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#### EPITHELIOMA! OR SKIN CANCER.

For seven years; suffered with a cancer on my face. Right months ago a friend recommended the use of Swift's Specific and I determined to make an effort to secure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the inflamation was allayed and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger, and able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the ulcer to heel, until there is not a vestige of it left—only a fittle scar marks the place.

Atlanta, Ga., August II, 1885.

I have had a cancer on my face for some

I have had a cancer on my face for some years, extending from one check bone across the nose to the other. It has given me a great deal of pain, at times burning and itching to such an extent that it was almost unbearable. I commenced using Swift's Specific in May, 1885, and have used eight bottles. It has given the greatest relief by removing the inflamation and restoring my general health. W. Barnes.

Knoxville, Iowa, Sept 8, 1885 Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.
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## Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion! If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's con-tent. It does away with Sal-lowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWEN-TY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

### BENJAMIN BRAHIM.

How He Swindled the Pawnbroker Out of a Gold Watch.

And Caused Him to be Whipped and Fined for Lying and Robbery.

Mohammed Ben Brahim was a private of the 3d regiment of Turcos, Arab intantry, in the French service. He was tall and raw-boned, fearing nothing, believing but little in Mohammed, the prophet, and not at all in Allah. He drank wine and ate pork, two things held in abomination by the Mohammedans; he swore in bad Arab and worse French; in fact, he was the most perfect blackguard in the whole body of Turcos, which was 16,000 strong, and that is saying a good deal. Ben Brahim lived happy and contented until one day, while passing before the bric-a-brae pawn office and dry goods shop of Yussuff, the richest Jew of Oran, he saw hanging in the window some gold watches. Then his happiness was gone, for one thought invaded his mind so completely that twenty times a day he exclaimed loudty: "By the prophet's beard, I must have one!" And by the prophet's beard, he got one, too, and this is how it came

Mohammed Ben Brahim had a cousin, a lieutenant in the same regiment, and he went to him and told him a story about his mother being sick and needy, and the lieutenant, who loved his aunt, gave him 12 francs, with the recom-mendation to use them well—a thing that the Turco did, much to the sorrow of Yussuff, in whose shop he appeared five minutes later. Yussuff was alone, and, seeing the Turco entering his stores, he arose to meet him-not through deference for the caller, but from a knowledge that the Turcos are the greatest prowlers of Africa.

"I salute you, Rabbi Yussuff," said Mohammed, touching his fez. "I salute you, Turco," replied Yussuff, politely. "What do you want?" "I came to pay you 12 francs for the 7

you loaned me a fortnight ago," answered the Turco.
"Did I loan you money? I do not recollect to have seen you before?"
"You don't? Well, then, you were more drunk than I was when I borrowed the money from you. But no matter. I owe you 12 francs, and there they are."
Then the Turco put 13 francs in the other's hand. Yussuff took it just as an

Arab priest entered the shop. Yussuff saluted the new-comer with the

greatest respect, as he was one of his best customers, and said: "Will you allow me to present this Turco to you as one of the few honest men we have in this town?"

The Arab looked with astonishment on the pair.
"Well, well" thought he, "what are we coming to, if a Turco turns to be as honest as to be praised by Yussuff?" Then he asked: "May I inquire what this Turco has done to deserve your commendations, Yussuff?"

"I loaned him 12 francs, and I forgot all about it. Many would have taken idvantage of my lack of memory, but he did not, but he has paid me like an honest man that he is."

"My friend," said the Arab to the Turko, "will you favor me with your company to my house?" Mohammed Ben Brahim answered that

Monammed Ben Branin answered that as soon as Rabbi Yussuff had returned his pledge, he would follow him.

"A pledge!" cried Yussuff, turning pale. "You have given me none."

"What!" replied the Turco, indignantly, "that gold watch there is mine." And Mohammed August Markey worth. Mohammed pointed to a watch worth

"That watch was bought by me from a chief now dead?" yelled Yussuff. "Yussuff," interposed the Turko, "it seems to me that this chief died very conveniently for you. Will you give me my watch

"No," answered Yussuff. "All right, sir. I will have you arrested on the spot," and, opening the door, Mohammed went into the street calling for the police. In a minute two of those worthies made

their appeacance and inquired the cause of the uproar. "Arrest that man," said the Turco, pointing to Yussuff; "he robbed me." The police took Yussuff by the throat, and the whole party left the store to go to the judge. In Africa the judge's court house consists of a piece of carpet two yards square thown on the payement in the market place, where the judge sits surrounded by the police, who make arrests and bastinado the culprits at the judge's command. It is justice in its primitive state administered on the rapid transit plan.

'What is the matter?" inquired the Arab magistrate. Your wisdom, this man has robbed that Turco," replied the other.
"Turco, how did the thing happen?"

inquired the judge.
"Your wisdom, this man loaned me 7 francs on my gold watch. I returned him his money, together with 5 francs as interest, and now he refuses to give me

my watch."
"How did you get a gold watch?" "Your wisdom, it is a present from my dying father."
"Did any one see you paying the

"Your wisdom, this holy Arab was present."
"Arab, is it true what the Turco is say-

ing?"
"Your Wisdom, he has spoken the truth," replied the Arab. "Yusself introduced the complainant to me with the remark that he was one of the few honest men we have in this town."

'Yussuff, do you deny the accusation made against you?" "Your Wisdom, I do deny it."
"Did you take 12 francs from the com-

'Your Wisdom, I did."

"Because I loaned it to him." "Without any pledge?"
"Yes, your Wisdom, without any

"Officers, go to Yussuff's house and bring here all the gold watches he has," The officers went and soon returned, bringing about thirty gold watches, which

they spread before the judge.
"Look and see if your time-piece is there," said the magistrate to the Turco.
The cunning Turco advanced, and without any hesitation took, not the best,

but the third from the best.

The judge, who had eyed shraply the action of the Turco, seeing him discarding the costliest watch to take another inferior in value, felt convinced of the justice of his claim to the object of his se-

lection. He said to him: "Take it and go. Remember, that a present from a dying father is a sacred thing, not to be polluted by the hands of this money lender, who is a thief, a usurer, and a liar. Go!"

Mohammed Ben Brahim did not wait for a second invitation to take what did not belong to him; he bowed low to the judge, kissed the Arab on the shoulder and departed.

Then the junge said to Yussuff:
"For lying to me, for exacting usurious rates of interest, for trying to rob a poor soldier of a sacred momento, from a be-loved father, you shall get fifty strokes on the soles of your feet; and if in two hours you have not paid \$500 fine, you shall get 100 more. Officers, execute the

Everybody applauded the justice of the

judge's decision. No, I am mistaken, not all. There was one who did not Can you guess who?

TWO GREAT GENERALS.

Early Friendship Between Grant and Hancock, and Their Falling Out. Gen. Badeau, writing to the Philadelphia Press, says: Hancock and Grant were at West Point together. They were good friends there, and Hancock used to call his future chief by the familiar nickname of "Sam Grant." Long afterward, during the Wilderness campaign—it was the day after the great attack at Spott-sylvania, when Hancock reported: "I sylvama, when Hancock reported: 'I have finished up Johnston and am now going into Early.'' Grant nominated Hancock for brigadier-general in the regular army. Hancock remembered the old relationship of the cadet time, and said to the brother-in-law of the general-in-chief, who told him the news: "I lave Sam Grant."

love Sam Grant." The regard was mutual. At one moment in the battle of the Wilderness things looked very dark. Warren was driven back at the center, and a rush of stragglers came hurrying in toward Grant's headquarters with the news that Hancock was routed. Grant was seated on the ground whittling a stick; he sim-ply turned the stick around and whittled the other end; and when it was reported that Hancock had been driven he said grimly: "I don't believe it." In a few moments word came directly contrary to the earlier rumor. Instead of retreating Hancock had pushed the enemy. Then Grant looked up and said with as much enthusiasm as I ever knew him to betray: Hancock's a glorious soldier."

He never changed his opinion. Han-

cock was always riven the advance or the exposed position. He bore the brunt of the battle of the Wilderness; he made three terrible assaults at Spottsylvania; he led the march to the North Anna; he was in the thickest at Cold Harbor. His roops were the first of the Army of the Potomac to come up fore Petersburg and in the subsequent movements on both sides of the James, at Deep Bottom, and at the explosion of Burnside's mine—always, until the opening of the old wound compelled him to leave the field, Hangarian was given the sequence of the subsequence of the subsequen cock was given the command which required the most superb daring, the clear-est head, the most sustained military ability. More than once I heard General Grant say that if Meade were removed he should give the command of the Army of the Potomae to Hancock.

In the march from Cold Harbor to the James, Grant's headquarters came up with Hancock at the point where Long Bridge had once crossed the Chickahominy. While the troops were passing the commanders dismounted, and Grant, Hancock and Meade were sketched on the grass together with their officers around. Never were three great soldiers more in complete personal accord. There was no assumption on the part of Grant, and the feeling of camaraderie was per-fect. They chaffed each other; they told stories of West Point and the frontier; they discussed the movement in which they were engaged; and finally Meade referred to some resolutions of a Pennsylvania convention nominating Hancock for the presidency. Both Grant and Meade poked fun at Hancock for this, and he good naturedly received it all. Indeed, it rather tickled him.

He was not appointed a brigadier in the regular army for Spottsylvania, but Grant was persistent and in August nominated him again. This time the promotion was conferred.

In 1866 the grade of general was created for Grant. This made Sherman lieutenant general and left a vacancy among the major generals, to which Grant promptly appointed Hancock, who thus received both of his promotions to the rank of general from his old cadet During the reconstruction period they

were on different sides. Grant believed that congress was right in the long strug-gle with Andrew Johnson, but Hancock esponsed the cause of the president. Grant at first had no suspicion of the leaning of Hancock, and when it became pparent that Mr. Johnson was determ ined to remove Sheridan from command at New Orleans and substitute Hancock. the general-in-chief sent a staff officer to warn him of the purpose of the president and what he considered its mischievous tendency. Hancock, however, was ordered by Johnson to report at Washington before he went to New Orleans, and Grant, who was now convinced that Johnson's course was full of dan-ger to the country, went in person to visit Hancock at his rooms in Willard's hotel to put him on his guard. But Haneock had already determined on his conduct, and was not to be affected by

Grant's advice or urging. From this time their relations were strained. Hancock proceeded to New Orleans against the wish of Grant, determined to carry out Mr. Johnson's policy, which his general-in-chief believed to be almost treasonable, and which he was directed by congress to thwart. Hancock constantly issued orders in conformity with the views of the president, which rant as constantly overruled. Hancock asked to be relieved and the re-

quest was granted. They never again had any pleasant in-tercourse. There were times when each supposed the other had been discourteous. Grant was told that Hancock came to his headquarters, and wrote his name without paying his general in chief the courtesy of a further visit, and remarks of each were repeated to the other not calculated to encourage amiable sentiments. But there was no positive hos-

When Hancock was nominated for the presidency Grant, in the privacy of his own house at Galena, uttered some causcriticisms to an indiscreet visitor, which the same day were telegraphed to the entire world. Among the other things that he said was that Hancock was "ambitious, vain and weak." Hancock at first refused to believe that Grant had used the words; but, though they were never meant for the public, Grant could not and would not disayow them when the reporters rushed for confirmation or denial. Then Hancock was very much pained, and I doubt whether a reconcila-

tion could ever have been affected. In his last days Gen. Grant more than once spoke to me about this circumstance, and regretted the pain he had given Hancock. He was generous in his praise, and though he criticised what he thought foibles and graver faults, he de-clared that he ought not to have used the words which Hancock disliked. This Hancock never knew; but with equal bility he bore his part in the great weral over his ancient chief and comrade. The majestic character of those rites that attracted the attention of the world was greatly due to the tender care and chivalrous punctillo of him even though the dead chieftain had wounded

The two soldiers have fought their last fight and ended every difference. Each at the last was full of soldierly and brotherly generosity for the other.

H. A. Hake, a well-known cattleman of Columbus, Neb., is about to creet a large brick stable, on the corner of Fourteenth and Howard streets, for the sale of tineblooded horses. Work will be commenced on the structure at once.

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,

### TRICKS OF THEATRICAL MEN.

How the Lithograph Distributors Paper the Town.

Amusing Scrambles for the Exclusive Right to Use Barber-Shop, Saloon and Store Windows.

Philadelphia Record: A dainty little show-bill, in the center of which was a capital portrait of Modjeska, and of the size so often seen in the windows of saloons, barber shops, small stores and certain of the big Chestnut street establishments, lay on the table in the office of a manager of a city theater, and furnished the text for an interesting chat on the subject of theatrical advertising by means of the lithographs now so popular with dramatic stars and combination compa-

"The public would be surprised," remarked the manager, "to know to what extent this branch of the business is carried. I have four men employed who do nothing but distribute lithographs among the saloons and shops, and they are entirely separate from the bill-posting department. These four men cover about thirty routes each Monday and Tuesday, and visit nearly 1,500 separate places, where they leave anywhere from 2,000 to 5,000 lithographs advertising the show that will be given at this house on the following week. Of course, if an attraction is billed for more than one week only one visit is made. The lithographs are supplied by the manager of the star or company, and they, as a rule, send me word how many we may look for, and then the lithographs either come on by express from the city where the attraction then is, or just as often from the estab-lishment in some distant city where they are printed, for it is a common thing for the best known theatrical printing tirms to take a contract for \$10,000 worth of 'paper,' get the route of the show and the number of pictures need for each city or town, and then send them direct to the theatre a week or ten days before the

company arrives.
"When the men take the pictures out they very often give the proprietors of the saloons or other places a ticket for the show which is only good on the first night and calls for a seat in the balcony. The average number of tickets for the first night will be 250, for in hundreds of cases the people are gual to get the por-traits of the actors and actresses, and many of the more costly ones are worth a frame, and form an attraction on the walls of the salcon or barber shop. are never called for, and so in the cours of a year or two a man gets quite a col lection of theatrical scenes and celebri-ties. As for Philadelphia, it is the bes place to 'lithograph' in the country, and takes far more than any other city. It takes clever men to do the trick correct ly, and good ones are very hard to get as a man must be thoroughly popular all along his route, keep an eye on the licenses issued to new saloons, watch out for empty shops, the windows of which could be utilized and, if possible, get the monopoly of desirable places. The heavlest routes, are of course, those thorough fares that serve as great arteries of travel to the people who like bright pictures and are fond of tooking in the windows, and so Ridge, Girard and Passyunk avenues, Second, street, South street and others of that class are the best to keep liberaily supplied. When we receive a large supply of "paper' the men distribute it as far as Frankford, Richmond, Germantown, Manayunk and the outskirts of West Philadelphia, and sometimes even go over to Camden. One of the years best men in the business was the very best men in the business was poor George Rowe, who died recently, and who had been with me for many years. In the summer he traveled with the big circuses, and last year caught a old from which he never recovered He papered a room for my little boy, ceiling and all, with the brightest and best of his collection of lithographs, that was a work of art, for he always had a great eye for effect, and did his work like

an artist." The proprietor of a popular beer saloon in speaking on the same subject, said: 'You would be surprised to know how much competition there is between the lithograph men of the different theatres, and when I first opened this place I was visited by half a dozen of them, each of whom tried his level best to secure the monopoly of my windows and walls for the 'paper' of his house. I gave them all an equal show, however, and so get a good many tickets for the first nights, and these I generally turn over to my best customers. I learned a trick, and that was this: The theatrical men watch for the licenses to be issued for new sa-loons or new owners of places. When they ascertain the man's address they rush off to him and offer all sorts of inducements for the exclusive right to his windows and saloon. But they did not eatch me that way."

The Language of the Cane.

To tap it on the pavement at every step, means: "Object is no money to me I'm trying to wear out the ferule To poke a person in the ribs with itwho is standing up on a chair three rows ahead of the pokist at a slugging match, insinuates "Down in front."

To hurriedly slip it down the panta-loons-leg-and walk along with it con-cealed therein evidences that it has pre-viously been felonously "magnetized" from some hall-rack and the rightful owner is approaching.

To point with it at a rare old painting in a picture gallery indicates that the check boy was asleep when the visitor came through the entry door.

To carry the upper end in the overcost pocket, with the bottom part sticking

straight up in front, signifies that the nickel plate has worn off from its bogus leaden head, and the same would blacken the dudelet's tan-colored glove if held in his hand.

To carelessly but gracefully drop it denotes the exhibitation of too much high-priced fing sine aboard; while to awkwardly to get tangled up among the legs and plamp the bearer forward on his nasal abutment sadly goes to prove a wholesale comsumption of common 5-cent red, red liquor!

To pedestrianize on a crowded side-walk with it run through the akimboed elbows and across the back—with ends projecting beyond each arm—intimates that there is plenty of room out in the middle of the street for other people who who don't care to be swiped off into the

gutter in passing.

To hold it in the center, with the handled portion downwards, is intended by the effeninate "hower" to demonstrate this: "Aw, this stick is weally so pawsitively top 'cavy, aw, that I—nevah aving been used to manual labah, aw, find it a widiculously weighty burden,

To present it, nicely engraved to a trusted clerk on New Year's day as a recognition of "long and faithful serconveys the sorrowful fact to the t. c. that ye employer's act is an economical "stave-off" against his hire-ling's hoped-for raise in salary.

A Copyright Puzzle. New York, Feb. 17—The heavy profits made by Gilbert & Saltivan, through the Mikado in this country, and the likewise great sum which piracy of the opera has deprived them of, have led them into the tremendous anxiety as to their next work and its protection. Sulfivan consulted with lawyers while recently here on the

he would lose his copyrights in England in which case his music would be lost to him in that country, though Gilbert might still protect the words there, and they would not be available here without the notes. The scheme was abandoned. The present idea is to associate an American author in the note. next opera to a sufficient exten to let him copyright the work. As por tions written by him, distributed through the work and music, need not be dis closed until an action in court against infringers made it essential, it is thought that the device may prove effective. The new piece, which by contract is to be new piece, which by contract is to be ready for production next October, is to present the story of an Egyptian girl who learns that she is a descendant of an ancient princess, and undertakes to live up to her illustrious ancestry. The fun is to arise from the mixture of by-gone Egyptian and present English dress, customs and usages; the satire is to be upon the commercial instincts of Englismen in extending England's influences, and the plot is so far developed that the New York colaborer has received his assignment of several brief passages of dialogue and music to write. It does not follow that his small part of the work will re-main as he provides it, but it will be enough his own to make it defensible.

#### BUCKSKIN SAM.

The Life Story of a Recent Writer of Indian Novels.

New York Letter: Buckskin Sam is dead. Adult readers may not recall him at all, but juvenile grief will be as widespread as the country's borders. He was spread as the country's borders. He was
the author of Indian stories, such as
"Blanco Bill, the Mustang Monarch,"
"The Rattling Ranger," "Bowider Bill,
the Man of Taos," "Dandy Dave and His
Horse White Stocking," and "The Mountain Bravo." He was not a humbug, who
had never been further west then Michigan; whose knowledge of horses was confined to saw-horses and of Indians to the fined to saw-horses and of Indians to the Niagara Falls specimens. Fifty years ago the Hall family, of Leominster, Mass., had a son born to it. They named him Sam H. He grew to early manhood in the quiet New England neighborhood. Sam Hall demanded excitement, and the Sam Hail demanded excitement, and the community frowned on his favorite methods of obtaining it. So he ran away from home and wandered down to Texas. The first that was known of him there was as one of Ben McCallough's roughs. He had at last found congenial employment, and from that time until the breaking out of the rebellion there was no ing out of the rebellion there was no harder riding or fighting dare-devil than he. His companions named him Buck-skin Sam. He was slender and under-sized, with good, features, gentle voice and manner, and dark eyes of more than ordinary beauty. He rode at about 125 pounds, and fought at four or five tons. The rangers went up and down the Rio Grande, killing Indians usually Greasers sometimes. It was not long be-fore Buckskin Sam became known as a dead-shot, a skillful equestrian, a hard drinker and a man without fear. That he was the chosen companion of Big Foot Wallace, Joe Ford and the Ben Thompson who was shot recently at San Antonio, shows what sort of stuff he was made of. The war came on, and men in Texas had to choose sides; or, rather, they had to choose one side, and that the southern one. Sam was a New Englander, and he took no stock in secession. If he did, along with the other rangers, join the rebel army, it was under compulsion, and it was not long before he appeared within the Union lines. Until the close of the struggle he did service as a spy and scout in the Army of the

When Sam reappeared in the New England village his hair was long, his hat wide-brimmed, and his aspect that of the most picturesque of rangers; and yet his reception was not warm, for he tried to turn the town into a border camp for roystering inebriety, and he soon got ejected from the family domicile. He came to this city, and how he lived for awhile noboly knows; but eventually Col. Prentiss Ingraham and Buffalo Bill befriended him, discovered that he had unusual facility for description, and advised him to write fiction based on his own personal experiences. So Sam turned in to a cheap publishing firm a story called "Kit Carson Jr." The man-useript was so crude that they could not use it as it was, but they discerned merit in it, and advised him to have it edited for them to read. He then bargained with a professional writer, an Oxford graduate, to lick the narrative into read-able shape. This partnership lasted until Sam's death. The publishers say that the charm of these series of stories lay in their truthfulness to reality and their

Buckskin Sam found the temptations of New York too much for him. In Wil-mington, Del., lived George M. Dutcher, an old Texas friend, who had been of the toughest of the rangers, but had reformed and become a temperance revivalist. Sam went there to be improved by his former "pard." He staid there until his moral teacher ran away, leaving a helpless family, by whom Sam stood sturdily to the day of his death as sole support. He was one of the characters Wilmington, marked by his retention of the ranger hair and sombrero, and when occasionally he insisted on daubing the town red he was allowed to do it without great hindrance. But that sort of life could not last, even with a steelwire constitution and so it has come about that Buckskin Sam died, surrounded by the family of his old pard. The mayor of Wilmington has written to his publishers, and they have responded with a check sufficient to bury him neatly.

freedom from coarseness.

HOUSEKEEPERS that fail to acquaint themselves with the value of JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE in the kitchen and laundry deprive themselves of the most convenient and useful article of the age

John G. Saxe's Full Hand. Did you ever on a railway car observe the many bits of pasteboard that are thrust out at the conductors who hesitate before they punch them, and hand them back with an air that seems to say: "Well, 'tis none of my business," and move on to another? That's the "pass," and a mighty handy thing it is where the shekels are not redundant and the ways are long. Lecturers find it so especially and Saxe-now old-once told me one of his experiences that was very amusing He had passes on all the railroads and steamboats in the west, he thought, but at one time he found himself on a short road not down on his chart, upon which he had no ticket. As the conductor came along he took all his passes from his hand like a deck of playing cards. "Mr. Conductor," said he "do you play cuchre?" "Yes, sometimes." "Well, what should you say to a hand like that?" "I should say pass," and Saxe put up his cards as the conductor passed laughingly

PILES: PILES: PILES

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itchin and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Olument. A single Williams' Indian Penedry, called Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotious and instruments do more harm than rood. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense liching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bedt, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing else.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.

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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 denot, corner of 14th and Webster streats; 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.

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7:00 P. M 9:35 A. M Arrivo A. M. P. M. 7:50a 4:10a .... 2:104 Depart. SOUTHWARD Arrivo | Depart | SOUTHWARD | Arriva | A.M. P. M. | Micsoff RI | PACIFIC | A.M. | P. M. | 10:20a | Barb | Night Express | 6:25a | 6:25a | Barba | Each | Vin Plattsmouth | T:00d | ..... NORTHWARD. Depart. A. M. P. M. C. ST. P. M. & O. A. M. P. M. \$100a Side Oakland Accommod'n 19:000 ...... Deport. | Deport | RASTWARD | Arrive | A. M. | P. M. | 9:20 | 6:20 | Via Platosmouth | 9:20 | 7.15 Will leave U. P. deset. Outsha, at 6:49-8:35-19:45-19:55 a. m.; 2:49-3:56-5; p. m. Leave Stock Yands for Outsha at 7:55-19:25 a. m.; 12:61-4:25-25; p. m. Nore-A trains daily; B. daily except Sunday; C. daily except Saturday; D. daily except Mostay.