

THE OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE

In this department we will publish communications of a worthy and suitable character, received from subscribers to this paper. No communication should contain more than 800 words. Manuscript will not be returned.

Reminiscences of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Road by Mrs. H. S. Weekly at the Par. Mers Club Meeting April 21.

The civil war was one of the most exciting periods of this our beloved union's existence. Those who lived through it, remember the many discouraging events as well as the many victories which ended in the freeing of the slaves and the preservation of our union. Among the most deciding victories of our union was the battle of Gettysburg. Being only a child, I can only give our family experience with the confederate soldiers in their northern invasion. General Lee flushed with success determined to carry the war into the northern states and dictate terms of peace. They advanced to Chambersburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., which was eighteen miles from our home and directly west of Gettysburg. The confederates were scattered over the country securing provision scouting the lay of the country. One of our neighbors rode to Shippensburg, "that being the nearest town" and came hastily back telling us that the confederates were three miles south of town. We lived two miles north. The men were cutting grain. On receiving the word, they unhitched the horses from the reaper and hastily loading a wagon with food and what provision my mother could get ready in so short a time, they in company with our neighbors took the horses to the south mountain and hid there for several weeks coming home at night for food and provision. The gentlemen who brought the word was stopped on his way from town by several rebel scouts who wanted to see his horse. My friend dismounted and started on foot. The horse did not suit them and they called to him to come and get his old horse, knowing the need of haste he went back mounted his horse and warned the neighborhood. My father sent my brothers to the mountains with the horses and he remained at home to attend to the cattle etc. A large piece of timber joined our pasture on the west, the road being on the south. Father kept near the road thinking he could see the rebels at a distance and turn his cattle into the timber and as they were so closely pursued and in such haste they would not find his cattle. One morning while he was at his post near the road, three confederates came from the north through our fields jumping the fence as they came, rode to our pasture, threw the fence down and drove out the herd. They selected what they wanted and one of them staid to guard the cattle while the other two went over the neighborhood and gathered neighboring cattle. My father coming up, said to the guard, "its rather hard of you fellows to take a man's cattle like this!" He said "I am sorry to do it, but I am under orders." He sat on his horse with his gun aimed at father all the time. After collecting the cattle at our place they started north through our fields, telling father he had better help drive them, if he did not want his grain ruined. He helped them through the farm and thought he would go farther and see what they had on the other road. The leader who was a rough fellow, with an oath told him to go back or he would shoot him. Our loss was about five hundred dollars. Some of our neighbors lost more others less. At different times we fed from eight to twelve. Several parties of cavalry came through and one party wanted horses. They went through the barn and tried to take a three year old colt but he would not lead so they let him go. Our harness was hid in a stable which was packed nearly full of straw. They went in there and walked over the straw but did not find anything. One of them asked father "How the people farmed in that neighborhood without horses?" Another said to him "I am surprised to see so many able bodied men in the north I thought they were all at war." My father replied "We can send as many more as we have sent and we are going to lick you fellows." Business was at a stand still, grain standing in the field waiting to be cut. The armies unexpectedly met at Gettysburg and we could hear the din of battle. Even our child-ghie was hushed as we knew each moment some life had gone out, some soul had gone to God. After our great victory we could hear the tramp of the army night and day as they marched on the pike road two miles from our place. I have always disliked the music of the drum corps on account of its association with that march. Gettysburg is now one of the places of interest in the United States. But it is so changed and beautified you cannot recall it as a place of such awful bloodshed. The ground which was covered with blood is now strewn with beautiful monuments and walks. The 30th of May is the great day for the town. Year after year thousands of people go there sight-seeing and to pay tribute to our brave heroes who fell in that awful battle. May the generations to come strew their graves with flowers as long as the world shall stand, and in their hearts remember those who gave their lives that our union might be maintained. But as the soldier says "I go, I that have been so loved, go hence alone, and ye, now gathering around my own hearth's glow, sweet friends, it may be that a softer tone, even in this moment with your laughing gle, mingle its cadence while you speak of me of me, your soldier midst the mountains lying, far, far away. Their work is done—Thou son to art set, farewell farewell, thou son. The last lone watcher of the bloody sod, offers a trusting spirit up to God."

various forms of beneficiary insurance associations; at the death-rate resulting from suicide.

Old line companies have gone to the courts all the way up to the supreme court of the United States asking to be relieved from the payment of losses to families and heirs of men who have committed suicide, claiming the deceased to be criminally responsible. Of course old line companies are simply speculative money gathering machines devoid of conscience, of heart of soul and are always ready to take advantage of every and all circumstances to avoid the payment of losses. But, fraternal beneficiary associations are founded on a broad brotherly protective, charitable principle and do not seek to shirk a responsibility or to violate a contract. Still the frequency of suicide is a menace and an augury of danger. It causes men of brains, heart and soul to ask in great seriousness, what is the cause and in the name of justice and safety, what is to be the remedy? It is not the ignorant and indifferent that most frequently put out their lives in suicide. The intelligent, the educated, the refined are by far the most common victims. There are many causes and conditions that lead to suicide, but by far the greater share of all our wretched suicides are traceable to the financial and industrial conditions of our unhappy country, which are undoubtedly the most potential factor in the disturbance and final breaking down of the mental and physical forces of the American people. This phase of the question is so serious and far reaching that too much cannot be said in its consideration. When by a system of vicious financial legislation, money becomes contracted or cornered, industrial prosperity and all business interests starved, then comes failures, loss of employment, homes are mortgaged and finally lost, creditors still pressing their demands, families more than half unconscious of the situation, asking the common comforts of home only to be denied, causes a strain on the mental and nervous forces that is frequently more than the proud and stouthearted man can endure, and in their anxiety of heart and brain become mad and plunge into death. They may or they may not be insured or have fraternal benefits. If in their brighter and more prosperous conditions they have provided themselves and their families with this protection, the chances are that a heartless, selfish insurance company or it may be that members of fraternal orders, who love dollars better than they do poor, suffering humanity, will cry out: "He suicided for the insurance and he took the insurance while premeditating suicide, and there should be a law forfeiting insurance in case of suicide."

I have yet to learn how a law can be enacted either by the state or by an order to determine when a man has a design on his life, and proposes to become a martyr or a criminal—a self murderer, for money even for the benefit of wife and children. Men make terrible sacrifices for money which they hope to possess and enjoy. But I regard it as poor judgment and great selfishness to assume that a man who cuts his throat in a fit of despondency or terrible mental distress, is likely to be seriously thinking of robbing or defrauding others. I cannot believe that there are such a large number of men, who so tenderly love their families, as to become martyrs for a few crumbs or paltry dollars. Men in a rational condition, in their sober senses, cling tenaciously to life. Christ gave his life on the cross for the love of humanity, but there are not regiments of Christs to die at every cross-road and every corner for somebody's benefit. Therefore let us look for the cause of this alarming condition, where it is far more likely to be found, let us look for an intelligent solution or remedy. The cause is simply the result of breaking down in business enterprise, of disappointed hope and ambition, of failure to meet the obligations that rest on men under our system of civilization. Our civilization promises much, requires much and yields but little in return to the great majority. There is too much anarchism, too little of socialism. The golden rule, "do unto others as we would have them do unto us," is the ethics of christianity, the ethics of civilization and all grand socialism. There is a condition in our country, but more clearly outlined in the large cities, where great wealth abounds, that we cannot afford to let go unchallenged. It is charity (?) by rule, by committee, by organization, and is for a purpose alarmingly wide of the ethics of true charity. The very rich delight to send out their agents, to look up the poor, and they are seldom delicate of the pride of feelings of their victims because their aims giving must be on street corners and in public places. They want to put the masses humbly at their feet. The true laws against suicide and the proper charity would be to provide remunerative, independent industrial conditions, for every able bodied man and woman and then both encourage and insist that they apply themselves diligently to homegetting and bread winning. When by the exercise of energy, of brain and brawn, men and women can provide comfortable homes for themselves and their children, the cause for suicide will be removed, the remedy will be applied.

W. G. WILLOUGHBY.

Every Year

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., May 10, 1898. Adolph Knoll residing between 11th and 12th streets, No. 1117, this city states that he was a sufferer from scrofula on his face, hands and feet. He began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and three bottles accomplished a perfect cure.

Abbott Opposes the Bonds

Editor Independent: In your comments on my article printed in your last issue you say you think I am at fault in conceding the possibility of a bond-bill passing congress. I sincerely hope you are correct. I promise you that I shall not be like Jonah—set out of humor if I am proven a false prophet. I say in my article referred to that "the sensible thing to do would be

to coin silver and issue greenbacks." But when I come to reflect that in the thirty years or more that I have been closely watching the republican party I have never once seen them do either a sensible or honest thing on the financial question, that I have never once seen the money power fail to get out of that party everything it asked for, that I have never once seen them come out in the open, throw off their mask and fight like honest men, I say when I come to reflect over these things I see small ground upon which to build the hope that they have lost their cunning and will fail of their purpose now, backed as they are with every branch of the government in their hands, save a very slim majority in the senate, and in the presence of a war that will give them the very excuse they want.

I do not believe that even in the presence of a war necessity the American people will consent to the issue of "gold bonds," and it is to force the fight onto these grounds that suggested the idea set forth in my article in a private letter to Senator Allen. If we can force the fight onto a proposition for "gold" bonds it would be the surest way to defeat bonds entirely, at any rate I think so.

If this war shall continue a little while longer and our government shall begin to get hard pressed for means to carry it on, you shall see every one who shall stand in the way of a bond issue roundly denounced as a "traitor," "Spanish sympathizer," etc., until they will break down a few weak-kneed and limber-backed senators, and "coin bonds" will be issued. No, I think we will miss our opportunity if we fail to unmask them now.

I do not for one moment believe they would ever consent to the issue of bonds where it should be expressly set forth in the law and on the face of the bond that it should be paid in one-half silver and one-half gold of the present weight and fineness, and then when they had fought to the death a bi-metallic bond issue they will be in no shape to charge us with obstructing needed war legislation if we shall stand firm and fight to the death a "gold bond" issue. In my judgment a move of this kind would go far toward securing the defeat of any bond issue of any kind. Sometimes it requires strategy to circumvent the devil. Yours for an unbounded people.

GEO. ABBOTT.

A Cheerful Woman

From the Democrat, Brazil, Ind.

Every woman cannot be beautiful but a cheerful face often supplies the deficiency. But no one can be cheerful and bring joy to others unless they have perfect health. Fortunately, science has placed this priceless boon within the reach of every woman as the following incident proves:

Mrs. Amanda Robinson, wife of William Robinson, farmer and stockman, near Howesville, Clay County, Ind., is thirty-two years old and had for several years been in declining health and despondent. For three months she was not only unable to attend to her domestic duties but too feeble to be up and about. Today she is in good health and able to attend to her household affairs. She relates her experience as follows:

"I was afflicted with female troubles and was in a delicate state of health. I lost my appetite, grew thin and was greatly depressed. After taking various remedies without being benefited I was induced by a friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "Early in the summer I procured five boxes of them and before finishing the second box I began to improve and by the time I had taken the five boxes I was (A Priceless Boon) able to go about my usual work and stopped taking the pills."

"My daughter Anna, twelve years old, was also affected with decline and debility. She lost flesh, seemed to be bloodless and had no ambition. She took two boxes of the pills and they restored her appetite, aided digestion and brought color to her cheeks. She is now in the best of health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best medicine we ever had in our family and recommend them to all needing a remedy for toning up and rebuilding a shattered system."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They restore strength and health to exhausted women when every effort of physician proves unavailing. These vegetable pills are everywhere recognized as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves.



Good Boy.

You can't beat him! You can't beat our fine oak harness, either, for style, beauty or quality. We handle nothing but the best made, and can recommend it for durability and reliability. It recommends itself in lightness, beauty of trimming and general attractiveness. COOK & BARLOW, 225 So. 11th St., Lincoln, Neb.

GIVE US GREENBACKS

IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO SADDLE INDUSTRY WITH MORE BONDS.

The Burden of Interest is Now as Much as the People Can Bear—The Nation's Legal Tenders Will Pay For the War and Give Us a Needed Increase in Currency.

(Special Correspondence.)

The whole country is practically united on the Spanish war question, but on the question of how to meet most judiciously the financial drain of the war it is unfortunately not so solidly united.

The issue of silver to augment the volume of money is honestly considered by many as a disturbing element, because of the market disparity between the yellow and white coined dollars. In this emergency why is it not possible to eliminate this element of partisan discord?

A wise income tax will judiciously relieve us of much of the war tax in an easy way, but after all the great bulk of debt must be met either with interest bearing bonds or by greenbacks bearing no interest.

Why should not resort be had to greenbacks? We know that it is interest that gradually eats up the profits of production and surrenders its gains to those who do not produce. We know that it is the vast aggregate of the various forms of interest—interest on national, state, county, municipal and railroad bonds beside many other corporate and individual interest payments which are charged against production, together with the inability of producers, under our present defective system to fully market their activities—that is the grave cause of distress and poverty.

Does it not seem strange and the height of folly under such circumstances that we should increase the burden of interest upon public debt when so reasonable a way exists to avoid it as the issue of treasury money bearing no interest?

The stock argument of those interested in the issue of interest bearing bonds is that the further issue of greenbacks will create an inflation which bank and other forms of credit bearing interest are not likely to produce. Is not this practice untenable and absurd? Do we not need an inflation—an inflation that will give employment to the vast army of idle people and provide them the means of purchasing the productions of each other? We need an inflation that will enlarge generally the activities of industry and add both to the quantity and price of commodities, setting the wheels of supply and demand into quicker motion. An inflation that will increase the present low prices and stimulate proportionately every branch of legitimate labor cannot certainly be objectionable even to the bankers and money lenders whose profits from the greater volume of business would be thereby largely enhanced.

Decidedly let the expenses of the war be met with full legal tender greenbacks. Let not the producer be further enslaved by interest bearing bonds if it can be avoided. These bonds will only rivet a stronger yoke around his neck. There is now an immediate need for \$500,000,000 more greenbacks to infuse a legitimate stimulus into all activities for the full employment of the people, and it is far more important that the people generally shall be employed than that the hordes of lenders shall be increased.

Let us avoid past financial errors by issuing full legal tender national money, which will not only lighten the burdens of war, but at the same time add greatly to our wealth by stimulating to a larger activity. Let us not forget how France emerged from her German war not crippled and broken, but strong and vigorous, through a wise foresight manifested in the issue of money which gave employment to her people.

Human needs are too general, too imperative and too constant to be checked and barred by side issues to build up the fortunes of a class. The nation presents a grand spectacle to the world of freely offering its blood and treasure to break the shackles that fetter Cuba. In making this sacrifice it should have a care that financial chains are not needlessly riveted more tightly upon its own people by adding to the interest on public debt. While substance and service are freely given to carry out the glorious purpose of bettering the condition of a foreign people, may those at home not be thereby prejudiced by being forced to meet interest on bonds, when full legal tender treasury money will accomplish the purpose without interest. Let us put out greenbacks and not bonds!

CHARLES M. DUPUY.

58 West Forty-ninth street, New York.

A Cheap Race.

Land monopoly pushes the people from the land into the cities and labor saving machinery then pushes them from the shops into the streets. A large city newspaper has issued a book entitled "How to Feed Babies on 10 Cents a Day." Babies are met at the threshold of life by the demand that they do not cost much, else they must perish. Thousands of them are annually starved by the conditions generated by our competitive system, so now there is a demand for cheap babies, as well as cheap men and women; all in harmony with a dirt cheap civilization which is only an incubator to hatch millionaires.—E. M. Wheelock.

Municipal Ownership.

Municipalization of public utilities and monopolies is rapidly advancing in Switzerland, Basel, Zurich and St. Gall, three of the biggest cities, own their electric street railways, and Bern and Lausanne will soon follow suit. A number of smaller towns and villages are successfully operating electric lighting plants, waterworks, etc. These undertakings prove themselves the more beneficial as corruption among public officials is an almost unknown quantity in Switzerland.

PORTO RICO.

San Juan harbor is one of the best in the West Indies. San Juan was sacked by Drake in 1595 and by the Duke of Cumberland three years later. Baldwin Heinrich lost his life in an unsuccessful attempt to take San Juan in 1615. In 1678 the English failed in an attack on the forts, and again in 1797 they had to retire after a three day's siege.

De Leon's palace, built in 1511, is one of the curiosities of the town.

Some of the islands near by send to Porto Rico for water.

SALARIES OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Uncle Sam has always been accused of being parsimonious in dealing with his soldiers and while there is nothing in the way of a private to tempt anyone to throw up a good job, yet the commissioned officers are pretty well paid, except for the time they are actually being shot at. In time of war all persons connected with the army have their salaries increased 20 per cent and hence in the figures given the increase has been added. Following are annual salaries of the commissioned officers:

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Salary. Major-General: \$9,575; Brigadier-General: 6,875; Colonel: 4,375; Lieutenant-Colonel: 3,750; Major: 3,125; Captain, mounted: 2,500; Captain, not mounted: 2,250; Regimental adjutant: 2,250; Regimental quartermaster: 2,250; First lieutenant, mounted: 2,000; First lieutenant, not mounted: 1,875; Second lieutenant, mounted: 1,875; Second lieutenant, not mounted: 1,750; Regimental chaplain: 1,750; Regimental surgeon: 3,725; Assistant surgeon: 2,000. A private soldier receives \$15.50 a month; ordnance sergeants, \$42.50; hospital stewards, \$56.25; and aiding hospital stewards, \$31.25.—St. Louis Republic.

Weyler still persists that a large force of Spanish militia should be landed in the United States. Spain couldn't make a move that would please the subjects of Uncle Sam quite so much. Nebraska has 200,000 men who would enlist on six hours' notice just for the fun of getting in a lick on Weyler.—Blair Pilot.

Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate, it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

Woven Wire FENCE. SEND US \$1.50 or our machine that makes fence any height for 10 to 14c per rod. Every machine guaranteed. MOGENSEN & LABOUNTY, 717 S. 33d St., Omaha

Lincoln Exchange Mills, 420 North 9th St. Custom Grinding a specialty. All the best grades of flour exchanged for wheat, corn or oats. We can save you money. BARTLETT & HOWARD.

SULPHO-SALINE Bath House and Sanitarium. Corner 14th & M Sts., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. Open at All Hours Day and Night. All Forms of Baths. Turkish, Russian, Roman, Electric.

The Right Route to All-water route by way of St. Michaels, or the overland route via Dyes, Skagway, Cooper river, Tanu or Sitka, you must first reach a Pacific port of embarkation. The Rio Grande Western Railway, in connection with the D. & R. G., or Colorado Midland Ry., is the shortest, direct and popular route to San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma or Seattle. Through sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars from Denver to San Francisco and Denver to Portland. Choice of three routes thro' the Rockies and the most magnificent scenery in the world. Write magnificence to P. & W. Wagon, G. P. A., Salt Lake City for copy of Klondike folder.

Sea Bathing. Rheumatism, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases, Liver and Kidney Troubles and Chronic Affections are treated successfully.

The New Union. ELEVATED LOOP in Chicago. IS NOW OPEN. It runs on Van Buren St. Directly in front of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific STATION.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific STATION. Passengers arriving in Chicago can, by the new Union Elevated Loop, reach any part of the city; or, for a five-cent fare, can be taken immediately to any of the large stores in the downtown district.

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No Gripe Hood's Pills. When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Wyatt-Bullard Lumber Company, LUMBER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Office 20th and Isard Sts. Phone 478. Write for Prices. OMAHA, : : : NEB.

1898 BICYCLE \$3.00. Yes, \$3.00 takes our up-to-date, guaranteed bicycle on our great co-operative offer. You do a little work in your spare time. Write soon. COOK CYCLE CO., Office, 67 1/2 Ave.; Factory, 16-18 Franklin St., Chicago.

REDUCED RATES. To the Grand Encampment Mining District, Wyoming.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, plus \$5, from all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah to Rawlins, Wyo., Dutton on which tickets will be sold are 1st and 2nd Tuesday in May, June, July, August, Sept., Oct., and Nov. Stage line daily except Sunday each way between Rawlins and Grand Encampment.

For full information call on or address E. B. Stinson, Gen'l Agt., Lincoln, Neb.

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Leaves Lincoln..... 10:25 p. m. Arrives Chicago..... 2:15 p. m. Arrives New York..... 6:45 p. m. Arrives Boston..... 9 p. m. Tickets and information at B. & M. depot or city ticket office, corner 10th and O sts., Lincoln, Neb. G. W. BONNELL, C. P. & T. A.

Fifteen Hours to Chicago. Is all it takes, if you leave Lincoln on the Burlington's new fast train at 11:19 p. m., any day. No change of cars. Entire train of Pullman sleepers and free reclining chair cars runs solid to Chicago union depot. Call at B. & M. depot or city office, cor O and Tenth streets for berths, tickets and full information. GEO. W. BONNELL, C. T. & P. A.

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