

secretary of the treasury has retake on appeal from the recent deone of court in the matter of the stles on sago flour. This action wen sago flour on the free list. It is d largely in the manufacture of allee and other cotton goods.

Warehouse No. 4 of the General artage and Storage company at leveland burned, causing a loss of

A four-story brick building occupied of the Chattanooga Buggy company at Chattanooga, Tenn., burned, causing

The dry goods houses of the Lyles Black company, Kernman & Sawyer md O'Brien Bros. at Nashville, Tenn., differed a loss of \$210,000; insured for

One of the large pockets of the Elaston Cosl company, on the water front at Providence, R. I., in which was stored nearly 2,000 tons of soft coal, was destroyed by fire. The loss is esimated at \$75,000.

Fire at Bristol, Tenn., destroyed the produce establishment of M. B. Amber. the Frank Winston tobacco warehouse, leal steam laundry, the Mitchell, Powers & Co. bardware storage house d the Central Presbyterian church. The loss is about \$25,000.

Mrs. Mary Forba Cobb of Russiaville, Ind., Jan. 11 celebrated her 101st birthday. Her father was a captain in Gen. Washington's army.

Three hundred paper-makers met at Appleton, Wis., and, it is said, decided to refuse to return to the long hours, which it is predicted will mean war with the manufacturers.

Sol Dunn, colored, was honged at mensta, Ga., for killing William prings, a white man.

A broken switch was responsible for the derallment of the tank of engine No. 300, pauling the southbound Monon mall train from Chicago at Indianais. It required three hours to reare the tank and baggage car.

dge Anderson of the federal courts in Indianapolis, Ind., has granted a emporary restraining order against the striking employes of the Rockwood Manufacturing plant. A strike is on at the Rockwood plant and the owners charge that men who have been willing to work have been intimidated

and assaulted by strikers.

The colonial house, ancient grist mill and barn, comprising the Curson estate at Newburyport, Mass., widely known for their antiquity and as subects for artists, were burned to the Artists from all parts of the ry had visited the place on acount of the opportunities it afforded for study and sketching.

A resolution to change the name of he Protestant Episcopal church to the can Catholic church, introduced uance of a suggestion from the d convention at San Francisco estion of Oklahoma territory, as reconsidered at the concluding sion and tabled until the next an-

The South Bend Typographical on struck for an increase in wages, e minimum to be \$15 and the maxium \$21 a week, and the offices yieldd to their demands

D. M. Parry of Indianapolis, presiant of the National Association of Manufacturers, denies the story that he association is preparing to blacket labor agitators and strike sym-

laven men were killed and six inred in a collision between a passenor and a freight train on the Mononabela division of the Pennsylvania callroad near Dequesne, Pa. The dead re Baggageman C. A. Stand, Brakeen C. M. Roehner, Jan Pollock, the Stewart and three unknown for-

The insurance committee of the Ken-Distillers association decided to orate a mutual insurance corawith paid up premiums of not

Gustoms Cutters of America at Minn, elected D. F. Sherm of Milwaukee as president and Du Nah of Bloomington deleto the international convention am next year.

lunter, Jr., son of the renorican minister at Gaute been acquitted of the charge murdered IV. A. Pitzgerald,

of 250 residents of Wiscon-m to Recordon, Mexico, next

cate of incorporation for the the New York state

Recommends Measures of Importance.

Work of Pure Food Commission Is Praised.

AS TO CONVICT LABOR

Message Declares Against Competition With Work of Free Men-Child Laber Denounced-State Charitable Institutions in Good Order-State Fimances in Gratifying Shape.

The Illinois legislature convened in regular session Jan. 7. Yates sent to both houses his biennial message, with recommendations for legislation to assist or improve several departments of the state government. Following are extracts from the governor's address:

Merit System Indorsed.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say here, as I have said repeatedly on former occasions, that I am in hearty sympathy with the advocates of a statute for a reasonable merit system; nor should it be necessary to repeat what has been pointed out heretofore so many times that all must be familiar with the fact-namely, that we already have the merit system. without a statute; that not only in the state chartable institutions, but in all branches of the state government coming under my control, merit or fitness has been the largest consideration in the making of appointments. All must acknowledge the prime importance of fitness and experience in the appointment of public officers and employes. I have realized it fully and have acted accordingly.

Of the 2,700 other state employes of all grades-approximately 2.500 receiving less than \$600 per annum each, the number including the employes of the Chicago park aystem-I feel entirely safe in making the statement that not exceeding 19 per cent have in two years changed by order of any one. Nearly 10 per cent of these minor employes give up their positions every year regardless of change of administration or other circumstances. In other words, I contend that a substantial and successful merit system is now in

force. The question is. Shall appointments for merit be compelled by law? I answer that the gratifying success obtained under this administration by the retention of the main part of the old forces at the charitable institutions shows what a calamity it would be to have the whole force removed, from time to time, by the preferment to power of first one political party and then another. Moreover, the present system, under which not only superintendents, but trustees, legislators, party leaders and the executive himself are, in spite of everything that can be done, embarrassed and harassed from year's end to year's end by applicants for small positions, who clamor for the hearing of their claims, involves a serious loss of time and waste of energy of officials. which loss and waste the people have the right to complain of and to abrogate by appropriate legislation. It will afford me great satisfaction to co-operate with the legislature to the extent of signing and enforcing an act making the merit aystem compulsory.

New Constitution Not Needed.

A constitutional convention to amend or abrogate the present constitution has been advocated in certain quarters. recommend that no steps in this direction be taken by his general assembly. I do not believe that a need for such convention has arisen. To provide for a new constitution would, for many reasons, be a grave step at the present time.

Those who argue that a constitutional convention is necessary to abrogate a ' taxing bodies and abotish other evils in the city of Chicago have begun to realise that by a constitutional amendment all the needed relief may be obtained. I am satisfied that this is the best solution.

The National Guard.

By prudent management and the practice of the strictest economy the Illinois National Guard has been maintained upon the appropriation made two years ago, and I am glad to be able to say that a deficiency appropriation will be unnecessary, although an additional regiment battallon and battery have considerably increased expenses.

The State Medical Board.

A proposition to create a state board of medical examiners has been under consideration by the board of medical men generally since 1897, when the secretary of the board in his report expressed the opinion that there was imperative need for an examining board which would leave the state board of health free to perform sanitary duties alone, In 1899 the state board of health gave its formal indorsement to a bill creating a state board of medical examiners, and this measure has received the approval of representative medical societies of the state, I feel constrained, in view of the efroumstances, to recommend the legislation desired in this particular.

Pure Food Commission. Since the lives and health of the people are dependent primarily on a pure and wholesome food supply the food interest is necessarily of high importance. The last two years have witnessed great progrees in the cause of pure food. The state tood department was created for the purpose of insuring a pure and wholesome food product. The records of the department show that in the last two years 2,000 food samples have been analyzed. Of this number is an action of a man who committed to be in the potential when it was that of J. E. McConnell came several months are and is said save been instituted and convictions obtained an action of the antire state. To accomplish the save been instituted and convictions obtained been instituted and convictions obtained as that of J. E. McConnell came severy generally familiar with the law. The desartment has only six inspectors for the antire state. To accomplish the save been analyzed. Of this number nearly 60 per cent have been found to be impure. More than 30 suits have been instituted and convictions obtained that the law. The desartment has only six inspectors for the antire state. To accomplish the save been analyzed. Of this number nearly 60 per cent have been found to be impure. More than 30 suits have been instituted and convictions obtained than in the law. The desartment has only six inspectors for the antire state. To accomplish the save been analyzed. Of this number nearly 60 per cent have been found to be impure. More than 30 suits have been instituted and convictions obtained than 12 severally familiar with the law. The desartment has only six inspectors for the antire state. To accomplish the save been analyzed. Of this number nearly 60 per cent have been found in the have been instituted and convictions obtained to be impure. More than 30 suits have been instituted and convictions obtained to be impure. More than 30 suits have been instituted and convictions obtained to be impure. More than 30 suits have been instituted and convictions obtained to be impure that the work of the law. The law and the save been instituted and convictions obtained to be instituted and co food samples have been analyzed. Of this

increase in the work of the oard. In my opinion some increase e appropriation for the expenses of the able them properly to perform their duties. This board performs a most useful service, saving many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the live stock intergets, and at the same time furnishing the public an invaluable protection in the size and expense to be according to the matter of meat supply.

Work of Labor Bureau. The work of the bureau of labor statis ties has increased materially during the last decade. Under the law this bureau is required to collect data for the publi-cation of three separate and distinct reports-the annual report of the coal in dustry of the state, weekly and annual reports of the free employment officers, and a biennial report dealing with general industrial questions,

The mining industry is among the mos important in the state, Illinois ranking second among the states of the Union in coal production, and it is important that any legislation enacted on the subject of mining be considered carefully. am advised that experience has developed some slight defects and omission in the mining law as revised by the forty-first general assembly, and I respectfully recommend that these be corrected.

Since the establishment of the free employment offices-three in Chicago in August, 1899, and one in Peoria in July, 1901-107,000 men and women in our state have secured employment through these agencies. I am advised by the bureau of labor that the fee of \$200 per annum required from private employment agencies is excessive and works a hardship on many persons legitimately engaged in that line of business. I recommend that the law be amended to provide for a more reasonable license fee and to require all private employment agencies to keep a record showing the number of applications received and the disposition made of the same; to regulate the amount charged for registration; to prohibit any such agencies from sending female help to places of questionable reputation, and to provide that the records of such agencies shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the commissioners of labor or their representatives.

Problem of Convict Labor. One of the most important subjects which I have to bring to your attention is that of the employment of the convicts in the penitentiaries. The competition of convict labor with free labor should not exist. I am in favor of altogether abolishing such competition, and have reason to hope for a satisfactory solution before the adjournment of the present general assembly. Early in my administration as governor the convict labor question was taken up for systematic consideration, with a view to reaching a settlement of it which should be conclusive, and at the same time satisfactory to all interests involved. The state authorities have in the conference with the labor leaders found them, while very much in earnest, also very conservative and prudent in their reasonings upon the subject. They have agreed that the penal institutions cannot be conducted without either increased appropriations or some income-acquiring system to take the place of the present one; also that convicts must not be maintained in idle-

Protecting the Children. Attention has been given recently to material reforms in the work of this department. Now not only is action taken against the employer, but the child under 14 is turned over to the officers of the compulsory department of the board of education of Chicago and returned to school. Whenever an inspector finds child who is palpably under the age of 14 years, the affidavit is taken up for investigation. If it proves false, and if it be shown that the age is less than 14 years, the child is placed back in school, the parents censured and the employer in given a proper warning. In my opinion fifty inspectors would not be too many. New York has forty-eight, Massachusetts has thirty and Pennsylvania thirty-afx.

Praise for State Charities.

The state board of charities now has sixteen charitable institutions under its jurisdiction. Fifteen of these are in active operation and furnish accommodations for over 11,000 inmates. The other. the State Home for Delinquent Boys, is in process of construction. The fortysecond general assembly appropriated \$4,438,624.92 for the enlargement and mainyears beginning July 1, 1901, I confidently assert that our state charitable institutions are conducted with economy, efficiency and humanity. All obligations and pledges are being fulfilled to the letter in these particulars. I further assert that they are equal, in these and all respects, if not superior, to the institutions of other states or any other state. I challenge comparison, state by state and institution by institution. All instituations and declarations to the contrary are as cruel. cowardly and contemptible as they are

unfounded and false. The latest census of the county almshouses shows that there are 2,986 insane persons confined in them. These county almshouses are not, as a rule, prepared to give fusane people the attention they require. In many counties no special provision is made for their separation from sane inmates and in a large majority of the counties no special attendants are amployed to look after them. The question of adequately providing for the incurable or chronic insane should receive your most careful consideration. I also recommend that the statute be so amended as to strike the word "incurable" from the title of the institution at Bartonville.

Home for Delinquent Boys. Two years ago the general assembly provided an appropriation of \$25,000 for a rural home for boys. As provided by the statute, I appointed a commission to select a site. The commission selected a beautiful tract of land near St. Charles, in Kane county, including about 1,000 acres, donated by citizens, and estimated in value at \$100,000. Upon an additional subscription fund of \$50,000 being guaranteed I appointed a board of seven trustees, who selected a superintendent There have been donated by architecta elaborate plans for buildings, providing accommodations for 1,000 boys, committed by the various courts (instead of being sent to the state refermatory and schools for delinquent boys and similar institutions, as has heretofore been the practice), and the outline maps and designs for locations of buildings, drives, playgrounds and farm and garden plots have been submitted to me, and been approved, as well as the plans for two sample cottages which it is proposed to erect with the \$35,000 appropriated. This is a great and worthy enterprise and the state should have its full par in it, and not leave the institution to be completed and supported by donations. Liberal appropriations are proper. State Care of Consumptives.

By foint resolution the senate and house of the forty first general assembly directed the state board of health to investigate the advisability of establishing a state santfortum for consumptives and to report thereon to the governor before Jan. 1, 1961.

By this report it was shown (1) that tuberculosis is the cause of ene-saventh of all deaths: (2) that it is estimated that over a per persons sleet annually in Illinois from tuberculosis: (3) that tuberculosis is no infectious disease; that walls there is no infectious disease; that walls there is no infectious disease which causes such disease; in the human family that there is no infectious disease which

gred to the reports of this board. I ble Sisters, especially in its carlies

both humanitarian and economical resons, should care for the consumptive and should prevent him from ea the lives of those about him. One insi tution seems imperative. I recommenthe construction of such an institution-

Insurance Laws to Be Upheld. The practice of making this state the asylum for offenders against the insurance laws of other states has grown to such an extent of late years that due regard for the good name of the state and the consideration which legitimate insurance and honorable companies are entitled to require its suppression. This practice consists of establishing in this state offices or agencies of unauthorized companies.

The Public Schools.

Legislation affecting the public school system is always important, According to the latest census there are in Illinois 1,601,175 percons of lawful school agethat is, between the ages of six and 2 years. Of this total number, nearly 1,000, 000 were actually enrolled in the public

schools last year. The schools were kept open an average of 7.6 months, or nearly two months in excess of the minimum required by law. The total number of teachers and supervisors employed was 27,186 Of these 12,475 were in the ungraded or one-room schools. The buildings and grounds used for public school purposes are worth \$51,444,902; while the apparatus and libraries are valued at \$1,320,620. There is a total of 12,855 schools in the state. There are 350 high schools, this number including 24 township schools These high schools enrolled 41,951 pupils employed 1,606 teachers and cost for maintenance \$1,500,000. Eighty-eight of the high schools are in separate buildings valued at more than \$4,000,000. The resources are the income from the township funds, the annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 in lieu of the old two mill tax, and the amounts raised by district taxation. The latter in 1902 amounted to \$18,062,572.90. The aggregate expenditures were \$19,899,624.54.

Regarding school legislation generally, trust that whatever recommendations may be made by Prof. Alfred Bayliss, superintendent of public instruction, who is the able head of our public school system, will receive the consideration which is due him by reason of his present position, his past experience, and his acknowledged ability. I will take this opportunity to say, however, that I favor a reasonable increase of the amount appropriated annually for distribution to the school districts. This sum has remained at \$1,000,000 for many years, in spite of the fact that the state has grown wonderfully in population and resources and wealth.

Railroad and Warehouse Commission. The first report of the railroad and warehouse commission, which was for the year ending June 30, 1871, showed a total mileage of all railroad tracks, including single and double main, side-tracks, etc., of 5,0661/4 miles, while the total number of tons of freight carried was 5,935,965. The report for the year ending June 30, 1902, shows a total mileage of 17,073,25 and s total freight tonnage of 125,210,113. In addition to the railroads represented by this mileage there are 384 miles of elevated and interurban electric railroad tracks wholly within the state, and several hundred miles more of these classes of railroad chartered and in process of construction, over which the commission has partial jurisdiction. These figures are sufficient to indicate the enormous growth of the transportation interests since the creation of the railroad and warehouse commission. The precise status of elevated and interurban electric railroads, especially of the latter, is a problem now. The statute creating the railroad and warehouse commission, and the several amendatory acts, were passed at a time when steam railroads were the only kind known. These other railways have been developed within recent years and are rapidly becoming, as common

carriers, important, Questions relating to the crossing of steam and electric railroads and of electric railroads with others of the same class, have frequently come before the railroad and warehouse commission and the commission has assumed jurisdiction under the general laws of the state and has heard evidence and entered orders in such cases. In order that all questions of jurisdiction over electric railroads may be settled beyond controversy, there appears to be a necessity for specific legislation defining the duties and powers of the commission with respect to this class of railroads,

Primary Election Law.

There are many who believe that a great deal of the friction which arises in all parties is due to the varying kind of primaries held, and to the scattering of the county conventions throughout four months. It is argued that if it would be absurd to hold an election in Cook county on Monday, in Peorla on Tuesday, Kane on Wednesday, Sangamon on Thursday, St. Clair on Friday and Morgan on Saturday, why is it not absurd to hold 100 conventions on 100 different days? If it is desirable to vote at the polls on the same day throughout the state, why is it not desirable to vote at primaries on a common day? Why not have all the ward and township primaries of all parties held on a given Monday. the county conventions on the next day, Tuesday, and the state conventions on the third day, Wednesday, and thus simplify the whole matter? It would keep every politician at home and the colonizer and the walking delegate politician would be "out of a job." It would leave every county and township and ward to settle its own affairs and so give home rule. It would remove from every contest the hampering question of its effect upon other contests at other times. And it would compel every county to give up the unprincipled idea of joining the winner at the last moment. As to primaries, the day is sure to come when every man must vote his direct choice, by ballot, for both delegates and candidate. The plan is American, republican, and productive of honest politics. I sincerely hope to see it enacted into law at this session in some State Finances in Good Shape.

The subject of state finances is on which it would afford me pleasure to discuss at considerable length, so gratifying is the present financial condition of the state, and so astounding is the contrast between conditions now and those which

there was in the treasury a working balance of \$2,875,478,63 In conclusion, I have only to may that if, at any time during the session, I shall become antisfied that it is my duty to recmd to the general assembly any particular subject for consideration, I shall not hesitate to exercise the constitutional prerogative of the executive in that par Hoular, feeling well assured that the

prevailed a few years ago. All debts have

seen paid, and on the first of this month

iy deal with all subjects thus presented.
RICHARD TATES. Rails Across the Andes. It is announced that American capitalists are to build a railroad across the Andes in Peru. This will entail crossing at 7,170 feet above the sea level, but it is believed that by utilis ing a pass northwest of Iquitos a road can be constructed on a grade not exceeding 31 per cent. The road is de igned to open "up" valuable mining

New York recently and left a will her cook, her butler, and several other working people who had served her long and faithfully, set an example in | been made during the season of 1902, the disposal of riches worthy of general emulation by other possessors of fortunes. The leaving of little mementos and many good wishes in such cases have been common enough, but substantial sums of money are far speed and endurance have been dissin better, especially when they fall into the hands of persons who have become aged, or perhaps incapacitated for earning a livelihood elsewhere by reason of previous long and hard service for the testatr. It is enough in every case to say that such persons have received generous wages and good treatment during the period of service. That may be true, but there are some kinds of services which are not fully compensated in this way and a recognition of this fact in a bequest or in some other form is an act which should always be in order among men who wish to deal kindly as well as justly with their fellows.--Leslie's Weekly.

The March of Science. Oolitie, Ind., January 12th,-That Oolitie is right abreast of the times in the use of the most recent discoveries in Medical Science is shown by recent cases in which those dreaded Kidney Complaints that cause so many deaths have been completely cured by the new Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Many people in this neighborhood tell of aches relieved and pains departed because of the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. One of these is W. A. Terry, the well known Grocer. Here is his story:

"I suffered for four months with Kidney and Bladder Trouble and was so bad that I was almost confined to my bed. I could get no relief until ! commenced using Dodd's Kidney

"I could notice an improvement the second day I took the pills. I would recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Complaints."

RANDOM SHOTS.

A jug is a mighty insignificant ves sel in which to drown one's sorrows. To live gracefully is an art; to live uncouthly and awkwardly exhibits the lack of it.

People would stop kissing babies if the wee ones could tell just what they think about it.

Betting between friends is risky

If he wins you lose your money; if you win you may lose a friend. There are unfortunate moments in

our lives when we feel like a cat walking through an alley of dogs. The man who is unable to get credit

doesn't have to dodge up an alley when he sees a bill collector coming. Many people who are perfect giants

in the hour of misfortune become mere pigmies when success comes their Silence may be a good substitute for

wisdom, but it's difficult for the man who is short of wisdom to keep his mouth shut. To do our work conscientiously and cleverly is not sufficient; we must do

it with cheerfulness and vigor, says

the Philagelphia Inquirer.

The prediction was made preci erally early to the year that Q ters and pacers would break all re ords during the season. Yet co. tively few records of account have says Leslie's Weekly. Some of the drivers are of the opinion that the great trotters and pacers have been campaigned too persistently during the season, and in consequence the ished. Such rich prizes and so mu bonus money are offered for their and pearance that the animals are overworked and when called upon for some special effort cannot do their best. Cresceus, the greatest trotter of them all, is certainly not as fast at present as he was at this time last year. His owner, George H. Ketcham, is particularly anxious to have his favorite travel the mile in two minutes, but it is doubtful now whether he will ever do it. Among the pacers Dan Patch perfermed nobly, yet Star Pointer has not been dethroned as yet. Don't Die of

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DR. D. P. TONKERWAR, The Discoverer of Tuberculoxyno -- Endorsed by State Officials and Greatest Medical Mon of the World as the Galy Ours for Consumption.

positive and certain cure for the deadly comsamption has at last been discovered. It remained for a great physician of Michigan so find the only known cure for consumption, after almost a life's work spent in experimenting and

Consumptives who have returned from the West-come home to dia because they thought nothing could be done for them-lave tried this new discovery and are now well and strong.

If you are afflicted, do not fail to send at cace to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 97 Shakespeare Bldg., Kalemason, Mich., for a free trial package of this remedy, proofs and testimonials from bundreds of cured patients, it costs nothing. The Doctor does not ask any one to take his word or any one olso's, as he sends a trial package free, and a few days' use will show you how easily and quickly you can be cured. Delay is dangerous. There is no time to lose when the death hand of consumption in tightening its clutch upon you.



does away with burnt fingers flample sent to may part of the U. S. for \$5 cents postpaid. If it is not externatory when received, please return and money will be refunded. Agents wanted. will be refuseded. Agents wanted.
W. E. KILLKIRA. 360 Dayton Street, Obleage, III.

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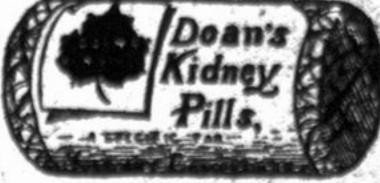
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Hundreds of Grateful Letters Daily tell how the Free trial of Doan's Kidney Pills brought relief to Invalid-Drifting People.

OARLAND, CAL .- "I got your trial box of | Aching backs are essed. Hip, back, and Doan's Kidney Pills and thank you very much loin pains overcome. Swelling of the for them. I think they are worth their weight | limbs and dropsy signs vanish. in gold. I gave them to my son and they They correct urine with brick dust sedihelped him so much that I bought two boxes. | ment, high colored, pain in passing, drib They have done him more good than the doc- bling, frequency, bed wetting. Donn's tors could do. They said he had Bright's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Disease and could not get well. His urine Refleve heart palpitation, alcepleasness, was green and his back nearly killed him. headache, nervousness, dizziness. Now he is nearly well. I have five other sons whom I have advised to write you, as I would like to convince them of the merits of Doan's Kidney Pills."-Mrs. Laugerr, 762 East 17th Street, Oakland, Cal.

Naw Orleans, La. - "I take pleasure in congratulating you on your Doan's Kidney Pills. I received and used the sample and then purchased a box of C. L. Cusnek & Co., Ltd. 1 must say I have been cured of dizziness by them, and have not had the slightest sign of this so-called vertigo since the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. I will recommend them to a great many others whom I know suffering from dizziness and kidney complaint. It is true, since using the pills, every one I meet remarks about how well I look. Thanking you for your free trial box."-GEO, JUNNOVILLE, care of Preston & Stanffer, New Orleans, La.

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