

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., PROPRIETORS. 210 Farnham, bet. 9th and 10th Streets. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$10.00 per year, in advance (postpaid)...

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Leave Omaha - Passenger No. 2, 8:00 a. m. Accommodation No. 4, 1:30 p. m. Arrive Omaha - Passenger No. 1, 8:30 p. m. Accommodation No. 3, 10:30 a. m.

Opening and Closing of Mills.

Table with columns: Mills, Opening, Closing. Includes entries for Chicago & N. W., Chicago & N. E., etc.

OMAHA Business Directory.

Abstract and Real Estate. JOHN L. McCAIG, opposite Post Office. Architects. DUFFRENK & MENDELSSOHN, ARCHITECTS...

Cigars and Tobacco.

WEST & FLITSCHER, manufacturers of Cigars, and Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, 1305 Douglas, W. F. LORENZEN, manufacturer 1416 Farnham.

Civil Engineers and Surveyors.

ANDREW ROSEWATER, Creighton Block, Town Surveys, Grade and Sewerage Systems & Specialty.

Commission Merchants.

JOHN G. WIL LISA, 1414 Dodge Street. D. B. BEEMER, For details see large advertisement in Daily and Weekly.

Cornice Works.

Western Cornice Works, Manufacturers Iron Cornice, Tin, Iron and Slate Roofing. Orders from any locality promptly executed in the best manner. Factory and Office 1133 1/2 Farnham St.

Crockery.

J. BONNER 1309 Douglas Street. Good line.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

GEO. H. PETERSON, Also Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions and Cutlery, 284 S. 10th Street.

Refrigerators, Canfield's Patent.

C. F. GOODMAN 11th St. bet. Farn. & Harney.

Show Case Manufacture.

O. J. WILDE, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Show Cases, Upright Cases, Etc., 1317 Oak St.

FRANK L. GERHARD, proprietor Omaha Show Case manufactory, 218 South 16th Street, between Leavenworth and Marcy. All goods warranted first-class.

Pawnbrokers.

ROSENFIELD, 10th St. bet. Far & Har.

Stoves and Irons.

A. BUNEMSTER, Dealer in Stoves and Irons, and Manufacturer of Tin Roofs and all kinds of Building Work, Old Fellows' Block.

J. BONNER, 1309 Douglas St. Good and Cheap.

Seeds.

J. EVANS, Wholesale and Retail Seed Dealer and Cultivator, Old Fellows' Hall.

Physicians and Surgeons.

W. S. GIBBS, M. D., Room No. 4, Creighton Block, 15th Street.

C. L. LEISENBERG, M. D., Masonic Block.

P. L. HART, M. D., Eye and Ear, opp. postoffice.

DR. B. B. GRADY, Ophthalmic and Aurist, S. W. 15th and Farnham Sts.

Photographers.

GEO. HEYN, PROP., Grand Central Gallery, 212 Sixteenth Street, near Masonic Hall. First-class Work and Promptness guaranteed.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting.

P. W. TARP & CO., 216 12th St., bet. Farnham and Douglas. Work promptly attended to.

D. FRETZBACH, 1420 Douglas Street.

Painting and Paper Hanging.

HENRY A. KOSTERS, 141 Dodge Street.

Shoe Stores.

Phillip Lang, 1320 Farnham St. bet. 13th & 14th.

Second Hand Stores.

PERKINS & LEAR, 1416 Douglas St. New and Second Hand Furniture, House Furnishing Goods, Etc., bought and sold on narrow margins.

Saloons.

HENRY RAUFMANN, In the new brick block on Douglas Street, has just opened the most elegant local hall. Hot Lunch from 10 to 12 every day.

*Caladonia's F. PALMISTON 679 16th Street.

Undertakers.

CHAS. RIEWE, 1012 Farnham bet. 10th & 11th. 89 Cent Stores.

P. C. BACKUS, 1306 Farnham St., Fancy Goods.

PILES! PILES! PILES! A Sure Cure Found at Last!

No One Need Suffer! A sure cure for Hemorrhoids, Piles and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful Ointment. Eruptions, itching, instruments and electricities do more harm than good. Williams' Ointment soothes the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and permanent relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and for itching of the neck.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry of Cleveland says about Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used several of Piles cures, and it affords me more relief than I have ever found anything which gives such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, \$1.00."

HENRY & CO., Proprs., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by C. F. Goodman, Oct 1st 1881/1882

NERVOUS DEBILITY, A Cure Guaranteed.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment - A specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spasmodic, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure.

C. F. Goodman, Chicago, Sole, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Omaha, Neb. Orders by mail at regular price.

KENNEDY'S EAST-INDIA BILLSON'S DEPURATOR.

A FAMILY TONIC AND PURGATIVE.

BITTERS

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, OMAHA.

Free to Everybody!

A Beautiful Book for the Asking.

By applying personally at the nearest office of THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. (or by postal card if at a distance) any lady or gentleman will be presented with a beautifully illustrated copy of New Book entitled:

GENIUS REWARDED.

OR THE STORY OF THE SEWING MACHINE

containing a handsome and costly steel engraving of the original, also finely engraved wood cuts, and bound in an elaborate blue and gold illustrated cover. No charge whatever is made for this handsome book, which can be obtained only by application at the branch and sub-branch offices of The Singer Manufacturing Co.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Principal Office, 34 Union Square, New York oct27-dm&t&w

Nebraska Land Agent

DAVIS & SNYDER, 1505 Farnham St., Omaha, Nebraska

400,000 ACRES

Carefully selected Nebraska lands for sale. Great Bargains in Improved farms, and Omaha city property.

O. F. DAVIS, WESLEY SNYDER & Land Com'rs U. P. B.

HAND ORGANS.

Where and How the Music Mils Are Made.

Some Account of Their Manufacture and Importation and the People Who Buy Them.

New York Times.

There has been a great "boom" in the hand-organ business in this city within the last six months, and here ever the public may feel about it, the few dealers in that instrument of bad repute are rubbing their hands with satisfaction, much as the coal dealers are said to do on a very frosty morning. There is no other city in America where hand organs can be bought, and the state of the business in New York is, therefore, the state of the business in the whole country. But because there is unusual activity just now it is not to be supposed that immense factories are turning out instruments by the hundred and shipping them all over the United States like our piano-makers. That would be a very great mistake. The fact is, facilities for making hand-organs in America are so exceedingly limited that an order for 20 instruments will be filled within three months, would astonish the manufacturer. For nearly a score of years the number of organs of the barrel type made in New York averaged from 75 to 100 a year, but last year, owing to the increase in the business, more than 150 were made. Most residents of New York have noticed a great increase in the number of organ-grinders within the last few months. In the busy season hardly a corner but has its organ-grinder or pleasant days. And the grinders' penny boxes are always pretty well supplied with small coins, though they are too smart to leave very much money lying in the box, where the public can see it. To learn something about the ins and outs of this mysterious business, a Times reporter called a short time ago at a hand-organ factory, and in a very unassuming and dusty way he had a conversation with one of its managers. The factory, which until within a short time was the only one in America, is in the lower part of the city; and it might easily be passed a hundred times without its modest signs attracting any attention. It is up several flights of stairs, and when reached it is not imposing. One large room, without too many windows, comprises the whole of it, and there are enough workmen in the place to lift one of the larger sizes of stationary organs, such as have come into use in larger beer saloons. But the men were all busy when the reporter called, and the manager was several times interrupted by customers in the course of a brief conversation. The customers, though, were not of the most profitable kind. They nearly all had organs undergoing repairs or changing their tunes.

"I have no objection to telling you anything you want to know about the business," said the manager. "For, though people generally know little about it, it is only because they do not take the trouble to inquire. There are no secrets in it any more than there are in the piano or parlor-organ business—indeed, not as much, for some of the piano-makers have processes of their own which they keep to themselves. We have no secrets at all, and no patent. One man is as free to make a hand-organ as another, if he knows how. The technical skill required for putting the tunes in an organ is a sufficient protection to the business without any legal safeguards. There are only three men in America who can mark an organ barrel for the tunes, and I doubt whether there are 50 men in the world who can do it. So you see it is something of a monopoly without any patents. There is very little competition in the business anywhere; in this country there is none. There is a house in the city that imports hand-organs from Europe, and at one other place here they are made. We all sell at the same prices, and all have a fair business without making sudden fortunes. Last year was the best year we have ever seen for the business in New York.

"It may seem strange to you," the hand-organ maker continued, "that there should be a sudden increase in our business in any particular year. It is easily explained. In the first place, you must have noticed that a large majority of the organ-grinders are Italians. Italy is the home of the hand organ, and an Italian out of work takes almost as kindly to turning the handle as he does to eating macaroni. Among the emigrants who arrived within the last year were a great many Italians, and all of them, in some way or another, managed to keep their alive. Some of them are not able to work and others are not willing. A large percentage of those who do not work take to grinding organs. This is one cause of the increase in business. An Italian in the organ business does not generally expect to earn enough money himself, but he sends his wife out also, his taking one organ and the another, the children being divided between them. In this way they sometimes pick up a good deal of money. The other cause is the unusually mild winter. The Italians do not like cold weather, and generally keep in the house as much as possible in the winter months. But this year there have been so many warm days there has been a great demand for organs. These two things taken together have given the hand-organ business a lift."

"Yes," the organ man went on in reply to a question, "the organ grinders in the streets are generally rented, and do not belong to the people who play them. There are five or six large places in the city where any number of organs can be rented, besides a number of smaller places, where only one or two organs are kept for hire. There is one place in Mott street and two in Mulberry street, both within a block of each other, and there is another in Crosby street, and still another, the largest place of the kind, in Bleeker street. In the Bleeker street place 15 to 18 organs are kept, and on a fair day they are generally all in use. No, the people who keep these places do not buy these organs from us. They are generally old organ-grinders themselves, and know about what an instrument is worth. They

watch their chances till they find a man with an organ who is in need of money and lend him \$10 or \$15, taking his instrument for security. Nine times out of ten the borrower is unable to repay the loan, and the capitalist keeps the organ. When he gets enough instruments stored in his business, he rents them out by the day. The rent he gets depends very much upon the organ and the number and character of the tunes it plays. The customer has something to do with it, too. For instance, if a man has possession of a good corner, where he can take in \$2 and \$3 a day, he has to pay higher rent for an organ than a man who goes wherever he can find a chance. An organ in good condition playing ten or twenty tunes will sometimes rent for as much as \$1 a day. From this the rent comes down as low as 10 cents a day. A regular professional organ-grinder who is known can generally rent an instrument without any trouble. But a new hand who is not known has to give security for the safe return of the instrument. Women have a fancy for the organs, and they generally rent for about 25 cents a day.

"Sick organs?"

"That is some of the slang of the trade. The squeaky little music-boxes you often see melancholy looking women playing on the corners we call sick organs. They are not out of tune, or even out of key, they seem to be, but are of quite new. They are made with the same tunes to excite sympathy. A woman with one of these sick organs, a hand-organ, and a sorrowful countenance is sure to make a good thing. But these things are all outside of our part of the business. We have nothing to do with them, of course. We make the organs only to order and for cash, and there our part of the business ends.

"How many organs are there in the city?" it was impossible to say. We have made nearly 2,000 here in this city, but the rest of the country, country, though they were nearly all made for New York men. The organ-grinders have regular routes, many of them just like a theatrical company. But there is this difference, instead of going east and west, they travel north and south, so as to be in the north in the summer and the south in the winter. They do all their traveling on foot, of course, so it is slow work. They play all along the route, wherever they come to a house, and are sure of making their traveling expenses at least. It has been so warm this winter that a great many of the travelers have not started southward, but take their chances in the city. What an organ-grinder can make in the city streets is just as uncertain as what a merchant can make. He may take in \$5 in a single day if he has a good piano, or a streak of luck. On the other hand, he may not get half a dollar, work as hard as he will.

"I tell you," said the enthusiastic organ maker, "the hand organ is the worst mangled musical instrument in the world. Because there are a great many bad ones all hand organs are declared a nuisance. The instrument can be made with as fine a tone as the best piano. Drum away upon a piano for twenty-five or thirty years and what would be left of the tune? But hand organs last longer than that, often without any repairs. I have put new tunes in organs that were made in Florence fifty years before, and that were still in good order. That is one of the drawbacks of the business. Organs last too long. Listen to this one, and then tell me whether you think there is any music in a hand organ."

The organ maker, as he spoke, adjusted the stops of a new instrument that had apparently just been completed, and turned the handle. The result was as sweet music almost as could have been extracted from a piano.

"That is not an unusually fine instrument," he continued, "though it is a good one; and it just shows that there is as much music in an organ as in any instrument when it is properly made and in good order. That was made to order, like all our organs, and is worth \$150. It plays 10 tunes, and it is good for at least 30 years' steady use, with occasional changes of tunes. We do a great deal of tune-changing. Two or three popular airs will coax out more pennies than a dozen stale tunes. The tunes are very easily changed, and you know how to do it. Do you know anything about the construction of a hand organ?"

The reporter was compelled to confess that, beyond a general idea of a pair of bellows with a cold being hidden somewhere inside the case, he knew very little of organ anatomy.

"A hand organ," the guide continued, "is just like any church organ, with a few points of difference. It has bellows and pipes and keys. When you want to play on a church organ you depress the keys; when you play a hand organ you depress the keys of the big organ; but these little brass pins are the fingers that operate the hand organ. Here is one of the cylinders for an ordinary sized organ. It is 15 inches long and 5 inches in diameter. It is, you see, first covered with a sheet of clean, stiff paper, and then is stuck full of little brass pins. Some of them, you see, are not more than two inches long, while others are nearly half an inch long, with a pin at each end, thus —. The barrel is put in the organ and connected with the keys, and the keys are raised. If it is one of the small ones, it raises the key only for an instant, and makes a short note. If it is one of the half inch ones, it makes a long note. It is very simple, you see, when it is explained. When the cylinder is marked for the tunes, it is an easy matter to mark the tunes on the cylinder. I have the honor (as well as the profit, if there is any) of being one of the three men in America who can mark an organ barrel for the tunes. The gentleman who imports organs from Italy is another; and there is one more. I will show you how it is done. But you must promise me that you won't go off and make a hand organ as soon as I show you how."

The promise was given without mental reservation.

"When the barrel is properly prepared for marking," he explained, "by being smoothly covered with a piece of tough paper, I hang it in position in the organ directly under the keys. Suppose I want to mark it

for 'The Mulligan Guards.' A man with a steady hand turns the crank and I play the tune on the keys, pushing each key down upon the cylinder instead of raising it up. They do not, of course, make any sound, but they make a slight impression upon the paper wherever the key strikes. By this practice a tune can be played naturally in this way as well as if the player heard the sounds. When it is all marked off I take out the cylinder, and go carefully over all the indentations with a pen, and there is the tune. When the tunes are all marked, a skillful workman puts in the pegs, as you call them, and the barrel is completed. Every organ plays from seven to ten tunes. This one here plays nine. You see these little grooves at the end of the cylinder! When the grinder wants to change the tune he lifts a spring that keeps the cylinder in place and shoves it along a groove. Each groove controls one of the tunes. A man can put in about three tunes a day."

"The cost! It all depends. Do you see that a saloon organ, and belongs in the saloon, and that a new set, I made that organ five years ago and I got \$2,200 for it. Prices have come down about 10 per cent. since then, and I could make the same organ now for a trifle less than \$2,000. It is just as good to day as when it was made. In the ordinary barrel organs we charge \$4 a tune for putting in new tunes. And we have had a great deal of changing to do in the last year, getting rid of the 'Pineapple' organ. There was a great run on them at one time, but they are no use now, and have to come out. A common organ weighs about twenty-five pounds, and is worth, to make about \$100 to \$125, according to the number of tunes it plays. A parlor organ, with from twenty-five to forty-six keys, costs from \$100 to \$200. What we call a 'side show organ,' to imitate a brass band, has sixty keys, thirty-five brass trumpets, large and small drums, and triangles, and generally plays nine tunes. It is worth \$250.00."

There was one of these "side show organs" in the shop waiting to be repaired, and he started it up and kept it going till it was about time for the neighbors to come in and complain of the racket.

"I can make a great many mechanical figures, too," he continued. "We have to do something else to piece out the income a little, for there is not much money in making hand-organs. A good workman cannot be hired for less than \$3 a day, and it would take one man fully twenty days to make an organ. Materials are pretty high, and we have to make a good many organs to make a living. If an organ-maker comes out at the end of the year with as much profit as he could have made in wages as a journeyman, he is doing well. A man makes a mistake when he learns this trade. If I had it to do over I should get a good organ and go to traveling. They're the fellows that make money out of the business—the grinders. It comes in in small sums, but it is sure. Some of the grinders are very comfortably off. Even if they make no more than a dollar a day, they save money, for they spend nothing. Of course, you know how they live, like rats. They start out after breakfast, and their dinner is often a half loaf of dry bread. Fifteen cents a day would keep one of them in luxury. They get in a good deal of bad money, but nearly always manage to get rid of it. I have had men come in here to get their organs, pull a great big one out of their pocket and count out \$40 or \$50 in little stuff—not a coin in the whole lot larger than a five-cent piece. That doesn't often happen, but it does sometimes. Well, now, you know pretty much all there is to learn about the organ business. If you write anything about it, try to put in a good word for the hand-organ, for there's more music in it than anybody would believe!"

When There's a Will There's a Way

Any one who has the will to try THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, will surely find the way to obtain health, in cases of bronchitis, affections, sore throat, pneumonia, etc.; and as an internal remedy it is invaluable. 19-1w

Nebraska Fruit.

Salve's only cure. Don't give the credit to the hog. He does his share towards the collection of the Revenue, but the lowing cow and the festive hen come in for due praise. These domestics supply a vast amount of the satisfactions gotten by our farmers, with money. While in Wilber recently we stepped into the store of J. E. Edson and Co. This firm has the reputation of handling money, money, money, and other than any other house in the county. Upon asking them for the amount of this kind of produce of hand, the following figures which show that the cow and the hen are not to be sneezed at. Listen then with courteous attention to the cackle of the feathered biped and the sonorous sound of the bridle. Amount shipped from their store from Jan. 1st, 1881 to Jan. 1st, 1882:

Table with columns: Item, Amount. Includes entries for Eggs, Butter, etc.

Total, \$10,155 24

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

In these times of quick medicine advertisements everywhere, it is truly gratifying to find one remedy that is worthy of praise, and which really does as recommended. Electric Bitters, we can vouch for as being a true and reliable remedy, and one that will do as recommended. They invariably cure stomach and liver complaints, diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary difficulties. We know whereof we speak, and can readily say, give them a trial. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Ish & McMahon. (3)

FAST TIME!

In going East take the Chicago & North-west-rail-ern way.

Trains leave Omaha 3:40 p. m. and 7:40 a. m. For full information apply to Ticket Agent, 14th and Farnham Sts. J. B. L. U. P. Railway Depot, or at JAMES T. CLARK, General Agent, Omaha, Neb. J. B. L. U. P. Railway Depot.

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