The Advantages and Possibilities of of growth, his soul is lifted to the Country Life.

[At the annual meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry, just held at Syra- verable to a many sided development, cuse, New York, Eva E Page, Steward and when the child of a P. of H. of the National Grange, read a report who has studied the Grange platform (her own) which contains so many fine and got himself properly outo it, go thoughts expressed with such literary away to school or college, they are preart, and which holds up to American pared by the influence of the farm life farmers such an attractive conception to acquire knowledge in a real and of what farm life with all its natural practical way. They know where advantages may be lifted to, that we re- things come from and appreciate the print it below for our readers:-Editor amount of labor it takes to raise a crop ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT

Worthy Master and Patrons:-

Again we meet to greet one another and to give an account of our stewardship. The achievements of another year have been added to the roll of centuries Every profession has helped in the onward march of the world's progress has received new light from the ingenuity of man. All nations stand higher today and are united in a closer bond of brotherhood than ever before. The agriculturalist is not behind in this general awakening of intellect. His field of labor is expanding in every direction; into the mountain valley, slong the winding river and over the arid wastes. Where the desert blast has hitherto blighted and scorched the scanty vegetation, artificial rivers of water have fructified the land and now gorgeous grain palaces exhibit the wealth of the husbandman. The Columbian exhibibuilding the representation the Agricultural various State buildings make the grandest display from field, orchard and garden the world has ever seen. The effort to improve the size, quality and beauty of our farm products have produced such encourage ? results that both continents look on with amazement. These facts are of universal interest, since three-fourths of our population are living in the country and the other fourth get their subsistence from the farm. Many books have been written, and orators have grown eloquent concerning rural life, and all are highly in favor of the American farm as the best place for the most natural human development. We need upon the farm more thoroughbred stock, more beautiful flowers and luscious fruits; but the great end to be accomplished is a production of men and women of the highest quality. A country is good or bad just in pro-

portion to the quality of its inhabitants. The surroundings and conditions most favorable to the growth of the soil are those sought after by all intelligent minds.

Does the country furnish conditions for the highest development of human beinge? When the physician advises he directs him to the country. When the busy merchant longs for rest, he finds it in the forest and field. When the poet wishes to feel the thrill of the muse, he wanders over the hills and listens to the songs of the wild birds. The artist, when he yearns to drink in the wonders of a sunset sky silently strolls across undulating meadows where he finds uninterrupted view.

Many successful men and women of every calling, leaders in professional and social life spent their early days upon farms where they received the influences to which their later success is largely due. The merchant, the manufacturer and the teacher point back to the farm as the place where they learned their economy and gained their energy.

The greatest statesmen, thinkers and divines gladly look back to the association of flocks and herds and growing fields as the nurse of their most unsolfish desires and wholesome ambitions.

In our beloved Republic the men who have made the most lasting impressions and who were the leaders of new and progressive epochs, were nurtured in body and soul amid the rustling corn ard waving grain. There is a reason for this. In the country development ts natural. Among the trees and growing plants all shams are out of place. Men look at things as they are rather than as they appear to be, and are inspired themselves to be, rather than to

Surrounded by growth in various they are inclined to grow them-Each one pursues his work indep. dently according to his will, and thereby cultivates a happy individuality, Ont in the fresh air, under the quiet sky, amid the beauty of the landscape everything contributes to the farmer's true development.

The crystal dewdrop teaches him purity. The glory of the midnight heavens sublimity, the modest flowers at his feet gentleness, and the breezes sleg their song of restfulness.

His occupation compels him to note which instills lesons of punctuality, the and tenderness, the snow and chilly so. winds of winter brace him with endurance and determination. Through handling machinery he o ten becomes a fore the opening of state Allianco. special meckanic. Attending to his personal affairs brings him in touch with the business world, living within the Grange cultivates sociability and sympathy, and when he thinks of the racs, that paints the peach, the blossom For tickets, berth reservations etc., and the beautiful tinted clouds, and that drops the rain and brings the mystery Cor. S and Sth streets.

Maker of all.

The farmers environment is made fa or accomplish a useful deed.

It must be acknowledged that too many farmers shut their eyes to their many advantages. Teo many fail to reach out their hands for the gifts which nature offers. Absorbed in sordid efforts for mere material gain, they too often, like Esau, sell their birthright for a morsel of pottage.

Farmers generally need to be aroused to the realities of their golden opportunitles, and need to make more of their unparallelled situation. Farmers should train their children to observe nature, to see its beauty and sublimity. should stimulate them to scientific study and investigation. Literature of the best sort should always be found in the farmers' homes, and in every way possible provisions should be made for intellectual culture.

They should neglect no chance of connecting themselves with a goo live tion at Chicago has given the farmers a grange and of patroning our best schools. We are only advanced by proving ourselves greater than the position we occupy. The signs of the times indicate that the youth of our land will be called upon to bear responsibilities even greater than our own. Let each of us do our part in fitting the rising generation for nobly living and acting.

Concerning Farmers Insurance.

EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:-Looking over the proceedings of last state Alliance, I find resolutions adopted touching farmers insurance which I believe to be right. It is certainly behind the times, to insure property so safe and detached as farm houses and barns in the old line stock companies. Why will farmers persist in sending their money out of their county and the state, when we can get the very best insurance on the mutual plan for less than one-fourth of their charges. Farmers in this county are not doing much toward paying the great dividends of insurance stock holders, or the extravagant salaries of officers and commissions of agents. The state Alliance resolved that farmers in every county should organize mutual fire and lightning insurance companies. Richardson county farmers organized in 1887. We now have a membership of 348, holding his patient to seek a healthy locality, polices for over \$500,000.00, and we day. There is never a week but what we gain new members, and bankers, merchants and city people generally,

> since beginning, 18 \$55.25. It needs no proof that our old members are all sticking to the company. The men in our company would have paid out about \$12,000.00 more for insurance than they did since 1887, if we had not organized. We have members who paid as high as \$175.00 for 5 years insurance, but now they pay us from ten to fifteen dollars, and small farmers much less. There is no need to rate farmers longer, in any part of the state. Get together and organize.

The state Alliance also recommends that safe and cheap cyclone insurance can best be found with The Mutual State Cyclone company of Lincoln, J. Y. M. Swigart, manager. This company is the result of the fostering kindness of executive committee of state Alliance for some years. It was not thought best to have a storm company confined to so small a territory as a county fire company, hence the demand seemed to be for a cyclone company covering all Nebraska. This, like mutual fire companies, cannot insure in cities or villages. Many in this county are insuring in this storm company. A neighbor had a valuable building demolished last August, and received his insurance money from this company of all kinds our total exports were to which Great Britain took \$24,000,000

I like this mutual plan of co-operation in many things, especially in a matter so easily comprehended and managed as farm insurance. Take a very small per cent. from members when they join the company and get their policies, and trust them to keep the bulk of it, until loss has occurred; then collect by prorata assessment. At the next session of the state Alliance, there will be an easily comprehended and managed as farm insurance. Take a very small that relates to the economic of farming. The main purpose of its monthly reports are to keep the farmers informed as fully as possible of all matters having any influence upon the world's mariets in which these products found sale. Its publications related specially to the commercial side of farming. In the year is the concrete appropriated and improved varieties of seeds and for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds and for the purpose of seeds and for the commercial side of farming. in many things, especially in a matter of the state Alliance, there will be an open public meeting, free for every body, where the subject of mutual insurance will be thoroughly discussed, and to which all interested in the sub ject are heartily invited. Every secrethe regular return of days and seasons, tary of a mutual company in the state should attend or see to it that some care of animals cultivates his patience officer or member of his company does Those whe wish to co-operate should frequently counsel together, and try to avoid mistakes

The meeting will be the evening be-

SAMUEL LICHTY.

Falls City, Nebr.

North Western Line Palace Sleeper and Fast Chicago Train Service.

A palace car for Lincolt people is neen hand that controls the storms now attached daily to the Chicago limno covers the hills and valleys with ited, leaving Lincoln at 1:25. No better

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ffect of limiting the operation of the law so its intended purposes.

The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesaie and gigantic frauds the commissioner suspended payments upon a nun-ber of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent ber of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examina-tion giving notice to the pensioners in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims notwithstanding apparent invalidity. This, I understand, is the practice which has for a long time prevailed in the pension bureau, but after entering upon these recent investigations the commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow until after a complete examination interference with the payment of a pension apparently not altogether void but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law. I am unable to a pension apparently not altogether void but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law. I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vizor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin. Every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen very false with support of a pension has been perjuy more common and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivers of a war fought for the preservation of the union ought to inspire Thousands of neighborhoods have their well known fraudulent pensioners and recent developments by the bureau establish appallin conspircies to establish pension fraud. By no spircles to establish pension fraud. By means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who surely on ht not to be condemned to such associations. Those who attempt in the line of duty to rec tify these wrongs should not be accused o enmity or indifference to the claims of hones

emity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 20 1825, was \$156,749,46744. The commissioner estimates that \$165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 33, 1891.

The vast area of land which but a short time as o constituted the public domains rapidly falling into private hands it is cer tain that in the transfer 15 seneticent intention of the government to supply from its domains homes to the indeprious and worthy home-see her is often fastrated. Thou is the speculiator, what and swith extortionate purpose between the land office and those who, with their faixpillies are invited by the government to settle on the public lands, is a despicable character who ought not to be tolerated, yet it is difficult to thwart his schemes. The recent opening to settlement of the lands in the Cherokee outlet embracing an area of 6,500,000 acres, notwithstanding the utmost care in framing the regulations governing the selection of locations and notwithstanding 6,500.006 acres, notwithstanding the utmost care in framing the regulations governing the selection of locations and notwithstanding the presence of United States troops furnished an exhibition though, perhaps, in a modified degree of the mad scramble, the violence and the fraudulent occupation which have accompanied previous openings of public land. I concur with the secretary in the belief that these outrazeous incidents cannot be entirely prevented without a chance in the laws on the subject, and I hope his recommendations in that direction will be favorably considered.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Rusk's Economic Ideas Strong ly Commended.

The report of the secretary of agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting, especially to that large part of our citizens mately concerned in agricultural occup; tions. On the ninth day of March, 1893, there were upon it- pay rolls 2,430 employes. This numupon its pay rolls 2,439 employes. This number has been reduced to 1,850 persons. In view of a depleted public treasury and the imperitive demand of the people for economy in the administration of their government the secretary has entered upon the task of rationally reducing expenditures by the eliminating from the pay rolls of all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the department. During the first quarter of the present year the expenses first quarter of the present year the expenses of the department aggregated \$145,876.76 as against \$40;,012 44 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year ending June 30,1893. The secretary makes apparent his intention to continue this rate of reduction by submitting estimates for the next fiscal year less by 1994, 280 than those for the present year.

The amount appropriated for the bureau animal industry for the current fiscal year

\$850,000, the estimate for the ensuing year The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas fever have been enforced during the last year, and the large stock yards of the country have been kept free from infection. Occasional local outbreaks have been largely such as could have been effectually guarded against by the owners of the affected cattle

tle has been eradicated, animal tuberculosis, a disease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuro pneumonia, is still prevalent. Investigations have been human life than pleuro pneumonia, is still prevalent. Investigations have been made during the past year as to the means of its correct diagnosis. Much progress has been made in this direction by the studies of this division of animal pathology, but out ht to be extended in co-operation with local authorities, until the danger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to a minimum. The number of animals arriving from Canada during the year and inspected by bureau officers was 42.092 and the number from transatiantic countries was 1,297. No contagious diseases were found among the imported animals. The total number of inspections of cattle for export during the past fiscal year was 611,542. are insuring their farm buildings with us. Our total lorses on all this risk

veur was 611,542 The exports show a falling off of about 25 per cent from the preceding year, the decrease occurrin, entirely in the last half of the year. This suggests that the falling off may have This suggests that the falling off may have been largely due to an increase in the price of American export cattle. During the year ending June 30, 1894, exports of inspected pork aggregated 20,677,410 pounds as against 38,152,574 pounds for the preceding year. The falling off in this export was not confined however to inspected pork, the total quantity exported for 1892 being 655,490,616 pounds, while in 1893 it was only 187,388,935 pounds.

Lioin the secretary in recommending that

it was only 27 388,005 pounds.

I join the secretary in recommending that hereafter each applicant for the position of inspector or assistant inspector in the bureau of animal industries be required as a condition precedent to his appointment to exhibit to the United States civil service commission his diploma from an established regular and his diploma from an established regular and reputable veterinary college and that this be supplemented by such an examination in veterinary science as the commission may

prescribe
The exports of agricultural products from
the United States for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1892, attained the enormous figure of
the 0.0000 in round numbers being 78.7 \$400,000,000 in round numbers being per cent of our total exp per cent of our total exports.

In the last fiscal year this argregate was greatly reduced, but nevertheless reached \$615,000.00, being 75.1 per cont of all American commodities exported. A review of our arricultural exports with special reference to their destination will show that in almost every line the United Kingdom of Great Britme and Ireland absorbs by far the largest pro portion Of cattle the total exports aggre gated in value for the fiscal year ending June 30, 18+1, 223,000, 90, of which Great Britain took considerably over \$25,000,000. Of beef products

Of products the total experts were \$0.00,000 of which Great Britain took \$51.00.00. In breadstuffs, cotton and micor products like proportions sent to the same destination are

prosecuting agricultural investigation and procuring agricultural statistics From this persent unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant propertions. Buriaz the last fixed year
the cost of seeds purchased was \$90.548.0 line
remainder of an appropriation of \$130.00 was
expended in putting them up and distributing
them it surely never could have enjoyed the
mips of these who first sanctioned appropriations of public money for the purchase of
new and improved varieties of seeds for
distribution that from this would
grow have appropriations for the purchase
and distribution to memoers of congress of and distribution by memorra of congress of ord nerviseds builts, cuttings which are com-mon in all the states and territories and overy-where casily outsingable at law prices. In each state and territory an agricultural expert-

in the allet was the distributions for is relational to the allet was in initiative continuous, alternated to high proposed the second of the result interests of the ground of the result interests of the ground of the result interests of the proposed refers and an element them with restricted and washing to the proposed refers and an element them with restricted and explaint of the latitude of the result of the proposed refers to the result of th

seeds to plant 2.675 acres. The total quantity of flower and we etable seeds thus distributes was contained in more than 2.007,002 packa es and they were sufficient if planted to cover 82.506 acres of land. In view of these facts this enormous expen-diture without editimate returns of benefit ought to be abolished.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Strong Grounds Taken for Its Continued Execution The continued execution of the civil service

law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employes of free delivery postoffices which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission with the hearty co-operation of the postmaster-ceneral is an immensely important advance in the use futness of the system. I am. if possible, more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the civil service law, not only it ts effect upon the public service but also what s even more important in its effect in elevat ing the tone of political life generally. The course of civil service reform in this country illustrates how strong a hold a move

country illustrates how strong a hold a movement rains upon our people which has underlying it a sentiment of justice and right and which at the same time promises better administration of their government. The law embodying this reform found its way to our statute book more from fear of the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any over for the reform itself on the part of legislatures and it has lived and grown and flourished in spite of the covert as well as open hostility of spoilsmen and notwithstuding the queralous impracticability of many self constituted guardians. Beneath all the variaries and sublimated theories which are attracted to stituted duardians. Beneato all the vararies and sublimated theories which are attracted to it there underlies this reform a sturdy, common sense principle not only suited to this mundane sphere but whose application our people are more and more recognizing to be absolutely essential to the most successful operations of their government, if not to its perpetuity.

It seems to me to be entirely inconsistent with the character of this reform as well as

It seems to me to be entirely inconsistent with the character of this reform as well as with its best enforcement to oblige the commission to rely for clerical assistance upon clerks detailed from other departments.

"There on hi not to be such a condition in any observation that clerks hired to do work there has be spared to habitually work at another place and it does not necord with a sensible suge of civil service reform that persons should be employed on the theory that their labor is necessary in one department when in point of fact shelp services are devoted to entirely different works in another department. I carnestly urge that the clerks necessary to carry on the work of the sammission be regularly put upon its roster and that the system of obliging the commissioners to rely upon the services of clerks belonging to other themselves be discontinued.

TARIFF REVISION.

Discriminating Care Urged in Adjusting Duties in the New Tariff Bill.

Economy in public expenditure is a duty that cannot innocently be ne lected by those entrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses. It must be confessed that our apparently endies resources the familiarity of our people with im-mense a cumulations of wealth, the rowing sentiment among them that the expenditure of public money should in some manner be to their immediate and personal advantage, the ndirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are exacted and a degenerated sense of official accountability have led to growing extravagance in governmental

At this time when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessaries of life, and when forced economy is pressing upon the great masses of our countrymon, I desire to urge with all the earnestness at my command that congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an ap-preciation of the conduct of the treasury and a sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow citizens. The duty of nubic economy is also of immense importance in its Intimate and necessary relation to the task now in hand of providing revenue to meet overnment expenditures and yet reducing the people's burden of federal taxation

After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a dut opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our oft repeated professions and by the em-phatic mandate of the people After full dis-

phatic mandate of the people. After full dis-cussion our country men have spoken in favor of this reform and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pied; ed to it.

If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force our failure to give the relief so leng awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should interfere to distract our attention or swaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should interfere to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While re should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other federal taxation and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and firm ness call for discriminating care in distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our government actually

Manifestly if we are to aid the people direct features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the recessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and subst intially seen and feit by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a government whose hi hest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manfactures. The world should be open

our manfactures The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise
This cannot be while federal legislation through the imposition of high tariff ferbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy not only confines the market for these products without our own bodies to

from this policy not only confines the market for these products without our own bodies to the direct disadvantage of our madufacturers but his increases their cost to our citizens. The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly involved in this leature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employee and distress in the homes of our workin men. Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of waves would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workin men leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment permitted by free raw materials is the important mitted by free raw materials is the important factor in their relation to tariff legislation. A measure has been prepared by the ap-propriate concressional committee embody-ing lariff reform on the lines herein suggested. ins tariff reform on the lines herein an accessed, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and quaedish work and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue t vation will in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to most the needs of the government.

the government. The committee after full consideration and o provide against a temporary defi-rated may easist before the business of country adjusts itself to the new tariff sched-ule have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon theomes derived from certain corporate investments. These how assess corporate Investments. These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily sorns, but they have the further merit of being such as sea to resulted without unfavorable leastness disturbances whenever the moon-sity of their imposition to leastness whenever the moon-sity of their imposition to leastness of this

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ABSTRACT OF VOTES

Cast at the Election Held in the State of Nebraska on the 7th Day of

November, 1893, for Judge of the Supreme Court and

Regents of the State University.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away"

Is the title of a little book just received, which tells all about NO-TO-BAC, the wonderful, harmless, guaranteed to-bacco-habit cure, sold by H. T. Clark Drug Co., Lincoln, Neb, agents. NO-TO-BAC costs but a trifle, and a man who wants to quit and can't had better call round, get a box of it, and start his cure today; it is sold under an absolute guarantee to cure. Get copy of little book and read it; it will be sent free by mail, if you address manufacturers,

"THE STERLING REMEDY CO No. 45, Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

liways In the Lead-Four Passen ger Trains Dai y Between and St. Louis.

THROUGH SLEEPERS AND CHAIR CARS. Hard times cut no figure with the Burlington when it comes to the accommodating the traveling public The latest additions to thier already plendid service are four daily fast express trains between Lincoln and St. Louis, through reclining chair cars, Pull man vestibuled sleepers and the ever popular dining cars.

Ask Bonnell at B. & M. depot or Ziemer at city office, cor. 10th and O streets about these new trains to St. Louis and the south.

Use Northwestern line to Chicago. Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133

PROCLAMATION.

Cheap Rates -Something Everyone

Should Know. That the rates to all points west via the "World's Pictorial Line," Union TOURIST CAR TO CALIFORNIA. Pacific system, are very low. For instance, Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, \$10 75; Salt Lake, Ogden, Helena, Spokane and Portland, Ore., \$25 00. first class; \$18,00, second class. Round trip rate for California, midwinter fair, \$65.50, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland. As has been Angeles and Portland. As has been Chicago every Toursday atternoon at their custom for years, the Union Pscific Columbus Junction, Iowa, at 11 P. M. still run the famous Pullman tourist sleepers to California and Oregon points. Multitudes have tried them and pronounce them just the thing.

They are run daily. These cars are built on the same genoral pian as the regular first class Pullman tourist sleepers, the only difference being that they are not upholstered.

They are furnished complete with comfortable bale mattresses, varm blankets soow white limes curtains, piency of towels, coubs, brushes, which moure to the occupant of birth as much privacy as is to be had in first class slopers There are also separate tellet rooms for latter and gen lemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information seed or Puties an Coloniat Sleeper Leaflet.

T. MASTIN. C. T. A., 1044 O St. E. B. SLOBBON, General Agent, Lincoln, Nub. FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—We have a Rockford Newspaper Folding Machine for sale. This folder has been in use but a short time, and is as good as new Also ons Eve-horse power Electric Motor, manuactured by the Detroit Motor Co., which will be fully guaranteed. If you want either the Folder or Motor, write us for prices.

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Lincoln, Neb. The Lowest Rates to Chicago. October 15th to 31st the North-West-

ern line will sell tickets to Chicago and return, good to Nov. 15th, for \$11.55. Through Buffet Sleepers.
W. M. SHIPMAN, Gen. Agt

A. S. FIELDING. City Ticket Agr., 1133 O street. E. T MOORE Depot Agent, Eighth and S streets.

Tourists from Minnesots Points

Commencing October 5th, a Tourist car leaves Minneapolis every Thursday morning and runs to Pueblo and via A bert Lea to Columbus Junction, apriving at 11:07 p. m. and there connec with our C. R. I. & P. train No. 13 which will hold at that point for arrivat of the B. C. R. & N train carrying that car, and via Kansas City arrive at Pueblo second morning.

Beginning October 10th, Tourist car will leave Albert Lea every Tuesday morning and run via Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry through Angus to Des Moines, arriving at night, and there isy over and be taken west on "Big Five" Friday morning, and run via Omaha, Lincoin and Belleville to Pueblo.

Cheap Rate, Quick Trip.

The travel from the north and northwest territory, tapped by THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, has demanded service of this character, and beginning October 5th, tourist cars will leave Minneapolis every Thursday morning and join the regular tourist train out of

Central Iowa and the great west slove district of the State demands and will receive a similar service, and beginning October 10th, a Phill ps-Rock Island Excursion Car will leave Albert Lea evers Tuesday morning, and via Livermore, Ft. Dodge and Augus, will arrive at De Moines that evening, and Wedneeday A. M go west on the "Big Five," via Omaha, Liucota and Bollo ville, at which point it will join the regular Tuesdry train from Chicago.

Pull parties are us to cheap lekets, for this trip and also as to cost of borth in the tourist car ch criuily given on application to any Great Rese Island Route Ticket Agent, or agent at coupen stations of connecting lines. JNO. SEBASTIAN G P. A. Chiesgo.

Use Northwestern line to Chies Low rates. Fast trains. (iffice.