THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1872.

FROM ENGLAND.

LEEDS, ENGLAND, January 26, 1872.
Editor Nebraska Advertiser.

We leave Edinburgh for Carlisle, England, via the Waverly route, crossing the Esk and tweed rivers on finely arched bridges and passing many beautiful towns, villages, country seats and villas—here and there clusters of red tile roofed farm houses, while old gray mossy and ivy-clad towers, and the crumbling walls of ancient abbeys and castles, occasionally overtop the clusters of ewe, pines and larch about them as we rush with lightning speed from South Scotland into Old England.

The topography of the country is quite different from that of Ireland—the fields are large—timber plentier, and the system of farming and style of buildings are in advance of the Irish.

To the eastward are the snow-capped Cheviot Hills; in the valley the fields are green, and herds of black-faced sheep are grazing on the hillsides; the gardens are full of track; even cabbage plants stand in the ground over winter.

We frequently observe great hills of red earth, over which rushes streams of red water.

The stacks of grain are trimmed up as neat as a cone of rice on a dinner table.

The Scotch, as a general thing, are a staid and social people; yet, their women can't make bread. Among the Scotch we have seen a diversity of stature, from the dwarf to the giant. It appeared odd enough to see an over-grown man and a child-like woman together, while it seemed unearthly to a woman reaching seven feet into the upper regions, and a man scarce three feet strutting along by her side. When it became necessary for him to communicate with his better four-fifths, we wondered how he managed it—perhaps she sat down, or perhaps he clambered up on a rope ladder.

We are approaching the northwest coast of England, and are enveloped in a dense fog from Solway Firth. Carlisle, in the extre northwest part of England, on the river Eden, contains about 30,000 inhabitants, and is the principal town in Cumberland county; its principal manufactures are ginghams, paper, hats, earthware, lead pencils, cotton fabrics, calico printing, coarse linens and checks. Near the city are extensive quarries of red and white free stone, and gypsum or plaster of Paris, copper and iron ores, zinc, cobalt, antimony and black lead and coal abound.

One of the principal collieries in the Kingdom is near White Haven, twenty miles east of Carlisle.

Wheat, barley, oats, peas, turnips and potatoes are commonly raised. Cranberries grow in abundance on the moors. A large portion of this and adjoining counties is appropriated to grazing; sheep and cattle, and a great deal of butter is exported. The lower parts of the county are mild and temperate, but the mountainous portion is cold. Frequent falls of rain occurs, particularly in autumn, which renders the harvest precarious. This, as well as the adjoining counties, was conquered by the Saxons, and became a part of the Kingdom of Northumberland.

A little below Carlisle we crossed the famous Picts' Wall, built by the Emperor Adrian, in the year A. D. 121, across the island, from the German ocean to the Irish sea, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. The remains of this barrier, which was eight feet broad and twelve in height, may to this day be seen in several places, and has been standing for 1759 years. After the Norman conquest, and the war between King William and Malcolm, of Scotland, in 1072, William concluded a peace with the King of the Scots. The Danes having destroyed Carlisle, it was rebuilt at the close of the eleventh century. Up to the surrender of Carlisle to Cromwell, in 1648, frequent and fierce struggles occurred between the Scottish and English monarchs. Many of the churches of this country are illustrative of the various styles of ancient architecture, and they evince by the thickness of their walls, that they have been used as fortresses, some of the walls being from six to seven feet thick. Monks and black and grey friars had priories, abbeys and convents in various parts of the country. A portion of the Carlisle cathedral is a fragment of an Agustine priory.

The section of England known by the name of the Lake District, occupies a portion of the three counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland and Lancaster, and extends over an area, the greatest length and breadth of which are not more than forty-five miles. The picturesque attractions of the district are probably unequaled in any other part of England.

We leave Carlisle for Leeds via Penrith, Shap, Orton, Kirly, Lonsdale, Settle, Skipton, Keighley, Bingley and Bradford. We cross the rivers Petterill, Ulleswater, Lune, Bibble and Aire, and pass through many tunnels. We leave to the east the towns of New Castle, Sunderland, Durham, Stockton, Darlington and York; and to the west, Lancaster, Preston, Blackburn, (and we shall certainly see this probable seat of an early ancestry on our return) Bolton, Bury, Rochdale and Aalifax. The surface of the country is broken and irregular; we pass gigantic mountains, towering in solemn grandeur above lovely valleys, expansive lakes and wide-spread woodlands.

We are now in West Riding of Yorkshire and have arrived at Leeds. 120 miles by rail from Carlisle, 33 from York, 41 from Manchester, 60 from Liverpool and 205 from Dondon. Leeds is the metropolis of Yorkshire, and contains a population of 260,000. It is a corporate and parliamentary borough, and is therefore not considered a city. Its situation is on a gentle declivity, in the midst of a fertile agricultural district, with the river Aire running through it. Besides the river and canals, there are several railways, which afford facilities for easy communication to all parts of the empire.

The early history of Leeds, like that of England, is so mixed up with tradition, as well as involved with such obscurity, that it presents no special interest to the modern inquirer. Its increase in prosperity was principally within a century. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, 129 miles in length, was commenced in 1770, and finished in 1816. The Leeds Library was founded in 1768, and now contains about 30,000 volumes. As a means of communication in addition to the ferries, between the northern and southern parts of town, the Aire is spanned by six substantially constructed bridges, four of which are iron suspensions of one span each, and nearly 200 feet in length. Among the numerous fine markets of Leeds, is the Covered Market, built of iron and glass, and covers nearly an acre of ground. The style is gothic, in the form of a parallelogram, with an oblique end. At night the market is illuminated by 200 gas lights, arranged around cast-iron pillars. To supply the inhabitants with water, pumping engines are used to lift water from the Aire into reservoirs at the rate of 2,500,000 gallons per day.

From her early history, Leeds has held a high position in the manufacturing and commercial world. It is not like many towns, only celebrated for one particular branch—the woolen trade perhaps excepted—but combines in itself nearly every department of business. The woolen trade of the town and neighborhood exceeds that of any other place in England. In 1860 there were upwards of 120 works carrying on the different processes of their manufacture, and employing about 12,000 hands. Goods to the value of $35,000,000 are annually dispersed through the warehouses. The principal cloths manufactured are superfine broad and coarse narrow cloths, pelisse cloths, shawls in great variety, Scots camlets, blankets, etc. One of the largest establishments for woolen goods is that of Messrs. Goth & Sons, Guilford street. Not only the town, but the suburbs are studded with extensive woolen factories. Two very extensive cloth halls, the "Mixed" and the "White," are open every Tuesday and Saturday, when merchants only are allowed to purchase. The Mixed Cloth Hall is 334 feet long and 180 wide, divided into six departments, called "streets," each containing two rows of stands, which are marked with the owner's name, to the number 1800.

Following so close in importance and magnitude upon the woolen trade, iron can fairly be said to take the second place, being about equal. Like Sheffield, it is not noted for cutlery and light goods, but for larger and heavier articles, used in the making of machinery, locomotive and stationery engines, &c., nearly 12,000 work-people being employed; while foundries and workshops in the above lines are to be seen in all parts of the town. The numerous coal mines in the vicinity yield abundant fuel for carrying on this and all other trades in which fire and steam are necessary. In many of these works, rough pig iron is melted and moulded, and then dealt with as a piece of wood in the hands of the joiner, being planed, turned and bored at pleasure, by self-acting machinerys, worked by steam power. Brass Founding is of considerable moment; upwards of 600 tons of copper are yearly consumed.

Next in importance, the spinning of flax for linen, canvas and sacking thread may be mentioned, at which nearly 12,000 persons are employed. The factories in this business turn out more work than any town in the United Kingdom, with the exception of Belfast. Messrs. Marshall & Co. are proprietors of one of the largest flax mills in Europe. The most important of their works is the new mill, covering a space of two acres, and forming an immense apartment of 400 feet long, 216 feet broad and 20 feet high, the roof being supported by fifty pillars. There are 1,000 hands employed in this room alone; in the whole work upwards of 2,500 hands, and 70,000,000 yards of linen spun daily. The proprietors have established day schools, in which 1,200 scholars are taught, and also a library for the work people. They have also erected and endowed a church, for the advancement of the spiritual interests of the densely populated district, in which their factories are situate.

Leeds has some of the largest tanneries in the kingdom. Leather fairs, raw hide fairs and saddlers' fairs are held at stated times, and are attended by tanners and leather dealers from the principal towns in Yorkshire and the neighboring counties. Among the extensive works is the Sheepscar Spanish Leather Works, of which Messrs. Wilson Walker & Co are proprietors, covering an area of two acres. At this establishment, between 200 and 300 tons of flooring are annually manufactured. Intimately connected with the leather trade is the boot and shoe business, which is carried on to a very great extent in Leeds. Worsted and silk give employment to upwards of 3,000 hands. The manufacturing of glass holds an important position among its industries. Among other hives of human industry in Leeds, giving employment to thousands of hands, we might mention the tobacco, flour, pottery and cap trades.

Of the public buildings of Leeds, we will commence with the Town Hall, by far the most spacious and magnificent in Leeds—250 feet long and 200 feet broad. It is in the Roman Corinthian style. The structure is a lofty rectangular pile, surrounded by Corinthian columns and pilasters, supporting an entablature and attic, raising altogether to a height of about 65 feet. The tower is 225 feet in height, exclusive of the vane. The principal facade has a deeply recessed portico of ten columns, and is approached by a flight of twenty steps, 135 feet in length, with pedestal at each end, on which are placed two couchant lions. Passing through the vestibule, the entrance to the Victoria Hall is in front. This is truly a magnificent hall, and when lighted with gass and filled with people, presents a sight seldom equalled, whether viewed in relation to its size, the harmony of its proportions, or the extreme beauty of its decorations. It is 172 feet by 72 feet. The Organ forms a prominent object, being fifty feet high and fifty feet wide. To give a better idea of its size, it is said that fourteen persons have dined within its "swell-box" at one time. It has been affirmed, that for brilliancy of tone, immensity of power and general variety, the instrument stands unrivalled. It is said that the grandest occasion in the history of Leeds, was the opening of this hall by the Queen on September 6th, 1858. It was a grand gala day; the town was dressed in its finest costume, and upwards of 200,000 people were crowded in the streets.

The Commercial Buildings, or Exchange News-rooms, is an excellent stone edifice with a circular front or portico, embellished with noble and massive columns.

The Corn Exchange is a dressed stone structure in the form of a Roman amphitheater, 196 feet long, 136 feet wide and 86 feet high from the basement floor. The Stock Exchange and Music Hall present fine architectural features. The Philosophical Hall and Victoria Museum contain fine collections in geology, zoology, mineralogy, coins, oil paintings and engravings. Fine libraries are also connected. The admission into these interesting institutions is only 1d, and they are well worthy of a visit. By the way, all public places of interest in Great Biltian and Europe are instituted, arranged and sustained systemmatically, whether controlled by individuals, corporations or the governments, and are supported by endowments, appropriations and revenues. Some are open to the public every day, while others are open only on certain days in the week. The admission to some is free, while to others the charges are from one penny to two shillings in Britain, and from two sous to two francs in France. Besides the numerous officials and attendants connected with these institutions, one is seldom out of sight of armed police and soldiery in full dress; even in many of the churches, especially in France, are stationed soldiers or policemen; while everywhere, at all times and under all circumstances, everlasting guides are always on the alert to aid or conduct (or insult) you. The officials and attendants are, as a general thing, communicative, courteous and obliging, and frequently prove to be a fount of interest, and an invaluable source of information. Occasionally, however, they exhaust their supply on inquisitive Yankees.

But to proceed. The Workhouse, Borough Jail and Post Office, are massive stone buildings, and well adapted to their purposes. Banking establishments, Club-rooms, Hotels and places of amusement are handsome buildings and well patronized. Of the bathing establishments, there is the Oriental and General Bath Company, occupy a fine large building, with facilities for Turkish, hot shower or vapor baths, while the swimming bath forms a remarkable feature, and is 90 feet long by 85 feet wide, holding 90,000 gallons of water. It is said that 2,000 persons have visited it on a single Saturday. The Working Men's Institute is an interesting institution, set apart for the special amusement and comfort of this portion of the population..

Space will not allow us to give you an extended notice of the many charitable and provident institutions that are scattered over Leeds, and especially the admirable manner in which they are controlled; the princely way in which they are supported, and the incalculable benefits derived therefrom by the tens of thousands who come under their care. Of these we might mention the General Infirmary, New Infirmary, Leeds Public Dispensary, House of Recovery, Eye and Ear Infirmary, Harrison's Almshouses, Potter's Almshouses, Dispensary for diseases of the skin, Leeds Co-operative Flour and Provision Society, Model Lodging House, Leeds Tradesmen's Benevolent Society, Hospital for women and children and Temperance Societies. There are also many institutions connected with education; yet, on account of the many poor parents and their children set to work at an early age, their education, as in all other manufacturing towns in Britain, is much neglected. Not one-half of the children are thoroughly educated, while many obtain the merest smattering of knowledge during a few hours of the Sabbath.

Among the numerous and efficient educational establishments are Leeds Free Grammar School, Leeds Moral and Industrial Training School, Mechanics' Institute and Literary Society, The Church Institute, Free Library, Young Men's Christian Association and Wesleyan College. There are also Sabbath and day schools connected with all the churches. All Christians and Catholic denominations have numerous fine church edifices, cathedrals and chapels.

Among the many places of interest in the neighborhood of Leeds is Kirkstall Abbey, at the beautiful village of Kirkstall; Adel, a celebrated church of great antiquity, said to be erected about 1140; Harewood, a pleasant village, boasting of a castle of great size and strength, and a church filled with magnificent sculptured tombs of the 14th century; Methly, a village also, boasting of an ancient church; and Temple Newsam, a place of great antiquity and beauty. It was at one time the residence of the Earl of Lennox and Lady Margaret, his wife; and Lord Darnley, (mentioned in my last letter) their son, (who became husband of Mary, Queen of Scotland, and father of King James I, of England, and VI of Scotland,) lived in this seat, and the King was born here. James gave it to his kinsman, the Duke of Lennox, who sold it to Arthur Ingram. He pulled it down and erected the present noble palace. It is surrounded by an extensive park and pleasure grounds. The house is of great extent; the roof surrounded by a battlement composed of capital letters in stone, which form the following inscription: "All glory and praise be given to God the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost, on high; peace upon earth, good will toward men; honor and true allegiance to our gracious King; loving affection among his subjects; health and plenty within their house." If the above, especially the latter part of it, is considered as being practically carried into effect in this country at the present day, it is a solemn and royal mockery, and is, without modification, simply a lie. The Prince of Wales resided here during his recent visit to Leeds.

Leeds presents an open field in which to work up an interest in emigration.

We leave here for London via Sheffield and Nottingham.

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Brownville, Nebraska.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $100,000.00.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $500,000.00
Is now prepared to transact a general Banking Business. Buy and sell Coin and Currency Drafts on all the principal cities of the
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TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS ON ALL POINTS THROUGHOUT THE WEST, AND
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Draw our own Drafts on England, Ireland, France, Germany, &c.
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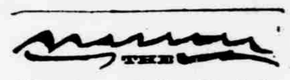
The AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER.



Thresher of the Period.
THE "AULTMAN & TAYLOR"

Threshing Machine
WITH 8 AND 10 HORSE
Mounted and Down Powers.
MADE BY THE WELL KNOWN
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The brilliant success of these Improved Grain-Saving, Time-Saving and Money-Earning Threshing Establishments is unparalleled in the annals of Farm Machinery. Largely increased earnings are reported by Threshermen who have purchased—A great saving of grain by Farmers who have employed—Three years introduced and proven—Fully Established—No experiment—In use in 400 Counties in 16 States by 1700 purchasers—Endorsed by forty thousand farmers who have employed them—Grain-Saving—Matchless "separating" principle—They shake the grain out of the straw—No Beaters, Pickers, Raddles or Endless Aprons—No clogging or "wrapping" in Flax or Wet Straw—"Overblast" Fan—Sieves have over eleven square feet of surface—Many kinds of Work—Great "capacity" in Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Flax, Beans, Millet, Hungarian, etc.—Unapproachable in Flax—Unrivaled in Wet Straw and Grain—Unsurpassed in Timothy—Time-Saving—No litterings to clean up—No detention from wet straw, high winds, puttering, clogging or bad weather—Quickly set and moved—Simply constructed—Easily managed—Remarkably light draft—Very durable—Cheaply kept in order—only about ONE-HALF as many Belts, Gear Wheels, Boxes, Journals, Shafts and Pulleys to clog, wear out, add to draft, or to keep in repair as in Endless Apron Machines—More conveniences and less to annoy—All the latest improvements—Money-Making—Faster threshing—Less detention—Choice of jobs—Extra Prices for work—Farmers wait for weeks and months—Elegant—Finely Finished—Salable.

Investigate!
Call on the undersigned, (or send your name and post office address), and get a Factory Price List and Descriptive Pamphlet (free) containing 60 illustrations and letters from hundreds of purchasers. "Complete Threshing Establishments," as well as Horse-Powers "alone," and Separators "alone."

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F. A. TISDEL, JR., & CO.,
BROWNVILLE OR PAWNEE CITY.

THE AULTMAN AND TAYLOR THRESHER.
Acknowledged to save, on an average, enough grain over other kinds to pay the threshing bill; leaves few or no Litterings, and possesses great advantages in having no Canvas Apron, no Beaters, no Pickers, no Raddles, and only about HALF as many Belts, Gear-Wheels, Boxes, Journals, Shafts, Pulleys, etc., as other kinds to clog, wind, wear out, waste grain, to be kept in repair or to add to draft.
☞ For further particulars in regard to this machine, enquire of
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Can and wil sell you all kinds of Implements cheaper than any other house in Nebraska.

MARSH HARVESTER.
IMPROVED FOR 1872.
Reasons Why Every Farmer Should Purchase a Marsh Harvester.
1. Economy of Labor.
2. Working in the Shade.
3. The Saving of Grain.
4. Lightness of the Draft.
5. Saves every sort of Grain.
6. Its Great Durability.
For further particulars in regard to the Marsh Harvester, call on
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BUCKEYE MOWER!
IMPROVED FOR 1872.
Most Durable and Lightest Machines Made.

THE BUCKEYE
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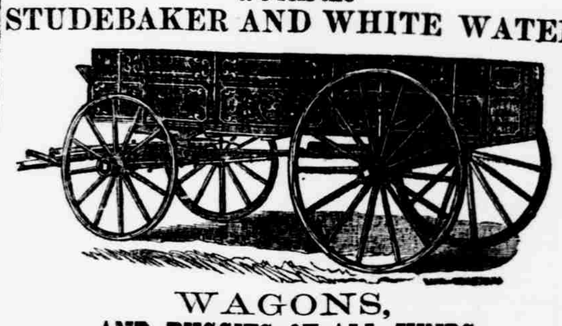
We sell the
STUDEBAKER AND WHITE WATER



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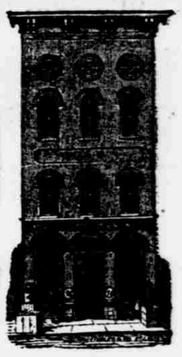
AND BUGGIES OF ALL KINDS.
If you want anything, come and ask for it.
WE KEEP NOTHING BUT FIRST CLASS GOODS, AND GUARANTEE ALL OUR GOODS TO BE AS RECOMMENDED.



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CARPETS,
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No. 76 MAIN ST., BROWNVILLE, NEB.
We have the Largest Stock, and make the Lowest Prices.

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New York One Price
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No. 70 Main Street, - - Brownville, Nebraska.
Largest Stock in the Market.
Great Inducements Offered.
THE BOTTOM PRICE
ON ALL ARTICLES SOLD.
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SWAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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No. 30 MAIN STREET,
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The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the County!
$50,000
IN VALUABLE GIFTS
to be distributed in
L. D. SINE'S
156th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE!
To be drawn
MONDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1872.
ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF
$5,000 IN GOLD
2 Prizes $1,000 } in Greenbacks!
2 Prizes 500
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Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses, with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
Two Horses and Buggies, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600 each.
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $50 to $300 each.
Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Solid and double plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, etc., etc.
Whole Number Gifts, 10,000.
Tickets Limited to $50,000.
Agents wanted to sell tickets, to whom liberal Premiums will be paid.
SINGLE TICKETS $2; 6 TICKETS $12; 12 TICKETS $20; 25 TICKETS $40.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
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HAVING a first class Steam Ferry Boat, and control, through purchase, of the Transfer business, we are now better than ever before prepared to render entire satisfaction in the transfer of freight and passengers.
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NURSERIES.
Fruits, Flowers, Seeds.
OUR CATALOGUE of Small Fruits, containing much valuable information on Small Fruit culture, and two Colored Chromos, with Price List, sent for 10 cents.
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JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS,
Neatly and Promptly Executed.

R. R. TIME TABLES.

MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY.
SCHEDULE No. 5,
Takes effect Sunday, March 17th, 1872. Trains daily except Sunday.

WESTWARD. No. 3.	WESTWARD. No. 1.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. No. 2.	EASTWARD. No. 4.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
4:00	7:30	Nebraska City	7:00	12:40
4:15	7:43	Talbot	1:48	12:20 m
4:45	8:05	Bunbar	1:27	11:55
5:07	8:20	Arlington	1:13	11:35
5:32	8:39	Syracuse	12:53	11:00
5:54	8:56	Eudidia	12:38	10:40
6:22	9:17	Palmyra	12:19 m	10:08
6:55	9:48	Bennet	11:53	9:38
7:20	10:00	Cheney's	11:32	9:00
7:50	10:22	State Prison	11:08	8:27
8:00	10:30	Lincoln	11:00	8:15

The time given above is that of Lincoln, being 27 minutes slower than that of Chicago.
M. A. SHOWERS, Train Master. A. N. CONVERSE, Superintendent.

Burlington & Missouri River R. R. IN NEBRASKA.
PASSENGER AND MIXED TRAINS, RUNNING BETWEEN
Plattsmouth and Lincoln.
To take Effect Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1871.

STATIONS	WESTWARD. Train No. 3. MIXED.	WESTWARD. Train No. 1. PASSENGER.
Plattsmouth	3:30 p. m. leave	10:00 a.m. leave
Omaha Junction	4:20	10:25
Louisville	4:40	10:50
South Bend	4:50	11:00
Ashland	5:30	11:30
Greenwood	5:50	11:45
Waverly	6:05	12:00
Newton	6:35	12:15 p. m.
Lincoln	8:35 p.m. arrive	12:30 p.m. arrive
		MIXED.
Lincoln	8:00 a.m. leave	2:00 p.m. leave
Dehton	8:35	2:35
Highland	8:50	2:50
Crete	9:20	3:20
Dorchester	9:35 a.m. arrive	3:40 p.m. arrive

STATIONS	EASTWARD. Train No. 2. PASSENGER.	EASTWARD. Train No. 4. MIXED.
Plattsmouth	1:50 p.m. arrive	9:00 a.m. arrive
Omaha Junction	1:25	8:30
Louisville	1:05	7:45
South Bend	12:55	7:25
Ashland	12:30	6:40
Greenwood	12:15	6:10
Waverly	12:00	5:50
Newton	11:45	5:30
Lincoln	11:30 p. m. leave	5:00 a. m. leave
		MIXED.
Lincoln	11:05a.m. arrive	4:45 p.m. arrive
Denton	10:35	4:15
Highland	10:05	3:15
Crete	9:50	6:30
Dorchester	9:30 a.m. leave	3:30 p. m. leave

The time given above is that of Omaha, being 13 minutes slower than that of Chicago.
THOS. DOANE, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

Kansas City, St. Joseph & C. Bluffs.
TIME TABLE No. 16.
To take effect Sunday, July 28th, 1871.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	OMAHA EXP.	MAIL AND EXP.
Kansas City	11:15 P. M.	7:36 A. M.
East Leavenworth	12:30 A. M.	8:14
St. Joseph	2:45	11:40
PHELPS	5:35	2:27 P. M.
Hamburg	6:30	3:20
Council Bluffs	8:45	5:35

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	ST. LOUIS EXP.	MAIL AND EXP.
Kansas City	11:15 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
East Leavenworth	10:10 P. M.	2:28
St. Joseph	8:00	1:05
PHELPS	5:30	10:15
Hamburg	4:40	9:40
Council Bluffs	2:30	7:15

Tickets for sale at all the General Ticket Offices.
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A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Superintendent, St. Joseph, Mo.

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Council Bluffs R. R. Line,
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AND A MOST DESIRABLE ROUTE
To Ft. Wayne, Toledo, Crestline, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all points,
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