R. R. in Nebraska. MAIN LINE

STATIONS:	EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.				
	No. 1.	No. 3.			
Plattsmouth	9 :00 a m	6:55 p n			
Orenpolis		7:15 p n			
Concord		7 :28 p n			
Cedar Creek		7:42 p n			
Coulsville		7 :26 p n			
South Bend	10 :20 a m	8:10 ph			
Ashrand	10 :47 a m	8 130 p II			
Greenwood	11 995 a m	8 :45 p. n			
Lincoln	Ar. 11 :56 p m	Ar. 9:30 p n			
	L've 12 :30 E1	1.'ve 10:15 p n			
Hastings	Ar. 1 :25 p ta	Ar. 3:15 a n			
Red Cloud	L've 1 35 pm	L've 3:30 n.B			
ma Cicad	L've t :20 pm	Ar. 6:30 a n			
McCook	Ar) .00 p m				
	l'vel topm				
Akron	Ar 20 am	Ar. 6:35 p i			
	L've : .wam	L've 6:00 p n			
Denger	Ar. 1 05 a m				

STATIONS:	EXPRESS TRAINS GOING					
	No. 2.			No. 4.		
Plattemouth	Ar.	5 :10 0	m	Ar.	9:00 a 0	
Oreapolis		4 :50 p	m	Ar.	S 150 A 1	
Concord	Ar.	4 :35 0	m	Ar.	SHAR	
Cedar Creek	Ar.	4 :22 p	m	Ar.	S :25 B I	
Louisville		4:10 0	m	Ar.	8:17 A I	
South Bend	Ar.	3 :55 p			# :05 a r	
Ashland	AJ.	3 :35 p	m	Ar.	7:48 a 1	
Greenwood	Ar.	3 :13 g	m	Ar.	7 :31 a 1	
Cincoln	Ar.	2:01 0	m	Ar.	3 :30 a r	
100		2:551			7:00 8 1	
Mastings	LAT.	9:20 a	m	Ar.	10 :15 p r	
	L've	10:10:	. 1::	L'Ye	10 :30 p I	
Rea Cloud	Ar.	8 341 1	In	Ar.	6 :55 P I	
Zakowi -	1.'ve	8 : 15 B	m	L've	7 :45 p t	
McCook	Ar.	3 :55 :		Ar.	3 -00 p 1	
7270	IL've	4 :05 8	m	L've	3 :20 p t	
Akron	lar.	10 :45 p	111	Ar.	10 :56 8 1	
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Ba levue	5 :: 8 % 19	6 :26 1
Omaha	6 :00 a m	6:50 1
STATIONS:	EXPRESS TR	AINS GOIN TH.
Plattsmouth .	9 :20 a m	8:10 [
Oreapolis	9:10 a m	8 :00 1
La Platte	9 :00 a 16	7 :55 1
Oman a	* : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	7 :42 1
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TIME TABLE lissouri Pacific Railroad.

	going FOUTH.	going Sours.	koing south.	
Omaha Papillion Springfield Louisville Weeping Water Avoca Dunbar Kausas City St. Louis	7 40 p m 8.17 8.13 8.50 9.24 9.37 10.07 6.37 a.m 5.52 p.m	9.00 ··· 9.15 ··· 9.55 ··· 10.21 ··· 7.07 p.m.	12.50 a m. 2.00 p. b. 3.05 · 1.50 · 5.00 · 6.45 ·	
nl 1 men	SORTH.	NORTH.	HORTH NORTH	
St. Louis Lansas City Junbar Louisville Weeping Water Louisville Springfield Papillion Omaha arrives	8 52 a.m 8.38 p.m 5.10 a.m 5.45 ** 6.03 * 6.51 ** 7.26 ** 8.00 **	8.32 p.m. 7.57 a.m. 4.24 p.m. 5.54 ··· 5.33 ··· 5.48 ··· 6.15 ··· 6.56 ···	1.01 p. m. 2.10 " 2.45 " 3.50 " 4.25 " 5.25 " 7.06 "	

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RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PLATTEROUTH MAILS.

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CHICAGO, Hermiotores of Standard Leumir A SONG OF LONG AGO,

[J. Whitcomb Riley.] A song of long ago, Sing it lightly, sing it low. Sing it softly—like the lisping When our baby laughter spilled
From the hearts forever filled
With a music sweet as Robin ever thrilled.

Let the fragrant summer breeze,
And the leaves of locust trees,
And the apple buds and blossoms, and the
wings of beavy beez,
All palpitate with glee,

Till the happy harmony Bring backeach childish joy to you and me. Let the eye of fancy turn Where the tumbled pippins burn Like emblems in the orchard's lap of tousled

grass and fern.
And let the wayward wind, Still singing, plod behind The cider press-the good old-fashioned kind. Blend in the song the mosn Of the dove that grieves alone And the wild whirr of the locust and the

bumble's drowsy drone.

And the low of cows that call Through the pasture bars, when all The landscape faints away at evenful. Then, far away and clear, Through the dusky atmosphere, Let the wailing of the Kildee be the only sound you hear.
O sweet and sad and low,

As the memory may know, Is the glad pathetic song of long ago. TWO THOUSAND YEARS HENCE.

Considering the Changes in Old Rome We May Guess How History May Repeat Itself.

Peck's Son. Some correspondent writing from Rome

"Everywhere in Rome you see the wondrous changes time has wrought. The tomb of Augustus is now a low theatre, while the great Mausoleum of Hadrian is a military fort. On the place where the great Cosar fell stands the shop of a green-grocer and but a step further on is the old Flaminian way, now the Corso, or Broadway of Rome. The arch of a temple has become the workshop of a cobbler, while the theatre of Marcellus is ablaze with the fires of a dozen blacksmiths." It will be so here a few thousand years hence. The tomb of Washington may become the place where the referee of a prize fight will stard during fights between pugilistic

senator two thousand years hence, and the

Washington monument may become a bal-

i son state a between the north and south i pas engers will dismount and look ity while the balloon is being refilled is gas at the senate chamber or in the house of representatives, and all the passengers of two thousand years hence will see to remind them of the history of 1883, will be the continuation of the star-route trial, the heirs and assigns of the pre-ent attorneys keepingsee the claster at the usual rate of one hundred deliars a day and expenses. In that day Chicago will spread as far west as Salt Lake City, north to Lake Superior, and south to Louisville, and the revered spot where Jerry Dunn murdered Efflott may degenerate until it is used as a place for law-makers to legislate. In that day of changes Bunker Hill monument may be hollowed out and used as a bakery to bake pots of beans, an arch of the great Brooklyn bridge may be red to hang sand-baggers, and the Hoosa tunnel may be used as a sewer for the residence of a railroad magnate built on the mountain above. Two thousand years from now the Milwaukee river may be used to manufacture handkerchief perfumery, distilleries and breweries may be turned into laundries, and everybody may be happler than they are to-day. Sometimes the changes of 2,000 years are for the better, and almost any of us would be willing to stay here till that time and write up the changes for the

A New View of Talmage.

daily papers.

Cor. Boston Herald. Talmage could have held his own for fifteen years by monkey tricks alone? Clearly not, That he indulges in monkey tricks no man who has ever seen him will deny. I regard his performances on the platform as grotesque in the extreme, but a careful reading of his utterances from the platform will insure his placing upon the plane of sober-minded, discreet, sensible, instructive and entertaining teachers. Personally, Talmage is a genial fellow. Get him in a corner with his war paint off and talk with him on any subject except that of shop, and you will find him as genial and pleasant a companion as you may wish. He is in the pulpit what Butler is in politics. It is his profession, and he is bound to make a hit every time. He is reckless, careless and not always reliable, but get him down to hard pan and he is worth a hundred cents on the dollar every time. Talmage is very bald. Personally in my eyes that is not an objection. He seems to think the public regard it otherwise. Consequently he lets the hair grow on the side of his head very, very long, and then brushes it up over his scalp and fancies that, because he looks like a hairy man to himself in the glass, nobody can see the little bald spot behind. You remember the estrich! This is another case. On the street Talmage appears to think that everybody is looking at him. That is where his head is not level. He should think that everybody is looking at him because every body is, but he should not appear so. See

Canned Vegetables. New York Journal.

"Do you claim any superiority for the canned over green vegetables?" was asked of a manufacturer of canned goods.

"Yes, in this way: We are now canning asparagus at the rate of 6,000 cans a day, and putting it up within three hours after pulling it out of the ground. It is gathered in the early morning before sunrise, while the dew is still upon it. The same remark applies to tomatoes, of which we are putting up 42,000 cans daily at our factory at Morristown, N. J., where a string of wagons a mile long is waiting every morning to receive the cans.
The same holds good with peas, which are
also gathered before the sun's heat can get at them. If you buy similar vegetables green at a retail store they are usually from one to three days old. They lose their freshness, whereas by our process they will remain fresh and sweet for three years." "But what about the chemical action of the

"All our goods are now soldered on the outside by a new patent process by which it is impossible for the solder to touch the contents. Here, for example, is one of our new cans of the kind I refer to. You can see for yourself that it is as I say."

"What is the secret of successful canning!" "To destroy the germ of fermentation—that is all there is in it, apart from rigid cleauliness."

Brain Work.

Newark Courier. A person who edits a country newspaper has to do a great deal of thinking-he cannot possibly avoid it. Sometimes be thinks of one thing and then he thinks of another, and sometimes when he thinks of one thing it makes him think of some other.

But One Nickel Mine. There is but one nickel mine in the United States now in operation. It is situated in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. It is two hundred feet deep, and has been worked seventeen years. The demand for this metal is rapidly increasing. Croppings of nickel are found also in Madison, Iowa, and Wayne countles, Missourl. The refined metal is worth #3 a pound.

Legislative Extravagance. Thirty-nine pieces of orange peel were found on a Harrisburg sidewalk, in a short distance which shows that the legislators of this day are more extravagant than those of wenty-five years ago, who carried the peel

IN PARLIAMENT.

How Two Americans Entered the Hall of the House.

The Members With Their Hats On ... Drawling English Oratory.

I delayed availing myself of Minister Lowell's offer of an "order" to visit the houses of parliament, and last evening the notion seized me to go, notwithstanding, and take my chances to get in. A friend was in a similar mood, and we started off. My "guide" says, "Nobody can be present at a debate in the commons without an order from a member of tparliament." I had met two of the mem bers in New York, my friend knew another, and had a letter to still another but, on send-ing our cards in from the lobby, we discovered that none of them was present. My friend said to the doorkeeper, in his

sweetest voice, laying his hand on my "This is a distinguished stranger from America. He is one of our most celebrated re-

dacteurs." I straightened up and looked modestly

"Hime truly sorry I can't let ye hup, gentlemen. Hime very frenly to 'Mericans. But it wud be much ez my head wuz wuth to let ye hup without a order." "I can't get used to your blamed money," said my friend, taking out a two shiling piece;

now just tell me how much that is in American money." •
"That," said the doorkeeper, slyly taking the coin and biting it; "his about ekle to your arf a dollar."

"Now you give a couple of orders," said my friend," for us two distinguished Americans, and we will go in and sit with Mr. Gladstone while you figure on this. I'll leave this coin with you till I come out." The doorkeeper smiled, calmly lifted up the gold-fringed flap of his side pocket, and fished

out two printed orders, saying:
Ez luck would 'av it, 'ere's a couple some honble member give me to give to some friend

of 'is'n wich was a-coming in to-night 'as n't We took the orders and passed in. Among the vices we are compelled to practice in order to get along with any degree of comfort, I let my friend do all of the bribery—not so much on account of moral as financial scruples. It costs something to get through a land which doesn't apparently contain a man

with strength of mind enough to refuse a Well, here we were, classified as "members" friends," in a gallery at one end of the house of commons—a room seventy-five feet long and forty-five wide. I should think it about one-thirtieth as large as the house of representatives at Washington, though the commons contains one-half more members. Just below us they sit—an hundred or so-mostly with hats on, curled up in grotesque attitudes on uncomfortable benches. At the other end, facing us, sits the speaker in a little sentry box in the middle aisle, with what looks like a bunch of pine shavings on his head. At his right slopes upward the bank of Liberal (government) benches to the wall; and at his left (our right) the corresponding bank of Con-servative benches. In the middle of the front bench on the Conservative side sits the Contall man in Prince Albert coat and gray "trousers," with long, gray beard, and sman eyes that are concealed most of the time by the stove-pipe hat pulled forward and resting on his enormous nose, as he sticks out his legs, thrusts his hands deep into his pockets and listens. He listens to Mr. Gladstone immediately opposite, who stands in front of the lower Liberal bench, and says a few words in favor of the agricultural bill. He speak in a conversational tone, quietly, with cor-rect rhetoric and small inflection. Pres-

ently he sits down. It is noticeable that all the evening, the premier is about the only man who does not put on his hat, al ways excepting, of course, the man with the crown of pine shavings who sits in the sentry box. Extending from the sentry box to the centre of the hall are the desk of the "clarks" (three clerks, O. Ameri can congress!), and tables containing a hun dred or so of books; and next to these, is front of the premier, is elevated the grea nace of the sergeant-at-arms. It is a gir club about the shape of a conventiona picture of Cain's, six feet long and a foo through at the butt, and if it is of metal i weighs at least a ton. Mr. Gladstone dos nof try to swing it around his gray head, but he bows under the shadow of it, and writer in a memorandum book in his lap-probably writing up his diary. To this work he stick earnestly, while the gabble goes on. He i thin and feeble-looming, but his clearly cur face shines with intelligence, and he glanca

up every now and then to catch some fleeting scrap of the debate. The members of the English parliamen are notoriously the worst talkers in the world. Daniel O'Connell must have had . fine background of duliness against which to show off his florid brilliancy. The member all talk in a conversational tone; they hesi tate in speech; they hem and haw; they go back to pick up the dropped stitches in their vocal knitting work; they say "I am-ur-trooly sorry-ur-not to-to be able to agree -ur-with the bonorable gentleman-urbelow the gangway-ur"-but let us remem

ber that to "ur" is human. The house of commons-like the hall a peers at the other end of Westminster palace -is small, cramped, meagre; and the com moners, like the lords, talk badly; but, after all, one cannot but have respect for this British parliament. It legislates for the whole of the great realm, and it works cheap It keeps a firm grip on the empire, but its annual expenses are less than those of any American legislature that I happen to be ac quainted with. They are not a quarter a great as those of New York. A road car scarcely be laid out without permission of parliament; a new bridge cannot be built without act of parliament; a new dock cannot be erected on the Mersey at Liverpoo without act of parliament; and yet all the legislation of last year amounted to only forty-seven pages, while that at Albany made more than 2,200 pages

Jumbo and the Juveniles.

Chicago Tribune. Last evening when a surging crowd was packed around the ropes old Jum observed a oung lady struggling and elbowing her way forward with a bag of nuts elevated in her hands, which she was trying to open as she crushed along. Suddenly reaching his tenfoot proboscis over the heads of the crowd he daintily seized the bag, as much as to say: 'Don't put yourself to unnecessary trouble, my dear!" and then, turning toward Scott, his keeper, he solemnly winked one of his dinner-plate eyes as though remarking, "Didn't I do that neatly!" Then the bag of nuts disappeared as easily and completely as though it was thrown down a mine or into an earthquake, and Jumbo winked his off eye and flapped his gingham-umbrella lug with evident satisfaction. The dozen or more venturesome youngsters of 8 to 14 years old who were scated on his back during the performance seemed to trouble him as little as fleas do a dog-in fact, much less, for the bigger the load he seemed the better content, which is not the rule with dogs. A tall stepladder was kept alongside for the convenience of passengers. One little girl after climbing down the ladder thought she would reward her steed with a parcel of peanuts and ran off her steed with a parcel of peanuts and ran off to procure them. Jumbo, who had been headed south, reversed his position while she was away, and the little one came running back breathless and reached out her offering towards the tailgable in blissful innocence of the change. "Oh, dear;" she said a moment later, "I thought this was the other end!" Jumbo is thirteen feet high in the middle, and when he turns up his trunk the measure-ment is twenty-six feet from the ground to the tip thereof. His trunk is more of the gun-case than the Seratora pattern.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

The Cost of a Trip to Europe ... New Routes for Steamers.

George Alfred Townsend.

During the past week many friends and acquaintances of mine have gone to Europe, and I have seen some of them off on the steamers. There is hardly any thing to tell you about steamships. In that business, as in others, there is the greatest competition. I went down to see the Arizona go off with Mary Anderson and many others whom I knew, and there was a great throng of people pushing up and down the hatchways, without much apparent purpose except to kill time and gratify curiosity. Some of these people who have real friends on board bring quantities of flowers, which are put on the dining-room tables, and in a very little while cleared off, and they soon go overboard, while the owners have no time to shall them, being sea-sick within two or three hours after leaving the wharf. Steamthips are still poor things. Nobody has been to work at them to make anything better out of them. They consist of one great room, the width of the ship, filled with tables for eating, and there run two doleful penitentiary corridors between the engine and the state-rooms. The people are put in without regard to privacy or acquaint-ance, at least two to a room, and when Cook's or Jenkins' tourist parties go out they put about four in a room. Living on these steamers is very plain, and all the scraps are utilized. From the moment the passenger leaves his native shore he has to take English food, English cooking and English drink. As a general rule the average of the passengers is not as respectable to look at

as the same number of persons on Broadway. The fare in round figures to Europe is \$100 each way on the best ships, though sometimes an extra \$30, 850, or even \$100, is paid to secure a full room, or one of the officers' rooms. The officers of these ships are generally allowed to sell out their rooms. There are steamers which take passengers out for as low as \$55, \$65 and \$75, and on some of these lines passage can be had to Glasgow or London and return for about \$100 to \$120. There are fees to be paid on all those vessels, however, which bring the figure up considerably. As general rule, it costs \$259 to go to Europe and back, and, take it all in all, it is a very cheap expenditure of money for a man worn out in business and needing real rest and health, It takes about eighteen days to go to Europe and back, not withstanding the advertisements of seven and eight days passages. These pasages are counted not between port and port, but between light and light. They count, for nstance, from the time of leaving the bar, wenty miles below New York, to making Fastnet light in Ireland. It often takes four hours to go down the bay, and, after passing Fastnet, nearly another day is required to reach Liverpool. Numbers of people go out on these steamers merely for the voyage, and come back on the same ship, having five or six days, sometimes eight or nine days, to spend ashore, which lets them run down to London, and some go as far as Paris.

I met Mr. Guion on the wharf, the agent of the Alaska and Arizona, which are the fast LEGAL BLANKS, est steamers in the world at present, and he told me the new steamer, the Oregon, would be out next September, he thought. The Inman steamship company is about to bring out a large vessel called the City of Chicago which is entirely new. The steamship business is taking new directions, and I would not be at all surprised one of these days lo find a regular line of steamers from our ports running direct to Gibraltar and the Saca canal and through to India. There are plenty of people in New York who have already been to India, among them ladies. I know or Our Stock of Blank Papers direct and were then transshipped to a steamer of the same line at Liverpool, which took them to Ofbraltar, Malta, and through the Suez canal to Bombay. They returned to Egypt by the same vessel, and then joined one of Jenkins' excursion parties for the Hely Land, and saw also Turkey, the Ionian Islands, and Greece. The ladies then came through Italy alone, and through France and Germany, and made the thorough tour of the British Islands all alone. The same couple went abroad a few weeks ago, striking first for the Low Countries, and they are new taking the sea passage along the Norwiegan passage, and expect to go to the North Cape, then to-Sweden, and thence to Russia, and next fall pass through Poland and the south of Europe to the south of France and Spain where they will winter. They expect to spend about \$15

a day between them on this journey.

A Great Bridge Lighted by Electrickty. The Brooklyn bridge was dark and do serted except at the gate, where the watchmen were admitting a squad of electricians. The bridge seemed twice as large in the darkness as it ever is in daylight. The great cables, the thousands of wires and cords filling the air overhead only added to the complicated vastness of the structure. The river gleamed far below, tugs and ferry boats glided over the silvery pathway as if they were phanton toys in a scene of enchantment. On either hand two great cities stretched away into the night. Suddenly there was a crackle and a flash of noonday light. A grim, greasy man in the Elm street cellar had touched a lever, and for the first time since the world was created electricity spanned the river. The 82,000 candle-power lights blazed over the ship channel like an arch of stars. Steam tugs whistled, men shouted. In New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, for miles and miles around the two cities, men pointed to the splendid spectacle of lightning at work for man.

Spurgeon's Sermons by Cable, New York Sun. The notion that was lately put into practice by a Philadelphia newspaper of cabling to this country every Sunday night the sermons of the London pulpiteer, Spurgeon, has been abandoned. The price was too heavy for sermons which were too cheap. They proved to be upprofitable to the paper which footed the cable bills for them. In fact, it was evident to those who read them during the few weeks of their publication here that we have in this country bundreds of preachers who are in every way superior to Spurgeon of London-who are better reasoners and theologians, more persuasive, more learned, more imaginative, and not less plous or enthusiastic than Spurgeon. The Philadelphia paper which cabled Spurgeon's sermons from London rendered some service by bringing this truth home to the American

Bealth in Mexico.

Correspondence New York Sun. Distance lends enchantment to the climate Mexico. People sicken and die bere about as commonly as elsewhere. According to one of the leading doctors, the prevailing diseases among foreign residents are intermittent fevers, pneumonia and kindred troubles. Those who are confined by their occupations. to Central Mexico are particularly subject to typhus fevers. The rarefled air also affects nervous people unfavorably, aggravating their complaints. Sufferers from tubercular consumption, on the other hand, are often greatly benefitted here. Almost every visi-

r suffers more or less on his arrival, from adigestion, headache, lassitude and the like, but in most cases these disagreeable sensa tions wear off, although some persons find the climate too trying. Those who attempt to do an energetic day's work on the high plateaus soon find out their mistake. Neither aind nor body can be forced with safety, as numbers of Americans have learned to their

Patti in Wales. Upon the return of Patti to her castle at genos she was most enthusiastically re ceived. The villagers appeared in their best holiday attire, and the houses were decorated with flowers and flags. A regular solute was fired. The villagers accompanied the contralinger's certifie to the certific where the

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