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GOT TWO YEARS.

The Indian Pe-Pe Convicted of Murdering His Child.

He Gets Off With Two Years in the Penitentiary.

Several County Conventions Select Delegates to Yankton.

Special to the Argus-Leader.

PIERRE, May 23.—In the United States court today the Indian Pe-Pe was convicted of manslaughter in beating his child to death, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Bircher convicted of selling whisky without a government license, was given sixty days in jail.

BEADLE COUNTY.

Henry C. Hickley is Endorsed as Delegate to Chicago.

Special to the Argus-Leader.

HURON, May 23.—Beadle county selected Hon. M. H. Taylor, chairman; Henry C. Hinkley, J. E. Elson, H. L. Davis, W. A. Ritschlog, John McCullen, J. B. Cogan, M. J. Dinneen, W. Fayant, John M. Davis, Chas. Reed, J. B. Carter, O. E. Matheny, H. Sanborn, Sam Appel, G. Becket, S. E. Smith, John McLearnan, as delegates to the Yankton convention. The delegates are instructed to present the name of Henry C. Hickley, as delegate to the Chicago convention.

YANKTON COUNTY.

Hon. Bartlett Tripp the Favorite Son

Special to the Argus-Leader.

YANKTON, May 23.—The following is the Yankton delegation to the state convention: Otto Pecmiller, F. M. Zeibach, Bartlett Tripp, C. J. B. Harris, Frank Chladek, F. Ziemert, A. M. English, H. Haugher, H. Bradley, Peter Huber, James More, John Neehan, J. T. Sargent, V. S. Rose, John Stanage, James Kingsbury, J. C. Morman, Chas. Vanepps and M. J. McLain. Instructed to vote as a unit for Bartlett Tripp as a delegate to Chicago.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

It Sends a Delegation to Yankton Instructed for W. P. Vanderhoin.

Special to the Argus-Leader.

ARMOUR, May 23.—The Democratic county convention elected today A. D. Nather, Peter Van Hemert, O. D. Tibbetts, Robert Hutchinson, G. W. Mathews, F. E. Peacock, James Brown, John Develdorf, W. P. Vanderhoin as delegates to the Yankton convention.

The delegates are instructed for W. P. Vanderhoin for delegate to Chicago.

FAULK COUNTY.

Instructed for H. W. Maxwell of Faulkton.

Special to the Argus-Leader.

FAULKTON, May 23.—At the Democratic county convention today S. D. Griffee, J. K. Sechler, J. J. Conway, F. H. Wilson, J. L. Randall, Sam Loy, W. H. Elliott, and R. W. Maxwell were elected delegates to Yankton. The delegation is instructed for State Senator R. W. Maxwell.

Resolutions were passed favoring free silver.

MINER COUNTY.

Hon. P. H. Wickham Captures Miner County's Delegation.

Special to the Argus-Leader.

HOWARD, May 23.—Miner county democrats had a large and enthusiastic convention today. The delegation is instructed for P. H. Wickham. The delegates are E. G. Tibbitts, J. P. Ryan, L. H. Canfield, Peter Kramscher, H. M. Rogers, R. S. Mills, Hugh Smith, R. F. Lyons and Barney O'Niel.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Instructed for J. A. Bowler of Brown

Special to the Argus-Leader.

BURTON, May 23.—The Marshall county delegation to the Yankton convention is George Culver, John Rundlett, A. L. Burch, H. C. Hamilton, I. Johnig, and R. Roberts. Instructed for J. A. Bowler of Brown.

PIERRE WILL ENTERTAIN.

The Knights of Pythias Prepare for a Gay Time.

Special to the Argus-Leader.

PIERRE, May 23.—Preparations are being made by the Knights of Pythias lodge of this city to entertain the grand lodge of South Dakota which meets in this city next month. A rate of one and one-fifth fare has been secured on all railroads for the Knights and the attendance promises to be large. The order is in a very prosperous condition in this state and has grown rapidly the past year.

KINGSBURY'S COURT HOUSE.

The County Commissioners Getting Into Trouble.

Special to the Argus-Leader.

LAKE PRESTON, May 23.—The county commissioners of Kingsbury county were served with notice of an appeal by the voters demanding that the said commissioners received their order to build a new court house. In case the commissioners fail to do so an injunction will be issued restraining them building without first having the matter submitted to the voters.

NO FREIGHT TELEGRAPH.

What a Hanson County Man Thinks of the Morning Argus-Leader.

Special to the Argus-Leader.

ALEXANDRIA, May 21.—In conversation with C. W. McCrone, late editor of the Journal and a prominent Democrat, said: "The morning ARGUS-LEADER is a brilliant success as a state paper. We are thankful for such a good Democratic newspaper. We feel that it will be a sure go, as it is clean, manly and decisive in its utterances on all questions of the hour. Its telegraphic news service is excellent and reliable—no waiting for delayed telegraphic news by freight."

LADIES TAKE HOLD.

Beadle County Women Raising a World's Fair Exhibit.

Special to the Argus-Leader.

HURON, May 23.—Huron ladies have already taken steps to raise a fund for fine art and domestic economy exhibit at the world's fair. At a recent meeting which was well attended and full of interest, arrangements were inaugurated for holding a series of entertainments for the "benefit fund." The ladies have undertaken the work with a determination to succeed.

Beadle county Independents will meet here on June 11 to select delegates to their state convention to be held at Redfield on June 21.

ONLY ONE.

Only One Saloonkeeper Ever Published at Pierre.

Special to the Argus-Leader.

PIERRE, May 23.—The grand jury in session for the past week have returned indictments against several saloonkeepers for violating the prohibitory law. There are also several other liquor cases brought up from the county court to be tried this week in the circuit court. Only one person has ever suffered a penalty under the prohibitory law in this city and he plead guilty. It looks, however, as if there would be some convictions at this term of the court.

GREAT CORN WEATHER.

Hanson County Preparing for a Great Crop This Year.

Special to the Argus-Leader.

ALEXANDRIA, May 23.—It has actually stopped raining long enough to give old Boreas a chance. The ground is fast drying up and there is plenty of time yet to plant corn.

The farmers of this county had very little corn in last year before the 20th of May, and then it did not grow any until the heavy rain on the 30th. Had it not been for frost last September corn planted after June first would have made a splendid crop. There is no danger but what corn will mature in this region this year if planted the early part of June.

Maj. Gen. Pat Wickham is happy. He has a chance to get out and rustle with the voters and secure enough delegates in this district to elect him a delegate to Chicago, in case the state convention decides to elect by districts. Pat has never got left yet and he is setting his trap to "catch 'em a comin' and a gwine." The senator deserves the honor of representing his state at Chicago, for he has worked hard to build up and keep alive the Democratic party in his county and the state at large.

Mr. Walter Peck, of this county, died Thursday. He was formerly from Rockford, Ill., where he was well known and highly respected. He was a good citizen and will be greatly missed in the county. He was past sixty years.

To the Traveling Public:

On and after June 1, 1892, all single trip tickets will be limited to expire one day from date of sale, and will be accepted on trains only for continuous passage, to be commenced within one day from date of sale.

Round trip tickets will be limited to expire for going passage one day from date of sale, and returning coupons will be limited to expire thirty days from date of sale. Both going and returning coupons of round trip tickets will be good for continuous passage, if passage is commenced on or before date of expiration.

Through tickets to points on other roads, when not limited through to destination, will be limited to continuous passage over C., St. P., M. & O. railway.

Stop-over checks will not be issued, nor stop-over privileges be granted, on the C., St. P., M. and O. railway, on any class of ticket.

Passengers should, therefore, purchase ticket to their first stopping point and also look at the date stamped on back before getting on train and see that limit has not expired.

Agents are authorized to redeem at full value, on date of sale only, any tickets sold by them when passengers are unable to commence their journey as expected.

Application for redemption of ticket after date of sale must be made to the undersigned, and under this rule any unused or unexpired tickets held by passengers riding over this railway, will be subject to redemption on application.

Conductors have no authority to accept tickets with expired time limit, but will collect fare from bolders of such tickets, giving receipt therefor, and refer them to the undersigned for relief.

Tickets will be honored only in the direction in which they read.

Passengers are also requested to show their tickets on entering cars, in order that if not taking proper train to reach their destination they may be directed aright.

T. W. TEASDALE,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway.

SUPREME LODGE A. O. U. W.

Annual Meeting at Helena, Mont. Commencing June 15—Half Rates via the Illinois Central R. R.

For the above occasion, the Illinois Central railroad will sell tickets from stations on its lines in connection with connecting lines, to Helena, Mont., at one fare for the round trip. Such excursion tickets will be on sale June 8 to 12 inclusive, good for thirty days, and can be obtained to be good going via either St. Paul, Minneapolis or the Missouri river, and for the return, if desired, in the opposite direction.

For tickets and more information, call on your local Illinois Central ticket agent or address your nearest of the following representatives of that road: J. F. Merry, A. G. P. A., Manchester, Ia.; F. B. Bowes, G. S. P. A., 194 Clark St., Chicago. A. H. HANSON, G. P. A.

Old Point Comfort, Va.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway company will sell tickets to the above point June 11 and 12, good to return in thirty (30) days, at one (1) fare for the round trip.

A. F. PICKENS, Agent.

FALSE PROTECTION.

UNNECESSARY TAXATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF MONOPOLIES.

There Is but Little Difference in the Labor Cost of Manufacturing Textiles in Europe and the United States, Hence No Need for Protection.

It was Henry Clay who clearly pointed out the fact, which modern protectionists seem anxiously to have lost sight of, that low wages did not mean low cost of production. As an instance of this fact he cited the case of Asia and Europe. Wages in Europe, he said, were many times higher than wages in Asia, but because of the great use of machinery in Europe and of the greater intelligence and skill of the workmen, particularly in Great Britain, manufactured articles which require any considerable amount of labor are manufactured "infinitely cheaper than they can be manufactured by the natural exertions" of the countless millions of unskilled, poorly paid and poorly fed laborers of Asia.

The rapidly increasing use of machinery since Clay's time has made this fact even more manifest now than it was then. It is the low wage countries of the globe that supply the agricultural products and the raw materials of manufacture to the high wage countries, and it is the high wage countries that manufacture these raw materials into all kinds of articles—machinery, clothing, ships, furniture, farm and household implements—with which to supply themselves and to sell back to these high wage countries. Hence it would seem that if the tariff on manufactured articles is needed to protect labor, the countries most in need of such a tariff are the low wage countries of the earth. This, in fact, is the rule. Italy, Russia, Spain and other low wage countries of Europe are heavily protected against Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and the other comparatively high wage countries of Europe. Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany and Belgium, the high wage countries of the earth, are the greatest exporters of manufactured articles. There can be but one explanation—it is cheaper to make costly articles where wages are high than where they are low. This has been demonstrated in detail by many statistical experts.

Edward Atkinson has recently given us a long list of articles for which the labor cost to manufacture is less in the United States than in any country of Europe—e. g., a pair of socks which it costs thirty-eight cents to make in Massachusetts costs from sixty to seventy-five cents to make in foreign countries of Europe. He expresses the opinion that the labor cost in nine-tenths of the manufactured articles is less in the United States than in Europe. The question that may be asked here by protectionists, "Why then do we not supply more of the manufacturing trade of the world than Great Britain?" it may be replied our failure to do so is not because of the difference in labor cost of the product, but because of the excessive taxes levied by the United States upon the raw materials and the machinery of production. Remove this tax and our restrictions upon our shipping, and we will soon be exporting more manufactured articles than Great Britain.

In view of these facts let us notice the woolen industry in this country.

One of the first effects of this heavy "protection" which we will observe is the decline in the number of woolen mills in the United States from 1,301 in 1870 to 1,190 in 1880 and to 1,312 in 1890. The value of the goods manufactured increased from $267,252,913 in 1880 to $338,231,199 in 1890. It is apparent, then, that the exorbitant duty on raw materials tends to drive out small capitalists and to leave the business in the hands of monopolists. The next effect has been to make the price of woolen goods in the United States nearly double what they would have been without such protection. This additional cost to the 65,000,000 of people in the United States is not now less than $100,000,000 per year. But even with these high prices the woolen industry cannot be said to be in a flourishing condition—the increased value of the product being only about equal to the increase in population since 1880. The weight of taxation upon the raw materials is sufficient to prevent the growth of the industry even with these exceptionally high prices.

Another curious effect is that while the duties have increased the price of raw material to manufacture, it has not apparently increased the price of domestic wools. As pointed out by John Sherman in 1893, the price of domestic wools has declined from 51 cents in 1867 to 46 cents in 1870; 43 cents in 1876 to 36 cents to 40 cents in 1883.

But that part of the tariff to which we here wish especially to call attention is the part levied for the benefit of labor. Under the McKinley bill this part varies from 30 to 50 per cent., and will average about 45 per cent. As this duty is levied to cover the difference of the labor cost in this and other countries, it may be well to inquire what this difference actually is.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, has for some time been making special investigations into the cost of textiles in Europe and America. Advanced sheets, showing this work, were prepared for and used by the Hon. A. B. Montgomery in his speech in the house March 11, 1892. As explained by Commissioner Wright, the labor cost in this country includes all the processes of manufacture from the raw wool, while in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe it often does not include all of these processes, the cost of spinning the yarn and dyeing and finishing the cloth often being done in separate factories.

Yet, notwithstanding this fact, an inspection of the labor cost of making the 217 samples—152 from our own and 65 from foreign factories—makes it evident that this difference is very slight. For example, the labor cost in 14 samples of cashmere on the continent of Europe range from 16.39 per cent. to 22.08 per cent., the average being about 19 per cent.; of 46 samples from the United States from 17.36 per cent. to 21.39 per cent., the average being 24 per cent. The labor cost for 6 samples of worsted goods made in Europe varies from 12.92 per cent. to 43.11 per cent., the average being about 22 per cent.; of 36 samples from the United States from 13.49 per cent. to 27.57 per cent., the average being about 21 per cent.; the labor cost in 7 samples of ladies' dress goods from the United States varies from 15.41 per cent. to 23.54 per cent., the average being 20 per cent.; of 3 samples from Europe from 13.02 per cent. to 29.21 per cent., the average being 25 per cent.

As, however, no two samples from this and from any foreign country are exactly alike, it is impossible to rely strictly upon these comparisons. It is, however, safe to assert that the difference, if any exists, in the labor cost of textiles in this and in any foreign country does not exceed 6 or 8 per cent. There is then no just basis for a protection of more than 10 per cent. to cover this difference, and the 45 per cent. granted by McKinley for this purpose is an outrage upon the American people. In the Springer free wool bill, there being no duty left on the raw material, the ad valorem duty of from 25 to 35 per cent. is to cover the difference in the labor cost. This, as Congressman Montgomery shows, gives an average of 12 per cent. more protection than the entire labor cost in the production of 165 home manufactured articles covered by Wright's table. This would then, except for the tariff tax on machinery, put our woolen manufacturers on an equal footing with those of Europe and leave them a margin of about 25 per cent. for profits. The claim by thoughtless protectionists that this 35 per cent. tariff would leave our woolen manufacturers unprotected and drive half of them out of the country is utterly without foundation.

The People and the Sugar Trust.

The sugar trust is "protected:"

(a) By duty of ½ cent per pound on refined sugar.

(b) By natural advantage or protection of ¼ of a cent per pound.

Present price of raw sugar, 96 degs. centrifugal, 3½ cents per pound.

Present price of refined sugar, granulated, 4¾ cents per pound.

Difference between above prices, 1¼ cents per pound.

Cost of refining, not over ¾ cents per pound.

Net profit on refined sugar, ⅝ cents per pound.

Net profit per barrel, $2.03½.

Net profit on 12,000,000 barrels, or minimum yearly production, $25,383,000.

Actual value of sugar trust properties, about $33,000,000. Rate of profit on actual valuation, 73.08 per cent. Sugar trust capitalization, 7 per cent. preferred stock, $27,500,000; common stock, $77,500,000; 6 per cent. bonds, $10,000,000.

After paying 7 per cent. on preferred stock and 6 per cent. interest on bonds, the above rate of profit would yield 58.65 per cent. on the common stock.

WITH FREE REFINED SUGAR.

The natural advantage or protection to sugar trust is ¼ cent per pound.

Price of raw sugar, 96 degs. centrifugal, 3½ cents per pound.

Price of refined sugar, granulated A, 4 cents per pound.

Difference between above prices, ⅝ cents per pound.

Cost of refining, not over ¾ cents per pound.

Net profit on refined sugar, ⅛ cent per pound.

Net profit per barrel, 81¼ cents.

Net profit on 12,000,000 barrels, or minimum yearly production, $10,237,500 per year.

After paying 7 per cent. on preferred stock and 6 per cent. on bonds, the above rate of profit would yield 18.7 per cent. on the common stock.

In the compilation of these figures we have treated the trust very liberally.

Present rate of extortion from the people by means of the tariff, three-quarter cents per pound, or $15,356,000 per annum.

Proposed rate of saving to the people by means of free sugar, $15,356,000 per annum.

Is it not time that the wholesale extortion now practiced by the trust be stopped? Let us have free sugar in reality and not merely in name.—New York Commercial Bulletin.

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees. The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the microscope, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expells them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

A Germ Disease.

"MY GROCER PUT ME ONTO THIS SANTA CLAUS SOAP.
and it does just what he claims for it."
Ask your Grocer for it, and insist on having it.
THE BEST SOAP MADE FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
MADE ONLY BY N.K.FAIRBANK & CO. CHICAGO.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

An Opportunity to Visit Chicago at a Small Cost, to See the World's Fair Buildings, and to Attend the Convention.

The Illinois Central railroad will sell, account of the Democratic national convention to be held in Chicago commencing June 21, tickets at one fare for the round trip from stations on its line as follows: On June 17, 20, 21, 22 and 23, limit until June 27, from points within a radius of 250 miles of Chicago; on June 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, from points beyond a radius of 250 miles of Chicago, limit until July 6. This will enable one to visit Chicago at a time of year when its parks and other outward features are fresh and attractive, and in addition to attending the convention will give an opportunity to visit the wonderful and, externally, nearly completed world's fair buildings. For tickets and further information, call on your local Illinois Central ticket agent, or address your nearest of the following representatives of that road: J. F. Merry, A. G. P. A., Manchester, Ia.; F. B. Bowes, G. S. P. A., 194 Clark street, Chicago. A. H. HANSON, G. P. A.

Lady Agents Wanted.

I have a medical specialty for ladies use, which is one of the best selling articles in the country. You can make a good income handling it, and at the same time be doing your sex a great benefit. Write me at once for full information and exclusive territory. If you wish a sample sent enclose twelve cents postage. Dr. H. H. Jackson, 109 State street, Chicago.

C. V. BOOTH,
UNDERTAKER
And Practical Embalmer.
SYNDICATE BLOCK, EIGHTH ST.

Morning
Noon
Night
Good all the time. It removes the languor of morning, sustains the energies of noon, lulls the weariness of night.
Hires' Root Beer
delicious, sparkling, appetizing.
Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you that any other article is "just as good"—he lies. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires'.

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KNOW THYSELF.
BEAUTIFUL GIFT EDITION. A new and only Gold Medal PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PREMATURE DECLINE, and all DISEASES and WEAKNESSES of MAN. 300 pages, cloth, gilt; 125 invaluable prescriptions, only $1.00 by mail; double sealed. Descriptive Prospectus, 10 cents. Illustrated Sample, 6 cents. SEND the Press and estimate Prize Essay. Consult instituted by the council. FREE! NOW.
Consultation in person or by letter, free and confidential. Specialty: Diseases of Manhood, INVIOLABLE SECRECY and CERTAIN CURE. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.
The Science of Life, or Self-preservation, is a most valuable work, treating on the nature, cause, every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and how to be STRONG.—Medical Review. Advertisement.

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LIQUOR HABIT.
HALF THE WORLD THINKS IT'S BUT ONE CURE
Dr. HAINES GOLDEN SPECIFIC.
It can be given in coffee, tea, or in articles of food so that the person taking it will not know it is being taken, and is as harmless as water. It is the most and speedy cure, whether the patient is a habitual drunkard or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience whatever. Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope mailed free. To be had of
A. T. DUNNING, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Sioux Falls S. D.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. Safe, Always Reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies" in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co. Madison Square, Philada. Pa.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS
I will Sell My Stock of
Boots and Shoes
AT COST.
Stock is all fresh and clean and of the best makes in the country.
WERNER RAABE.
120 Phillips Avenue North.

If you are contemplating the purchase of a bicycle write to
HEALEY & POLLARD,
Mitchell, South Dakota.
The largest dealers and only wholesale bicycle house in the state. Write for their catalogue. They have
All Kinds of Bicycles
from $20 up to $100, and their various lines are the best of their class.

Strictly Fancy and Fresh
Green Peas, Lettuce, Home Grown Radishes, Home Grown Spinach, Bananas, Oranges, and All Kinds of Groceries.
The Peoples' Grocery. D. B. Durant.

HOTEL COLUMBIA.
Wanted, Boarders who never miss a meal and never pay a cent.

A. C. Brisco, of Washington, D. C. C. Boyd Barrett, of Aberdeen, S. D.
BRISCOE & BARRETT,
GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, PATENTS
Pensions and Real Estate.
Room 5, 600 F St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Money to loan on approved real estate security.

TIME TABLES.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily except Monday. § Sunday only.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN.

TRAINS.	LEAVES	ARRIVES
Passenger	*12.35 p. m.	*1.10 p. m.
Accommodation, ex. Sun	† 9.05 a. m.	† 6.20 p. m.
Accommodation, ex. Sun	§ 4.40 p. m.	§ 10.45 p. m.
At Luverne.		
Watertown Passenger	*10.35 a. m.	*4.20 p. m.
Accommodation	† 8.05 a. m.	† 5.40 p. m.
Freight	9.00 a. m.	11.45 a. m.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA.

TRAINS.	LEAVES	ARRIVES
St. Paul Day Express	† 9.35 a. m.	† 3.50 p. m.
St. Paul Accommodation	† 7.05 a. m.	† 3.30 p. m.
Minnehaha Accommodation	† 9.05 a. m.	† 5.20 p. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

TRAINS.	LEAVES	ARRIVES
Egan Freight	8.45 a. m.	2.50 p. m.
Sioux City Passenger	† 2.00 p. m.	† 6.20 p. m.
Sioux City Freight	4.05 a. m.	9.45 a. m.
Canton Freight	9.05 a. m.	12.40 p. m.
Canton Passenger	9.45 a. m.	11.45 a. m.
Canton Day Ex. Sunday	2.35 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
Freight, north	10.05 a. m.	10.50 a. m.
Freight, south	1.20 a. m.	1.30 a. m.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul run their own Pullman cars from Sioux Falls to Dubuque without change.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

TRAINS.	LEAVES	ARRIVES
Chicago Fast Express	† 6.00 p. m.	† 6.40 a. m.
Chicago Freight	*12.00 p. m.	*10.00 a. m.

GREAT NORTHERN.

TRAINS.	LEAVES	ARRIVES
Passenger	† 2.15 p. m.	† 4.40 a. m.
Freight	† 2.20 a. m.	† 6.00 p. m.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!
A Happy, Fruitful MARRIAGE!
EVERY MAN who wishes to KNOW the GRAND TRUTHS, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science, in Private Diseases, should write for our Wonderful little Book, mailed "A TREATISE FOR MEN ONLY." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover. "A refuge from the quacks." Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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