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OR SKIN CANCER.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. Eight months ago a friend re-commended 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 beel, until there is not
a vestige of it left—only a little scar marks the
place.

Mis. JOICHE A MCDONALD.

Atlanta, Ga., August II, 1885. ermined to make an effort to secure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influ-

Attanta, the, August 11, 1880.

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

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# Ladies

ing Complexion! If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, 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.

#### A PIONEER RIVER BOATMAN.

Reminiscences by One of the Original Nav-igators of Seventy Years Ago.

some Interesting Incidents on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Back in the early days of the Pittsburg river trade, when the navigation of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers was in its swaddling clothes, there was no character so well known as Michael Fink. He might justly be styled the pioneer of Pittsburg boating. Fink was born in this city and had but little knowledge of letters, especially of their sound and powers, as his orthography was very bad, and he usually spelled his name Miche Phinck, white his father spelled it with an F. When he was young, the witchery which is in the tone a wooden trumpet, called a river horn formerly used by keel and flatboat navigators on the western waters, entranced the soul of Mike while yet a boy, and he longed to become a boatman. This soon became his ruling passion, and he served as a boatman on the Ohto and Mississippi rivers and their tributary streams, which occupation he pursued until this sort of men were thrown out of employment by the general use of steamboats.

When the Ohio was too low for naviga-

tion, Mike spent most of his time in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, killing squir-rels with his rifle and shooting at a target for beef at the frequent Saturday shooting matches and company musters of the militia. He soon became famous as "the best shot in the country." His language was a perfect sample of the half-horse and half-ailigator dialect of the then race of boatmen. He was also a wit, and on that account he gained the admiration and excited the fear of all the fraternity of boatmen, for he usually enforced his wit with a sound drubbing if any one dared to dissent by neglecting or refusing to laugh at his jokes, for, as he used to say, he told his jokes on purpose to be laughed at in a good-humored way, and laughed at in a good-humored way, and that no man should "make light" of them. Mike made proclamation, "I am a Salt river roarer, and I love the wimming, and as how I'm chuck-full of fight," etc. Among his boon companions were two men, Carpenter and Talbot, Mike's fast friends and particular contidants. Each was a match for the other in prowess in fight or skill in other in prowess, in fight or skill in shooting, for Mike had dilligently trained them to all these virtues and mysteries. Carpenter and Talbot figure hereafter. Many shooting feats of Mike's are celated here by persons who profess to have witnessed them.

nessed them.

"I will relate some of them," said an old-timer. "Use them as you please. In ascending the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Ohio, he saw a sow with eight or nine pigs on the river bank. He declared, in a boatman's phrase, he wanted a pig, and took up his rifle to shoot one, but was requested not to do so. Mike, however, laid his rifle to his face and shot at each pig successively, as the boat gilded up the river under easy sail. boat glided up the river under easy sail, about 40 or 50 yards from shore, and cut off their tails without doing them any

harm.
"In 1822 Mike and his two friends, Carpenter and Talbot, engaged in St. Louis with Henry & Ashley to go up the Missouri with them in the three-fold capacity of boatmen, trappers and hunters. Here Mike and his friend Carpenter quar-Here Mike and his friend Carpenter quarreled a deadly quarrel, the cause of which is not certainly known, but was thought to have been caused by a rivalry in the good graces of a squaw. The quarrel was smothered for the time by the interposition of mutual friends. On the return of spring the party revisited the fort, when Mike and Carpenter, over a cup of whisky, revived the recollection of their west gaugesal but lection of their past quarrel, but made a treaty of peace, which was to be solemnized by their usual trial of shooting the cup of whisky from off each other's head, as their custom was. This was at once the test of mutual reconciliation and renewed confidence. A question remained to be set-tled—who should have the first shot? To determine this, Mike proposed to "sky a copper" with Carpenter—that is, to throw up a copper. This was done, and Mike won the first shot. Carpenter Mike won the first shot. seemed to be fully aware of Mike's un-forgiving temper and treacherous intent, for he declared that he was sure Mike would kill him. But Carpenter scorned life too much to purchase it by a breach of his solemn compact in refusing to stand the test. Accordingly he prepared stand the test. Accordingly he prepared to die. He bequeathed his gun, shot-ponch, powder-horn, his belt, pistols, and wages to Talbot, in case he should be killed. They went to the fatal plain, and whilst Mike loaded his rifle and picked his flint, Carpenter filled his tin cup with whisky to the brim, and, without changing his features, he placed it on his devoted heap as a target for Mike to shoot at. Mike leveled his rifle at the head of Carpenter at a distance of sixty yards. "After drawing a bead, he took down his rifle from his face and smilingly said,

'Hold your noddle steady, Carpenter, and don't spill the whisky, as I shall want some presently.' He again raised, cocked his piece, and in an instant Carpenter fell and expired without a groan. Mike's ball had penetrated the forehead of Car-penter in the center, about an inch and a half above the eyes. He cooly set down his rifle, and applying the muzzle to his mouth, blew the smoke out of the touchmouth, blew the smoke out of the touchhole, without saying a word, keeping his
eye steadily on the body of Carpenter.
His first words were, 'Carpenter, have
you spilt the whisky?' He was then told
that he had killed Carpenter. 'It is all an
accident,' said Mike, 'for I took as fair a
bead on the black spot on the cup as I
ever took on a squirrel's eye. How did it
happen?' He then cursed the gun, the
powder, the bullet and finally himself.
This catastrophy, in a country where This catastrophy, in a country where the strong arm of the law can not reach, passed off for an accident; and Mike was permitted to go at large, under the be-lief that Carpenter's death was the result of contingency. But Carpenter bad a fast friend in Talbot, who only waited a fair opportunity to revenge his death. No opportunity offered for some mouths after, until one day, Mike, in a fit of gaseonading, declared to Talbot that he did kill Carpenter on purpose, and that he was glad of it. Talbot instantly drew from his belt a pistel (the same which had belowed to Carpenter) and shot Mike longed to Carpenter) and shot Mike through the heart. Mike fell to the ground and expired without a word. Talbot, also, went unpunished, as nobody had authority or inclination to call him to account. Truth was, Taibot was as ferocious and dangerous as the grizzly to account. bear of the prairies. About three months after, Taibot was present in the battle with the Aurickarees, in which Col. Leavenworth commanded, where he displayed a coolness that would have done honor to a better man. He came out of the battle unharmed. About ten days after he was drowned in the Titan river, in attempting to swim it. Thus ended 'the last of the boatmen.'"

NOTHING BUT A WAG. Nothing But a Wag, Though in That

Line a Genius. Edmund Kirke, in Harper's Magazine for March, writes as follows: Calling upon Mr. Lincoln in one of the darkest days of the late war, I was surprised to see upon his mantle piece a couple of volumes—one a small Bible, the other "Artemus Ward, His Book," "Do you read Artemus Ward," I asked him, "I

don't read anybody else," he answered, with a smile on his care worn face; "he is inimitable," In the plain building before which we are standing the inbefore which we are standing the inimitable showman first set up his "wax
figgers," and if we enter here
we may encounter the assistant
editor of the Plaindealer, who
was the associate and intimate
friends of "A. Ward" when the latter
was the editor of this journal. He has
many anecdotes to tell of the genial
showman. He describes his appearance,
when he first came to the office, as decidedly rustic. He was, he says, long
and lank, with flowing hair and loosely
fitting coat, and trousers too short in the
legs and bagging at the knees. His legs and bagging at the knees. His humor was irrepressible, and always bubbling over, and he kept all about him in a constant state of merriment. He was a wag—nothing but a wag—but in that line a genius. He could see only the ludicrous side of a subject. Going away once on a short vacation, he engaged this gentleman to perform his work during his absence. He carefully instructed him as to his duties, and in doing so drew from his pocket a tow string about a foot and a half long and told him he must furnish that amount of copy per day, leaving on his desk the measure as a reminder of the quantity. About this time he wes called upon to respond to a toast to the press at a Ben Franklin festival held in Cleveland. He rose to his feet, hung his head for a few moments in silence, and then sat down, having said nothing. In his account of the festival in the next day's Plaindealer his speech was reported by a blank space of about half a column of eloquent silence.

This gentleman remembers that soon after "A. Ward" entered the lecture field he was invited by a theatrical manager he was invited by a theatrical manager in San Francisco to deliver a course in California. The season being close at hand, the manager asked him by telegraph: "What will you take for forty nights in California? Answer immediately." Ward answered immediately, by telegraph, "Brandy and water." The joke was noised throughout the state, and the result was, when Artemus went there to lecture on his own account, he was met everywhere with overflowing houses. While engaged in lecturing in the west he wrote this gentleman the following

epistle:

"My Dear George—I want you to do me a favor. I relied on one of my men to save me the press notices. He didn't. Will you collect them for me at once, and send them to me at the Bates house? Now this is taxing your good nature, but you'll do it for me—won't you, George? Do you know that you remind me more and more of the noble Romans? I don't know who they were, but you remind me of them; you do, indeed. And could I have appealed to one of those noble Ro-mans to cut out some press notices for me in vain? I guess not. Go on, young man, go on. Deal kindly with the aged. Remember that we are here for only a little while, and that riches take unto themselves wings and fly away. Intoxi-cate the shunning bowl. Support your country paper. Love the Lord, and send me those notices. Write likewise. And

now, kind sir, farewell. Farewell,
"When other lips and other hearts—
"Your'n, my pretty gazelle,
"A. WARD."

#### A SCIENTIFIC EPOCU.

Whiskey Without Fusel Oll. It is a fact not generally known that there is not a medicine to-day that enters so largely into the practice of the medical profession for the treatment of the sick and debilitated as alcohol in the form of whiskey. There is not an intelligent physician in the country that has not had occasion to prescribe it daily, nor a hospital, infirmary or curative institution that does not keep it constantly on hand as a need. In its pure state it is acknowledged to be the best stimulant, the best curative, and the only cure for consumption, hemorrhages, malaria and dyspepsia. It will no doubt astonish our readers, when in-formed and sustained by statistics, that nearly one-sixth of all the whiskey sold in this country, at this time, is dispensed by druggists and grocers. So important is alcohol in the treatment of disease that Professor Austin Flint, of the Bellevue Hospital, Medical College, New York (Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine), says: "The judicious use of alcoholic stimulants is one of the striking characteristics of progress in the practice of medicine during the last half century." Two ounces of alcohol contain more nutriment than ten ounces of lean meat. It is the only thing that enters the blood direct, without digestive effort of the stomach, and it is, therefore, peculiarly fitted for the week and debilitated. Whiskey has always been recognized by the medical profession as the best form in which to take alcohol, only one objection being urged against it, i. e., the presence of fusel oil. The elimination of this deadly poison has for centuries been the cause of more investigation and experiment among scientists and chemists, owing to the important part whiskey plays in the treatment of disease, than any one medicine known to the pharmacoposia. It was not until within the last decade that the secret of elimination was accidentally discovered in Canada, by old Mr. Duffy, who bequeathed it to his son, who organized the Duffy Malt Whiskey Co. of Baltimore, Md., which company possess the secret, and it is to day the discoverer and sole manufacturer in the world of an absolutely pure whiskey. Already famous, it is familiarly known as Duffy's pure malt whiskey, which, aside from being pure, combines a food and stimu-lant cuality.

What One of Gen. Sherman's Soldiers
Thinks.
OMAHA, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The
Chicago Tribaue.]—Has not Gen. Sherman done enough to prove his loyalty
and love of country to entitle him to peace and quiet for the remainder of his life? Is the meaning of the terms Is the meaning of the terms of surrender agreed upon between himself and Johnson altered a whit by the disclosures made in the letters recently published in the New York Sun, to the effect that the Confederacy was then on its last legs? Was it not well known to us at that time that such was the fact? Gen. Sherman's "Memoirs" prove that he knew when the negotiations were going on that Davis and his cabinet were near by, and that one of them, Mr. Breckmridge, was present at the conference. The terms agreed upon between Sherman and Johnston bound nobody unless they were ratified by the government at Washing-ton, and the abuse which was heaped upon the head of Gen. Sherman at that time by people who could not under-stand the situation from his standpoint should have sufficed without this fresh outburst. The Sun's publication contains not one fact of importance in this connection that has not been known for many years. It is not merely a statement of the matter by the confederates them-selves, and is of interest only for that

As a former member of the Second Iowa infantry, participating in the battle of Donelson, in active service until the war closed, and in Sherman's army when Johnston surrendered, I protest. Ail that Gen. Sherman did in an official capacity was done from the purest and lottiest motives, and the cruel insinuation made by Stanton that Sherman was influenced by confederate gold in drawing those terms of capitulation, justly con-signed the "Great War Sceretary," to the contempt of all just people who know the facts.

John T. Bell.

Sleighing Down South. Down south, where they recently had snow but no sleighs, various people met the emergency by latching horses to the family rocking-chairs.

All throat troubles are at once removed by the new remedy-Red Star Cough Cure. RUSTLERS IN ARIZONA

Some of the Early Customs of the Southwest States. Chicago News: "Things are quite so bad in the southwest as they were a few yelrs ago," observed a New Mexican cattleman to a News reporter. It was lively down there just before the completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific rail-Santa Fe and the Southern Facilic railroads. There was Billy the Kid, whose
name is immortalized in many a dime
novel, terrorizing the entire county of
Lincoln; the Glauton gang of 'rustlers,'
stealing and killing on both sides of the
boundary line, and little Jimmy Hughes,
the pet of the San Simon, raising sheol
in the mining camps of the Pyramid
mountains. mountains. "Billy the Kid, whose real name was

Antrim, was a desperado almost from his cradle, and had actually killed seven men before he was 17 years old. He was employed by the cattle kings of the Pecos valley, as the Chisum outfit was called, together with about a dozen other hard. characters, to prevent settlers taking up land on the Pecos river, and thus enable a few men to control one of the most fer-tile stretches of country in the southwest, The Pecos valley is about one hundred miles in length, extending from Lincoln county, New Mexico, in a northeasterly direction over the border line into Texas. Until a few years ago it was virtually the domain of John Chisum and his friends, and although desperate efforts were made by the county officers to protect settlers by the county officers to protect settlers on the Pecos, they were all more or less abortive. Sheriff William Brady, who has made himself conspicuous in trying to uphold the law, was murdered in cold blood by the Kid on the public plaza in the town of Lincoln. The Kid and his companions were in ambush behind the wall of a corral, and the first notice Brady had of their presence was the death volley by which he was killed. A companion named Hindman was mortally wounded. After Brady's death no one could be found brave enough to act one could be found brave enough to act as sheriff, and for months no process was served in the county.

"At length a fine young settler named Marion Turner took the office and succeeded in capturing the Kid, who was tried before Judge Bristol, of the second judicial district, and was sentenced to death. He was confined in the Lincoln jail, an old adobe building, and in the absence of his guards he managed to get into the armory, which was without a good lock. Here he obtained a six-shooter and a shotgun belonging to Deputy United States Marshal Olinger, He killed a deputy sheriff named Brady with the pistol and Olinger with the shotgun, secured a horse and rode out of town. No one dared stop him. Turner was succeeded as sheriff by Pat Garrett, now an extensive cattle owner on the Pecos. The Kid threatened that the next man he would kill was Garrett, and Garrett determined to exterminate him. He started gunning for him, and never stopped until ie ran the Kid down near Fort Sumner, and laid him out colder'n a wedge. This was in 1882.

"This," continued the cattleman, "gave peace to Lincoln county, and transferred the scene of our troubles to the southwestern corner of New Mexico, where it borders on Arizona. This place, known as Cloverdale, was, from 1880 until about two years, ago, headquarters for as bad a as Cloverdate, was, from 1880 until about
two years ago, headquarters for as bad a
gang of 'rusters' and horse and cattlethieves as ever disgraced a country. Its
leader was Ike Clanton, a watchmaker,
who preferred to be a cattle-thief.
Among his followers were Curly Bill,
Cactus Bill, Johnny-Over-the-Fence, and a lot more of the same stripe, all of whom were wanted in some state or other. The Clantons (there were two prothers) had taken up a ranch at Cloverdale, which was well adapted for stock-stealing on the largest letter. Being right on the boundary of old Mexico, New Mexico and Arizona, they could jump from one terri-tory into another, and from the United States into Mexico, or vice versa It is just at the entrance to Guadaloupe canyon, through which the United States troops enter Mexico on their Indian raids. At first the gang only stole Mexican cattle, which they left on the Clover-dale ranch until they had a chance to drive them to the San Carlos reservation, where they were sold to the Indian agen-When they stole American stock they had more trouble, as it was necessary to remove the owners' brands.

"How is this done?"
"The process is simple enough. A
piece of an old blanket is taken and dipped in water. It is then wrung out and placed over the brand. A common frying-pan is heated red-hot and pressed against the wet blanket. The steam generated scalds the hair clean off, and after awhile, when it grows again, a new brand is put on. Cattle thieves have also a kind of branding iron by which they can change a number of brands. This branding iron has built up many a res pectable fortune in the southwest. "Curly Bilt was considered about the

worst of the Clinton gang. He is a well educated, gentlemanly young fellow and very pleasant in manner, when he hasn't got too much cowboys' cordial on board. Then he 'whoops it up' with the worst of them. He started in to paint the town of Shakespeare red on one occasion, and after filling up with whisky, gave a dis-play of his skill with his six-shooter. He knocked the spot out of the ace of hearts that another of the gang, Jake Wallace, held up for him, and at twenty paces he shot a half-dollar from between Jake's thumb and foretinger. There was a soldier on leave from Fort Bowie looking on, and Bill asked him to hold the coin. The soldier consented, and Bill struck it again. He asked the soldier to hold it up once more, and at the second fire he shot the poor fellow's right thumb off. Then he quietly remarked: 'I reckon you've got your discharge in full.''

"Did the officers never make an effort to stop this kind of amusement?" "Well, to commence with, there were not many officers that cared for the job and some of the officers were very little better than the rustlers. There was old Hoodoo Brown, justice of the peace of Albuquerque, for example. He ran his office just for the coin in it, and peacea-ble citizens were arrested and fined on the most frivolous pretenses, while well-known cut-throats walked round town with the justice CA poor young tenderfoot from St. Louis got full one night and was brought before the justice for exam-ination. He pleaded that it was the first time he had ever been arrested in his life. and told Brown that he never would again be found in a like position. 'Young man,' said Hoodoo, 'I'm ashamed of you. Yer a disgrace toll he territory. Now, if ye had told my that you would be a customer I night left ye down light, but under the circumstances it will be \$20 and costs. The court must live.''

The Boarding House Joke, "Oh, mamma, "Said the landlady's daughter. "Mr. Dumley has just paid

me such a compliment!"
"Indeed," replied the landlady, severely, "I wish he would pay me something.

What was the compliments?"

'He said that the picture of the brace of quails which I have just finished for the dining-room is done so artistically that the very sight of it gives him an appartic." "H'm! You take that picture down at once and hang it in my room."

Detained on the Road. Detroit Free Press: "When I lived in Kansas," said a Detroiter, who was telling stories in an insurance office a few days ago, "I insured my house with an agent against fire. Along came another agent who insured against lightning, and I took that in. In a few days a chap called on me who insured against cyclones, and I struck a bargain with him. The next caller insured against water

spouts and explosions, and I thought I might as well encourage him."
"A house couldn't be much safer than

at," remarked one of the listeners."
"And yet I lost it inside of six months."
"How could it be?" "Well, there came a freshet in the river, and house, barn, fences, haystacks and all went sailing down stream. The agent who insured against freshets got there just one day too late."

The Thrifty Vance Family. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: A government official has been at pains to prepare a little table showing how much it has cost the government to keep the Vance family, of North Carolina. They have been well taken care of as the following table will show:

Z. B. Vance, United States senator, salary \$5,000.
R. B. Vance, his son, commissioner of patents, \$4,500. C. F. Vance, son, clerk to the senator,

\$2,190. Z. B. Vance, Jr., son, geological survey. \$600. W. G. Vance, cousin, in the treasury,

\$1,200.
T. H. Vance, cousin, in the postoffice department, \$1,000.
J. Vance, cousin, Mississippi river commission, \$365.
Richard Vance, cousin, army, \$1,600.
H. Vance, cousin, Mississippi river commission, \$1,800.
E. Vance, cousin, department of justice.

E. Vance, cousin, department of justice David N. Vance, cousin, internal revenue, \$425.
A. R. Vance, cousin, government printing office, \$600.
A. P. Vance, army, \$720.
E. Robinson, nephew, page in the

senate, \$300. — Hall, nephew, page in the house, — McDonald, cousin, in the govern-ment printing office, \$720.

This makes a total of sixteen persons, and a total salary list of \$25,320. Somebody ought to introduce a bill for the re-lief of the Vance family on the govern-

Two other senators are as well provided, and the total salary account of relatives of senators would foot up an amazing amount.

Is it Really Consumption? Many a case supposed to be radical lung disease is really one of liver complaint and indigestion, but, unless that diseased liver can be restored to healthy action, it will so clog the lungs with cor-rupting matter as to bring on their speedy decay, and then indeed we have con-sumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, in its worst form. Nothing can be more happily calculated to nip this danger in the bud than is Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

Life in Cincinnati. "What is the reason you Cincinnati people are always engaged in some riot

or other?" asked a stranger.
"I dunno," said a citizen. "You can buy beer for 3 cents a glass, can't you?"

"With free lunch thrown in?" "Yes."
"Well, what more do you want? Some people are never satisfied. If I should make you a present of \$1 you would kick ceause it wasn't \$2."
"I'd be willing to split the difference, and call it \$1.50," said the maligned Cin-

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,

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#### Railway Time Table.

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 Pacillo depot.

BRIDGE TRAINS. BRIDGE TRAINS.

Bridge trains wn leave U. P. depot at 6:45—
B7:35-8:00-8:40-8:50-B 10:00-II::0 a. m., 1:00
-1:20-1:50-II 2:00-3:00-1:00-5:00-5:30-6:05-6:10-7:00-II:10 p. m.

Leave transfer for Omaha a 7:12-II 8:15-0:30
B8:42-B 10:35-10:37-II:37 a. m.; 1:37-2:13-2:37-3:30-3:37-1:37-5:45-6:35-7:20-7:50II:52 p. m.

CONNECTING LINES.

Arrival and departure of trains from the

Arrival and departure of transfer depot at Council Bluns: transfer depot at Council Huns:
DEPART. GHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN. 7:00 P. M. Expresss. CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND. 9:15 A. M. . 7:15 A. M. . 5:20 P. M. . .. Mail and Express. M. ... Accommoda. Express. 5:20 P. M. Express. 9:15 A.M.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEF & ST. PAUL.
9:10 A.M. Mail and Express. 9:15 A.M.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEF & ST. PAUL.
9:10 A.M. Mail and Express. 9:15 A.M.
CHICAGO, BUBLINGTON & QUINGY.
9:55 A.M. Mail and Express. 6:20 P.M.
6:40 P. M. Express. 9:15 A.M.
WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACTIFIC.
2:15 P. M. LOCAL ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LOCAL.
6:00 P.M. Transfer St. LOUIS EXPRESS LOCAL.
6:00 P.M. Transfer St. LOUIS EXTERNATOR ST. ST. S. P.M.
KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BRUFFS.
2:15 A.M. Mail and Express. 7:35 P.M.
8:00 P.M. Express. 6:35 A.M.
SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. 2020.

.... 4:10a 2:10a 6:400 SOUTHWARD. Depart. Arrivo 

A. M. P. M. C. ST. P., M. & O. A. M. P. M. 8:30a Stoux City Express 5:40e Oakland Accommod'n 10:00e ...... EASTWARD. A. M. P. M. C., B. & Q. A. M. P. M. 9 20 6:00 .... Via Piatismouth.... 9:20 7 15 STOCK YARDS TRAINS Vill leave U. P. depot. Omaha, at 6:40-8:35-0:45-10:55a, m.; 2:40-3:50-5:25 p. m. Leave Stock Yards for Omaha at 7:55-10:25 a. 12:01-1:20-4:40-5:07-6:20 p. m. NOTE-A trains daily; B. daily except Sunday daily except Saturday; D, daily except Mon lay.

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Depart.



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