

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

J. Y. M. SWIGART, Secretary of the Nebraska Mutual Cyclone, Tornado and Wind Storm Insurance Company, EDITOR. All communications on fire, cyclone or wind insurance should be addressed to him at Lincoln, Nebraska.

There have been but twenty-six local fire companies' reports received at the auditor's office, but these companies organized in different parts of the state will give the people an education that will push the work to the front at a rapid rate. We presume these twenty-six companies will this year more than double the amount written last year, which was \$1,790,900.70. At the beginning of 1892 these twenty-six companies had \$1,891,169.33. The total amount in risk on Jan. 1, 1893 was \$3,562,160.03. These companies have \$8,507.63 on hand, with liabilities amounting to \$185.66. The total loss of all this amount at risk is \$1,225 14 which is fully paid. The total assessment due and unpaid on all companies is but \$112 95, 867.50 of this amount from one company.

There are several local fire companies not reported, and some of them have several hundred thousand dollars. Therefore we estimate that there is at least \$6,000,000.00 insurance now written in the mutual companies in this state. But in this particular we are far behind Iowa for their total amount is over \$100,000,000.00.

Now with the above report from twenty-six companies in our own state before you, it seems to me that if you have no company in which you can insure that every man in the state should say to himself first, that he was going to have a company, and that soon, and then tell his neighbors, and not stop at that but push to the front, everybody put his shoulder to the wheel and the burden of organization will be light on all. But do not allow one man to do all the work and then not pay him for it.

I will have this information tabulated soon and printed on slips giving names of county, name of secretary and postoffice, amount at risk and amount written last year, cash on hand, uncollected assessments, liabilities, income, liabilities and losses, all totaled and giving a good history of each company as per report in the auditor's office.

The Nebraska Cyclone company had on January 1st, \$234,532.00 at risk. Commenced business on March 19th last with \$150,000 which time it has sustained no loss. In out of debt with \$102.10 on hand. Since January 1st we have received several good applications, and still the good work of reform goes on.

In our hall company we now have about \$1,500 on hand and several promises to pay soon. At this time we cannot tell when we will make the next and last apportionment, but it will not be for some time as we want to make a full report at that time, and want to collect every cent we can from delinquent neighbors in keeping their own word. Every member made a promise to us as a company of individuals and neighbors to pay 10 cents per acre for his protection, and now he should be man enough to make his word good without so much sharp talk on the part of those who have suffered losses through me as their agent. It is our determination to do all in our power to collect this money, because we are morally responsible to those who have had losses for the 10 per cent, and if we cannot get the total amount we will tell exactly who is to blame and why. Hence if any member has not yet paid he need not find fault with us for inflicting upon him a rather severe punishment, and it will surely come, viz: He will not get into this year's company. He will have his name, postoffice and amount he owes to over 14,000 members situated in all parts of the state published, and some members in different parts of the state say that they will have the names of those in their counties published in their local papers.

I am going to give all a good warning before they are punished and then they may act accordingly.

LEGISLATURE. There has been introduced three bills of interest to our people. One by Representative Woods to amend the law pertaining to incorporated mutuals. That such a company may pay its agent's and employees. Under the present law we cannot pay our agents in the hall company. Hence the necessity of this change in the law, and Mr. Wood of Rushville is interested in this class of insurance.

Representative Van Housen, a bill to force the stock companies to cancel a policy when asked by a policy holder, and compelling them to take an amount equal to the proportionate time the insurance has run, or in other words a law compelling insurance companies to deal fairly with policy holders.

Representative Olson, a bill to amend the law passed two years ago so that any company that desires to may insure detached city property. Some companies want to make this change while others do not want to insure city or village property. Under the present law no mutual company can. But if any company has a desire to insure this class of property it will not hurt the other companies, hence I presume we will all help to push this bill.

The National Lead Company, the largest manufacturers of white lead and lead products in the world, begins in this number a series of advertisements that any, who contemplate painting during the coming season, will do well to read. They are not a new firm introducing a new article, but are the owners and manufacturers of the standard brands of white lead that have given white lead its character as the standard paint. Many of the brands were already old when our fathers were boys.

For carpenter work call on or address L. A. Peters, 3403 Vine St. Lincoln Neb. Farm, stock and implements wanted in exchange for house and lot. Address L. A. Peters, 245, So. 11 St.

IRELAND'S INNING.

THE IRISH HOME RULE BILL INTRODUCED.

MR. GLADSTONE PRESENTS IT.

The Grand Old Liberal Leader Makes an Impressive Appearance and Pleads for Erin's Cause in a Lively and Masterful Address—The House of Commons Was Densely Crowded.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—To-day marked an era in the history of Great Britain and Ireland for to-day William E. Gladstone, the venerable Liberal leader, presented to the house of commons his measure providing for home rule for Ireland.

The knowledge that Mr. Gladstone would make the crowning effort of his wonderful career caused intense interest among all classes and long before noon the streets about Westminster were crowded, while the inner lobby of the house was packed with members and the gallery approaches were jammed. When the doors were opened there was an unusual rush for seats, members and spectators shouting and struggling like a mob of excursionists.

The veteran Caleb Wright, Liberal member of parliament for Southwest Lancashire, who is 82 years of age, was unable to hold his own in the crush, fell in the doorway and was trampled upon until John Burns, his labor representative, opposed, his shoulders to the crowd while Wright was picked up and borne away.

The crush ended at last and all who could secured seats and waited for the feast of Gladstonian eloquence. Every seat in the house except the government benches was occupied.

When Mr. Gladstone entered the house at 3:30 o'clock, every Liberal and Irish Nationalist stood up and greeted him with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers.

When Mr. Gladstone arose at 3:40 p. m., to introduce the home rule bill, there was another demonstration so earnest, so enthusiastic and irrepressible that it was several minutes before he could be heard.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows, in a clear, strong and resonant voice: I may without impropriety remind the house that the voices which usually pleaded the cause of Irish self-government in Irish affairs have, within these walls during the past seven years, been almost entirely mute. I return, therefore, to the period of 1886, when a proposition of this kind was submitted on the part of the government of the day, and I beg to remind the house of the position then taken by all the promoters of these measures. We said that we would stand at a point in our history with Ireland, and that the two roads parted. "You have," we said, "to choose one or the other. One is the way of Irish autonomy according to the conceptions I have just referred to; the other is the way of coercion. It will be the recollection of the house, however, that that contention was most stoutly and largely denied. It was said that coercion was not the way of Irish autonomy, and over again by many members of the opposite side: "We are not coercionists; we do not adopt that alternative, and neither can we adopt it [Ministerial cheers]. That assertion of theirs was undoubtedly sustained by the proposals, especially from the dissentient Liberals, of various plans of dealing with Irish affairs. These plans, though they have felt entirely short, in principle and in scope of Irish self-government, yet were of no trivial or mean importance. They were far beyond what had heretofore been usually proposed in the way of local self government for Ireland.

Well, the dilemma what has been the result of the choice lay then put forward on this side of the house and repelled by the other? Has our contention that the choice lay between autonomy and coercion been justified or not? [Liberal cheers.] What has become of each and all of these important schemes for giving Ireland self government in provinces, and giving her even a central establishment in Dublin with limited powers? All vanished into thin air but the reality remains.

The roads were still there—autonomy or coercion. The choice lay between them and the choice made was to repeal autonomy and embrace coercion. You cannot always follow coercion in an absolute uniform method. In 1886 for the first time coercion was imposed on Ireland in the shape of a permanent law added to the statute book. This statute constituted an offending against the harmony and traditions of self government. It was a violent breach of the promise on the faith of which union was obtained. The permanent system of repression inflicted upon the country, a state of things which could not continue to exist. It was impossible to bring the inhabitants of the country under coercion into sympathy with the coercion power.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to dilate at length upon the circumstances under which the act of union was passed, the promise of equality in the laws and of commercial equality under which union was effected. It was then prophesied confidently, he said, that Irishmen would take their places in the cabinet of the United Kingdom, but it had been his honored destiny to sit in cabinets with no less than sixty to seventy statesmen, of whom only one, Duke of Wellington, was an Irishman, while Castlereagh was the only other Irishman who had sat in the cabinet since union. Pitt promised equal laws when the union was formed, but the broken promises made to Ireland were unhappily written in indelible characters in the history of the country. Coming to 1832, when the resurrection of the people began, and thence down to 1887, Ireland could present only a small minority in favor of restoring to her something in the nature of constitutional rights and practical self government.

IRELAND'S OVERWHELMING DEMAND.

The venerable leader then continued: It is to me astonishing that so little weight is attached by many to the fact that before 1886, before 1883, indeed, Irish wishes of self government were represented only by a small minority. Since 1886 when the wide extension of the franchise was protected by the secret ballot, Ireland's position has been improved in parliament. In 1886 there were eighty-five Nationalists, or more than five-eighths [Cheers.] They have been reduced to seventy-five to eighty under circumstances somewhat peculiar [Hear! Hear!] and I must frankly own to myself among other reasons totally and absolutely unintelligible. [Loud cheers.] Let us look at the state of the case as it now stands. There are but sixty out of 100 in favor of self government; that is to say, the wishes of Ireland for Irish self government in Irish matters are only represented by four-fifths. [Loud cheers.] Honorable gentlemen seem to have no respect for such a majority as that. Do they not know that never in Eng-

land has there been such a majority? [Cheers.] No parliament of the last fifty years has come within measurable distance of it. If there be anything in the great principle of self government, which, if it be reality, never can work except through the machinery and by the laws of representation, at any rate the voice of the Irish people, the persistency of the Irish people in delivering that voice, and the peaceful constitutional circumstances under which it has been delivered [Ministerial cheers and opposition laughter] constitute a great fact in history.

It is said and I admit with truth that Ireland is not a united country. I do not deny that the division which exists is a fact of great moment. In truth were Ireland united, anything that can render Ireland formidable would become a more formidable power. Ireland united all opposition would vanish as a shadow. [Hear! Hear!]

It is said by the opposition that the minority in the North of Ireland is arrayed in unalterable opposition to home rule. Unhappily, at the successful instigation of those whose plot it was to divide the people of Ireland when they were united at the close of the last century, through the medium mainly of Orange lodges and through religious animosity, there was an alteration of feeling, but the Protestants of Ireland, during the period of the independent Irish parliament, and the more earnest and enthusiastic supporters of Irish nationality, inasmuch as their political life was at that period more highly developed they led on the Roman Catholic population in the political movement which distinguished that period. [Cheers.] This is written broadcast upon the walls of the time. General sentiment in the sense of national unity, had at one time prevailed among the north of Ireland Protestants. We who have seen them alter, not through their own fault, are not ready to be persuaded that they will not alter back again to the sentiment of their own ancestors, [cheers] and when their own blood and their own people form one, in noble glorious unity.

Alluding to the English feeling toward Irish home rule, Mr. Gladstone said he would refrain from urging that England would find herself exhausted and her work made impracticable by resistance to Irish demands. He could well conceive England maintaining, if so minded, resistance to Irish demands, but England's conversion to home rule had been rapid. In 1886 England's majority adverse to home rule was 211. It had now declined to 71. In the face of such a fact who would guarantee the permanence of the remainder? [Cheers.] He would now ask the indulgence of the house whilst giving an account of the bill. [Cheers.] He could not undertake to supply a mere table of contents. The bill, if he did, would probably be wilder than his hearers. He would rather seek to present the salient points, hoping to leave a living impression on the minds and memories of his hearers.

FEATURES OF THE NEW MEASURE.

The object of the bill remained as in 1886, to establish a legislative body in Dublin for the conduct of both legislation and administration in Irish as distinct from imperial affairs. [Cheers.] The limiting conditions which were then observed and had since been sedulously and closely observed were these:

First—Imperial unity is observed and the equality of the kingdom.

Second—The equality of all the kingdoms would be borne in mind.

Third—There would be equitable reparation of imperial charges.

Fourth—Any and every practicable provision for the protection of minorities would be included. The bill proposed on this to be such as to present the necessary characteristics of real and continued settlement.

Mr. Gladstone spoke until 6 o'clock and was not exhausted in the least. He finished amid great enthusiasm.

The Liberal Majority Goodly.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—After a long debate in which Mr. Gladstone took a leading part, the house of commons approved of the Liberal address in reply to the queen's speech by a vote of 334 to 110 amid cheers.

NO MONEY IMPROPERLY USED.

Agent Boyard of the Panama Canal Company Testifies Under Oath.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The special committee of the house of representatives appointed to investigate the affairs of the Panama canal company met here to-day and heard Xavier Boyard, agent for the Panama company on the isthmus in 1882, secretary for the purchasing agent from 1883 to 1887, purchasing agent until 1889 and then agent for the liquidator. During the time he was agent he kept the books of the company so far as they related to purchases and disbursements made by him. The account books, papers and check books used by him were then produced.

"Did you ever use any moneys of the Panama company for any other purpose than making the disbursements which you were officially authorized to make?" was the direct question asked by Mr. Patterson.

"No, sir, never," replied the witness.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Figaro says that Charles de Lesseps has received permission to see his father. He was taken to La Chesnaye to-day, guarded by detectives, and will return to prison in the evening.

A dispatch to Figaro from Carthage, Columbia, declares that the government will grant a preference to the French proposal to finish the Panama canal, and that the franchise granted the Panama canal company will be extended if it shows any signs of renewing the work. It is doubted whether French capital will be found ready to support the enterprise.

The president of Colombia has already received proposals from other quarters based on the scheme of a loan, to be guaranteed by the republic of Colombia and by Venezuela. The parties who have been negotiating with the object of taking the canal property from Bogota to-day lay their plans before the central government of the republic.

The dispatch adds that Great Britain had not made any proposals on the subject, but that several projects have been submitted from the United States for the completion of the work. An American, Colonel Tysdell, is now in Bogota to engage in negotiations on the subject.

Not Eligible.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 14.—Dr. S. McLellan, who was appointed commissioner of elections for Topeka by Governor Lewelling last week, is ineligible, because the law creating the office provides that only persons who have been householders for three years may hold the place, and Dr. McLellan has lived here less than that period. He confesses that the letter of the law is against him, but says it is no disappointment, as he did not ask for the office.

INTEREST INCREASES

IN THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT TABLE ROCK.

FINDS HERSELF TWO THOUSAND SHY

Nebraska City Bonds Stolen and the City Consequently Out of Pocket—Is Insane on Religion.—Nebraska News.

TABLE ROCK, NEB., Feb. 14.—[Special.]

At the farmers' institute this morning a paper was read by W. H. Marble, entitled "The Great American Desert." Peter Billings of Pawnee City read an interesting article on "Silos and Ensilage." Benton Aldrich of Nemaha gave a short talk, "Soil and How to Preserve It."

In the afternoon Prof. H. W. Caldwell spoke on taxes, giving some very interesting ideas. "Fruit Growing as a Business," by W. R. Harris of Johnson county, and "Pruning Apple Trees," by Benton Aldrich, were themes which also came up this afternoon.

Rev. J. H. Presson delivered an address this evening. The hard rain of last night and the suddenly freezing up of today have left the roads very icy and slippery, but in spite of this there was a large turnout, and great interest manifested.

A peculiar social feature of the institution is that a large room has been obtained where all congregate with their baskets at a place on a table their nicely prepared lunches at noon, where an hour or more is very agreeably passed.

A MISERLY OLD MAN.

Starving to Death With Plenty of Money About Him.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Edward Neligh, aged seventy-eight, was brought from his farm in Wyoming precinct today and placed in the hospital. He was in a weak and almost famished condition, although financially able to provide himself with all the necessities of life. His miserly habit nearly starved him to death. About twelve hundred dollars in cash was found hidden in his house. Besides the cash he owns a fine farm of four hundred and fifty acres.

Finley Gets Two Years.

SEWARD, NEB., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—William Finley, who stole a hand car at Germantown on the night of January 29, which he took to Lincoln, was tried in the district court yesterday before Judge Bates, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced this morning to two years in the penitentiary, and will be taken down to-morrow, along with Henry M. Hall, who was sentenced to fourteen months last week for stealing hogs.

Holdereg Odd Fellows Entertain.

HOLDREG, NEB., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Ridley Lodge No. 123, I. O. O. F., entertained the other Odd Fellow lodges of this district—Minden, Oxford, Bertrand and Elwood—last night, and a royal good time was had. Grand Master Wier was present and there was a large attendance from the lodges mentioned. The various degrees were worked until about 11 o'clock when all adjourned to the Hampton, where a banquet was prepared. Ridley lodge now numbers about eighty in membership and is in a flourishing condition.

Insane on Religion.

DAVID CITY, NEB., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Willis T. Richardson, a prominent politician of Butler county, became insane this morning. His mania runs on religious matters. Physicians are endeavoring to quiet him by opiates, hoping to save the necessity of sending him to an asylum.

Death of Miss Kittie McCarthy.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Miss Kittie McCarthy died to-day, aged thirty-four years. She was for many years a successful school teacher, the main support of an invalid mother and sister, but failing health made it necessary to give up her chosen pursuit. She enjoyed a wide acquaintance and her death causes universal regret.

Wabash Stealings Denied.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—The report coming from Kansas City alleging that merchandise amounting to \$200,000 had been pilfered from the loaded cars in the Wabash yards during the past year is pronounced false and absurd by the detective service of the road. The special agent of the Wabash and Kansas City telegraphs a positive denial of the story. Freight Claim Agent M. L. Becker says the persons who own the stolen goods have been strangely magnanimous about their losses, as he has not been called upon to pay any claims.

Was It Offered to Gresham?

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The Journal last evening printed an elaborate article to show that Judge Gresham might have been nominated at Minneapolis by the Republicans in the convention, for president. It appears Gresham was presented as a compromise candidate between Harrison and Blaine. Pennsylvania's delegation offered to put him in the race. Ex-Judge Jamieson, of Chicago, sounded Gresham on the proposition. He absolutely declined the honor, as his political views were opposed to Republicanism.

Judge Schofield Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—Judge John Schofield, for the past twenty years a member of the supreme court of Illinois, died yesterday afternoon at his home at Marshal, Clark county. He was one of the most prominent and ablest lawyers of the state, and in 1886 declined the chief justiceship of the United States supreme court, tendered him by President Cleveland.

Now is the time to subscribe for a copy of our weekly paper THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT is the one you want. Subscription \$1.00 per year.

THE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—Prices of wheat here were the same as yesterday. Demand was fair; offerings rather small. Soft wheat sold slowly. Shippers had no bids that were high enough to get any round lots, but there were a good many mill orders for car lots. There was some talk of probable increased receipts.

Prices were quoted as follows: No. 2 hard wheat, 52 1/2c; No. 3 hard wheat, 52c; No. 4 hard wheat, 51 1/2c; rejected hard wheat, 48 1/2c; No. 2 red wheat, 52 1/2c; No. 3 red wheat, 52c; No. 4 red wheat, 51 1/2c.

Sales on change, f. o. b., basis of Mississippi river: HARD WHEAT—No. 2, 2 car 60c, 1 car 60c; No. 3, 2 car 59 1/2c, 1 car 59 1/2c; No. 4, 2 car 59c, 1 car 59c; No. 2, 2 car 59c, 1 car 59c; No. 3, 2 car 58 1/2c, 1 car 58 1/2c; No. 4, 2 car 58c, 1 car 58c.

The corn market was rather weak and perhaps had the sales were 1/4 to 1/2c lower than yesterday, but there was a good shipping demand. The local demand was very small. Receipts to-day were 99 cars; a week ago 74 cars; a year ago 18 cars. No. 2 mixed corn sold at 34 1/2c; No. 3 mixed 34c; No. 4 mixed 33 1/2c; No. 2 white 35c; No. 3 white 34 1/2c; No. 4 white sold at 34 1/2c. Shippers paid 28c Mississippi river and 40 1/2c Memphis for No. 2 corn; No. 2 sold at 38 1/2c Mississippi river and 41c Memphis; No. 3 white sold at 40c river and 43c Memphis.

GRAIN—Wheat firm. Receipts were 10 cars against 8 cars a year ago. Cash prices: No. 2, 52c; No. 3, 51 1/2c; No. 4, 51c; No. 2 white, 52 1/2c; No. 3 white, 52c; No. 4 white, 51 1/2c. RYE—Was firm: No. 2 sold at 52 1/2c; No. 3, 52c; No. 4, 51c; No. 2, 51c; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 49c. FLAX—SEED—Firm: 11 1/2c according to billing on the basis of pure, small lots, 25c. HAY—Firm: 24c, according to billing, 100-lb sacks. HAY—Receipts, 9 cars. firm. Quotations are: Timothy, choice, 80c; 85c; good, 75c; clover mixed, 60c; 70c; fancy, prairie, 75c; good to choice, 70c; common, 65c.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,149; calves, 73; shipped yesterday, 605. The market for light steers, feeders and good cows was steady; heavy steers and stockers and common cows weak to 10c lower.

Purses of best and shipping steers, \$3.00-\$3.25; cow and heifers, \$2.50-\$2.75; stockers and feeders, \$1.25-\$1.50; mixed, \$2.25-\$2.50. HOGS—Receipts, 11,235; shipped yesterday, 24. The general market was 5/10c lower, closing active with a better feeling. Prices ranged from 14 to 18 1/2c per 100 lbs according to quality.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,698; no shipments. Good wethers and lambs were active and strong; common sheep were barely steady. The following are representative sales: No. 1, 17 lbs, 17c; No. 2, 16 lbs, 16c; No. 3, 15 lbs, 15c; No. 4, 14 lbs, 14c; No. 5, 13 lbs, 13c; No. 6, 12 lbs, 12c; No. 7, 11 lbs, 11c; No. 8, 10 lbs, 10c; No. 9, 9 lbs, 9c; No. 10, 8 lbs, 8c.

The Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Coffee—Quiet, Rio de Janeiro spot dull, but firm at 18 1/4c for No. 7.

Mortgaged Goods Ruined by Fire.

NEWTON, Kan., Feb. 15.—The Richardson merchandise stock now being sold under mortgage was nearly all consumed this morning by a fire which started in an upper story from a pan of hot ashes set in the hall. All the clothing, shoes and notions in the stock were destroyed, a few groceries and ladies' dress goods being all that was saved. The damage to the stock is estimated at \$10,000; insured for \$6,000.

No Bridge in the World Like It.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The award for the four track drawbridge to be built by the New York Central railroad company over the Harlem river has been made to the King bridge company of Cleveland, Ohio. No drawbridge in the world will equal this structure in dimensions and capacity when it is completed, as it is intended to make provisions for four trains drawn by the heaviest locomotives.

World famous Eli Perkins says: "After people have gone over all the routes to California once, they settle down to the U. P. This road will always be the great transcontinental line. It has the best track, the best equipment, the best eating houses, and it teaches the traveler more history and geography than any other line. It shows you historic Salt Lake and the Mormons, takes you through the great Laramie plains, the Humboldt Basin and the Grand Canyon, over the very stage route that Horace Greeley and Artemus Ward rode. Once on the Union Pacific it goes everywhere. It runs to Portland and Pueblo, Helena and the Yosemite, Tacoma and Seattle, Los Angeles and San Diego, and it is the only route to San Francisco. It has no real rivals yet." Send for our California Signs and Scenes. J. T. MASTIN, C. T. A., F. B. SLOSSON, G. A. Lincoln, Neb. 1044, O. St.

Are You Going East?

Now just take a word of advice: Let your next trip be by the North-Western line. Do you think it a longer route to Chicago than the others? It is not. It is shorter. Its equipment inferior? No, there's nothing better. Track less smooth? By no means; it is the best. Time longer, and more in convenient leaving hours? Should say not, but just the contrary. If you do not want to leave as early as 1:40 p. m., just try our "Business Man's Chicago Train," leaving at 5:25 p. m., arriving in Chicago 9:30 next morning—in sixteen hours. Anything wrong with that time? Go right on to Boston if you must in forty-five hours from Lincoln; New York, forty-four; Philadelphia, forty-two; Washington, forty-three. There's nothing better than this. Come and see us. A. S. FIELDING, WM. SHIPMAN, City Ticket Agt. General Agt., 1133 O St. Depot corner S and Eighth streets.

World famous Eli Perkins says: "After people have gone over all the routes to California once, they settle down to the U. P. This road will always be the great transcontinental line. It has the best track, the best equipment, the best eating houses, and it teaches the traveler more history and geography than any other line. It shows you historic Salt Lake and the Mormons, takes you through the great Laramie plains, the Humboldt Basin and the Grand Canyon, over the very stage route that Horace Greeley and Artemus Ward rode. Once on the Union Pacific it goes everywhere. It runs to Portland and Pueblo, Helena and the Yosemite, Tacoma and Seattle, Los Angeles and San Diego, and it is the only route to San Francisco. It has no real rivals yet." Send for our California Signs and Scenes. J. T. MASTIN, C. T. A., F. B. SLOSSON, G. A. Lincoln, Neb. 1044, O. St.

World famous Eli Perkins says: "After people have gone over all the routes to California once, they settle down to the U. P. This road will always be the great transcontinental line. It has the best track, the best equipment, the best eating houses, and it teaches the traveler more history and geography than any other line. It shows you historic Salt Lake and the Mormons, takes you through the great Laramie plains, the Humboldt Basin and the Grand Canyon, over the very stage route that Horace Greeley and Artemus Ward rode. Once on the Union Pacific it goes everywhere. It runs to Portland and Pueblo, Helena and the Yosemite, Tacoma and Seattle, Los Angeles and San Diego, and it is the only route to San Francisco. It has no real rivals yet." Send for our California Signs and Scenes. J. T. MASTIN, C. T. A., F. B. SLOSSON, G. A. Lincoln, Neb. 1044, O. St.

World famous Eli Perkins says: "After people have gone over all the routes to California once, they settle down to the U. P. This road will always be the great transcontinental line. It has the best track, the best equipment, the best eating houses, and it teaches the traveler more history and geography than any other line. It shows you historic Salt Lake and the Mormons, takes you through the great Laramie plains, the Humboldt Basin and the Grand Canyon, over the very stage route that Horace Greeley and Artemus Ward rode. Once on the Union Pacific it goes everywhere. It runs to Portland and Pueblo, Helena and the Yosemite, Tacoma and Seattle, Los Angeles and San Diego, and it is the only route to San Francisco. It has no real rivals yet." Send for our California Signs and Scenes. J. T. MASTIN, C. T. A., F. B. SLOSSON, G. A. Lincoln, Neb. 1044, O. St.

World famous Eli Perkins says: "After people have gone over all the routes to California once, they settle down to the U. P. This road will always be the great transcontinental line. It has the best track, the best equipment, the best eating houses, and it teaches the traveler more history and geography than any other line. It shows you historic Salt Lake and the Mormons, takes you through the great Laramie plains, the Humboldt Basin and the Grand Canyon, over the very stage route that Horace Greeley and Artemus Ward rode. Once on the Union Pacific it goes everywhere. It runs to Portland and Pueblo, Helena and the Yosemite, Tacoma and Seattle, Los Angeles and San Diego, and it is the only route to San Francisco. It has no real rivals yet." Send for our California Signs and Scenes. J. T. MASTIN, C. T. A., F. B. SLOSSON, G. A. Lincoln, Neb. 1044, O. St.

World famous Eli Perkins says: "After people have gone over all the routes to California once, they settle down to the U. P. This road will always be the great transcontinental line. It has the best track, the best equipment, the best eating houses, and it teaches the traveler more history and geography than any other line. It shows you historic Salt Lake and the Mormons, takes you through the great Laramie plains, the Humboldt Basin and the Grand Canyon, over the very stage route that Horace Greeley and Artemus Ward rode. Once on the Union Pacific it goes everywhere. It runs to Portland and Pueblo, Helena and the Yosemite, Tacoma and Seattle, Los Angeles and San Diego, and it is the only route to San Francisco. It has no real rivals yet." Send for our California Signs and Scenes. J. T. MASTIN, C. T. A., F. B. SLOSSON, G. A. Lincoln, Neb. 1044, O. St.

World famous Eli Perkins says: "After people have gone over all the routes to California once, they settle down to the U. P. This road will always be the great transcontinental line. It has the best track, the best equipment, the best eating houses, and it teaches the traveler more history and geography than any other line. It shows you historic Salt Lake and the Mormons, takes you through the great Laramie plains, the Humboldt Basin and the Grand Canyon, over the very stage route that Horace Greeley and Artemus Ward rode. Once on the Union Pacific it goes everywhere. It runs to Portland and Pueblo, Helena and the Yosemite, Tacoma and Seattle, Los Angeles and San Diego, and it is the only route to San Francisco. It has no real rivals yet." Send for our California Signs and Scenes. J. T. MASTIN, C. T. A., F. B. SLOSSON, G. A. Lincoln, Neb. 1044, O. St.

World famous Eli Perkins says: "After people have gone over all the routes to California once, they settle down to the U. P. This road will always be the great transcontinental line. It has the best track, the best equipment, the best eating houses, and it teaches the traveler more history and geography than any other line. It shows you historic Salt Lake and the Mormons, takes you through the great Laramie plains, the Humboldt Basin and the Grand Canyon, over the very stage route that Horace Greeley and Artemus Ward rode. Once on the Union Pacific it goes everywhere. It runs to Portland and Pueblo, Helena and the Yosemite, Tacoma and Seattle, Los Angeles and San Diego, and it is the only route to San Francisco. It has no real rivals yet." Send for our California Signs and Scenes. J. T. MASTIN, C. T. A., F. B. SLOSSON, G. A. Lincoln, Neb. 1044, O. St.