DEATH BY THE SWORD

MILITARY EXECUTION BY THE FRENCH IN INDO-CHINA.

A Retired Naval Officer Relates the Gruesome Details of the Decapitation of Native Rebels—Wonderful Display of Nerve by Binh Bee.

A retired French naval officer who saw much service in Indo-China in the many wars of conquest carried on there by France is authority for this account of a military execution held at Travinh, on the east shore of the Cambodia river, some 20 years ago:

At that time France needed all her available troops at home to resist the steady advance of the German armies toward Paris, and all the colonial garrisons were reduced to the lowest possible limit. Several of the Indo-Chinese annexed provinces took advantage of this condition and instituted a revolt under the leadership of the two sons of Fan Tan Giang, a mandarin who had been captured and killed by the French in 1862 and by the Binh Bee, Binh being the corresponding rank in the Anamite armies to that of brigadier general in Europe.

The French naval commander, Sallcetti, with as many sailors and marines as could be spared from the few gunboats on the India station, marched against the rebels, but the small band of white men was ambushed near the town of Mocay and slaughtered. When a relief column came up a few days later, they found the town deserted and saw the heads of their comrades impaled on bamboos along the roadside. The bodies were never recovered, but it was supposed that they were thrown into the Cambodia river.

When Admiral Dupre, then governor of French Indo-China, learned of this massacre, he decided that it would probably be easier to buy off the leaders of the revolt than to fight such savage foes. He therefore made an offer to Binh Tan, the second in command to Binh Bee, agreeing to pay him 1,000,000 francs, to recognize his rank as general and to make him a Knight of the Legion of Honor if he would betray into the power of the French Binh Bee and the two sons of Fan Tan Giang and suppress the rebellion in the provinces. Binh Tan accepted the offer and carried out his end of the contract with the exception of the surrender of the two sons of the late mandarin, whom he allowed to escape on a junk to the city of Hue.

After his capture, Binh Bee was tried by court martial at Travinh and condemned to have his head cut off. The weapon used for decapitation in Indo-China is a curved yataghan, the razorlike blade of which is wider and heavier at the end than at the handle. The condemned may stand upright or kneel upon a straw matting in the public square, but his neck must be entirely bared so as to offer a good mark for the executioner. He is also allowed to mark on his neck the exact spot where he desires to be struck with the yataghan. He makes this mark by moistening his forefinger with saliva, which is colored by chewing the betel nut, which yields a bright red juice.

There are no regularly appointed executioners, but it is considered an honor with the men of the native contingents of the army to be allowed to act as headsman. And as soon as these soldiers heard that Binh Bee was to be executed they began practicing on trees and stumps with their yataghans so as to be in good practice if the honor fell to their lot. It was finally decided that the doi, or captain, of the native guard should act as executioner.

When Binh Bee was brought to the public square to be killed, he looked disdainfully at the headsman and then carelessly drew the red mark across the back of his neck. He knelt and told the doi to strike hard and hit the mark. But for some reason the captain of the guard lost all his strength and courage at the last moment and struck so weak and false a blow that instead of chopping off the Binh's head he merely made an ugly cut across his back and arm.

With a heathen curse the condemned man jumped to his feet, and seizing the sword which had fallen to the ground he swung it around and lopped off the executioner's head before any of the French soldiers, who were drawn up near by to witness the execution, could interfere.

"Coward!" shouted Binh Bee, "to undertake a duty you are unable to perform! Die as you deserve and take what you were unable to give!"

The condemned man was then turned over to the surgeons of the post, who fixed up his wound so that he would be well enough to be executed a week later. When it came time for the second attempt, a soldier named Bep So, who had proved himself an artist with the yataghan, was assigned to the duty of chopping the brigadier general's head off. The French admiral, however, gave orders that if Binh Bee would tell where the two sons of Fan Tan Giang could be found his life would be spared and he would be sent an exile to Algiers. Binh Bee refused to pay any attention to this offer, but bowed his head and marked his neck and said fiercely to Bep So, who was waiting for the answer that the French lieutenant expected Bee to make:

"Why don't you strike? Are you afraid? Must I show you how to cut off a man's head?"

Bep So lifted his yataghan high in the air, there was a flash of steel, and then the head of Binh Bee rolled on the matting as his body fell forward heavily.

Bep So picked up the head and held it by the hair so that the soldiers and the crowd of natives might plainly see how well he had done his work. Then the three wives of the dead chief came out and carried off their husband's remains for burial.

Three months later Binh Bee's two chief lieutenants were captured by the French troops, aided by Binh Tan's volunteers, and they, too, were subsequently condemned to death by a court matrial. On account of his proved skill Bep So again enjoyed the honor of being appointed official headsman.

This time the condemned men stood upright, back to back, about six feet apart. Bep So took his position between the two and as soon as they had made the marks on their necks he gripped his yataghan and leaned forward on it as a modern athlete leans preparatory to throwing a hammer. When the French officer gave the signal, Bep So lifted the heavy sword, swung it once around his head, and with a quick stroke to the right and another to the left decapitated the two men almost at the same instant. He threw away his yataghan, and seizing the two heads held one up in each hand that the people assembled might admire his work.

They Blend Well.

"Do you believe that contentment is better than riches?"

"Perhaps so, if you have them both together."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

EXTRACTED GINGER.

The Spent Root Freely Used to Adulterate the Unexhausted Spice.

At a meeting of public analysts in England the subject of spent ginger was discussed. It was declared that ginger which had been exhausted or extracted by mineral water manufacturers finds a ready market as an adulterant of genuine ground ginger, and that the detection of such adulteration is infrequent, although dealers in honest spices have long groaned under the unfair competition to which such adulteration subjects them. The word adulteration is used advisedly, because the case is precisely analogous to the admixture of skimmilk with whole milk. One of the analysts present said that in the case of ginger wine made from raisin wine, etc., the ginger was bought in the condition of root, roughly crushed and then "steeped," as it was termed in the trade, for a long time in a liquor containing 25 per cent of the proof spirit.

Only the more delicate flavored matter was abstracted by that means, and the extracted, or "spent," ginger was then sold for the purpose of adulterating ginger and spices, and a certain proportion of it found its way to the lower classes of ginger beer makers. It had a distinct value as a flavoring material. Probably the whole of the volatile oil had been extracted, but all the pungent resinous matters were left behind. He believed he was right in stating that the most valued flavoring matters of ginger were really capable of being extracted by water, and that the method which was adopted by the manufacturing chemist, who specially prepared ginger for the manufacture of aerated beverages, was first of all to extract the ginger fully with very strong alcohol and subsequently to precipitate the whole of the resinous matter. After evaporation in vacuo, a residuum was obtained which was practically soluble in water without any further precipitation of resinous matters.

In support of the view that the real flavoring principle of the ginger root was soluble in water it might also be stated that considerable ginger comes into the market which has been deprived of a small percentage only of its flavor by boiling with water. Subsequent drying leaves this product very much in the condition of an inferior genuine ginger, but if it be not sold as "spent ginger" the fraud is obvious. Another analyst said he knew of an actual case where ginger, which had been thoroughly extracted with strong spirit and which was merely a mass of cellulose fiber and starchy matter, with no resin left and practically tasteless, was used for adulterating purposes to his certain knowledge.—Merchants' Review.

Gold In Solution In the Ocean.

In a paper on the subject of gold in the waters of the ocean by Pickard, the well known engineer, attention is called to the fact that to arrive at an approximate estimate as to quantity in solution account must be made of local conditions, such as the temperature of the water, etc. According to results obtained from the careful soundings made by the Challenger and similar scientific expeditions, it has been computed that the ocean has an average depth of 2,500 fathoms, and that it contains 400,000,000 cubic miles of water, equivalent to 1,827,030,272,000 million tons, which upon the basis of five milligrams per ton would represent 10,250 million tons of gold. In striking contrast to these figures is the statement made by Soetbeer, Leech and others that the gold reproduction of the world during the last four centuries—1493-1892—has amounted to but 5,020 tons, while the present output is estimated at about 200 tons per annum. It is an interesting chemical fact that the gold in sea water is kept in solution as an iodide. The amount of free iodine present in the ocean is very minute, but a large proportion of that element occurs combined as an iodate of calcium. Thus from the results of his various series of experiments Soustadt found that a cubic mile of sea water contains about 17,000 tons of iodate of calcium, or 11,073 tons of iodine. The iodine which maintains the gold in solution is obtained from the iodate of calcium.—New York Sun.

The Parisian Police.

The Parisian police have much to do besides keeping order. They must keep records of residents, take the numbers of public fiacres to see that none take up their stand in sections unallotted to them and see that the streets are properly cleaned. Then, too, there are many small rules of the street which they see are enforced.

The real work of the police is in controlling a crowd. Paris, with its numerous fetes, its gala days and, above all, with its people so fond of show and splendor, is a constant succession of crowds. Whether it be student riots, Russian fetes or the parades of All Saints' day, something is continually occurring to bring together unmanageable masses of people among whom the police must preserve order.

It must not be forgotten that a Parisian crowd is, above all crowds, hard to handle. It is not naturally orderly, as is the Anglo-Saxon crowd, and is given to sudden and unexplainable ebullitions of passion. Riot seems always incipient in the French enthusiasm. It must be in a sort of tacit acknowledgment of this that the short sword bayonet hangs at the side of the policeman's belt—a perpetual menace to disorder.—Philadelphia Press.

Redhead Ducks For Astor.

William Waldorf Astor has a fancy for lobster a la Newbourg, and he wanted it at every dinner. He also wanted a redhead duck, and he wanted it all to himself. Mrs. Astor never dined at a public restaurant, and Mr. Astor never took a friend to dine with him. He was always alone and deeply buried in thought. He would apparently not notice what was set before him. But let the waiter make a mistake, and there was trouble speedily. He wanted a redhead duck and no other. One day there were no redhead ducks to be had, and the Brunswick chef sent him a fine canvasback. With a look of the finest scorn the head of the house of Astor sent it back and strode out. Next day he came back, and the redhead duck was in its place before him.—New York Herald.

Took the Last.

I have heard about a little girl whose Sunday school teacher asked her how many sacraments there were.

"There ain't none no more," was the child's reply.

"Why, what do you mean?" queried the amazed teacher.

"Why, Johnny Tuft's father took the last sacrament yesterday, so there can't be none left," was the reply.—Polly Pry in New York Recorder.

Nervous Oysters.

The oyster is a very nervous animal and dies from a sudden jar, so that a loud thunderclap will instantly kill a whole boatload.—Exchange.

THE A. P. A.

It is an Organization for the Protection of Rights of Americans

It Does not Antagonize any Religion—But it Believes in the Public Schools and the Restriction Immigration.

ITS PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS.

It appears appropriate at this time to invite your attention to the American Protective Association and the patriotic work in which it is engaged. In 1776 our forefathers were defending the nation from foreign oppression; their desendants are, in 1895, defending their heritage from foes within, men who are citizens but do not acknowledge their allegiance to the stars and stripes and the institutions which they represent, but who acknowledge the pope of Rome as first, mammon as second, and the United States last. From this disloyal class it has become necessary for patriotic citizens to organize for protection, not only for the preservation of our public schools and to secure a pure ballot, but for the right of free speech and to maintain the continued separation of church and state.

An honest election has not been known in this city for years, simply because the loyal tax paying citizen has remained away from the primary elections and allowed the "push" to place whom they desired on the tickets, and have voted for them without question as to their patriotism or qualification. The few who have realized the seriousness of the situation, have found their efforts futile from lack of organization and assistance, and as a result our offices, both elective and appointive, are filled by an undesirable class of citizens, with very few exceptions. About ninety-six per cent. of the offices have been filled by adherents of the Roman Catholic church who number only about twelve per cent. of the population. The responsibility for this condition of affairs is equally divided among the men who fail to respond to the duties of citizenship in this land where every voter is a sovereign.

There is nothing connected with this association that cannot be conscientiously subscribed to by every loyal American citizen. Consider carefully the following fundamental principles of the order:

An honest ballot and a correct count at our elections.

Our public school system should continue unimpaired in its work of education for all.

The stars and stripes alone should receive the unqualified allegiance of all whom they shelter and protect.

Criminal and pauper immigration should be stopped.

To correct many wrong impressions that have been sent abroad by the Romish press, and by individuals who do not understand, or who wilfully misrepresent the following statements are made:

First.—The A. P. A. is not an anti Catholic organization, except in so far as that church interferes in politics and our free institutions. With their mode of worship or manner of conducting their church affairs, it has nothing to do.

Second.—The A. P. A. would be anti-Methodist or antagonize any other church or denomination, with just as much vigor, if they attempted to interfere with our free institutions.

Third.—The A. P. A. is strictly nonpartisan. Party politics are strictly excluded.

Fourth.—The A. P. A. is for one country, one flag, purity of government, free speech, free press and majority rule.

Are you an American citizen, and will you stand idly by and see your rights trampled on by any class of people who do not believe in the above principles?

We appeal to every true citizen who loves his country, to join in this patriotic movement for better government. We appeal to democrats, republicans, populists, prohibitionists and mugwumps, to Protestants, and to unbelievers; to native and foreign born of all nationalities; to white and black, to rich and poor, to assist in throwing off the yoke of slavery that is being fastened about your neck.

Our watchword is popular education up to a true knowledge of the danger that is already here. Our war cry is "turn the Romanists out." Our battle axe is the ballot, and our battle field is at the polls.

Those who think there is no urgency for immediate action have but to look about them and see the work that is to be done, and the necessity for prompt and united action. Those who are alive to the situation, can secure further information by addressing or calling on the

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G. P. and T. Agt., Chicago.
Omaha, Neb.

Legal Notice.

To the unknown heirs of W. Amalie Koetting, deceased:

You and each of you will take notice that on the 11th day of December, 1893, Isabella L. Peck, plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against W. Amalie Koetting and Ella Latson, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a mortgage executed on the 3rd day of April, 1891, by W. Amalie Koetting to Eugene C. Bates, and by him assigned to Isabella L. Peck, plaintiff herein, upon the property described as follows: Lot three (3) in block seven (7) in Kountze Fourth Supplementary addition to the city of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and the state of Nebraska, to secure the payment of a note for the sum of $2,250.00 due and payable April 3, 1896, on which note and mortgage there is now due and payable to the plaintiff the sum of $2,250.00 with interest at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from the 3rd day of April, 1893, for which sum, with interest, plaintiff prays for a decree, that the defendants pay the same, and that in default of such payment said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due, that all of said defendants be forever barred of their interest in said real estate.

You are required to answer the said petition on or before the 5th day of March, 1894.

Dated at Omaha, Neb., January 23rd, 1894.

ISABELLA L. PECK.

By B. F. Thomas, her attorney. 1-26-4

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

To James O. Slatter and Anna C. Slatter, non-resident defendants:

You are hereby notified that on the 11th day of December, 1893, Fanny Bryant Godwin as plaintiff, filed her petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against you as defendants, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a mortgage executed on the 26th day of June, 1889, by Michael Donnelly to Eugene C. Bates and by him assigned to Fanny Bryant Godwin, plaintiff herein, upon the property described as follows: The west one-half (W. ½) of lot eight (8) in block eleven (11) in Reed's First addition to the city of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, to secure the payment of a note for the sum of $3,250.00 due and payable June 26th 1894, on which sum there is now due and payable to the plaintiff the sum of ($3,250.00) with interest thereon at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from the 26th day of December, 1892, for which sum, with interest, plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants pay the same, and that in default of such payment said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and that all of said defendants may be forever barred of their interest in said real estate.

You are required to answer the said petition on or before the 5th day of March, 1894.

Dated at Omaha, Neb., January 23, 1894.

FANNY B. GODWIN.

By B. F. Thomas, her attorney. 1-26-4

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, and directed to me, I will, on the 26th day of February, 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the north front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, county of Douglas and state of Nebraska, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot eight (8) in block three (3) in Briggs' Place addition to the city of Omaha, in the state of Nebraska.

Said sale is to satisfy the judgment of said court rendered at its February term, 1893, in a certain action in which the Belknap Savings Bank of Laconia, New Hampshire, is plaintiff, and Wm. H. Hayden and others were defendants. Appearance docket 35, No. 176.

Omaha, Nebraska, January 25, 1893.

BERIAH F. COCHRAN,
Special Master Commissioner.

I. R. Andrews, attorney. 1-26-5

Legal Notice.

PHOEBE R. E. E. LINTON vs JACOB LUTZ. } Docket 8, No. 262.

In the county court of Douglas county, state of Nebraska:

Jacob Lutz, defendant, will take notice that on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1893, Phoebe R. E. E. Linton, plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the county court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against said defendant, and the county judge issued an order of attachment for the sum of $900.25 said action pending in said court wherein Phoebe R. E. E. Linton is plaintiff, and Jacob Lutz is defendant, that property of the defendant consisting of bar fixtures pool table, stove, chairs, clock, ice-chest and bar, has been attached under said order; said plaintiff prays judgment against said defendant for the sum of $900 due for rent of buildings used and occupied at 614 and 616 South Thirteenth Street, Omaha, Nebraska. Said cause was continued to the 5th day of March, 1894.

You are hereby required to answer said petition on or before said 5th day of March, 1894, or a judgment will be taken against you.

Omaha, Neb., January 22, 1894.

PHOEBE R. E. E. LINTON.

By John T. Cathers, her attorney. 1-26-4

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of the district court for Douglas county, state of Nebraska, rendered on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1892, in a certain action wherein The First National Bank, of Omaha, was plaintiff and Meyer Hellman and others were defendants, and of an order of sale issued thereon out of said district court, bearing date the 19th day of December, A. D. 1893, and to me directed, I will on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the EAST front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash the following described lands and tenements, all situated in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, to-wit:

The east forty-four (44) feet of lot one (1) in block one hundred and thirty-seven (137), in the city of Omaha, having a frontage of forty-four (44) feet on Farnam street and extending back a uniform width of a distance of one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet to the north line of the alley; and the south two-thirds of lot eight (8) in block eighty-nine (89), it said city of Omaha, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska; to satisfy first out of the proceeds of the sale of the said east forty-four (44) feet of lot one (1) in block one hundred and thirty-seven (137) in the city of Omaha, having a frontage of forty-four (44) feet on Farnam street, and extending back a uniform width of one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet to the north line of the alley, in Douglas county, all as above described: The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company the sum of thirty-one thousand, eight hundred and ninety dollars ($31,890.00) with interest thereon at rate of six (6) per cent per annum from September 19th, 1892; to satisfy the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company the further sum of thirty-one thousand, eight hundred and ninety dollars ($31,890.00), with interest thereon at rate of six (6) per cent per annum from September 19th, 1892; to satisfy the First National Bank of Omaha the sum of twenty-four thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight and 35-100 dollars ($24,878.35), with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from September 19th, 1892; to satisfy the Nebraska National Bank the sum of seven thousand, five hundred, seventy and 53-100 dollars ($7,570.53), with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from September 19th, 1892, until paid, and one hundred, fifty and 53-100 dollars ($150.53) costs, with interest thereon from the 19th day of September, A. D. 1892, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1892, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein the First National Bank, of Omaha, was plaintiff, and Meyer Hellman and others were defendants.

Omaha, Neb., February 1, 1894.

GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Special Master Commissioner.

Wharton & Baird, attorneys. 2-2-5

Notice of Chattle Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by reason of default in the conditions of a chattel mortgage dated July 3rd, 1893, executed by W. F. Luce and Annie Luce to W. H. Jallings, and assigned to D. S. Grogg by the said W. H. Jallings, and recorded in the office of the county clerk for Douglas county, Nebraska, on which mortgage the sum of two hundred and seventy-five ($275.00) dollars, with interest thereon at ten (10) per cent per annum from date, is still due and unpaid, the undersigned will on the 9th day of February, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth and Miami streets, Omaha, Nebraska, sell at public auction the following property enumerated in said mortgage, to-wit: Consisting of all the household furniture, now stored at place and number above named; one Shoemaker square piano; one cow four years old; and one horse-colt, three years old; also one piano stored at 409 Paxton block. Said sale is made to satisfy the said D. S. Grogg in said amount, with interest thereon as above stated.

Omaha, Nebraska, January 27th, 1894.

D. S. GROGG,
Assignee of said Mortgage.

2-2-3

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Central Iowa and the great west slope district of that state, demands and will receive a similar service, and beginning October 10th, a Phillips-Rock Island Excursion Car will leave Albert Lee every Tuesday morning, and via Livermore, Ft. Dodge and Angus, will arrive at Des Moines that evening, and Wednesday a. m. go west on the "Big Five," via Omaha, Lincoln and Belleville, at which point it will join the regular Tuesday train from Chicago.

Full particulars as to cheap rate tickets for this trip, and also as to cost of berth in the tourist car cheerfully given on application to any Great Rock Island Route Ticket Agent, or agent at coupon stations of connecting lines.

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G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.
Omaha, Neb.

Hot Springs, Ark., Without Change.

On and after January 20th, the Missouri Pacific Railway will run a through sleeping car from Omaha to Hot Springs, Arkansas without change, via Kansas City, Ft. Smith and Little Rock, leaving Omaha daily at 10 p. m. For further information, rates, etc., call at depot, Fifteenth and Webster, city ticket office, N. E. cor. Thirteenth and Farnam.

J. O. PHILLIPPI,
A. G. P. and F. A.

1-26-4 THOS. F. GODFREY, G. T. A.

A Good Thing to Remember

Is that the Burlington Route has a greater mileage in Nebraska than any other railroad and that, nine cases out of ten, it's the line to take for local points.

Lincoln, York, Grand Island, Beatrice, Hastings, Kearney, Seward, Nebraska City, Red Cloud, Holdrege and Wymore are a few of the places that are easily and comfortably reached from Omaha via the Burlington Route. City Ticket Office, 1324 Farnam St.

Wanted.

Man wanted to consign goods to dealers. Must be sober. Pay, $40 the first month, and expenses. Wages raised with increase of business. To get a reply, enclose stamp. Postals not noticed. Address, H. E. Hubbell, 700 Broadway, Hannibal, Mo. tf

High Five or Euchre Parties

should send at once to JOHN SEBASTIAN G. T. A., C. R. I. & P. R. R., Chicago. TEN CENTS, in stamps, per pack for the slickest cards you ever shuffled. For $1.00 you will receive free by express ten packs.

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JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.

If you are going to travel in any direction, call at Grand Junction Ticket Office, Ninth, Main and Delaware Sts. and get their rates. The agent, Mr. A. Hilton, or any of his assistants will be glad to furnish you with reliable information, and sell you tickets over the best possible route tf

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Leaves Omaha	B. & M. R. Depot 10th and Mason Sts.	Arrives Omaha
4.50 pm	Denver Limited daily	4.10 pm
10.15 am	Deadwood Express	4.10 pm
10.15 am	Denver Express	9.35 am
8.15 am	Lincoln Ex. (except Sun)	11.25 am
6.50 pm	Lincoln Local (ex. Sun)	6.50 pm
Leaves Omaha	**C., B. & Q. Depot 10th and Mason Sts.**	**Arrive Omaha**
4.45 pm	Chicago Limited	9.50 am
9.45 am	Chicago Express	4.25 pm
7.02 pm	Chicago & Iowa Local	5.55 pm
11.35 am	Local, daily ex. Sun	8.00 am
Leaves Omaha	**K. C., St. J. & C. B. Depot 10th and Mason Sts.**	**Arrive Omaha**
9.45 am	Kan. City Day Express	5.55 pm
9.45 pm	K. C. Night Ex. via C. B.	6.50 am
Leaves Omaha	**UNION PACIFIC. Union Depot 10th and Marcy**	**Arrives Omaha**
9.50 am	Denver Express	4.05 pm
2.15 pm	Limited, daily	7.00 pm
6.30 pm	Denver Fast Mail	4.20 pm
4.15 pm	B. S. & S. Ex. (except Sun)	12.30 pm
6.40 pm	Pacific Express	10.40 am
6.40 am	Council Bluffs Local	5.40 am
7.20 am		7.10 am
8.40 am		8.15 am
9.25 am		9.20 am
10.10 am		10.00 am
3.55 pm		12.35 pm
5.35 pm		5.30 pm
9.10 pm		6.10 pm
10.45 pm		9.55 pm
Leaves Omaha	**C., M. & ST. P. Depot 10th and Marcy Sts.**	**Arrives Omaha**
5.30 pm	Chicago Limited	5.50 pm
11.30 am	Chicago Express	9.30 am
Leaves Omaha	**C. & N. W. (Via U. P. Transfer)**	**Arrives Omaha**
10.40 am	Atlantic Express, daily	6.10 pm
3.55 pm	Eastern Passenger, daily	12.35 pm
4.05 pm	Chicago Limited, daily	9.20 am
7.00 pm	Omaha Mail, daily	2.15 pm
6.45 am	Missouri Valley Local, daily	9.50 pm
Leaves Omaha	**C., St. P., M. & O. Depot 15th and Webster Sts.**	**Arrives Omaha**
8.50 am	Sioux City Accommodation	9.05 pm
1.15 pm	S. C. Express (except Sun)	12.40 pm
5.45 pm	St. Paul Express	9.25 am
5.10 pm	Oakland Local (except Sun)	8.45 am
Leaves Omaha	**F., E. & MO. VALLEY. Depot 15th and Webster Sts.**	**Arrives Omaha**
8.50 am	Deadwood Express	4.55 pm
8.50 am	(Ex. Sat) Wyo. Ex. (Ex. Mon)	4.55 pm
5.30 pm	Fremont Ex. (Except Sun.)	10.25 am
5.45 pm	St. Paul Express	9.25 am
8.50 am	Lincoln Ex. (ex. Sundays)	10.25 am
Leaves Omaha	**SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC Depot 10th & Marcy Sts.**	**Arrives Omaha**
6.45 am	Sioux City Passenger	9.50 pm
3.55 pm	St. Paul Express	10.00 am
Leaves Omaha	**CHICAGO, R. I. & P. Via U. P. Transfer.**	**Arrives Omaha**
	EAST	
10.30 am	Atlantic Express, daily	6.00 pm
4.00 pm	Vestibule Limited, daily	2.00 pm
7.10 pm	Night Express, daily	7.55 am
12.10 am	ex. Mon) O. & T. Ex. (ex. Sun	5.55 am
9.35 am	Lincoln & Co. Bluffs	3.40 am
5.00 pm	Chicago Express	9.00 am
	WEST Via U. P. Transfer.	
6.00 am	ex. Sun) O. & T. Ex. (ex. Mon	12.10 am
2.05 pm	Chicago and Denver	3.50 pm
3.45 am	Co. Bluffs and Lincoln	9.35 am
9.05 am	Lincoln Express	4.55 pm
Leaves Omaha	**MISSOURI PACIFIC. Depot 10th and Mason Sts**	**Arrives Omaha**
10.00 pm	St. Louis Ex. daily	6.00 am
12.20 pm	St. Louis Ex. daily	4.25 pm
5.40 pm	Nebraska Local	8.45 am
Leaves Omaha	**WABASH. (Via U. P. Transfer)**	**Arrives Omaha**
3.55 pm	St. Louis Ex., daily	12.35pm

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO DENVER AND CALIFORNIA