FLAX CULTURE IN EUROPE.

Report of a Government Agent Sent to Investigate It.

THE PRACTICE IN BELGIUM.

Soil Preparation, Good Seed and Careful Handling Bring t & Best Results-How the Crop is Harvested.

Charles Richards Dodge, an agent specially appointed by Secretary Rusk to investigate the subject, makes a report on flax culture in Europe, of which the following is a summary:

The finest flax grown in Europe is unquestionably produced in western Beigium. While the superior quality of Courtraiffax is claimed to be due chiefly to the action of the soft, slowly running, almost sluggish waters of the river Lys. without "pubt there are three other important factors which aid in the result: First, a soil preparation, with systematic rotation of crops and extent of fertilizing that few, if any, finx farmers in America have ever practiced; second, the use of only the best seed; and lastly, most careful handling and skillful manfpulation from the time the crop is ready to pull until the straw goes to the scutch mill. Nor is the care and vigilaxed even here.

I was informed that flax succeeded best in a deep and well-cultivated soil that is not too heavy, experience proving that in a dry calcureous soil the stalk remains short, while in heavy clayey soil it grows very long, although its fiber is not so fine. The ground is plowed either in the fall or spring -plowed or spaded, for a great deal of the flax land

is turned with the spade. The work may begin in November, sometimes a little earlier, or it may be put off until February or the first days of March. I was told that both methods had their advocates and opponents, and that either season may be advantageous or disadvantageous, according to the kind of winter which follows or precedes.

In the matter of enriching the soil

there is no half-way work or turning "short corners." Where stable manure is used it is generally put on before winter sets in. Then in spring before sowing the ground is heavily treated with fertilizers, or night-soil in solution is poured over it. A great deal of the ma-terial is brought from the towns and kept in closed receptacles or reservoirs until the time for using it on the ground. Stable manures are used in connection with chemical fertilizers. Of the latter it is common to employ from six to eight hundred kilograms per hectare, roughly, from five to seven hundred and fifty bounds per sere, and to go over the und with the liquid night-soil in ad-

But the Belgian flax farmer does not depend upon careful fertilizing or cultivation alone to put the soil in proper condition for growing flax, a careful system of crop rotation playing a very important part. Regarding the precise order of rotation and even the length of time between two growths of flax on the same land, there is the greatest difference of practice in the several districts and even in different towns of the same district, so no one absolute course of cropping can be laid down. In the Courtral region the occupancy of the land with flax varies from five to ten years, the average being about eight. in the Brabant five to eight. In some other sections a much longer time elapses between two crops of flax, and one or two generations back fifteen and even eighteen years were sometimes allowed to intervene.

One informant stated to me that flax was most generally sown after leafy plants, such as potatoes or turnips, wheat and especially out stubble being highly approved. A common rotation is clover, oats, rye, wheat, and in some cases hemp. Crops of rape, tobacco, beans and vegetables (these latter crops on farms contiguous to towns) or even onions and salsify, are grown, as in middle Belgium. Clover is considered one of the best crops to precede a crop of flax, as its numerous roots go deep into the soil and from their decomposition not only furnish nutriment to the growing flax roots, but enable them more easily to push down into the soil. In the pamphlet of instructions published by the Irish flax supply association, the Belgian rotation is given as flax following corn (grain or maize) after potatoes, mangold, or beet, clover not being men-

After spading or plowing, the ground is well broken with the harrow, oftentimes being brought almost to the condition of garden soil. It is then rolled and the seed planted, this being done any time from the last week in February until the latter part of March, dependent upon the weather.

It is considered of prime importance that a good quality of seed be used, and in Belgium the greatest care is taken to secure only such a quality of seed as will give the best results. The appearance of the grain, its richness in oil, the absence of all foreign odors indicating mustiness or bad condition, purity, and its germinating power, are all considered, and no test neglected that will enable the cultivator to assure himself as to what he is buying.

The seed is most usually sown in the morning and harrowed with a harrow set with very close teeth. This is considered necessary for giving a uniformity to the stand of flax in the field, insuring the same standard of fineness in the ultimate product for every part of the

The amount of seed sown varies ordinarily from two and one-half to three bushels per acre. After the seed has germinated and the plant is about ready o appear above ground, or sometimes even after it has sprouted, the land is rolled, partly for the purpose of laying the soil firmly and partly to make the surface even to facilitate the next operation that demands the cultivator's tention, the weeding; this is done when the flax plants are from 1 to 2; inches, or at the end of eight to ten days from time of sowing.

In Flanders, and throughout Belgium as well, the seed is of secondary importance, and therefore to obtain as fine and strong a fiber as possible the flax is pulled before it is fully ripe, or when it is just beginning to turn yellow, coarse flax ripening earlier than fine. The work begins usually the last week in June, sometimes a little earlier. The flax is pulled with great care, the ends being kept very even, and the straw laid in handfuls on the ground, a line of straw first being haid down, which serves to bind these handfuls when a sufficient quantity has been pulled to tie. When put into stocks to dry, the seed ends being tied together, the bottom ends are opened out, giving to the stook the appearance of an A-tent. After drying in the stock the handfuls of straw are then tied into small bunches or "beets" and piled, something as cord-wood is piled in

this country, two poles first being laid | Tank-retted, 10 to 15 cents per pound. Riverupon the ground to prevent injury to the bottom layer by dampness, and two poles driven at each end of the pile to keep

the "hedge" in form. In pilling it is the custom to reverse the beets in alternate layers; before the top layer is put on a row of beets is laid lengthwise near the edge of the pile, so that the top layer will be given the proper siant to shed the rain. The flax is left in this position for several weeks, and then either retted very soon or put into immense stacks, or sometimes into sheds, to remain till spring.

The seed is usually removed soon after the flax is pulled. A common method of accomplishing this is to draw the heads through a betchel or comb of square iron pickets some fifteen inches These pickets are about half an inch wide at base, and, as they are pointed at the top, the spaces between them grow narrower as the bottom board into which they are driven is approached by the head of the bundle of flax straw, and the seed capsules are detached. When the seed vessels are dry, they are threshed with an instrument made from a square block of wood, either flat on the bottom or fluted to form coarse teeth, a curved bundle being mortised into the top.

There are three system of retting

practiced in Belgium, the dew retting most commonly followed in the neigh-borhood of Brussels, and in the flax district I visited near Gembloux; the retting in crates anchored in running water as practiced in the river Lys, in Flanders, and the system of plunging the flax straw into pools or cisterns as soon as pulled, which pertains in the Waes country and some other sections. dew retting need not be described here, as it is the usual practice in our own country, giving an uneven and least valuable product of all methods of retting. In the pool retting the pits or reservoirs are dug some months in adance, so that the loose earth will have been washed from the walls and they will be clean. They are of varying dimensions, and are sometimes divided into several compartments by partitions; these are formed either of boards or walls of sod, or of earth, the bottom being very clean. Sometimes alder fagots are placed with the flax to in-fluence its color, slight differences in color depending upon many things, all of which are taken into consideration by the operator. The first process is to secure the seed, as has been described, after which the flax is again bound into small bundles, which must be neither too light nor too loose, so that the water penetrate them freely after they have been placed in the pits. To keep the bundles under water they are covered with a layer of straw, on which sods, or in some localities stones or boards, are placed. Precisely how long the flax should be allowed to remain in the water must be determined by the operator; five or ten days is the range, the quality of the growth itself, the weather, and other circumstances all being considered. A farmer learns by experience when the flax is sufficiently refted to raise, though tests by break ing a few stalks from time to time must be made. After being "washed out" or "taken out of the rot," and while still

wet, the straw is spread upon the neigh-

boring fields to dry, or in order that the

process of retting may be completed; the

precise duration of time necessary for

this operation is also determined by

various circumstances. By breaking a few flax stalks or rubbing them between

the palms of the hands, however, the

farmer can judge pretty nearly when the crop should be housed. This is the manner of packing the bundles for immersion: Crates or frames of wood are used, having solid floors of boards, the sides being open. These measure about twelve feet square and perhaps a meter in height or a little over a yard. First a strip of jute burlap is carried around the four sides, on the in-In eastern Flanders it is five to nine, and | side, coming well to the top rail of the crate. This is to strain the water; or to keep out floating particles or dirt which would injure the flax by contact with it. The bundles, which measure eight to ten inches through, are composed of beets laid alternately end for end, so that the bundle is of uniform size throughout. They are stood on end and packed so tightly into place that they cannot move, each crate holding about two thousand to three thousand pounds of straw. When a crate is filled the entire top is covered with clean rye straw and launched and floated into position in the stream. It is then weighted with large paving blocks or other stones until it has sunk to the top rail when it is left for the forces of nature to do the remainder. The time of immersion is from four to fifteen days, dependent upon the temperature of the water and air, quality of flax and other influences. There are several delicate tests which indicate when the flax is ready to come out, although the near approach of the time is made known by the self-raising of the crate out of the water (often a foot or more). caused by the gases of decomposition.

When ready to remove, the crate is floated opposite a windlass, and there are many along the shore, the chain attached and the affair pulled half way up the bank, when the bundles are at once removed. The big bundles are taken back to the field again and are now broken up and again put into the form of little bell tents described above. This work is done by boys, who show great dexterity not only in spreading and standing up the little bundle when it is first opened for drying, but in the subsequent operation of turning the tent inside out, so that the straw that was shaded in the interior may be subjected to the air and sunshine and the drying be accomplished evenly. After this drying process is completed the flax goes into the big bundles for a second immersion, and I was told someimes a third, though rarely. This work begins in September and continues until too cool to ret the flax advantageously. Then it begins again in March and continues until all the flax has been retted. Much of the unretted fix is carried over to the next year in this manner. Not only is it thought to improve the quality of the flax, but it is better for the producers, enabling them to hold their pro-

duct for good prices when the fall prices Here are some of the prices paid for abor in the flax fields of the Brabant: Workmen in field, 2.50 francs per day, not boarded (equal to 50 cents American money; women, 1.50 francs (30 cents); weeders, boys 80 centimes and women 1.25 francs per day (16 to 25 cents); spreaders, when flax is dew-retted, boys at various ages, from 75 centimes upward and women 1.50 francs. Seed was quoted by the 100 kilograms at 24 francs (approximately \$4.75 for 220 pounds.) Belgian "blue flax," dew-retted 80 francs per 100 kilograms (8 cents per pound), though it is estimated that these prices are too low to pay. Russian flax retted under the snow is sometimes sold in Belgium at 75 francs per 100 kilograms, or a half cent less per pound than the above. Naturally, the production of the cheaper grades of flax is declining

under this competition. The flax culture of France is confined for the most part to the departments of Nord, Pas-de-Calais and others contigious to in the north, Lille being the center of the industry. I visited Lille, but found nothing especially different in methods of culture and after-treatment from the practices pursued in Belgium.

I append prices of the different forms

of flax fiber produced in France: Dew-retted, 774 to 10 cents per pound.

The cultivator receives \$24 to \$80 per But the net cost of cultivation is about \$45 per acre, rental included, that the farmer grows flax at a loss if his sales fall below this figure, and at a profit if the price realized gives him more than this sum per acre. Unfortunately, there has been loss in many dis-

tricts in late years, which accounts for the decline of the industry in France. In Ireland, as in other flax growing ountries, clean land, in good state of fertility, and with proper drainage, is required for the crop. A systematic ro-tation is followed, with a most thorough preparation of the land by deep plough-ing, harrowing and pulverizing (the lat-ter especially in heavy soils), and subsequent rollings. The best of seed that can be got is sown at the rate of two-bushels to the acre. On heavy soils the Dutch seed is considered the most suitable, while the Riga seed is thought to answer better for the light or medium soils. The ground is kept free from weeds, the weeding being done when the flax is four to seven inches high. The crop is pulled when ripe and immediate-ly rippled, if it is desired to secure the seed, many of the Irish peasants of late years, I am informed, paying little attention to saving the seed. "Dams" or pools are employed in the retting, these being dug out in the winter, though some of the pensantry are content to use bog holes, soft water being exquisite. While the Irish peasant farmer is perhaps less careful than his Belgian confrere in pursuing this industry, it will be observed in studying the system in vogue in Ireland that success is only attained by

skill and close attention to details. Mr. John Orr Wallace gives me the following general instructions in regard

to Irish flax culture: Any good soil that will produce a good crop of wheat, outs or barley will suffice for flax. The soil must be in good condition, but must not have bad manure recently applied before sowing the seed; plowing should not exceed four inches in depth. The best rotation is to sow flax after cuts from lea ground; that is grass and which has been prepared for and has produced a crop of oats; the stubble plowed in autumn, again in February or March, harrowed and rolled until the soll is thoroughly pulverized; destroy all weeds before sowing flax seed. This seed should be sown about the second week in April. When the plants are about four inches high all weeds must be pulled, the boys and girls who do the work to proceed against the wind, that the flax plants may be blown erect when the weeders have passed on.

When the straw begins to turn yellow and the foliage within six inches of the ground is drooping, pull at once. At this stage the seed in the bell is changing to a dark green or brownish tinge. The the straw in small bundles and stand on end to winnow. When quite hard and dry put in stack. There is a larger and better yield of fiber when the straw is kept until the year following its growth. If fiber is required at once the seed can be rippled and the straw steeped in soft water, that is rain water, or if this is not attainable, in pits of water in which vegetable matter grows, and which has been exposed to the sun's rays for a period of five or six week's. The straw should be protected from the earth at the sides of the retting pits; place the straw in layers until the pit is quite full; stones or planks of wood, with stones on top to keep the straw entirely under the water are laid upon the top layer of flax straw. If the temperature of the water is 80° fahrenheit or upwards, about six days will be sufficient to ret the straw. From the fifth day examine a few straws, at different parts of the pit several times daily, and when the liber pulls readily and entirely off the wooly core it is time to remove from Stand the sheaves on end to dry; pull the band or tying on each sheaf close to the top and spread out the root ends, so as to expose the sun and wind. When perfectly dry stack for a few weeks. This improves and mellows and brings "nature," or a soft silky feeling to the fiber. It is now ready for the ma-

CULTIVATION IN THIS COUNTRY.

For the guidance of those who wish to try the experiment of growing flax for fibre the present season a few brief hints are given. Much depends upon the selection of the soil, a moist, deep, strong loam upon upland giving the best re-sults. Barley lands in the middle states and new prairie lands and old turf in the western stars are frequently chosen. On the contrary, a soil full of the seeds of weeds is not to be thought of under any condsideration. Some New York flax growers incline to a heavy clay for the production of fibre and seed, though the choice of a wet soil will be fatal to suc-

Flax culture in Russia is carried on upon the vast plains in the interior sub-ject to annual overflow from the rivers. As we have seen, rotation of crops is an element of success in all foreign countries where flax is produced. By study ing the practices abroad the American flax grower can determine what will be best in his own practice. Fall plowing is desirable in our own country, with a second plowing in the spring as early as possible. Then harrow, reduce to fine tilth and roll the ground well before put-ting in the seed. Mr. S. Edwards Todd. in a prize essay on flax culture published six years ago, lays great stress upon the matter of reducing the soil to fine tilth and rolling well, the object being to have the surface of the ground as smooth and uniform as it can be made, so that the flax may get an even start, grow more uniformly and the surface of the ground be better to work over when the flax is pulled. Of course all stones should be removed or pressed into the earth, and lumps are to be equally avoided. Phosphates, plaster, ashes and salt are considered the best manures. Dr. Ure recommends a mix-ture of 30 pounds of potash, 28 of common salt, \$4 of burnt gypsum, 54 of bone dust and 56 of magnesia, which he claims will replace the constituents of an average acre of pax. Belgian farmers use iquid night soil or other liquid manure collected from the cow-house and stables It is fermented in cisterns and is some times mixed with oil cake. One trouble with stable manure is its liability to contain ungerminated seeds of weeds, which is as fatal as a weedy soil. And weeds may also be sown with flax seed that has not been carefully selected. As a final preparation for sowing the seed it has en advocated to run over the ground with a harrow the day the seed is to be sown destroy all the little weeds that may just appearing, then put in the seed while the soil is fresh.

Only the best quality of seed should be used. Mr. J. R. Proctor of Kentucky advocates the white blossom Dutch as the best seed for American flax-growers. In all cases the heaviest, brightest and plumpest seed should be preferred. Finer fiber is obtained from early sown flax than from later sown, and two bushels per acre is the smallest quantity that should be sown when the best results are desired. When sowing for the produc tion of seed alone, two pecks to a will suffice, this allowing the plant to branch. The larger the quantity of seed therefore the finer the straw, and likewise the fiber. After sowing use the brush harrow; some growers also advo-cate rolling. As to time for sowing, a New York grower says: "Sow when the soil has settled and is warmed by the influence of the sun, and weeds and grass

have begun to spring up and the leaves of trees begin to unfold."

Too early sowing may result in injury to the young plants. The weeding, when this is necessary, is performed when they are less than five inches high.

ARLINGTON REIGHTS.

One of the Most Beautiful and Picturesque Spots About Washington. A Washington sight well worth seeing is the Sunday pilgrimage to Arlington. The miles of smooth city pavement which make driving in the capital always de-lightful, are far less crowded on one day of the week than the rough, dusty road which leads out through Georgetown, across the bridge, and then winds grad-ually up the heights, says Kate Field's, Washington. A continual train of all sorts of vehicles, as varied if not so numerous as the famous Derby day process sion, keeps the dust whirling in dense

clouds from noon till sunset. Do you know that series of old prints, "The Voyage of Life," which still hang in some rural parlors to frighten chil dren and puzzle their elders? In one corner of each of the series rise a group of faintly-outlined white buildings supposed to represent the heavenly man-sions. The view of Washington from Arlington Heights on a spring day shows just the same misty white grandeurs ris-ing out of a violet haze that you find in the corners of those old prints. At every turnen the winding road you

see the monument in a new position, until, if you shut your eyes suddenly, a dozen slender, shining white shafts will dance in front of them. Dr. Holmes and Mr. Story have lately said some very shabby things about the monument which have pained me greatly. Both insist that an obelisk should be a mono insist that an obelisk should be a hone lith, and all that Mr. Story will deign to say in praise of the Washington memorial is that it is "the tallest chimney in the world, and the ugliest.' seems to me a vain affectation to deny the effect of great size when united with symmetrical proportion. Why does the leading actress on the stage always wear the longest train, though it may entirely disproportionate to her height? It is because the eye will pay tribute to size though the mind does not, and an extra half yard of satin or velvet in the wrong place would prove a serious rival to the best acting. The monu-ment would not be nearly so impressive if it allowed a rival landscape. To object that "it is inappropriate as a tribute to Washington" is still more absurd The father of his country, with all his many sterling traits, was a vain man, and imagine that the costly simplicity and severity of the great white shaft pleases him immensely. It is seen at its best in a misty morning when the top is out of sight The gentle slope of the sides suggests by the logic of proportion a much greate height than the real one; and you can easily imagine that the apex is actually

But to return to Arlington. It is a lite melancholy to see the fine old mansion stripped of furniture and scrubbed and whitened as only buildings under mili-tary control can be scrubbed and whit-ened. The tiled porch surrounded by Doric colums seems proof against heat and strikes those who enter from the outside sunshine with a sharp chill.

What a delightful place it must have been in the days of its now vanished glory, to spend a long, hot summer after-

Just in front of the mansion, on the loveliest spot in the grounds, is Sheridan's grave. A stout rail and many iff-the-grass signs are intended to hold the public at a distance; but heroworship is stronger in most men than the soldierly virtue of implicit obedi-ence, and last Sunday at least half a dozen little bunches of wild flowers laid carefully at the base of the stone showed where patriotic souls had violated the law. Of course Grant, too, should be buried at Arlington. It is better to have such reverent sentiment concentrated in one beautiful spot than to dissipate it all over the country.

Every tissue of the body, every bone, must cle and organ is made stronger and more bealthful by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Three Stylish Spring Bonnets.

Pale blue and black is the favorite combination in hats and bonnets of the latest importation. Here are three of them, says the Ladies' Home Journal. A wide-brimmed hat of shirred lace, turned up at the back with an exquisite bow of pale-blue gros grain ribbon; in the center of which is a tiny bow of black velvet ribbon; drooping from this all over the crown are bunches of pale blue sweet peas, with black velvet bow on the brim in front.

A Marie Stuart capote is of black braid, with fine wreath of pale forgetme-nots under the edge all around; a pert-looking bow of pale blue gres grain ribbon stands on one side of the pointed front; there is a smaller bow or knot of ribbon at the back, from which depend the long ties of blue ribbon.

A hat with projecting brim, narrow at the back, is of black open work braid; the brim is faced with shired pale blue crepe; the crown is of black point d'esprit over a puff of pale blue; at the back is artistically arranged a bunch of beautiful, nedding, pale blue tips, from which depends a scarf of the point d'esprit, a yard and a half long, to be wound about the neck and fastened on the left shoul-

A Pennsylvania Solomon.

'Squire Morrisey of Georgotown re-cently rendered a decision which fairly eclipsed the famous one by Solomon. John Painter of Welsh alley arrested three neighbors named, respectively. Dougherty, Pickett and McGuin on a charge of pigeon-stealing. The 'squire heard the evidence carefully, and by heard the evidence carefully, and by way of settling the point at issue, which was an intricate one involving the question of ownership, he ordered the pig-eons brought before him.

To each bird he attached a colored ribbon, and then in the presence of some 200 witnesses gave them freedom. They darted off toward home, and, watched vigilantly by the 'squire and his com-panions; finally alighted. Instead of their destination being at the home of either the defendants or plaintiff it was found to be the coop of a third party. named James Kane. James was im-mediately sworn and testified that he had sold the birds a few days ago to the defendants. On the strength testimony the latter were discharged | 10.50 a m | St Louis & K. C. Express | 4.50 p m and the costs put upon Painter.



Just so! ho! ho! why yes, indeed! I see! I see! tis this I need To cleanse my blood, this S. S. S. This Swift's Specific, I confess The faux pas made was rather huge. Why! I've been taking vermifuge!

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secretions of the body, ginger to re. For children add one third syrup, lieve the stemach and intestines, which will make it quite pleasant

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Lenves Omaha	MISSOURI PACIFIC. Depot lith and Websier Sts.	Arrives Omatia
10.80 n m	St Louis & K. C. Express	4.55 p m

Westward.	Bun	EX.	Equ.	Nun.	Sun.	Sup.	Sun.	Only.
Webster St. Oak Chatham Iruid Hill Lake Street Webut Hill Dunder Place West Side. Lawn. Mascot. Seymour Park Portal	5.50 6.00 6.03 6.06 6.06	0.50 0.56 1.00 1.05 1.06 1.06	T.50 T.55 F.01 F.05 F.05 F.05 F.05 F.05 F.05 F.05 F.05	5 52 5 56 5 56 4 00 4 02 4 04 4 04 4 77	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	6.15 6.25 6.30 6.34 6.36 6.40	6.47 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 9.00	12 12 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
Eastward.								
Portal. Seymour Park. Mascot. Lawn. West Side. Dundee Place. Walnut Hill. Lake Street. Druid Hill. Oak Chatham. Websiter Street.	6.20 6.21 6.24 6.26 6.81 6.85	7.20 7.21 7.24 7.26 7.11 7.11	東京は日本の日本の大学	4 42 4 44 4 44 4 49 4 64 4 64 4 67 4 67	5.40 5.41 5.46 5.46 5.40 5.50	6.45 6.46 6.57 6.55 7.00	9.45 9.45 9.56 9.56 9.56 10.00 10.00	-

UNION PACIFIC-SUBURBAN TRAINS. These trains also step at 15th, 17th, 20th and 24th streets, Summit and Savidge Crossing. *Working-men's trains do not run Sunday. Broad- Trans-way fer Omaha Sta-CBluffs Depot Depot tion. Omaha. East.
West.
East.
West.
West.
West.
West.
Arrive | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.17 | 0.87 | 0.30 | 0.45 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.66 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 |

Leaves Transfer	CHICAGO, R. 1 & PACIFIC. Union Depot, Council Bluffs.	Arriv
6.30 p m 0.30 a m 5.00 p m	Night Express Attentic Express Vestibnic Limited	9.85 n 5.55 p 80.30 a
Leaves Transfer	CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN. Union Depot, Council Blufs.	Arriv
5.40 n m 5.00 p m 10.00 p m 8.00 p m	Chicago Express Vestibule Lamited Enstern Fiver Atlantic Mail	6.00 p 9.30 a 2.00 p 7.30 a
Leaves Transfer	CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL. Union Depot, Council Bluffs.	Arriv
0.30 a m 6.30 p m 10.00 p m	Chicago Mail (except Sunday). Chicago Express Chicago Express	5.10 p 5.15 a 2.00 p
Louves Transfer	K. C. ST JOE & C. R. Union Depot. Council Bluffs	Arr)v Trans
10 (7 a m) 10 25 p m		6.00 p
Leaves Transfer	OMAHA & ST. LOUIS. Union Depot. Council Bluffs.	Arriv
4.40 p m	St. Louis Canon Ball	12.15 p
Lenves Transfer	CHICAGO BURL'N & QUINCY. Union Depot, Council Bluffs.	Arriv
9.40 a m 10.00 p m 5.00 p m 7.30 p m	Chiengo Express	6.30 p 8.20 a 6.30 p 11.30 a
Leaves Transfer	SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. Union Depot, Council Bluffs.	Army
7.45 n.m.	Stour City Accommodation	9.85 a



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