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Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 19, 1893.
 Gentlemen—I have been a victim of rheumatism for several years past. I have suffered intensely at times, and have gone to the Hot Springs of South Dakota, and the Hot Springs of Arkansas for relief. I have also taken much medicine under the directions of able physicians. About one month ago I suffered from one of the most violent attacks of the disease, and at once began taking hot salt water baths at your new and splendid bath house in this city. Under the care of your gentlemanly and efficient attendant, Mr. Henry Schmitz, I have, I think, entirely recovered. From experience and my observation of the results of treatment of many patients at the Hot Springs above named and at your bath house, I am convinced that better and quicker results can be obtained by a course of hot salt water baths at your bath house than at any other place in the country. I do not hesitate not only to recommend, but to urge every person suffering from rheumatism to try a course of baths at your bath house under the directions of one of the physicians in charge. I believe your new and magnificent bath house will prove a great blessing to the many victims of rheumatism in this vicinity, and I hope it will receive the liberal patronage it merits. Very respectfully,
 J. B. STRAWS.

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SENATOR STEWART'S LETTER
 He Presents Some Facts to the President on the Financial Question.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,
 GROVER CLEVELAND,
 PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
 Sir—My great respect for your high office and my desire to contribute to the extent of my power to the success of your administration have induced me to present to you certain facts for your consideration.

You say in your message to Congress of August 8th, 1893, that "our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity."
 You are right in supposing that "our unfortunate financial plight" is not the result of want of natural resources, abundant crops, or an honest, industrious, and enterprising people. But you are mistaken when you say, "nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity."
 You overlooked the fact that want of money is a very common affliction, and that a deficient supply of money of ultimate payment more frequently than any other calamity, checks national growth and prosperity. Coin has been the money of ultimate payment and the basis of redemption for paper money and all other credits for thousands of years. The only limit to the volume of coin previous to 1878 was the amount of gold and silver bullion which might be brought to the mint for coinage. The Government coined both metals without limit for the benefit of the owners of the bullion. A dollar was coined out of 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, or 412 2/3 grains of standard silver. The owners of bonds and other fixed incomes, for the purpose of increasing the purchasing power of the money which the debtor class was bound to pay them, determined to limit legal-tender coin to one of the precious metals.

The mint act of 1873 stopped the coinage of silver and confined the coinage of full legal tender money to gold alone. The Bland act of 1876, restored the standard dollar and required the purchase and coinage into such dollars of not less than two nor more than four million dollars worth of silver bullion each month. The Sherman act required the issuance of sufficient legal tender Treasury notes to buy four and one-half million ounces of silver bullion each month, and made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to coin sufficient of such bullion to provide for the redemption of such notes. The latter act, while in force, furnished the country with about \$154,000,000 of new money at the rate of about \$4,000,000 a month. The mint act of 1873 wholly rejected silver as a money metal and reduced the supply of material for coinage more than one-half. That act which you have revived doubled the purchasing power of gold and correspondingly increased the amount of property or services necessary to obtain money to pay a debt. It made a thousand dollar bond, measured in the property required to pay it equal to a two thousand dollar bond. Can you distinguish between the moral quality of legislation which raises the burden of debts by increasing the value of money and a change in the figures on a check or a bond which will accomplish the same result? Is not the fact that the former is the result of a statute fraudulently or ignorantly enacted and the latter the crime of an individual in violation of a statute the only substantial difference in the moral quality of the two transactions? If the managers of concentrated capital may innocently double the value of all bonds by legislation why is it criminal for the poor man to accomplish the same result as to a single bond by the change of a figure? The former robs the whole human race while the latter only injures the individual debtor. The acts of 1873 and '90, known respectively as the Bland and Sherman acts, made a limited and arbitrary use of silver as money to the extent above stated. The law gave the option to the United States to pay all obligations in either gold or silver. You gave that option, which belonged to the Government, to the public creditors without consideration. The world was short of gold because Europe combined with the United States and refused to coin silver into legal tender money, but the great commercial nations of Europe also retained the option to pay the Government obligations in either gold or silver. Their rulers pursued a more patriotic course than your administration. They retained the option for their governments and refused to pay out gold for export. Your administration pursued the policy of your predecessors and discharged the obligations of the United States, which were payable in silver, in gold alone until an alarm was raised that there was danger of a lack of gold for that purpose.

If the Executive Department of the Government of the United States had pursued the policy of Germany and France and refused to pay out gold for export, the coin reserve in the Treasury would have been amply sufficient to meet all emergencies. The cry of danger raised by the banks and the press alarmed the depositors and excited a fear that the banks would be unable to pay. The reserves in the banks were only about one-tenth of their obligations. Many of them were unable to respond on account of scarcity of money. The panic followed.

On the 30th of June you called an extra session of Congress to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act to restore confidence and rehabilitate the banks. The failure of your attempt to relieve the stringency of the money market which gold contraction had produced by the repeal of the only law which recognized silver as money and made any addition to the circulating medium ought to have been anticipated. It seems impossible that you could have supposed that the volume of money could be increased by cutting off the supply. But your faith in that plan was so strong that you wrote to Gov. Northing that you were "astonished by the opposition in the Senate to such prompt action (the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act) as would relieve the present unfortunate situation."

Your efforts were crowned with success. Your measure of relief was passed but the distress which gold contraction had created, your victory over the legislative department intensified. The result of the policy which the gold combination induced you to adopt has filled the land with poverty and want.

The contrast between the indecent haste with which you reduced the coun-

try to the gold standard and your delay in promoting legislation looking to a supply of money for the revival of business has attracted attention and needs explanation. You now ask the country to wait until confidence is restored. Confidence rests on an assurance of safety and the absence of apprehensions of danger. What foundation can there be for confidence when the people know that there is not gold enough for use as money and that there can be no relief through your term of office?

In your message of December 5th, 1893, you suggested that after the restoration of confidence "a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business."

How long will it require to make that survey? How long must the distressed condition of the country be viewed before the path of safety can be found? You must bear in mind that the standpoint of observation of the millions who suffer is very different from that of yourself and your London and New York friends whose counsels you follow and who gather fortunes from the wrecks of bankrupt estates and from coupons cut from gilt-edged securities. Both you and they may survey the disasters of the country which follow in the wake of gold contraction with deliberation and composure, but the people are becoming impatient of further delay to find a path of safety and are clamorous for relief. Besides, their confidence in you as a path-finder has been shaken by the ease with which you are diverted by the gold combination into ways leading to new dangers while you are unable to follow the broad bimetallic road which your predecessors traveled with safety until the serpent beguiled the Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate of the United States, some twenty years ago, into the monometallic by-way leading to contraction and ruin.

When the people elected you they believed that you were sufficiently versed in monetary science to have a policy in harmony with the needs of a great country and that you would be uninfluenced by concentrated capital. They did not suppose that you could be deluded or entrapped into any radical or revolutionary financial scheme. They are surprised to find you experimenting in pursuit of financial wisdom, and they are alarmed at the expensive methods you have adopted to obtain information leading to a sound system of finance. They fear your costly experiments will be useless, and that you will continue to grope in "by and forbidden" paths leading to greater disaster.

When the people ask for relief you tell them they must wait until the wrongs they have suffered lead the way to a sound financial policy; but when the gold combination asks for spoils you call an extra session of Congress and increase the value of their gold by excluding from the basis of circulation and credit the silver coin they have, and decree that no more silver bullion shall be converted into coin. You deny the demand of the people for more money, but offer speculators in "money futures" a new issue of United States bonds. You say in pursuit of this object (a sound financial plan) we should resolutely turn away from "all alluring and temporary expedients," but you cannot resist the allurements of the gold combination to aid them to concentrate wealth in Lombard and Wall streets. Do you regard the gold standard and bonds as a temporary expedient or a permanent policy? If the former, what did you mean by advising against alluring expedients of that character? If the latter, why did you ask the people to survey your object-lesson to find a path leading to a permanently sound and comprehensive system of finance? Why did you ask your fellow-citizens to look away from the permanent system you had advised and established? Did you ever fear that the people would be disgusted and enraged if they saw and knew what you had really done and what you proposed to do?

The suffering victims of enforced idleness and starvation with which your administration has filled the land present a condition which you must consider unless some amount of suffering of your fellow-citizens can diminish the pleasure you enjoy in the honors and emoluments of your high office. The people who have trusted you are slow to believe that you have arrived at the conclusion that the gold combination is less able to wait for spoils than they are for bread and clothing. It is hard for them to suppose that you think the owners of great fortunes, who deal in money futures will suffer more from delay in acquiring other people's property than the millions of the unemployed do for want of the necessaries of life. The gloom and despair caused by your statement, that nothing should be attempted to relieve financial distress, is aggravated by your suggestion that our only hope is in foreign aid. You say:

"It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the President to invite other nations to a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage."

This is not a new expedient, but the old invention of inviting England to assist the administration to deceive the people of the United States by a sham bimetallic conference, while plans are executed in this country to maintain the gold standard. This device misled many honest men under Republican rule, but it is now obsolete.

Your predecessors used this confidence game of the cuttle-fish to darken the waters and escape observation under very different conditions from those which now exist. The game served its purpose in blinding the public, while the poison of demonetization was slowly and secretly doing its deadly work. The trick can not again be successful. The deadly dose of contraction which you have administered has thrown the country into convulsions, and the death struggle at home will engage the attention of the people. No notice will be taken of the ways that are dark and tricky that are valiant on the other side of the Atlantic.

You mistake the aspirations of the American people if you suppose they will be satisfied to remain a financial colony of Great Britain, and that they do not desire an independent financial policy of their own. The experience of the past does not encourage them to continue longer to submit their financial legislation to the control of a packed caucus in a foreign land in which an English syndicate is paramount.

quire to what unfortunate situation you alluded? Was it the "unfortunate situation" of the bondholders who were baffled in their scheme of plunder, or of the people whose property was being sacrificed on account of the scarcity of money? If the former, you gave them the desired relief; if the latter, you deprived them of the money supply which they had and gave them no other. Why should you be astonished by the opposition in the Senate to the gold standard? Did you not know that the great mass of the party which elected you was opposed to the gold standard and believed in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that the Democratic members of both Houses (as well as yourself) were elected on a platform which said: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage?"

Did you suppose that the Democratic members of the Senate, who opposed the legislation which revived the infamous Sherman act of 1873, would willingly betray their constituents and violate the pledges of the Democratic party? What right have you to assume that the consciences of Senators were as pliable as the morals of the gold kings? Why did you suppose that Senators would be guided by the Gold syndicate of London and New York rather than by their own convictions and the pledges to their constituents which secured their election? They realized, if you did not, that in doing the bidding of the money power they violated the traditions and cardinal principles of the Democratic party and that it would humiliate and degrade them to allow the influence of money or the power of patronage to subject them to the will of concentrated capital.

The people are surprised at your astonishment to find American Senators with sufficient honesty, manhood and self-respect to maintain their convictions and observe their pledge. You seem to have forgotten that the Democratic party has never been victorious in a national contest since the war in the absence of a pledge to the American people to restore silver to the place as a money metal which it occupied previous to 1873. In 1884 the Democratic party platform declared that "we (the Democracy) believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution" and the people elected you President on that issue. In 1888, through your influence as Chief Executive, the platform of the Democratic party was silent upon the paramount issue of the free coinage of silver, and you were defeated. In 1892, as we have already seen, the Democratic party renewed its bimetallic pledge and you were again elevated to power.

Your victories when your party declared in favor of bimetalism, and your defeats when your party refused to take sides in favor of the people against their oppressors ought to have admonished you that the people are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. If you had been guided by the principles of your party, and refused to follow the advice of the gold combination, you would to-day rejoice in the affection of a grateful people made prosperous by your wisdom and patriotic efforts. If you had obeyed the voice of the people the party which discovered and honored you without a parallel would not be divided and distracted but would be united and vigilant in the prosecution of the reforms which the convention at Chicago declared were essential for the prosperity of the country.

I do not wish to intimate that you are so destitute of feelings of gratitude and sentiments of obligation to the party which has made you what you are as to willingly distract, divide and humiliate it. But you must know that the party in power is held responsible for hard times, and that the object lesson you are furnishing of falling prices, stagnation and want are dangerous to party supremacy. Have you no apprehension that a suspicion may arise that the influence of the gold combination is paramount with you? The people realize that the gold syndicate of London and New York use without discrimination any party which will best subserve its purposes. The money power have reason to believe that the Democratic masses are more dangerous to the rule of the gold king than the Republican party, under whose administration silver was demonetized and which has always (when in power) furnished an Executive and a majority in both Houses of Congress opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Your gold associates may not realize the great injury they are doing to your reputation when they advise you to adopt methods of administration for the purpose of securing a successor in your high office, who will do their bidding and submit to their dictation. The evils of the policy which they have pursued for the last twenty years has satisfied the people that a President who serves the gold combination must be hostile to the best interests of his country.

In conclusion, I desire to inform the money power through you that the combination between the managers of the Democratic party and Republican parties in favor of gold monopoly will not unite the people for the gold standard. The furnace of contraction will be too hot in such a combination.

The union of the Whig and Democratic parties from 1848 to 1860 on the question of the extension of slavery destroyed them both and ruined the cause which they combined to maintain. There must be two parties in this country. The same financial policy under all administrations for the last twenty years is conclusive evidence of a common control. The representatives of the people are compelled to betray their trusts and abandon their convictions to be in harmony with either a Democratic or Republican administration. The evidence to show that your administration is in accord with the managers of the Republican party is rapidly accumulating. The Republican and Democratic organs, united in panegyrics on the honesty, intelligence, and independence of yourself and your opponent, both before and during the campaign of 1892. The same press-to-day, while assuming to divide on party lines agree on the maintenance of gold standard contraction, and also agree in opposing and belittling the new party of freedom and reform which is occupying the field the old parties have abandoned to serve in the ranks of contraction and hard times.

This letter is written not in anger but in a spirit of kindness in the hope that your conduct does not indicate your real purpose, and that you have no such complication with bondholders and money changers as will prevent you from righting the wrongs you have already committed and from serving the people in the future as faithfully as you have the money powers in the past.

At anything I may say or do can induce you to change your course and serve the people who have honored you rather than the gold combination which may disgrace you, I shall be well paid for any services I may have rendered you. Yours very respectfully,
 Wm. M. STEWART
 Senate Chamber
 Washington, D. C.,
 December 28, 1893
 Poor Marksmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. —The Indians enlisted in the army have been given opportunities to show what they can do as marksmen in competition with white soldiers. The report on the scores has reached the war department. It does not at all sustain the general reputation of the red man as a bull's-eye hitter. The report says that the sights on the rifles are still incomprehensible to them, and that much patience has been necessary on the part of the officers to bring them to any understanding at all of the principles of marksmanship. Troop L of the 3d Cavalry, that being an Indian company, showed an individual average figure of merit of 22.23, while the average figure of merit of the company was 78.88. In collective firing the Indian average was 21.57, while the men of the other troops made an average of 62.70. The Indians in the 11th Infantry made for their company (1) the average individual merit of 25.05, while the figure of the other troops was 62.87. In the 16th Infantry there is one company of Indians. Their figure of merit by individual classification was an average of 37.14, while the figure of the white troops was the high average of 93.16. In collective firing the Indian average was 29.39, as compared with the white average of 70.47.

At pistol firing the Indians do better. There is a separate report on this sort of firing for cavalry, being composed exclusively of Indians, made a record of which white men would be proud, if they ever learn about it. As a general practice they made an average of 73.88, as compared with the general average for the command of 64.70; at mounted practice their average was far ahead of that of the white troops, and their average per cent for all firing was 65.73, as compared with 59.48 for the whole command. The Indians stood first in order of merit for revolver firing for the department.

There were some interesting statistics obtained by this practice. The natives of the United States stood eleventh in order of merit among nationalities. Norway, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Canada and Belgium coming in the order named before the United States. The men of six feet in height and over were also highest in order of merit as sharpshooters, and the shortest men were the lowest. The men of light blue eyes were the best marksmen, with those of dark blue next. Even the light blue-eyed men were the best marksmen among the negroes.

The report calls attention to the fact that the percentage made by the Indians at revolver practice was greater than the percentage made by the winners of the gold medals in the revolver matches at the cavalry competitions of the department for the years 1892 and 1893. It was also the highest record made under existing regulations by any troop in the department.

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 Sterling Remedy Company, No. 45 Randolph St., Chicago:

GENTLEMEN:—I used three boxes of NO-TO-BAC, and it destroyed my taste for tobacco. Before I began its use I had very poor health, heart trouble, and my nerves were all gone; in fact, my health was so bad that I sold my store and spent a year out of doors to improve my health; I was too nervous to work. NO-TO-BAC cured me, and my health is better than it has been for many and many a day, and I am only too glad to give you the liberty to use this statement, in order that many others, who are being destroyed by the use of tobacco, may see it and be saved. (Signed) T. B. HART.

NO-TO-BAC is absolutely guaranteed to cure any form of the tobacco habit; you can buy it at E. T. Clark Drug Co., Lincoln, Neb., our agents. Call and get a copy of our little book, entitled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."
 Missouri Pacific are offering the very lowest rates for round trip tickets to the World's Fair, good for return until November 15, 1893. Also have placed on sale summer tourist tickets at the usual low rates as can be verified by calling at office 1201 O street, Lincoln, Neb., J. E. R. MILLER, C. T. A. or E. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A. St. Louis, Mo.

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