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New York City, June 12th, 1885.

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Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 7, 1885.

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FINDING BURIED GOLD.

Surprising Luck of a Poor Tramp in Southern California.

Secrets of a Southern California Cavera—A Modern Monte Cristo—Discovering a Fortune and Making Off With It Without Detection.

About two years since there arrived in the city of San Luis Obispo, Cal., a stranger, whose appearance indicated a severe and prolonged struggle with the fickle goddess. Out of a shock of matted hair peered two eyes of remarkable sharpness and a face of great shrewdness formed a fair picture for the framework of tawny looks. The finances of this rara avis were doubtless, in a condition very similar to the appearance of his wardrobe. Instead, therefore, of soliciting entertainment at one of the numerous hostelries for which that city is famous, this social conundrum wisely concluded to maintain his independence by following strictly the established rules of the wandering fraternity of which he appeared a most exemplary member. He sought the silent shadows of the umbrageous oak, and under its whispering foliage consumed the substantial provender he had diplomatically seduced from the back door of a convenient farm house. He remained in the vicinity of the city for several days, and then took up his residence at Avila, a small hamlet on the seashore, some ten miles from San Luis Obispo.

While there the major portion of his time was spent in wresting the tenacious bivalve from the primeval cliffs that line the shore, and in examining old charts of the coast line from Point Conception northward. One day he appeared at a neighboring lumber yard and purchased sufficient material for the construction of a small skiff. This, he informed the curious, was for the purpose of enabling him to engage in the occupation of a fisherman. The diminutive boat was soon completed, but instead of embarking in the proposed avocation he spent the hours of daylight in exploring the many small bays and inlets of the coast. On being asked the motive for these explorations, he was more than usually reticent. He at length gratified the curiosity of his inquisitors by informing them that he was in search of a convenient spot suitable for the location of a fish-drying establishment. This solution of his eccentric wanderings was accepted by many, but there were others round who regarded it as merely a subterfuge. At length the continued disappearance of the stranger in a certain direction convinced the observant that the desired location had at length been selected. One morning he unmoored his skiff, as usual, and departed for the scene of his labors. For several days thereafter he was not seen in any of his old haunts, and those who had watched his regular departure and return for many days previous grew alarmed, and determined to organize an expedition to inquire into the cause of his continued absence. One of the residents of Avila, however, asserted that he had seen a stranger beach his boat regularly every evening a mile or so below his accustomed landing place. It was also asserted by this gentleman, that the stranger, upon landing, always disappeared in a neighboring canyon bearing upon his shoulders some apparently heavy substance concealed in a sack. This information, of course, relieved all apprehension concerning the safety of the eccentric explorer, yet several of the most curious determined to at least pay a visit of inspection to the stranger's rendezvous Preparations for the visit were nearly completed when the object of their solicitude made his reappearance among them.

After expressing his obligations to the citizens of the hamlet for their uniform kindness during his sojourn among them, the stranger informed them of his determination to desert those scenes amid which, he assured them, he had passed many pleasant hours. His boat he left as a souvenir of his presence, and after a courteous farewell disappeared over the range. Previous to his departure, however, he had purchased a small Mexican jackass for the purpose, he informed them, of being enabled to leave the country in a more genteel manner, than he had entered it. On the day of his departure one of the residents of Avila was returning from San Luis Obispo and encountered the quandam tramp leading his burro, which appeared to be laden with some extremely heavy substance. This information rekindled the curiosity of the A'velenos, and a party was immediately organized for the purpose of exploring the coast line and discovering, if possible, the residence of their late neighbor. They embarked in a small boat, and were soon engaged in closely scrutinizing the indentation of the coast. At last the attention of one of the party was attracted by the appearance of numerous footprints in the sand that led up to the base of an almost inaccessible cliff. He at once drew the attention of his companions to his discovery, and they determined to disembark and follow up the clue. Upon nearing the cliff a small circular opening was observed about three feet from the ground The footprints led directly to this opening and there ceased. From this it was apparent that an entrance to the cavern was necessary to the solution of the mystery. Accordingly a messenger was dispatched for the purpose of securing some method of illumination. He soon returned, and the party entered the aperture. A short passage opened into a lofty circular cavern about eighty feet in diameter. Its internal appearance was extremely gloomy and forbidding, and it was impossible to conjecture how any human being could have selected it as a place of abode. The floor was composed of sand and sea-shells that had evidently been recently disturbed. In one corner of the cavern was discovered a cavity some three feet in depth, which bore the appearance of having been recently excavated. Among the debris were picked up several Spanish copper coins, none of which bore a date later than 1750. Near the cavity the framework of a seaman's chest, in the last stages of decay, was found, and there was also picked up the mildewed pages of a vessel's log-book.

These discoveries, as may be readily imagined, excited to its most intense degree the curiosity of the explorers. In the midst of an animated discussion regarding the solution of the mystery, one of the party chanced to glance upward at the overhanging walls, when his eye was attracted by the following legend, rudely sculptured in the crumbling stone:

☞ tres varus al sur
el buque espanola S n
ose aqui en novi
I Ano 1770, C. Guiterrez
Nero

In the light of subsequent discoveries those portions of the inscription defaced by the action of the elements may be logicaly supplied. It would then be translated as follows:

☞ Dig three paces to the south. Wrecked here in November, of the year 1770, the Spanish vessel San Jose.

C. GUITTERREZ, Seaman.

When the surprise created by this unexpected discovery had somewhat subsided, the party continued its explorations. In one of the dark corners of the

cavern was exhumed the crumbling skeleton of a man. This was the only other result of the explorations.

For some months subsequent to the discovery of the cavern and the unearthing of the treasure no further solution of the mystery was obtained. The possessor of the log-book, a noted archæologist of Southern California, had been endeavoring to translate its contents. But his unfamiliarity with maritime Spanish and the poorly preserved condition of the manuscript had proven a severe trial. At length, after severe and continuous study, the following facts were evolved:

On the 16th of June, 1769, the brig San Jose, with materials for the establishment of the Alta California missions, under command of Jose de Galvez, set sail from the port of Loreto, Lower California. Besides the usual articles used for bartering purposes with the Indians, the vessel contained 10,000 Spanish doubloons, besides a large amount of silver. The log-book contained entries up to July 19, 1769, when all records ceased.

The writer, in reading Palou's "Life of Junipero Serra," finds mention made of the foundering of a vessel belonging to the expedition of the same name as that given in the log-book, but no mention is made of the carriage of treasure. In fact it would seem absurd that a vessel, the sole mission of whose owners was the establishment of the Catholic religion on an unknown coast, would carry such an amount. The record of the log-book, however, is nearly identical with the incident mentioned by Palou. If it is so, and the amount of treasure carried was all recovered, the amount unearthed by the fortunate discoverer must have approximated $160,000, the gold alone considered. There is not the slightest clue to the identity of the finder, as yet.

A COWBOY EPISODE.

Fatal Fighting at Arms' Length with Forty-Five-Calibre Revolvers.

Las Vegas Gazette: Sam Thompson, of Liberty, has brought in the first news of a fatal shooting affray at Montruelto Plaza ranch, New Mexico, last Saturday evening. The trouble occurred at a wedding dance. There is a pool camp at that place, and all the boys were in attendance at the wedding festivities. The daughter of Anastasia Martino had just been married to Francisca de Baca. The ceremony was performed about 7 o'clock in the evening, and dancing began immediately afterward. The second set was on the floor when John Brophy and William Johnson left the house, and, meeting outside, had some words about a disagreement that had existed between them for some time. Brophy had charge of the camp, and Johnson, it seems, had heard that Brophy had said that Johnson "did not go by his right name." Johnson wanted Brophy to "take back" the remark. The dispute waxed pretty warm, and a comrade named Tom Harris came out and tried to make peace.;

Finally the disputants agreed to leave the question to Harris and Charles Thompson to settle. Harris went into the house to get Thompson, and while he was gone the dispute grew warmer, and both men pulled their revolvers. As Harris came out Brophy and Johnson were facing each other but a few feet apart. Harris grabbed both pistols, turned the muzzles down, and stood between the two angry men for nearly half an hour, or until his hands became so benumbed that he could stand it no longer. In vain he begged the men to put up their weapons. But his efforts were futile. Johnson demanded, "Let us loose and let us settle it." At last Harris pushed the muzzles of the revolvers down as far as he could, and jumped back. Instantly two reports rang out in the night air. Brophy's shot took effect in Johnson's chest about two inches below the collar bone, passed through the body, and came out below the right shoulder blade. Johnson's first shot hit Brophy's watch, and did no further damage than to smash that time-keeper. Brophy then started to run. Johnson fired the second time, the ball entering the small of Brophy's back, and dropping down where a probe could not reach it.

Brophy fell as soon as Johnson's second shot took effect, but Johnson coolly walked into the house, put on his overcoat, and started off. Brophy was carried into the house and Johnson was not found until nearly an hour afterward. He had walked down to the corral in order to get his horse and had fainted from loss of blood. He was carried back to the house. A doctor was summoned and examined the wounds. As they were made with a forty-five calibre weapons scarcely more than arm's length away, the wounds, and especially that of Johnson, ware ghashly and terribly. The physician said Johnson was liable to die at any moment, and that Brophy could not live to exceed ten days.

Both the wounded men are Texans and well known in the territory. All their acquaintances speak of them as "mighty good boys." Johnson, as was shown by his conduct after the shooting, was a remarkably gritty fellow. Both men are single. After the wounded men had been made as comfortable as possible, it was found that there were no more grudges to settle, and, as everybody present felt kindly disposed toward everybody else, the fears of the ladies were quieted, and the interrupted dance proceeded as though nothing had happened.

Foolish Stories About Tom Bowen.

Speaking of senators, a very large modicum of nonsense creeps into newspapers concerning Senator Bowen, of Colorado. When he made his appearance in the senate upon the incoming of the forty-eighth congress, he was held up to ridicule, if not censure, as a "poker-player," dyed in the wool, who would probably skin all his colleagues at that interesting game. Report placed his wealth at fabulous sums, and a recent item states that he "has sold an interest in his famous Golconda mine for over $500,000." The amount of money he paid to secure his election to the senate was estimated in the millions, etc., etc. Now the fact is, Tom Bowen was not worth a hundred dollars, all told, when elected to the senate. He owned certain mining interests, then in litigation, which, if decided in his favor, might make him independent, if not rich, but he did not then have ready money wherewith to pay his board at the hotel.

With the aid of a few admiring friends, however, headed by Otto Mears, the "Saguache statesman," Tom Bowen played his senatorial hand as if he were really a Vanderbilt. He kept the very best imported cigars on hand at his headquarters, and made the boys fill their pockets with them, instead of doling them out one at a time. As a matter of history he won his senatorship on a few hundred good cigars and considerable nerve, and he owed for everything—board, lodging, washing and cigars. His fabulous wealth was a myth, but it had its effect. Subsequently he won his lawsuit, and sold an interest in his mine to New York parties, who had backed him financially, for about $125,000. For some months after his arrival in Washington he was under a cloud, his fellow senators concluding that he was only a western card-player and a chance senator. They have since discovered two important facts about Mr. Bowen—first, that he does not play poker, and secondly, that in intelligence and good behavior he is quite up to the average senator.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

SHINING LIGHTS SNUFFED OUT

Death Harvest of Distinguished Men and Women During the Year.

A Large List of the Illustrous Hurried Over the Range—The Annual Mortuary Record.

Great men must die like other men, and just as among the common herd there are sometimes epidemics which sweep off thousands, so among the rich, powerful and prominent there are apparently seasons when the grim reaper makes more than usual havoc. The year now closing appears to be an Annus Mirabilis in this respect, for a great number of those who filled a large place in the eye of the world have passed away than during a similiar period for many years. The progress of sociology may at some time in the future enable us to explain why things have a habit of happening all at once, but until such a desirable point in this somewhat uncertain science is reached, the fact must be taken, and explanation of it, worthy and worthless, may be made to his own satisfaction by each who cares to speculate upon it.

The list of nobles and statesmen is long and illustrious. Alfonso, the young king of Spain, who, in spite of his weakness and wickedness, gave his country the first peace enjoyed for years, died November 25, while the Mahdi, who emerged from the obscurity of a dervish's hut to become a power among the nations, died July 22. Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg, the father of the king of Portugal, died December 15th, and the Russian diplomat, Prince Orloff, whose family gave a name to the Orloff diamond, March 29th. President Barrios died April 1st, and Marshal Serrano, who witnessed eighty Spanish revolutions and more changes in the government of his own country than any other statesman of the age, passed away November 26th. Earl Cairnes died April 2d, Lord Avonmore February 16th, Gen. Fernandez, the revolutionary president of Costa Rica, on March 13th, Prince Frederick Charles on June 15th, Dr. Ludwig Noel, of Heidelberg, and Count Bosewith, the president of the Mecklenburg ministry, on December 19th. The year has been one of affliction to the British nobility, it having lost from its number Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, who died August 14th, Dudley Francis North, and the earl of Guilford, who passed away December 20th. Lord Houghton, the head of an old English family, died on August 11th, Earl Anglesford on January 15th, Lord Avonmore on February 16th, and the duke of Abercorn on November 1st.

In this country a number of ex-senators and politicians of national reputation died during the year, among them being James Chestnut, formerly senator from South Carolina; W. M. Gwin, of California, September 3, and Robert Toombs, the Georgia confederate, who died December 15. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, who ran on the Greeley ticket, died November 14; William Sharon, the California senator and millionaire, on November 13, and the once noted Edgar Cowan on August 29. The country lost an ex-vice president, Schuyler Colfax, on January 13, and a vice president, Thomas A. Hendricks, on November 25. Two ex-secretaries of the interior died—E. D. Clark, March 23, and Jacob Thompson, on March 24, and one ex-secretary of state, F. T. Frelinghuysen, on May 20. The famous Scott Lord died September 10, and I. S Phelps, minister to Peru, on June 24. Among the ex-governors the mortality was equally great, the list comprising the names of Abbe Coburn, of Maine, January 3; G. C. Walker, of Virginia, May 11; Jules Converse, of New Hampshire, August 11; Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, August 25, and Thomas Talbott, of Massachusetts, October 6. The year was more fortunate for the lesser lights of politics, but among the roll of these are some well-known names, such as those of Isaiah Rynders, of New York, January 13; ex-Mayor Gunther, of the same city, January 22; Conrad Baker, of Kansas, April 28, and Gordon W. Burnham, March 18.

The profession of arms lost some of its most illustrious men during the year, the list beginning with Gen. Gordon, who perished at Khartoum February 10. During the same month Gen. Horace Capron and Gen. Charles R. Wood died also, the former on the 22d, the latter on the 26th. In March the list was lengthened by the names of Gen. Thomas H. Neill, who died on the 12th, and Gen. Anson Stager on the 26th, while Sergeant Thomas Plunkett, the armless hero of Fredericksburg, died on the 10th. Gen. Irvin McDowell, who commanded at the first battle of Bull Run, died May 5, Gen. George B. McClellan, commander of the army of the Potomac, died on October 30, and Gen. Jas. McQuade, on June 15. Mayor Aaron Stafford, the last survivor of the war 1812, died September 6. By far the greatest loss to the profession, however, was in the death of U. S. Grant, general of the army and ex-president, which took place on July 23. In Germany the most serious loss of the year by death was that of Gen. Manteuffel, governor of Alsace-Lorraine, on June 17.

The French navy was deprived of the services of Admiral Courbet, who died of chagrin on June 13, while the English navy lost Rear Admiral Sir George Sartorius on April 13. Rear Admiral Geo. H. Preble died March 7 and Rear Admiral John Menston on the same day, while the navy also lost three of its best officers in John Q. A. Zeigler, who died July 5; Henry H. Gorringe, July 6, and John W. Livingstone, September 10.

The clergy suffered as severely as any other profession. Dr. N. H. Schenk, the theological writer, began the gloomy list on January 4, followed on the 6th by Rev. John Jackson, the Bishop of London. Dr. William R. Williams died on April 1, followed on the 23d by the famous Dr. William R. Whittington. Dr. Whedon, the editor who gave forty years of his life to the Methodist Quarterly, laid down his pen forever on June 8, and was shortly followed by the learned and able Archbishop Bouget, of Montreal. Dr. Irenæus Prime, the Methodist editor, traveler and critic, passed away on July 18, followed on the 23d by the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. George Moberly. The venerable Dr. Stephen Tyng, of New York, died September 3, and Cardinal McClosky on October 10. The list closed with the names of Dr. J. R. Woodford, Bishop of Ely, October 24, and Rt. Rev. Marcus Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland, who died December 26.

Literature [illegible] some of its lights in the past twelve months. About, the great French author, dying January 17, followed by T. S. Arthur, the writer of many charming sketches, on March 7. Susan Warner, author of the "Wide, Wide World," left it on March 18, and Richard Grant White, author of "Words and their Uses," died on April 8, followed by Victor Hugo on May 21, and Alfred Meisner, the Austrian poet, on May 29. Helen Hunt Jackson, the "H. H." of many tales, died July 12. Henry W. Shaw, "Josh Billings," ceased to jest on October 22, and Stanley Huntley, famous as the author of the Spoopendyke papers, died July 31. The year was fatal to three noted publishers—George D. Bennett, of the Broklyn Times, January 3, W. M. Connely, of the Baltimore Herald, January 12, and I. W. England, of the New York Sun. The stage lost John McCullough on November 9, and the musical world mourns the great song writer, Franz Abt, April 2, Brinley Richards, the composer of oratorio, May 4, Dr. Damrosch, the conductor, and Jules Benedict,

the anthem writer, on June 5. Col. Geo. Nichols, the impressario and manager of various musical enterprises, died June 5. The dead among the artists are Louis Haye, March 10, John J. Jenkins, March 13, and the famous Alphonse de Neuville, the French battle painter, May 19.

Only three lawyers of wide reputation passed away: Richard T. Merrick and Samuel G. Courtney, in the east and Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago. Among the men of science the death roll is not long, but it contains the names of Charles Downing, the pomologist, January 18; Charles A. Renier, the French archeologist; Dr. John C. Draper, the son of the great physiologist, and himself an author of no mean repute; Le Broste, the French engineer, and Dr. Carpenter, perhaps the best authority on physiology and its kindred topics that the world ever knew.

Among those not subject to classification are many well-known names. Myra Clark Gaines, the famous New Orleans litigant, died January 9; S. S. Merrill, the New York railroad magnate, on February 7, and F. A. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, on February 16. Cornelius B. Garrison, the capitalist, died on May 2, and J. H. Ritter, the New York railroad manager, on June 12. H. B. Claflin, the New York merchant and banker, was preceded to the grave by Moro Phillips, the Philadelphia millionaire, who died August 9. Sir Moses Montefiore, the Jewish philanthropist, was mourned by thousands on July 28, while Ferdinand Hiller, the German politician, died May 11, and Dan Mace, well known in sporting circles, on April 19. W. A. Pond, the music publisher, died August 12, while the deaths of Wm. H. Vanderbilt on December 8, and Charles Foster, the medium, on December 16, are too recent to need more than the barest allusion to recall them.

HEALED BY FAITH.

Cured of Bright's Disease—A Batch of Reformed Printers.

Chicago Tribune: The faith-healers held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning at No. 15 Washington street. The room was quite crowded with women and a few men, and Mrs. Baxter led the meeting. She was very long-winded, speaking for nearly an hour, until every one looked fatigued. In England, she said, there was a sect of faith-believers numbering 10,000 or 12,000, who have for the last forty or fifty years prayed and read the Bible continually. In all that time there have been only two cases of broken bones, and these were caused by sliding. She urged every one present to take home a supply of faith. She used a beautiful simile as follows: "We must put all our trust in the Lord as if He were a letter-box. Our trust in the Lord should equal our confidence in the postoffice officials. We must put ourselves in His hands and leave ourselves there." The postage stamp is supposed to be faith.

Mrs. Rollins wanted the meeting to pray for a very pressing case. A boy 17 years old had a white swelling, and the doctors said the limb must be amputated. This was a case of special delivery.

A stout man said he had been suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys for eight years. One of the best physicians of the city told his wife he could not live twelve hours longer. She told her husband and he begged God to cure him, as a testimonial to the world of His power, and he was thoroughly healed. He awoke the physician—it was midnight—and told him of his wonderful cure. The doctor was very much astonished, but, after feeling his pulse, pronounced him well.

If the testimony of a man present is true, there is at last some hope for the printer. It was thought impossible that a printer could have faith in anybody, but the the testimony of this man will put hope in the heart of every one of them. He said that two printers worked for him who were confirmed drunkards. One of them had been on a solid drunk for sixteen months up to last Sunday. He was then induced to pray the Lord to save him, and he is now thoroughly sober. The other has been a very hard drinker for a number of years, and this man requested him to be prayed for. There were three more men at this place who were addicted to drink, and he wanted them prayed for also. A man suffering from muscular rheumatism induced by smoking was entirely cured of the habit by prayer only. Another had a cataract in his eye four years ago. Mrs. Rollins had prayed for him not long ago, and the pain had entirely left him, but he could not see out of his eye yet. A woman wanted a request made in the shape of a prayer for the restoration of her sight, one eye being closed and the other about to follow. Requests for prayer were made from all parts of the country for nervousness, derangement of the mind, a disease of twenty years' standing which no physician could define, sick headache, partial paralysis, depression of mind, and one woman prayed for the conversion of her husband and children to the faith.

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THE HARVEST OF DEATH WOULD BE seriously diminished if all the fever-breeding, blood corrupting, alcoholic poisons in existence were suppressed and Dr Richmond's Pure, Healthful, Life-Saving Samaritan Nervine substituted everywherein their stead.

THE TYCOON.

Sketch of the Rise and Fall of a Famous Japanese Dynasty.

The first Tycoon was Iyeyas, who was born in the year 1542. About that time the affairs of the country were in an unsettled state. There have been faction fights, and the power of the emperor had been much reduced. About the year 1549 St. Francis Xavier introduced Christianity into Japan. In 1570 the chief, Nuba Nanga, restored order, and was aided by young Iyeyas, who had already become renowned for wisdom and skill. The Buddhist priests were deprived of considerable power, and many nobles were brought into subjection. The will of Nuba Nanga was supreme throughout the country, although he was not the actual ruler. He built a splendid temple, placed his statue therein, and caused divine honors to be paid to it. Shortly after this he was assassinated by the soldiers of a noble. Nuba Nanga was succeeded by Taikosamo, his chief general, who reigned until 1598. He was noted for his invasion of Corea, and his policy toward the Christians. At the death of Taikosamo, in 1598, Iyeyas succeeded him. He was a great military genius. Every revolt against his authority was suppressed. He was supreme ruler of Japan during his reign. He was succeeded by his son Hidjetada in the year 1616. Iyeyas was the founder of the Tycoon or Siogoon dynasty, the former name not having been used prior to the year 1854. Taikosama was the last of the Siogoon. The Siogoon, or Tycoon, was the temporal or military sovereign of the empire, subject to the supreme or spiritual sovereign, the mikado. The council and officers of the mikado superintended religious and educational affairs. The Tycoon commanded the armies, appointed subordinate rulers, and resided in the capital city. The princes of the empire were the highest officers under the Siogoon, and during his absence from the post of duty he was obliged to leave the members of his household as hostages. It is stated that the title of Tycoon was selected to designate the political chief in the treaties between Commodore Perry and the Japanese representatives. The word signifies "Great Chief."

Although the Japanese government more than once expressed dissatisfaction with this innovation, the word was maintained for a period in all international treaties, and became popular throughout the country. But great changes were taking place in the character of the Japanese government, due to the intercourse of the people of the empire with foreign nations. The government needed to accomplish two things; first, to secure the permanent and definite subjection of the feudal nobility to the civil and political power of the tycoon; second, to render the latter completely independent of the mikado in all temporal matters. The second ground had always been assumed by the successors of Iyeyas, and the government was greatly annoyed when the representatives of foreign powers demanded that the treaties concluded with the Tycoon should be ratified by the Mikado. The hostility of the native princes to foreign intercourse was bitter, since the more intelligent of them saw what its political consequences would be—not only foreign invasion but revolt against the authority of Stots Bashi. An uprising occurred in 1867. The regent made extensive military preparations to subdue the revolt, but suddenly abdicated, and begged the Mikado to assemble all the grandees of the empire and make arrangements to establish the government on a solid basis and to revise the constitution. The Mikado acceded to the proposition, the princes were brought over to the emperor, the friends of the Tycoon were dispersed and the Tycoonate was abolished.

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Railway Time Table

OMAHA.

The following is the time of arrival and departure of trains by Central Standard time, at the local depots. Trains of the C., St. P., M. & O. arrive and depart from their depot, corner of 14th and Webster streets; trains on the B. & M., C., B. & Q., and K. C., St. J. & C. B. from the B. & M. depot; all others from the Union Pacific depot.

BRIDGE TRAINS.

Bridge trains will leave U. P. depot at 6:35—B 7:35—8:00—8:40—8:50—B 10:00—11:00 a. m., 1:00—1:20—1:50—B 2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—5:30—6:05—6:10—7:00—11:10 p. m.

Leave transfer for Omaha at 7:12—B 8:15—9:30—9:42—B 10:35—10:37—11:12 a. m.; 1:37—2:13—B 2:37—3:30—3:37—4:37—5:45—6:35—7:20—7:50—11:52 p. m.

CONNECTING LINES.

Arrival and departure of trains from the transfer depot at Council Bluffs:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.
	CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.	
9:15 A. M	Mail and Express	7:00 P. M
12:40 P. M	Accommodation	4:30 P. M
5:20 P. M	Express	9:15 A. M
	CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND.	
9:15 A. M	Mail and Express	7:00 P. M
7:15 A. M	Accommodation	5:30 P. M
6:20 P. M	Express	9:15 A. M
	CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.	
9:10 A. M	Mail and Express	7:00 P. M
5:40 P. M	Express	9:15 A. M
	CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.	
9:35 A. M	Mail and Express	6:30 P. M
5:35 P. M	Express	9:15 A. M
	WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.	
2:15 P. M.	Local St. Louis Express Local	
3:00 P. M.	Transfer St. Louis Ex. Transfer	3:20 P. M
	KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BLUFFS.	
2:15 A. M	Mail and Express	7:35 P. M
3:00 P. M	Express	6:35 A. M
	SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC.	
7:45 A	Sioux City Mail	7:00 P. M
6:20 P. M	St. Paul Express	9:35 A. M

Depart.		WESTWARD.	Arrive.	
A. M.	P. M.	UNION PACIFIC.	A. M.	P. M.
	8:20a	Pacific Express	7:50a	
10:40a		Denver Express		4:10a
		O. & REP. VALLEY.		
	1:20a	Mail and Express		2:10a
		B. & M. IN NEB.		
8:10a		Mail and Express		6:3a
	6:00	Night Express	10:40a	

Depart.		SOUTHWARD.	Arrive	
A. M.	P. M.	MISSOURI PACIFIC.	A. M.	P. M.
10:30a		Day Express	6:25d	
	8:45b	Night Express		6:35a
		K. C., ST. J. & C. B.		
9:20a	8:45b	Via Plattsmouth	7:00d	

Depart.		NORTHWARD.	Arrive.	
A. M.	P. M.	C. ST. P., M. & O.	A. M.	P. M.
8:30a		Sioux City Express		5:30a
	5:40c	Oakland Accommod'n	10:00c	

Depart.		EASTWARD.	Arrive	
A. M.	P. M.	C., B. & Q.	A. M.	P. M.
	5:30	Via Plattsmouth	9:20	

STOCK YARDS TRAINS

Will leave U. P. depot, Omaha, at 6:40—8:35—10:45—10:55 a. m.; 2:40—3:50—5:25 p. m.

Leave Stock Yards for Omaha at 7:55—10:25 a. m.; 12:01—4:20—4:10—5:07—6:20 p. m.

NOTE—A trains daily; B, daily except Sunday; C, daily except Saturday; D, daily except Monday.

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