

Nebraska Official Republicanism.

EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT: Some days ago the state treasurer made a statement in relation to the outstanding warrants and to shield himself. He made the statement that there was \$729,000 outstanding warrants that the state or taxpayers are paying 7 per cent. on, and he says it was made by the Populist legislature. The poor old mealy Journal takes up the cudgels to defend Mr. Bartley by saying, yes, the Populist legislature is responsible for this, and tries to prove it by saying they appropriated \$2,000,000, or \$800,000 more than a levy could be made for.

I had heard smart young politicians and jack-leg lawyers tell the same old mealy, old story, how the Populists had run the state in debt and what great executive abilities Mosher & Co. had, but I paid no attention to them, for it all emanated from a diseased brain. But when the Journal pretends to know what it is talking about and reiterates the same story, I think it's about time to call them down, and ask them a few questions.

On page 1937 of the house journal of 1891 we find Mr. Stebbins, rising to a question of privilege, submitted the following report and asked that it be made part of the record of investigation of executive officers, he being one of said committee. He said "I desire more particularly at this time to call the attention of this house to the following testimony of state treasurer Hill taken before the committee."

Question—I want to ask about the condition of the school fund. Here is a table that shows \$52,000 outstanding warrants on page 19 of the auditor's report. I want to ask you how you pay interest on those warrants?

Answer—"These are warrants that were presented at the time when there were no funds."

Q—"But when did you pay interest on them?"

A—"The interest is paid when they are presented for payment."

Here we have found \$52,000 outstanding before the Populists were in existence, and in all probability would have never been brought to the surface if the Populists had not come into power in 1881.

Now I want to propound this question to the "wise men" in the state house and Journal building. If the Populist legislature of 1891 appropriated \$800,000 more than the levy for said year would raise, and we owe \$729,000 at the present time, when did Hill or Bartley pay this \$682,000. If this amount is not paid, and the Populist legislature appropriated \$800,000 more than the levy would raise, is not our outstanding indebtedness \$1,311,000?

Which horn of the dilemma do you wish to take hold on?

Why was L. Meyer of Lincoln, Neb., in the state auditor's office on the first day of Jan., April, July and Oct. of each year up to 1882, cashing all warrants issued to officers and employees, giving his personal check on the First National Bank for all state warrants when there was a specific appropriation for salaries, and each county treasurer made a turn over July and Jan., of each year? Was there anything "in it" for the gang? I asked the gentleman this question at one time in 1888 when he wanted my \$300 warrant, "Why can't I go into the state treasurer's office and get the cash for my warrant?" His answer was: "What difference does it make to you as long as you get the face value of your warrant?"

Here is a question I want to ask our state treasurer. What fund did you pay the members and employees out of the winter of 1893? It required more money than you had in the general fund after the failure of the Capital National. Did you take any out of the permanent school fund? If you did would it now hurt you to comply with the law and call in those outstanding warrants and pay them out of the permanent school fund and stop the 7 per cent., the people of this state have to pay? I know you would not make \$0 per day as you now are making, but be honest for a little while.

Now about the \$2,400,000 appropriated by the Republican legislation of 1887. Was the levy enough for the emergency that year? Was our valuation more in 1887 than it was in 1891?

Written and unwritten history will show this to be the most reckless and extravagant legislature that ever convened at Lincoln. It required \$15,000 for the stationary they used and \$4,000 for stamps and 280 employees to wait on 133 persons. The unnecessary extravagance of this legislature was the means of a combine being formed in the next legislature, headed by Tom Majors in the House and Church Howe in the Senate, to keep within the levy, and with all their vigilance the appropriations ran up to \$2,000,000; and notwithstanding the large appropriations made by the 1887 legislature, we find the 1889 had to face a \$18,500 deficiency of Soldiers Home; \$22,231, Norfolk Asylum; \$19,500, Lincoln Hospital; \$2,707, Beatrice Institute; \$13,650, Kearney reform school; and we never heard about more money being appropriated than a levy would allow until the Populist legislature came into power, and what were the deficiencies they had to face, let the record say.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes items like State University, Soldiers Home, Norfolk Asylum, Lincoln Hospital, Beatrice Institute, Kearney reform school, Hastings Asylum, Lincoln Hospital, Adm. Gen's Office, and Governors Office.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS AUDITED BY THE BOARD AND CERTIFIED TO THE LEGISLATURE. Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Joe Burns, sewer; D. B. Howard, Bal. Norfolk Asylum; John Lambson, Bal. beautifying Capitol grounds; Oxnard Sugar bounty.

The fact is, the Populist uprising in this state has saved thousands upon thousands to the people, and all this cry by the subsidized press is only to distract the honest reading and thinking man from the real object. We have got them scared and on the run. All we have to do is to educate and stand up for what is right and just. Be on the watch. Never sleep. Who ever heard of a party with 65,000 votes, with no patronage or money to draw to, standing as this army does in Nebraska? Think of it, men. 65,000 honest, hard-working, over-burdened toilers who are as one solid rock, battling for a better condition of things in this state and nation. Be true. Be vigilant. You will be crowned with victory soon.

MART HOWE.

A Drunkard's Soliloquy. Wheream I? Whatam I? Whoam I? I am a holdin up thish lamp post, souse can shine fer all. I am a moder' drinker. I never drink more'n I can get. See? I me the father of six children, and the boss of thier mammy. Purty boss; hain't I? Say, ol' fellow, if you had a wife like me gal, you'd be richer'n John Jacob. Asker her; you would. But I ain't a bit proud, nothin set up about me. I don't care for fine close, nor kerridges, nor horses, 'n my family hain't stuck up neither.

Whoam I? I am a liar, I am. Who says I am a liar? I do, sir! A bigger liar'n Ananias an' Saffiry. Didn't Jim Jones—I am Jim Jones!—didn't Jim Jones stand up before the preacher and tell Mandy Boyce that he'd cherish her? You bet he did. An' nurrish her? An' love her? An' hain't he made her work day an' night to keep the children from starvin' an' freezein'? An' hain't he sold her home an' her ring an' her shoes for drink? An' don't he care more for a drink than he does for her life? Hain't he turned her happiness into bitterness and hope into ashes, and her home into a hell? That's hekin of a liar I am!

An' I me a thief, I am! a thief! I endowed my wife with all my worldly goods, an' I stole every one of 'em from her an' sold 'em fer drink! I robbed her of her home. I robbed her of her happiness. I robbed her children of schooling. I robbed them of respectability and honor! I me a thief; a liar an' a thief. Say! purty 'spectable character, ain't I? A liar an' a thief!

An' I me a murderer! Who says so? Set it down, I tell yer! I said so! When the baby died, 'cause there wasn't no food, nor fire nor medicine, say wh, killed the baby? I me a murderer, I am. Say, stranger! what d'you think of a man that'd sell his children's school books, an' his wife's wedding ring, an' his mother's clothes for drink! That's hekin of a hairpin I am! I me a scoundrel from away back! An' I me a liar, a thief, an' a murderer!

An' what'er you goin' to do about it? I me a free born American citizen, an' I've got a vote! I kin vote ez long ez ticket ez the president of the United States! An' I kin lie to the preacher, an' rob my wife, an' disgrace my mother an' starve my children, an' make myself er brute, if I want ter! But, whateh the differens? Some mornin' there'll be one less soaker at the bar, an' one more drunkard in hell, an' who cares?

If you've got anything ter say, ef yer want to tell anybody he's a fool; that he loves his beer better'n he loves his mother an' his maker; tell it to the man who says he can drink er let it alone; but don't let it alone! Tell him! But's too late fer me! An' no drunkard can enter the kingdom of heaven! That's my place! Outside. That's my place, outside, 'mong the dogs an' liars, an' who'remongers, an' 'loonkeepers!

Say! save my boys! save my boys! put out the saloons an' you will put out the fire of hell! I was once worthy of a woman's love! Oh! that I could tear the demon from my breast! But give me drink! drink! give me drink! Take my wife! take my children! Take my honor! take my life! but give me drink. Say, hain't the devil got you recruited under his modert drinkin' banner to take Jim Jones' place when Jim drops out? Ef he has, look on this picture an' see yer own fotografia by an' by.

JIM JONES.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

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

German Lutherans Condemn Usury.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Jan. 10, 1894.

Editor ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT: Please permit me to reply in a column of your paper to your editorial of Jan. 4, 1894, headed, "Do Such Prayers Please God?" I am no minister or lay critic, but simply a farmer, a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of the unaltered Augsburg Confession, and as the doctrine of Luther seems to be unknown to you I would like to call your attention to it, and thus prove that there is at least one church that knows right and wrong in this respect. Luther's big and little sermons on usury came into print in the year 1519, his work on commerce and usury in the year 1524, and his appeal to the ministers of the Lutheran church, begging them to preach against usury, in the year 1540. All of these writings against usury are in the German language and can be had at the Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo., for 50 cents. Dr. Walters' Usury Question, also written in the German language, price 35 cents, may be had at the same place. The latter I especially recommend, as it shows our doctrine to be scriptural, the same as in Luther's time.

Webster's dictionary tells us usury formerly denoted any legal interest, but in this sense it is no longer in use. Therefore, whenever we find the word usury in the Bible—which was written before the meaning of the word was changed—its true definition is, to take back more than the amount that was lent. This includes the lending of money or anything else that is lent. If more is asked for and taken than the amount that was lent, it is usury, and that means a robbery. Therefore Luther calls the usurers "chair robbers." That means, a person may sit on a chair and yet at the same time commit robbery by practicing usury on his fellowmen. Never, to my knowledge, was a more fierce and powerful treatise written on usury than Luther published in the year 1540. He tears of the mask and disguise of usurers who think themselves benevolent, and shows them in their true light, in scriptural brightness, and he begs the ministers of the church to preach against this all-devouring demon who swallows up individuals and nations; and to tell their members to shun them as they would Satan; and he further says that even the school teachers should teach the children that they should beware of them, and that the government should prohibit usury.

So far, Luther and his church. In addition to the above I would like to give my private opinion. I believe all the above to be true doctrine, and to live and die with it. I pity the poor and the needy that have their lifeblood sucked out of them by usury without their fault, or their willingness to subject themselves as further slaves to this tyrant, and would not, except as bitter necessity compelled them to, do this should be stopped. But there is a class of people all over the universe and their number is legion, that have had, or are now having plenty of bread to eat and clothes to wear, but who are not satisfied with this gift of God. They speculate day and night how to get more worldly goods, more wealth, more honor, more comfort, and less labor, and so to gale into this and the tempting, helping hand of the usurer; and the only remorse that they have felt or feel now is, that they could not borrow more money than they got from this would-be friend. Yes, and even if the usurer had used them up, they would try the same scheme over again, thinking that the next time they might have better luck. For such people I have no sympathy, and they should not have government aid.

It is impossible for the money lenders and usurers to loan out their money unless they find patronizers. The most needy seldom have security that is acceptable to give and therefore are not so numerous. The number that borrow money to sustain life on is also small against that number that go beyond their means. If everybody lived (that has anything to live on) and worked strictly within his means, the money lenders would decrease in number and would be compelled to use their money to other advantage. I believe it to be the duty of the government to crush out all monopolies of every kind that work disastrously, or against the welfare of the people—that they find food and shelter, and if possible work, for the deserving needy who otherwise can not find charity or means of support—that usury should be stopped in all its branches as much as possible; but that perfection will never be had in this sinful world.

[We are very glad to learn that there is one church in Christendom which today believes, and fearlessly and faithfully proclaims, God's word, God's law against the sin of usury, taking back more than is lent. We were familiar with Dr. Martin Luther's strong denunciation of usury, and printed two years ago in the Industrial Alliance Monthly an extract from one of his anti-usury sermons. But in the almost forty years of our life we have never heard such doctrine preached. That there has been for a long period no preaching in English against usury, is proved by the fact that the Bible use of the term has become obsolete, gone out of use, according to Webster. The influence of John Calvin, who wrote in one of his letters a sophistical argument in defense of the taking of usury, sating the covetous spirit of mankind, was probably what led English speaking churches to stop preaching against it. So the monster iniquity has flourished, burying its roots in the ruin of righteousness, and as the tree of death it is filling the world with every form of temptation, pain and evil. It is now walled around with legal defenses, sanctioned by nearly all the churches, and by long custom and moral respectability and power of wealth, has acquired such mightiness that the struggle against it will shake the world. —EDITOR.]

North Western Line Palace Sleeper and Fast Chicago Train Service. A palace car for Lincoln people is now attached daily to the Chicago Limited, leaving Lincoln at 1:35. No better service, lowest rates.

HOW A BABY WAS SAVED

AN INTERESTING STORY FOR PARENTS.

A Child That Was Born With a Terrible Affliction—Pronounced Incurable by the Leading Physicians of Hahnemann College—Saved by a Miracle.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer)

From time to time there have appeared in the leading and most reputable newspapers of the country marvelous accounts of many wonderful cures that have been effected by a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These statements have been made by some of the best known men in business circles, church circles and even medical circles, and have been backed up by their affidavits.

The Inquirer is pleased to add another to the list and gives the story below, properly vouched for.

Little Etvie Moncrieff is the daughter of Mrs. Helen Moncrieff, who resides with her sister, Mrs. M. G. Meek, at 748 Wharton Street, which is a neat little bakery. The reporter found Mrs. Meek herself behind the counter and she said: "My sister's daughter, who is now a year old, was afflicted from her birth with a spinal affection, and the doctor who attended her said she could not live. We had two other doctors to attend her. They also said she could not live. Finally I took her to the Hahnemann College. That was four months ago, when she was 8 months old. The examination was made in the presence of a room full of physicians and students. The Professor lectured on her case saying it was a very rare one. He said that in such cases there was very seldom a recovery. It was, he remarked, the most peculiar case that was ever brought to his attention.

"I brought the child home immediately, believing, as the Professor and the others had said, that she could not live. In fact, at one time, we thought she was entirely gone. She was unconscious, with scarcely perceptible pulse or breath. Several times she was in an almost equally helpless condition and we looked for her death hourly.

"Then I called to mind how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had once cured me, and the miraculous recoveries I had heard of and read about of people cured from paralysis in various stages, and even from physical deformities. I told my sister that since all the doctors had abandoned the child, and she seemed to have no chance for life, it would certainly do no harm to try the Pink Pills to see if they could possibly repeat their other wonderful cures. Neither my sister nor I had the faith that they would do so in a case so nearly gone as the child's, and we agreed that it would be a miracle indeed if she should be saved. She couldn't move at that time both her arms and legs being affected. But we began that very night giving her the Pink Pills, letting her have one pellet a day divided into three parts. On the third day we could see that she was improving. Before that it was hard to get her to take food. At the end of two weeks we saw great improvement in her. We continued giving her the pills more than a month. After we ceased giving her the Pink Pills, however, she seemed a little less happy and healthy and we began using them again. Now she is a cheerful, beautiful child in splendid health. She has entirely recovered from her spinal and other troubles. She sleeps well and takes her food well. For a child of her age she seems to be as strong and healthy as could be expected. When we hold by the arm or she is at our knees she can stand, and for a child who was once deprived of all power of spine, arms and legs, this seems wonderful. We cannot have the slightest doubt now that she will grow up a strong, healthy child."

Mrs. Meek then told how she had herself been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "Three years ago I had a severe attack of grippe. I thought I would lose the right arm. There was a strange numbness in it and I would have to drop everything. It felt as if it was asleep all the time. I had doctors and they told me it was bad circulation of the blood, that I was run down and needed rest. I took only one box of Pink Pills and felt myself getting better. I took the second box and have never had a pain or ache since. Every one who knows what work I have to do is astonished. It is certainly a wonder that with my work I am so strong and have never had a return of the trouble."

Mrs. Meek's remarks were reduced to writing, after which she, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Moncrieff and the child, made the following affidavit:

Sworn and subscribed before me this sixth day of May, A. D. 1893. JAMES F. ROONEY, Notary Public.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine, but a scientific preparation used successfully for many years in the private practice of a physician in high standing. They are given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill that flesh is heir to. The pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50) they are never sold in bulk or by the 10, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or Brookville, Ontario.

For Southern California take the Missouri Pacific route, the Southern route. City ticket office 1201 O street.

BOOKS FOR THE MASSES.

It is facts, information, education that the people need, and the circulation of the books written to expose monopoly oppression and show what is just is a fundamental, essential part of our work. We shall have our editor go through reform books and select the best for our readers. Below is the beginning of our list. More will be added as soon as they can be reviewed.

Get these books and our paper as fast as you can into the hands of the people, friends. Buy, read and circulate. Address all orders to the ALLIANCE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Lincoln, Neb.

A Co-operative Commonwealth. BY LAWRENCE GROBLUND. A book for all who believe the competitive commercial struggle should be superseded by a just economic system of production and distribution. A book also for those who believe competition necessary. Postpaid, paper covers 30 cents.

Errors in Our Monetary System and the Remedy. BY MARY E. HOBERT. 25 cents. We have not yet seen this book, but at the Editor's The Coming Nation very strongly recommends it.

The Duties of Man. BY JOSEPH MAZZINI. The great Italian, whose heart embraced the world and whose thoughts will never die. He lived and suffered for the industrial and political emancipation of the masses. Postpaid, 15 cents.

Socialism From Genesis to Revelation. BY REV. M. SPRAGUE. This book contains the fullest argument for and against Socialism of any American book. Full of statistics from the greatest political economists. A book that should be read by ministers and Christians especially. Cloth only, \$1.75.

Six Centuries of Work and Wages. BY J. E. THOROLD ROGERS, M. P. Abridged with chart and summary. The facts and the thought summary of six large volumes. A historic collection of most valuable information bearing on the present crisis. By Rev. W. D. P. Bliss. Introduction by Prof. R. T. Ely of the State University of Wisconsin. Paper, 25 cents.

Civilization's Inferno. BY B. O. FLOWER. Studies in the social cellar. A simple, thrilling story of what the arena editor looked upon with his eyes as the most revolting district in Boston. A book which should be read by ministers and Christians especially. Cloth only, \$1.75.

Looking Backward. BY EDWARD BELLAM. A book no one can afford to miss reading. "It has revolutionized the thoughts of the country and is the best book ever done." Translated into nearly all European languages. A most entertaining story that sets in the full light of heaven on the great social problem. Millions have already read it. Cloth \$1.10, paper 50 cents.

The Seven Financial Conspiracies. BY MRS. S. E. Y. EMERY. This little book, which has had largest circulation and influence in the Farmers Alliance, shows how the Money Power has gathered its vast plunder. A book to sow broadcast over Ireland. Post paid, 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts., 7 for 50 cents.

Ten Men of Money Island. BY COL. S. F. NORTON. Another book to scatter everywhere. It is the money and money question made simple. Most interestingly instructive. Eighty-eight pages. Post paid, 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

The Railroad Question. BY WM. LAHARRE. The matter presented in the 484 pages of this book, drawn from all the American and European literature bearing on the railroad problem, is most valuable. Read this book and you will be thoroughly informed on one of the great ever-shadowing questions of the day. Cloth \$1.50.

Tobacco Deranged my Stomach and my Entire Nervous System—After Using No-to-bac I Gained Sixteen Pounds in Weight. URBANA, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1892. Sterling Remedy Company, No. 45 Randolph St., Chicago.

GENTLEMAN:—I used tobacco constantly from twenty to forty-three; I felt that I must quit, or my stomach would be completely gone. I read one of your advertisements and thought it was a "fake," but resolved to make one effort to quit. NO-TO-BAC came July 4th 1892, and I commenced to use it at once. The first two weeks I gained eight pounds in weight, in four weeks I gained sixteen pounds. NO-TO-BAC completely destroyed my desire for tobacco in two weeks, my appetite became natural and I ate breakfast, a thing I had not done before in ten years, except simply to drink a cup of coffee.

(Signed) C. McDONALD. There are many tobacco users suffering from diseases attributed to causes other than the use of tobacco. Don't go on tobacco spitting and smoking your life away, but call at once at H. T. Clark Drug Co. Lincoln, Neb. our agents, and get a box of NO-TO-BAC, or a little book that will tell you all about it. If you cannot call, write for book to "THE STERLING REMEDY COMPANY," No. 45, Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

Via the Missouri Pacific Route. On the second Tuesday in December 1893, January, February, March, April and May, 1894, the Missouri Pacific Route will sell round trip tickets to all stations in Texas, with final limit to return in thirty days from date of sale. Stop-overs are allowed in Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma, New Mexico and Indian Territory. Come and take a trip to the south. PHIL DANIELS, C. P. & T. A. 1201 O street.

For the Midwinter Fair, California, take the Missouri Pacific route. City ticket office 1201 O St.

The cheapest place for monuments is at Geo. Natterman's, 213 South Ninth St., Lincoln.

Tourists sleepers via the Missouri Pacific for all points in California. City ticket office 1201 O Street.

To Florida take the Missouri Pacific route. City ticket office 1201 O street, P. Daniels.

A Co-operative Village. Send your name and address on a postal card for information regarding this enterprise. You may become a charter member and secure a home and permanent employment without money. A start for a New and Nobler Civilization. THE COMING NATION. Greensburg, Indiana.

Railroad Time Tables.

The Northwestern Line. (FREMONT, ELKHORN AND MO. VALLEY R. R.) DEPOT CORNER EIGHTH AND STREETS. CITY TICKET OFFICE 1133 O STREET. (Continuous lines to all points mentioned.)

Table with columns for destinations (Chicago and east, Fremont Omaha Sioux City, etc.) and departure/arrival times.

Missouri Pacific Railway.

Ticket Office at Depot and corner Twelfth and O Streets.

Table with columns for destinations (Auburn and Neb City Exp., St. Louis day Express, etc.) and departure/arrival times.

Union Pacific Railway.

DEPOT, CORNER OF 9 AND FOURTH STREETS. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 1041 O STREET.

Table with columns for destinations (Omaha, Council Bluffs, Chicago, Valley, east and west, etc.) and departure/arrival times.

Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad.

Depot corner Eighth and Streets. City ticket office 1133 O street.

Table with columns for destinations (Wahoo, Fremont, Norfolk, Long Pine, Chadron, O'Neill, Deadwood, etc.) and departure/arrival times.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad.

(C. B. & Q. R. R.) Ticket office at B. & O. depot, and corner of Tenth and O streets.

Table with columns for destinations (Chicago, Plattsmouth, and east, via main line, etc.) and departure/arrival times.

TO TRAVELERS

Free—Free—Free—Free. If you are about to make a trip to north, northwestern Nebraska, the Black Hills country or central Wyoming, to points in the two Dakotas, to St. Paul, Minneapolis or Duluth, or points west on the Pacific lines, to any point in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois and Iowa, direct to Chicago the east and south, you can obtain free of charge at the city office, 1133 O St. or depot, corner 8th and S streets, of North West rn line, complete and reliable information of all connections, rates etc. With 8000 miles of its own lines in the states named visitors to any of them can but serve their interests by patronizing the Northwestern line.

A. S. FIELDING. City Ticket Agt., 1133 O street. W. M. SHEPMAN, Gen. Agt.

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. P. & T. A. or H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A. St. Louis, Mo.

PROCLAMATION.

Cheap Rates—Something Everyone Should Know. That the rates to all points west via the "World's Pictorial Line," Union Pacific system, are very low. For instance, Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, \$10.75; Salt Lake, Ogden, \$25.00 first class; \$18.00, second class. Round trip rate for California, mid-winter fair, \$65.50, San Francisco, Los Angeles. As has been their custom for years, the Union Pacific 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 general plan as the regular first class Pullman tourist sleepers, the only difference being that they are not upholstered. They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow white linen curtains, plenty of towels, combs, brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet. J. T. MASTIN, C. T. A., 1044 O St. E. R. BLOSSON, General Agent, Lincoln, Neb.