

R. BOSWATER, EDITOR

SARAH BERNHARDT is said to live on French corners.

The census shows that \$8,000,000 are invested in this country in silk manufacture.

DR. BUTLER has gone back to Quincy, Mass. He is said to be suffering from Quincy scrofulosis.

AMERICAN apples are now going abroad in great quantities. They are apples of peace, not of discord.

The old motto, "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," has been changed to "Truth crushed to earth will lie again."

THEODORE TILTON is about to deliver a lecture on "Yesterday with Authors." "Yesterday with Preachers" would be more appropriate.

OMAHA, with the rest of the west, is already ready to hold out a welcoming hand to capital, but while willing to welcome and protect the right of capital she insists on having labor protected against the wrongs of capital.

JOSEPH MILLER says that Jay Gould has a colossal intellect. Joseph was skinned in Wall street out of all his property gambling in Gould's water of stocks. That's where the "colossal intellect" comes in.

DEMOCRATIC rule and flourishing public schools don't always go hand in hand. The school board of New Orleans recently reduced 45 per cent. from the pay of the teachers and paid the balance in city certificates worth twenty two cents on the dollar.

The independence and pluck of the farmers of the Republican valley under the depressing effects of their bad harvest speaks volumes for their sturdy character. With few exceptions they have refused all offers of outside aid, and indignantly refuse to be misrepresented by the shiftless beggars who are parading and magnifying their misfortune to the people of other states. Nebraska can well afford to be proud of her sturdy pioneers.

The statistics of monthly earnings for the first ten months of the present year have been published, and show a very satisfactory balance sheet to managers and directors. Comparing the figures with those of the heaviest traffic years in the history of the roads, the increase in net earnings averages from twenty to thirty per cent, while the gross earnings are in many cases nearly double. When it is considered that the past year has been one of remarkable activity in railroad extension and that the expenses of the roads have correspondingly increased, it will readily be seen what enormous impetus have been laid alike on producer and consumer in order to swell the money bags of the great corporations and raise the market value of overstocked roads.

As a corn raising state Nebraska has no equal. Her soil and climate seem peculiarly fitted for corn culture, and no state in the Union can boast of a better average of bushels to the acre, or of better crops in season and out of season, than our own. It sometimes seems as if corn was a drug on the market. The crisis at railroad stations and the bins on the farms grow with their yellow riches. The price falls almost to a point where profit ceases. The railroads eat up all margins, the farmer seriously considers the question, "What shall I do with my corn in order to pay me for my toil and leave me a fair profit?"

The answer is not difficult, Nebraska has her geographical position as a vantage ground as a stock feeding state. On her borders are the greatest stock ranges in the world. Hundreds of thousands of cattle pass yearly across her boundaries on their way to the markets of the world. There is a constant demand for corn-fed cattle which cannot be supplied. Feed your corn to stock, farmers of Nebraska, and you will get a profit which no railway can diminish and which will always repay you for your labor.

Since the Geneva arbitration and the failure of the United States to have been free from diplomatic disputes. Special dispatches from Europe indicate that a serious complication is likely to arise between Germany and our government on the question of naturalized citizens. The monarchial government of Europe for years held the doctrine that once a subject of the King-always a subject, and foreign born naturalized citizens of America were consequently subject to calls to military duty from their former government. England gave to this doctrine the name of "British born" when the United States declared war partly on the issue that her sailors could not be impressed into the English service.

In 1868, a treaty was made with Germany guaranteeing the exemption of naturalized German citizens of the United States from military duty. It now appears that the German government has decided that the treaty of '68 shall not be recognized as applying to Alsace and Lorraine and that naturalized citizens of the United States residing in the new German provinces shall be subject not only to military duty but also be impressed, for non-service, into the naturalized American citizen, a citizen, has been already arrested and is now in prison and the government refuses to give him up. This is a legitimate question for Secretary Blaine's abilities and one with which he is likely to deal with that keenness of a diplomatic firmness for which he is noted. Our government will protect the rights of its citizens abroad as it has at home and will permit no violation of its territory or technicality to interfere with the enjoyment of American

FICTITIOUS CAPITAL.

A recent authority in political economy has given it as his opinion that one of the greatest causes of financial distrust and commercial disaster has its origin in the vast amounts of fictitious capital created by corporations and foisted on the public as means of investment. The evil is not peculiar to America, but has attained its greatest growth on our soil. The United States is as yet largely undeveloped. Enormous tracts of territory lie idle because they require riches to draw out their wealth. On the other hand centres of population and trade require new outlets or units in demanding the home production of articles of daily use. There is thus a constant demand throughout our country for capital, in the legitimate use of which large profits are assured.

But while capital is demanded there is at the same time a necessity for large sums, in most cases of some beyond the control of a single individual and corporations result in consequence, formed from aggregated capital, which place a fictitious value on the enterprise by the issuance of immense quantities of stock on which future dividends are promised and must be made. It is stated as a fact that nearly 70 per cent of all the corporations in this country, be they railroad, mining or industrial in character, are stocked far above their real value. In order to pay dividends to their stockholders the earnings of these enterprises must be enormous, and the rates or tariffs must be placed at a figure sufficient to pay interest on an amount of stock often twice or thrice the value of the property.

Now, all this comes out of those who are dependent upon the corporations either as producers or consumers. Every dollar drawn on watered stock must first be drawn from the pockets of the people. Every dividend of ten per cent declared on overcapitalized roads represents an excess which is really robbery. The people have a right to demand for their own interests as well as for the industrial interests of the country, that corporations shall be placed on a footing where the public can understand just what their profits are, and where stockholders can be protected against the inevitable crash which finally sends such enterprises into bankruptcy or the hands of a receiver.

Eight out of every ten railroads in the United States, nine out of every ten mining companies are over-capitalized. The people are the first to suffer. Every penny of freight and every passenger is raised at an excess above legitimate tariff rates sufficient to satisfy the dividend obligations of the road. Every penny of combination made between the interests of production and consumption is a burden on the consumer. Over-capitalization of railroads is responsible for more than half the losses of railroad managers and for all the sufferings of railroad patrons. It is the root of an evil for which the remedy can alone be found in official examination and legislative restriction.

SPEAKING of the healthy financial condition of the country, the Globe-Democrat remarks:

The public debt is steadily dwindling under the application of our surplus revenues, and these revenues are growing in amount without pressing on the industries of resources of the country. There is another nation in the civilized world which has even been able to do what we are doing now, which has reduced its indebtedness with equal step. Indeed, in the history of national finance there is nothing to compare with the spectacle presented by the steady reduction of this nation. From time to time, by great effort and through many sacrifices, nations that have had debts have succeeded in paying them down, but no nation has ever been able to carry out the process of reduction on such a scale and with such results.

This estimation in which American railroad directors are held abroad may be seen from an article in the London Truth, which says, speaking generally, all American railroad directors are knaves. It might have added "and most stockholders dupes."

WASHINGTON is making preparations for the coming session of congress and the bar-rooms are laying in a fresh stock of liquor.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Alabama Great Southern road is building a fine iron bridge over the Tombigbee.

The Texas and Pacific railroad is being extended westward at the rate of a mile and a half a day.

It is estimated that railroads centering in Chicago will spend this year \$8,000,000 in improvements.

The Harrisburg car works, Harrisburg, Pa., have lately closed a single contract for one thousand cars.

The Fishberg steam engine company is full of work with more than twenty engines now ordered ahead.

The Miami valley narrow gauge railroad is to be built at once under the name of the Cincinnati Northern railroad.

The Santa Fe railroad's corps of surveyors has been ordered to Fort Worth and work on the road will be commenced at once.

The Illinois Central railroad company has ordered the immediate construction of 100 freight cars of 20 tons capacity, at its Weldon shops.

At the repair shops of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, in Hartford, no less than 600 box cars are in process of completion.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad company has just completed thirty-five miles of its road in New Mexico from Socorro to San Marcial, and expects to have another more tract completed by January 1st making connection with the Southern Pacific railroad.

The East Tennessee & Georgia railroad company has contracted for 13,000 tons of steel rails for its own and controlled lines. They are for fall and spring delivery. The Edgewood steel works will furnish part, the Pennsylvania steel works part, and about one-fourth will be English rails.

One of the more recent undertakings is the building of a branch from Lorraine, a station of the Southern Railway, to Grassy Cove, situated in a rich mineral and lumber region.

Another branch of the Southern is to be run from Flat Rock station, Ky., through the rich mineral and lumber region bordering the road at that point.

The Chicago-Milwaukee and St. Paul road is now graded forty-three miles west of Mitchell, Dakota, and the track laid for eight miles. The track-laying is being pushed at the rate of a mile a day. The grading, it is expected, will be completed to the Missouri river, opposite the lower Brule agency, at the mouth of the Arrow river, sixty-seven miles from Mitchell, in about two months.

The lines of railroads in the five divisions of the earth east, in round numbers, \$16,000,000,000, and would, according to Baron Kuhl, reach eight times around the globe, although it is but little over half a century since the first railway worked by steam was opened between Dalington and Stockton, September 27, 1825, and between Manchester and Liverpool September 16, 1830. It is shown that in France, previous to the existence of railroads, there was one passenger in every 335,000 killed and one out of every 39,000 wounded, whereas between 1835 and 1875 there were but one in 5,178,890 killed, and one in 580,150 wounded, so that we may infer that the tendency to accidents is yearly diminished.

A New System of Apprenticeship. Western Manufacturer.

A system of apprenticeship, in some respects new, says The Iron Age, has been adopted by Messrs. Richards & Dole, machinists, of Springfield, Mass. It is intended to combine the thoroughly practical education of the shop with the theoretical education of the school, or, in other words, it is an industrial school in which the most time will be given to practice instead of to theory. They propose to require of the apprentice the study of a trade for six years, in which time he is to be six months, in which time an apprentice will be qualified to rank with the best journeymen and to earn the same wages.

Those who are over twenty years of age are allowed to finish their apprenticeship in five years, and those who have worked in a shop are advanced according to proficiency. The beginner is first put to drawing from sketches, then to sketching and designing, and then to work on the lathe according to his ability. It is believed that in this way one year will equal the time of two years in the ordinary trade, and that the apprentice will be able to do the work of a journeyman in five years, and that the cost of his education will be less than that of a common apprentice.

The introduction of machinery and the consequent subdivision of labor have made it unnecessary in many trades. In some trades, however, there cannot be such a subdivision, nor such machinery as will do the work of a man. In such cases, the division of skill, thoroughly acquired, and the mechanic, trade is one of these. The scheme we propose is to produce a class of men not only competent for the ordinary routine of shop work, but competent to design and oversee the execution of work.

There are other considerations which commend this scheme to manufacturers. It would educate a class of men who would be sympathetic with the American, and strongly enlisted in the success and progress of the industries of which they will have been a part, and which they would never fraternize or sympathize with the scientific and communistic classes who come to this country, and who are predisposed to hold all employers as enemies, and representatives of that capital which they have been taught to consider as the irreconcilable foe of labor. So long as the great bulk of the mechanical labor of the country is in the hands of and controlled by this foreign element, so long will the unnatural rivalry between labor and capital, as taught by foreign communism, be cultivated and cherished.

IOWA LODED DOWN.

The elevators in Corning have a capacity of 75,000 bushels.

A shirt and overalls factory has been started in Grundy Center.

The new mill at Alden has a storage capacity of 6000 bushels of wheat.

The McArthur glass works, which were running at their full capacity when used 3000 bushels of corn daily.

Work on the Iowa City glass works has begun and is progressing with an encouraging rush.

An egg plant over two feet in circumference comes from the garden of the Baptist minister at Clinton.

C. A. Myers, of Jessup, has made 2,000 gallons of sorghum syrup this season, and disposed of it at 50 cents a gallon.

The Dubuque lined oil company filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state in Des Moines on the 24th. The capital stock is \$60,000 in shares of \$100 each.

During the last three months more land has been sold in Calhoun county than in five years before. The sales have been made actual settlers.

Articles of incorporation were filed on the 26th with the secretary of state in Des Moines by the Dakota land company of Hampton, Franklin county. The capital stock is \$25,000 in shares of \$100 each.

Wallace and Ross of the Jersey Coneyway, Adair county, are making experimental shipments of butter to Denver with the hope of establishing a permanent trade with that market.

Parties in sinking a well at Carleton recently came upon an underground forest, as it were, at the depth of sixty feet. The timber was found in a well preserved state, and resembles white cedar.

Reports of the injury done to the potato crop of this state, particularly in the northwestern portions, are fully multiplied, and the loss will probably reach hundreds of thousands of bushels.

Des Moines Register: There were only 344 pieces of land outside of the city, in the county, sold at tax sale last year, against 600 two years ago. The sale has not been so slight for years.

The Muscatine "Tower Chimney and Clock Fair" was a pronounced success, upon which the

her in charge are to be congratulated, the receipts being \$1700.

The packing house at Keokuk which will be in full running order this week, will slaughter 1200 head per day and give steady employment to 125 or 150 hands. At the usual computations of five to a family this means support for 750 citizens for Keokuk.

John N. Dixon, the great apple king of Mahaska county, has gathered 35,000 bushels of apples from his orchard this season, besides making 500 barrels of cider. He has sold 4600 barrels of apples, 1100 of which were shipped to England. He has in reserve 21,000 bushels and has contracted for 12,000 barrels in which to store and ship his supply of fruit.

Thirty Oregon. San Francisco Chronicle.

Not many states are making as good progress on a solid industrial basis as Oregon. The lines of agricultural and commercial achievements as our thrifty neighbor Oregon. Her population—175,555—is comparatively small, but she is like a sturdy horse in training for long heats, all bone, muscle and action. In 1850 it numbered just about as many as San Francisco—15,000. In 1860 the figures were \$2,465. In 1870 they were 90,232; and by the census this year 175,555. This shows a very fair rate of increase for a new state so far west.

Portland, the chief town, contained but 6717 inhabitants. It now has over 20,000, and for a place of this size exhibits more commercial vitality than any city in the Union. A few comparative figures of export will explain the rapid growth of both Portland and the state in production and commerce.

In 1867 Oregon exported but 120,000 barrels of flour and 75,300 bushels of wheat. None of it went to foreign countries. In 1870 the exports of wheat and flour amounted to \$1,050,500. Of this amount \$16,480 bushels, valued at \$87,835, went to Portland to Europe. It was the inauguration of Oregon's foreign trade; and it gave a great stimulus to her productive industry.

The foreign trade aggregated \$831,689. In 1874 the foreign shipments of wheat and flour exceeded \$1,000,000. In 1875 there were seventy-nine vessels employed in the foreign trade from Portland to ports in Europe, China and Australia, and their outward cargoes embraced 1,300,000 bushels of wheat and 115,000 barrels of flour. In the same year 825,000 bushels of wheat came from Portland to San Francisco. Reducing flour to wheat, the total shipment in 1875, in the harvest year ending August 1, 1875, the total exports to foreign and domestic ports aggregated 5,900,000 bushels of wheat valued at \$8,835,000. And now comes to the annual report of the Portland Board of Trade with the astonishing figures of exports for the year ending August 1, 1880: Salmon exports in cases to San Francisco, flour, oats, hops, hickory, potatoes, lumber and pickled salmon to San Francisco, 2,902,474; Lumber, wool, etc., from Oregon to San Francisco, 1,051,147; Foreign exports of direct, and indirect, and foreign exports of canal sail, 4,786,677; Foreign exports of canal sail, 1,109,205; Gold and silver, 448,373; 900,000.

Total exports, \$13,574,438. The total exports of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat, during the year just ended aggregated 4,470,000 bushels, against but 316,486 bushels in 1870; 404,590 in 1872, and 3,133,333 in 1875. This aggregate of \$13,574,438—488 by no means covers all the exports of the state for the year. It gives us a fair idea of the progress of our trade from other ports not taken into account by the Portland board of trade. In 1870 the exports from all ports were barely 100,174,000, including \$1,279,150 in freight; leaving for merchandise exports but \$7,395,750. In 1880 the merchandise exports have increased about 88 per cent.

In proportion to her population Oregon is now producing more wheat than any other state, hardly excepting California. In 1877 her crop was estimated at 7,896,000 bushels and her population at about 130,000. It gives 60 1/2 bushels per head. The average per head in the United States last year, when we produced the heaviest crop ever known, was but 48.3 bushels. In no other country in the world is the average above 25 bushels per head. The average in Oregon this year is hardly less than 58 bushels.

Her recent progress in railway construction and the tapping of new and vast agricultural regions has been quite up to that of any other state, and the result of it is an unprecedented immigration, which gives the prospect that in five years more Oregon may rank among the four or five great wheat-producing states of the Union.

A Curious Hybrid.

From the St. Louis Chronicle.

Some time ago there was a large monkey in this city, a curious hybrid, which exhibited singularly canine attributes, and was associated with the kind of his invariably evidence, a furious and unscrupulous scoundrel, several smaller monkeys having been severely handled by the ape when they came in contact with him. He was more amiable with members of the dog family, and the idea was conceived of putting a Mexican hair black and tan terrier in the way with him. In time a curious litter of hybrid pups was born, and still alive, was produced. Mr. Archer, of Scott & Lynch's livery stable, had one of the creatures for some time, but finally disposed of it for a few dollars, less curious type. Several of the others were taken to a saloon in North St. Louis, where they have apparently prospered, and have been examined by many of those disposed to take an interest in the curious.

These hybrids are exceedingly curious in appearance. Having some of the heavy rolling action of the bear, being covered with short hair of a shaggy nature, peculiarly marked and black. They exhibit intelligence, seeming to understand all that is said to them, and have a singularly human expression when spoken to. They are quick, frisky and nervous, and seem to be a mixture of the dog and monkey of the way places. It is a very curious phase of nature's productions, and has caused the attention of the dog and monkey breeders. It is not unusual in the cat and dog kind. Batty, the famous English showman, used to make a specialty of mixing the blood of panthers, tigers, lions, etc., or perhaps, by a fox and a wolf; but the one mentioned is a remarkable instance, and is vouched for by several gentlemen.

Curiosities of Human Hair.

There is a case on record in which a man's hair changed three times. One lady, the age of 70, has a suit of hair without a gray strand in it. A gentleman, aged 114, had the color of his hair naturally restored at the age of 110 years, had a full suit of hair to his head. Another named Naxarville, of Vigan, in 1774, had a full suit of hair and a complete second set of natural teeth. Workers in cobalt mines have blue, and in some countries, parents paint the children's hair vermilion. Albinos have hair nearly white and almost like threads of spun glass.

New Process of Embalming.

One of the most simple and effective processes. It would appear, for preserving the dead, has recently been brought forward in Germany. By this method, it is stated the dead bodies of human beings and animals fully retain their form, color, and flexibility continuously, and may be dissected, while decay and offensive smell are completely prevented—the muscular flesh upon incision, presenting the same appearance as in the case of a fresh dead body. The liquid used for this purpose is prepared as follows: Three quarts boiling water, three and one-half ounces saltpeter, three ounces potash, and two and one-half ounces arsenic acid; the salts are dissolved in the water, and then three or four pints of glycerine and one-half pint of wood alcohol. The embalming is accomplished by simply saturating and impregnating the bodies with this composition, from one and a half to five quarts being used for a single body.

An Arizona Copper Mine.

One of the curiosities of Arizona is an ancient copper mine on the east side of the Verde. By whom it was worked is not known, but it is believed to have been worked by the Aztecs. The mine has not been worked for the metal in the ore, but for the paint. There are now on the dump rich and easily worked carbates, while every spot where high colored, soft material showed itself has been worked out. Several rock tools which have been found with battered edges and stains of ore on them, prove that implements of stone were used. They ran a tunnel into the deep mine feet high and eight feet wide. In places there are walls built, and the waste matter thrown behind them.

Mr. O. A. Beckford, Gen'l. Agent for G. H. Fischmann & Co.'s Compound, in Troy, N. Y., is a warm advocate of St. Jacobs Oil as a remedy for hoarseness.

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