotesque grizzly bears and crouching catamounts.

And then the chums played Indian Scouts. There wasn't an Indian within a thousand miles, but they made believe that these woods, within hearing of the church bells and factory whistles, fairly swarmed with blood-thirsty red men. And they really believed themselves daring heroes taking desperate chances. While one slept, the other sat on the stump of a tree, well out of the firelight, so that he could pierce the surrounding darkness, and watched for Indians. Thus for an hour or more this trusty sentinel would sit statue-like on a stump, with gun across his knee, and peer into the night. Then, when the stars told him his time was up, he'd waken his chum and take his turn at sleep, or, as he put it, at "pounding his ear."

At last, as daylight came on, the fire would seem to get low and there'd be a chill and damp in the air that made the chums yearn for home and hot coffee. And so, having been heroes for a whole night, they'd shoulder their harvest of nuts and in the early morning twilight trudge homeward through the swishing wet grass, just as the all-night places up in the sky were putting out their lights.

And then the chums went to college together and were partners in business and lived neighbors.

And now one is gone before, and the other stands with uncovered head beside the grave of his chum.

Life is a story of happy "chumhood" and sad partings. The old chums of thousands of sincere mourners might today be alive and well if they had only taken as good care of their health in manhood as their mothers took of it when they were boys. In boyhood days when chums got home wet and tired from an excursion into the woods, mother not only fed them, but if there was a little cough or cold she promptly dosed them. She didn't let them try the experiment of "wearing out a cold." She knew better.

Seven out of every ten of the "chums" who die before their time, die of that dread destroyer, consumption, that foster-child of neglect. There is no necessity for these deaths. There's a sure and speedy remedy at hand. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of consumption. It corrects all derangements of the digestive organs. It "gets a move" on the liver. It causes the life-giving elements of the food to be properly assimilated. It braces up. It builds up. It drives out impurities. It clears the lungs and lets the vivifying oxygen of the air penetrate every lung cell. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is not only an almost unfailing cure for consumption and allied diseases like asthma, bronchitis, catarrh-throat troubles, weak lungs and bleeding from lungs, but is also a marvelous remedy for all wasting diseases and diseases of the blood. Thousands who were mourned as doomed to an untimely death have testified to its almost miraculous virtues. Copies of their grateful letters may be obtained by writing to the discoverer of this wonderful medicine, Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. "Golden Medical Discovery" is sold by all druggists—nothing else is "just as good."

"I write to inform you that I am now enjoying magnificent health, after having suffered for years with chronic catarrh," writes Ramon Sanchez, Esq., of Penasco, Taos Co., New Mexico. "By constant use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I have recovered my health, and am now a sound man, attending to my business and enjoying life.

"I hereby take great pleasure in cordially recommending your treatment to those who are suffering with the same insidious and loathsome disease."

"About two years ago I had grip, which left me feeling miserable—no strength and a cough," writes Mrs. C. Maynard of East Lyme, New London Co., Conn. "As some of my family died with consumption I feared that, so I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After taking the second bottle I felt much better, and now am feeling very well for one of my age (sixty-three years). Have had a house full of company all summer and two hired men part of the time, and I have done all the work alone."

"Eight years ago my husband had a cough, and when walking about he coughed all the time," writes Mrs. M. J. Tedder of Ellington, Reynolds Co., Mo. "Just as soon as he had finished a meal he would throw up. He went on in this way for several days, and then he went to the druggist and got two small bottles of medicine. It did not seem to help him. He was getting very weak, and I said to him, 'Go to the doctor'; he said, 'If I go to the doctor I know I will die.' He went back to the druggist and the man recommended Dr. Pierce's medicines to him. He brought home a bottle and when he opened it he found that the little 'Pellets' were recommended also, to be used with the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' so he commenced taking both the 'Pellets' and the 'Discovery.' By the time one bottle of the 'Discovery' was finished he was mending. He took half a dozen bottles and he says he feels better and stronger than he felt before, and weighs more. Every one told him he had consumption. I will give you and your wonderful medicine the praise. They are the best we ever used."

"I was tired all the time," writes J. Edward Davis, Esq. (Care Geo. F. Lasher), 147 North 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. "In the morning felt as if I had never slept, was too languid to eat; was troubled with pimples, boils, dizzy head, back ache and hollow cheeks. At one time I had twenty-eight boils on my back. I became very despondent and said to myself there is no use taking medicine, nothing can cure me. One day a friend of mine told me what a cure he had performed on a child who had a bad disorder of the blood or something to that effect. I was skeptical at first and said it would not do me any good. At last one morning I woke up and found a beating pulsation in my neck, front and back. In three days I had four boils, so situated on my neck that I could not turn either way. Then I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine, together with Dr. Pierce's Pellets, did wonders for me.

"After the first three bottles it was no new thing for folks to say: 'Hello, Ed., I didn't know you'; or, 'Say, Davis, what's become of those pimples you used to have?' I took about ten bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser teaches you all about the home treatment of diseases.

It contains 1,008 pages and 3000 illustrations.

IT CONTAINS 1,008 PAGES and 300 ILLUSTRATIONS.

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JAPAN-CHINA—Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Stmrs. leave San Francisco: RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu. April 10, 1 p. m. GAELIC ....April 21, 1 p. m. CITY OF PEKIN, via Honolulu....May 1, 1 p. m. For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

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HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER. First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. For full information apply to General Western Passenger Agency, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE [EST. 1844.]— Escorted parties monthly; ocean tickets, best lines; travel tickets, all routes. 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

"GOODRICH LINE"— For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, daily except Sunday at 8 p. m.; for Kewaunee and Ahnapee, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m.; for Sturgeon Bay, Thursdays at 8 p. m.; for Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7:30 p. m. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av. Telephone Main 3029.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.
Trains. Leave. Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.......† 8:30 am † 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle.† 8:30 am † 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston† 8:30 am † 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa.*11:30 am * 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy........*11:30 am * 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island.*11:30 am * 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk...*11:30 am * 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator........† 4:30 pm †10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford..† 4:30 pm †10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth.* 5:30 pm * 9:35 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston.* 5:30 pm * 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska..* 5:50 pm * 8:29 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis......* 6:30 pm * 9:25 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth.*10:30 pm * 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy....*10:30 pm * 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo..*10:30 pm * 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California.*10:30 pm * 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.*10:30 pm * 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis....‡11:20 pm †10:25 pm
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. Leave. Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express....† 2:00 pm 2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California.* 6:00 pm 9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado, and Utah.*11:30 pm 8:00 am
Sp'gfi'd & St. Louis Day Local.* 8:00 am 9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited...........*11:08 am 4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express......* 9:00 pm 7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special...*11:30 pm 8:00 am
Peoria Limited.............†11:08 am 4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail............* 6:00 pm 10:55 am
Peoria Night Express........*11:30 pm 7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n..* 5:00 pm 10:55 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. Leave. Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville....*9:00 am *5:45 pm
Washington Express........†1:00 pm †9:00 pm
Cincinnati and Lo[illegible]....*8:30 pm *7:20 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY— Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721], Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.
Leave. Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City * 6:00 pm *9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco, *10:30 pm *7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines ‡11:15 pm c7:05 am
Black Hills and Deadwood....*10:30 pm *7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar R.....†12:35 pm †2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.* 6:30 pm *9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n, Eau Claire † 8:15 am c8:10 am; *10:15 pm *9:30 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison..† 8:15 am †6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse, & Western Minnesota † 3:00 am †9:55 pm; *10:15 pm *8:10 am
Iowa and Dakotas..........‡ 6:00 pm c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay. †11:30 am *6:15 pm; * 5:00 pm †11:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee....† 3:00 pm †4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander † 3:00 am c7:30 am; * 5:00 pm *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette, and L. Superior a 3:00 am †9:30 pm; *10:30 pm *7:30 am
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:20 a.m., s8:30 a. m., †10:40 am., †4:25 pm., s6:30 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *8 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. *3 a. m., s4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South (except N. O. Fast Mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.
Leave. Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim..* 4:00 pm *11:15 am
Monticello and Decatur.....* 4:00 pm *11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special...* 9:10 pm * 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special...*10:25 am * 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur.....*10:25 am * 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train............† 8:30 am † 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur.....* 9:10 pm * 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail......* 2:50 am *12:50 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth..† 4:00 pm †11:15 am
Chicago & New Orleans Ex..* 8:40 pm * 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee.......* 4:35 pm *10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line....* 3:00 pm *10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.‡11:35 pm * 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger........† 3:10 pm *10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque Ex...†10:30 am † 1:00 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex...† 5:00 pm ....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.. .... † 7:20 pm
‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.— Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.
Leave. Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines....* 3:00 am * 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill., and Iowa Mail..* 9:00 am * 1:45 pm
Peoria ....* 9:00 am † 7:20 pm
Joliet Express............*11:45 am * 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation......† 4:05 pm *10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls & S'x Falls..* 4:15 pm *11:00 am
Peoria ....† 4:15 pm * 4:15 pm
Peru Accommodation.......† 5:00 pm † 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer..* 5:45 pm * 1:45 pm
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Ex..* 5:45 pm * 9:45 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln.*10:00 pm * 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado.‡10:10 pm c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island.*11:30 pm c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island.*11:30 pm o 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex..‡11:30 pm c 7:10 am
*Daily. †Ex.Sun. ‡Ex.Sat. cEx.Mon. oMon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.— Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.
Depart. Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..† 8:30 am † 9:45 pm
Milwaukee ....* 8:30 am †11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.†11:30 am † 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.† 2:00 pm † 1:45 pm
Green Bay...............† 3:00 pm † 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison ......† 3:00 pm † 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage ....† 3:00 pm † 1:10 pm
Milwaukee ....* 3:00 pm e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee ....† 5:00 pm e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City* 6:00 pm * 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak....‡ 6:00 pm c 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..* 6:30 pm * 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula*10:15 pm * 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West‡10:15 pm o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..‡10:15 pm * 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City..‡10:25 pm o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak....‡10:25 pm o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City‡10:25 pm o 7:15 am
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. Leave. Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited.*11:00 am *4:50 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex..† 2:00 pm †1:20 pm
St. Louis Limited Express....* 9:15 pm *7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited....*11:00 am *4:50 pm
Peoria and Texas Express....* 9:15 pm *7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation......† 8:10 am †5:42 pm
Forrest Accommodation......* 5:00 pm *9:20 am
Detroit, N. Falls, & N. Y. Ex.* 3:00 pm *7:55 am
Detroit, Boston, & Can Ex...*11:25 pm *9:45 pm
Detroit Day Express........† 8:55 am †4:55 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can Ex.* 3:00 pm *7:55 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.— Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. Leave. Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison..† 7:55 am †5:58 pm
Pekin Express............† 1:00 pm †12:35 pm
Joliet and Streator.........* 4:00 pm *9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet..† 5:08 pm †8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.* 6:00 pm *9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico..*10:25 pm [illegible]
The California Limited leaves Wedne[sdays and] Saturdays at 6 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. Leave. Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsht'n. † 5:45 am †10:00 pm; * 6:30 pm * 9:30 am; *11:30 pm * 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local..* 3:10 pm *10:25 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD— Ticket offices 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Leave. Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville...† 8:00 am † 5:40 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited.* 7:00 pm * 8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville...*11:34 pm * 6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion..........*11:34 pm * 6:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:
From Chicago to Leave. Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg......† 7:30 am *8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville...*10:00 am *5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati.......*10:00 am *5:00 pm
The Keystone Express.......*11:00 am *4:50 pm
Columbus and the East.......*11:00 am *4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington...*11:00 am
Philadelphia and New York..*11:00 am
Mansfield and Pittsburg......* 3:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington...* 3:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York..* 3:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited....* 5:30 pm
Pittsburg and Washington....* 5:30 pm
Philadelphia and New York..* 5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville..* 9:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati.......* 9:00 pm
Columbus and the East.......* 9:00 pm
Youngstown and Newcastle..*11:30 pm
Pittsburg and the East.......*11:30 pm
*Daily. ‡Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls [illegible] Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, [illegible] and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, [illegible] Nov. 29, 1896. Leave Chicago.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.
Mail and Express..........† 6:50 am
Grand Rapids through car..† 7:20 am
New York & Boston Special.*10:30 am
North Shore Limited.........
Fast Eastern Express.......* 3:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation.† 4:15 pm
Grand Rapids Parlor Car....† 5:00 pm
Detroit Night Express......* 9:40 pm
Atlantic Express...........*11:30 pm
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper.‡11:30 pm
Gd. Rapids & Musk. Sleeper.*11:30 pm
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mo[n].
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAIL[illegible] See Michigan Central time table.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, [illegible] Central Passenger Station. City office, 19[illegible] st.
No extra fares charged on the B. and O. trains. Leave.
Local......................† 6:05 am
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express........*10:15 am
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled.......* 3:30 pm
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex......* 7:00 pm
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN S[illegible]ern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & [illegible] Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from [illegible] Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, [illegible]
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. Leave
Day Express ....† 7:00 a[illegible]
Limited Fast Mail ....* 8:00 [illegible]
New York and Boston Special.*10:30 [illegible]
Eastern Express ....* 3:00 [illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation .....
New York Central Limited...* 5:30
New York & Boston Express..* 8:45
Special Mail ....* 2:45

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, N[illegible] and Chicago Ry.) Depot, Dear[illegible] Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Audi[illegible]
Trains. All trains daily. Leave
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton. 2:45 am
Washington and Baltimore.. 2:45 am
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton. 8:30 am
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton..11:50 am
Lafayette Accommodation... 3:20 pm
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton.. 8:58 pm
Lafayette and Louisville .... 8:58 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND E[illegible] road)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st[illegible] Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and D[illegible]
*Daily. †Daily except Sun. Le[illegible]
Marion Local ....†7:[illegible]
New York and Boston.......*2[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo .....*2[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation..*4[illegible]
New York and Boston.......*8[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va....*8[illegible]

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW Y[illegible] and St. Louis R. R. Depot, [illegible] corner Clark-st.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail....‡8[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex......*1[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex.......*9[illegible]
For rates and sleeping car acco[illegible] on or address Henry Thorne, Ti[illegible] Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telepho[illegible]