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Omaha, Nebraska

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A BILL UP IN THE LEGISLATURE WHICH IS OF INTEREST TO COUNTY JUDGES

From Wednesday's Daily.
S. F. 50, by Beal of Custer, a bill prepared by Ruten of Cedar, was recommended for passage after Sandall of York had explained its provisions and offered a few amendments. The bill does not increase the salary of county judges because the fees go into the county treasury. It provides a graded scale of fees for probating estates based on the value of estates. For probating estates valued from \$500 to \$1,000, the fee shall be \$15. The maximum fee is \$60 for estates worth more than \$50,000. Senator Sandall said the present law provided a fee for many different kinds of service performed by the county judge in probating estates, and the total cost is from \$45 to \$50. It costs just as much for a large estate as for a small estate, and some estates are worth not to exceed \$100 gross. At present there are many fees to be charged and if a county judge makes a mistake and charges too much for any one kind of service he is subjected to a penalty. This is stricken from the law by this bill. It was ordered to a third reading as amended and the report of the committee of the whole was adopted. —Lincoln Journal.

MRS. F. G. EGENBERGER ENTERTAINS IN HONOR OF MR. AND MRS. GUTHMANN

From Wednesday's Daily.
A most charming 6 o'clock dinner was given last evening at the palatial home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. Egenberger on Vine street in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Guthmann, who have just returned to this city from an extended honeymoon trip through the east. The beautiful Egenberger home was arranged most charmingly for the occasion, and in the dining room the settings to the pleasant occasion were heightened by handsome floral decorations of sweet peas and narcissus in profusion, which, with the beautifully appointed table, made a scene of the greatest possible charm. There were covers laid for some fourteen guests. The hostess was assisted in entertaining by Miss Minnie Guthmann. Those who were present from out of the city to enjoy the pleasant occasion were: Rev. Father O'Brien and sister, Miss Mary O'Brien, of Dawson, Neb., and Rev. Father William Higgins and mother, Mrs. W. D. Higgins, of Mantley.

For baby's croup, Willie's daily cuts and bruises, mamma's sore throat, grandma's lameness—Dr. Thomas' Eucletic Oil—the household remedy. 25c and 50c.

Former Resident Visits Here.

From Wednesday's Daily.
Marion Spangler, who is located on a ranch near Spauld, Nebraska, came down from his ranch yesterday to South Omaha with a load of cattle, and came on down to this city to visit over night at the home of his brother-in-law, Edward Ryscott. Mr. Spangler formerly resided in this city, where he was employed in the Burlington shops as a machinist, and removed from here some thirteen years ago.

-BLACKSMITHING- AND HORSESHOEING!

I am now prepared to look after all general blacksmithing and horseshoeing. Shop 41-2 miles west of Murray.
JOHN DURHAM.

L. J. Hall The Union Auctioneer Union, Nebraska

All sale matters entrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention.
Farm and Stock Sales a Specialty!
Rates Reasonable!
Address or phone me at Union for open dates.

Public Sale! Public Sale!

Having decided to leave Cass county, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at my late home on the Wm. Hunter farm, four and one-half miles west of Plattsmouth, on
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1915,
the following described property to-wit:

- Eight Head of Horses.
One sorrel horse, five years old, weight 1,300 pounds.
One bay horse, ten years old, weight 1,300.
One spotted mare with foal, seven years old, weight 1,000.
One sorrel mare, two years old, weight 1,000.
One bay mare, smooth mouth, weight 700.
One bay horse, seven years old, weight 1,450.
One bay mare, smooth mouth, weight 800.
One blind mare, smooth mouth.

- Five Head of Cattle.
One fresh cow, three years old.
One Whiteface bull calf.
One heifer calf, three weeks old.
Two summer heifers.

- Farming Implements.
One Deering binder, in good shape.
One Standard mower.
Two walking cultivators.
One Broadcast seeder.
One 50-gallon oil tank.
One grindstone.

- One 25-egg Sure Hatch incubator.
One truck wagon with rack.
One 25-inch wagon box.
One Canton disc.
One Deering mowing machine.
One Osborne disc with trucks.
One 2-section Osborne harrow.
One Badger riding cultivator.
One New Departure walking cultivator.
One 16-inch walking plow.
One 14-inch Deere walking plow.
One 5-shovel garden plow.
One Avery walking lister.
One truck wagon and rack.
One set of work harness.
Other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale Begins at 10:00 O'Clock Sharp.

LUNCH SERVED AT NOON.

TERMS OF SALE:
All sums of \$10 and under, cash in hand. On sums over \$10 a credit of six months will be given, purchaser's order bankable, note bearing eight per cent interest from date. All property must be settled for before being removed from premises.

JOHN TRUE, WM. R. YOUNG, Auctioneer. R. E. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Public Auction!

As I am going to quit farming, I will sell property listed below at Public Auction on the old Jesse Ervin place, 2 miles east and 2 miles north of Union, 2 1/2 miles east and 5 miles south of Murray.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1915.
Sale Beginning at 10:30 A. M.

- 7 Horses and Mares.
One black horse 7 years old, weight 1,300.
One bay mare smooth mouth, weight 1,100.
One bay mare 9 years old, weight 1,350.
One black mare 7 years old, weight 1,100.
One roan mare 6 years old, weight 1,300, in foal to horse.
One bay mare 4 years old, weight 1,200, in foal to horse.
One bay mare 3 years old, weight 1,250.

- Cows and Calves.
Six head of milk cows, 4 giving milk and two will be fresh soon.
Five head of calves.

- Implements, Etc.
On 3/4-inch Bain wagon, as good as new.
One spring wagon, in good shape.
One old buggy.
One new hay rack.
One good 3-section harrow.
One "Jennie Lind" cultivator.
One sleigh.
One set of 1 1/4-inch work harness.
One set of 1 1/2-inch work harness.
One set of single harness.
One set of driving harness.

Four Dozen Hens.
Many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—All sums of \$10.00 and under, cash. Over that amount, 8 months time will be given, if desired, on approved notes bearing 8 per cent interest from date.
Lunch Will be Served on the Grounds by J. D. Shrader.

R. H. FITCH, Owner. LEWIS BROS., Auctioneers. J. M. PATTERSON, Clerk.

BILL TO RAISE PASSENGER FARES

Miner's Rate Measure Will Bring Out Many Arguments.

RAILROADS NEED REVENUE.

Friends of the Bill Tell Why Rates Should Be Advanced Half a Cent. School Legislation to Be Warmly Debated.

Lincoln—Railroads of the state are making an effort to catch up with their depleted finances by charging half a cent more per mile than the present law allows them. The change is covered in a bill introduced in the legislature by Miner of Douglas. The measure will bring out many arguments. There are men in the body who believe that the roads are entitled to the money and that inasmuch as nearly everything else has gone up in the past five years, the railroads should get a share of the general prosperity. There are others who believe that the roads are making money—although these same folks admit they have not looked at the reports filed by the roads with the state railway commission. If they had done this they might have changed their minds, according to the friends of the bill.

Part of the arguments in favor of the measure are both interesting and instructive. They set out a multitude of facts never before brought to the attention of the people of the state. They follow the recent decision of the railroads to take the people into their complete confidence and to show them the workings of the systems from A to Z.

"Ten years ago a tie cost 42 cents," said a railroad man. "Now it costs 89 cents and most of the roads have to add a cent more per yard. Steel rails cost 40 per cent more per yard than they did then. The men who are working for us get more money, the people who are our patrons for the highest to the lowest get more money for everything they manufacture or which they raise. Yet we are forced to haul people at just two-thirds of our former rate. Why not give us a little of the gain that has been made in all lines?"

In support of this motion the roads also set out the class freight rate reduction recently made in this state and which, according to the rate experts of the commission, results in a loss of \$1,000,000 a year to the railroads of the state over the former rates.

But this is not all the public utility legislation that is due to be touched upon during the session. Railway Commissioner Tom Hall has a bill which he believes should be passed and he is working with might and main, with chances that it will not get very far.

The measure gives to the railway commission the right to say when public utilities should be built in towns and cities of the state. Under its provisions, if in any town of the state a private company became obnoxious and refused to cut rates to the proper point the people could not build another plant, because the railway commission would stand as a barrier to that under this bill. The people would only have to grin and bear it—while three men at Lincoln would have the right to rule on this matter for the entire state. It is at once probably the most autocratic power ever sought to present to one body of this small magnitude.

Osterman of Merriek, a member of the lower house, has a bill that stands a chance of going through. It contemplates something along the same line, but proposes to make it a most democratic proceeding, by giving the power of declaring a "public necessity" by setting out that this function shall be performed by the people themselves.

In other words no public utility shall be constructed as a competitor to another utility until the people in the territory to be served—either a county or a city or a village—shall by a majority vote agree that the new plant is needed. When that is done the construction work may proceed—but not until. This is a vastly different proceeding. It means that instead of three men at Lincoln passing upon the fate of the people, there shall be referred to the people themselves—and of the territory concerned—all matters affecting their welfare.

This is a bill that, in the minds of the leaders of the house, will ultimately survive the session. It is constructed on the principles of democracy and firmly grounded upon them is thought to be more acceptable to the people of the state. The bill is the essence of standpatism and conservatism—or worse than that, of impracticability.

Lurking behind the legislative hedges at the present time is the Blausler bill—introduced at the suggestion of Governor Morehead. This measure seeks to give control of all public utilities to the railway commission. It is one of the most unusual documents that ever made its appearance in the legislature. There is little hope that it will survive the session, as the idea is not at all popular. The lawmakers do not believe that the governor gave the matter

close thought and attention when he made the recommendation in his message. It is not believed the governor will push his bill. If he does, the lawmakers would consider their rights encroached upon and they would probably not yield one whit to the pressure that he might bring to bear as executive.

The latter point brings up an interesting comparison between President Wilson's attitude and that which might be taken by governors of the various states. The president sets his mind on the enactment of some law, and then endeavors to push it through congress whether or no. The governor has just as much right to do the very same thing, in the opinion of some of the lawmakers, and could insist on the same kind of management of the legislature. But were the attempt made it would result in a most unusual battle—the members of the majority party would not listen to it for a moment. They believe they should act independently in most matters.

Annexation of South Omaha. Florence and Duffield to the state's metropolitan is the end sought in the Howell bill, which passed the senate this week. The measure only departs from democratic doctrine in one particular—in the use of force. It makes the smaller city populace join themselves to the great city utterly without having a voice in the matter. The proceeding, strange to say, has resulted in the allying of some ordinarily conflicting interests. C. W. Bryan and L. J. Dunn, for instance, men who have always insisted on the rule of the people, are for the move—although they admit that the change is to be made without the consent of the governed.

It is claimed in the legislative halls that these two men, with E. B. Howell, author of the bill, and R. B. Howell, general manager of the Omaha water district, have made a team and that they will get through the legislature come what may. This unusual piece of information has been going the rounds for the past few days, and although the newspaper men have not commented upon it, there are stories to the effect that it is true to the last notch.

It is that means that the Sunders bill giving the Omaha water district the right to enter the lighting field is sure to pass. This measure is a highly worthy one in the belief of many of its friends, as it will enable the city of Omaha to do just what the city of Lincoln recently did—strike off the shackles of the electric light company control and lower rates on its own plant and compel the lowering of rates on all privately owned plants.

It appears now that there will be some revolutionary changes made when the Finance Ways and Means committee of the house comes in with its report. The body will share off a number of the heretofore useless percentages of the state. It is said, and will make some consolidation which will conform to the efficiency doctrine given such wide circulation during the late campaign. It is possible that some of the most useful lieutenants of the governor's in the campaign will be the victims of the change, but that is not unusual in view of the fact that Chairman Norton of the committee was an adherent of George W. Berré during the primary affair in the Democratic party. It is said that the fight will be carried to the floor of both houses when the matter comes up, however, and that the party may be given an opportunity to prove that it was in earnest when it said that it would decrease the operating costs of the state government. Republicans and some of the Democrats are watching the moves with much interest, and there are some of the men who say that there may be an internal Democratic split staged before the end is reached. However that may be, the leaders say they are going to make the recommendations and that everything will be carried out just as promised when the battle was on last fall.

School laws are being given more attention at this session than for years past. There are several revolutionary changes suggested in this line and the increasing chance that there will be some warm debate indulged in before the bills are passed. The big bill introduced at the instance of the school law revision commission comprises 157 pages and contains a multitude of changes. It relates chiefly to country schools and to putting them on better bases. There are some objections to some of the many provisions, however, and it is likely that the measure will be extensively aired before it is finally approved.

The passage last week of the Liggett bill, abolishing the state normal board as now made up and giving new life to it through the elimination of Tom Majors and some of those closely allied with the faction that lopped off Dr. Thomas' head as superintendent at the Kearney normal, forecasts a fight of some dimensions when the matter comes up in the senate this week. The old regime is to make its last stand there—and it remains to be seen whether that astute old politician, Tom Majors, can kill there what he failed to kill in the house.

Jearry's factory bill, house roll 177, was resurrected and referred back to the committee of the whole for amendments, after it had been switched into the hopper for indefinite postponement. The measure, as it will again be offered to the house, provides for a definition of "factory," which will comply with the provisions of the workmen's compensation act. Food Commissioner Harman scored again when the bill providing for branding containers of imitation jellies and preserves in such a manner that the ingredients would be shown, was recommended for passage.

TWO MEMBERS OF SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMISSION SERVED FOR 25 YEARS

From Wednesday's Daily.
While the Soldiers' Relief commission of the county was in session here this week a very interesting bit of history of the organization of that body was brought forth. The commission was organized in this county January 24, 1890, at which time the membership was composed of A. Hoskins, chairman; J. W. Johnson, secretary, and Joseph Mullen. After the passing of twenty-five years of long and faithful service we still have with us two of the old veterans, who are still active in the work of the commission, in the persons of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Mullen, and it is a tribute to their untiring labors in behalf of the old veterans or their families, needing assistance that they have served without a lapse for twenty-five years. There are not two more highly esteemed gentlemen in the county than the two Josephs, Johnson and Mullen, and they have served most faithfully on the commission that cares for the needs of the old soldiers and their families, and will continue in this position as long as they desire, so well have they carried

out the duties of their position. When the commission was first organized A. J. Todd, Louis Foltz and A. C. Leder composed the board of county commissioners and Bird Critchfield was the clerk.

And Cashier Didn't Swear.

From Saturday's Daily.
Jack M. Patterson, cashier of the Bank of Union, had a little trouble in running the business Monday, just because the cash was "so near and yet so far." This was due to the fact that the vault lock balked and for a few hours it barred the way to the treasure pile. Fortunately there was sufficient cash in the business channel to keep things moving along in the usual way and the patrons met with no inconveniences. The lock finally yielded to treatment that made it "looser up" and will prevent it making this kind of trouble again.—Union Ledger.

CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Mrs. T. Nevellet, Eau Claire, Wis., says: "Foley's Honey and Tar Compound cured my boy of a very severe attack of croup after other remedies had failed. Our milkman cured his children of whooping cough." Foley's has a forty years' record of similar cases. Contains no opiates. Always insist on Foley's. For sale by all druggists.

The cost of building a silo is not an expense, it is an investment which you get back at the end of a year.

We build the cheapest, most durable silo that is made and give you a guarantee which protects you against any chance of loss.

If you are posted on the value of a silo come into our office and let us show you our system of construction.

If you are not posted on silos come in and let us show you how you can increase the profit of your farm 25 per cent and more.

We also make the best water tanks and grain bins on earth at less money than either wood or iron.

Just south of the postoffice on Fifth street you will find us ready to talk silos and water tanks.

Come in when you are in town and get acquainted.

Concrete Construction Co.,

Plattsmouth, - - - Nebraska

This is the Only Steam Vulcanizer in Cass County



that takes all sizes of tires, from the smallest bicycle to the largest auto. Use Steam on tubes. All repair guns are made for Steam Heat.

-Plattsmouth Cycle Co.-

Expert Repairman.