

NO WAY TO BEAT BRYAN.

What Electoral College Figures Show.

FIFTEEN STATES CERTAIN.

Populists Cannot Fail to Add Four More.

A FAIR FIGHT FOR THE REST.

Change in Political Sentiment That Insure Democratic Success—Accurate Computations Based on Assured Data—Great Part of Doubtful States Lean Toward Silver—Bryan Could Win Without New York, Illinois and Indiana.

[From the New York Journal.] It has been said that the political figures may as well give up their calculations this year, as the election is one in which the issues are novel, party lines broken and new deals made in the game of politics.

While this is in a measure true the conclusion reached is incorrect. Except in a few states the Democracy is as powerful as ever, and in some parts of the country, where it has formerly for years had barely a standing, its strength has greatly increased. The marked enthusiasm of the large majority of the Democratic national convention means something. It indicates a Democratic revival in the west and south.

The Populist power is shown by the elections of 1892 and 1894. Its union on the Democratic candidate is just so much solid gain. If the bolting Democrats should put a third candidate into the field, the only effect would be to draw to the ballot box the few Democrats who, dissatisfied with the action of Chicago, but not prepared to swallow protection, plutocracy and paternalism in McKinley, might otherwise remain away from the polls.

If no third candidate should be in the field, some dissatisfied Democrats might vote for McKinley, but quite as many would vote with their party rather than lose their votes. Hence there is good ground now for an intelligent judgment on the outlook, based on former votes and the ascertained strength of parties.

The questions that present themselves in considering the chances of success are: 1. Have the Populists lost or gained strength since the election of 1892?

2. Will the Populist support of the Democratic candidate for president, William J. Bryan, be general?

3. Will the defection from the Democratic party, caused by the action of the Chicago convention, be great enough to offset the increase of strength gained from the Populist vote?

4. Are the Populists growing?

The total popular vote in 1892 was as follows: Democratic..... 5,556,918 Republican..... 5,176,108 Populist..... 1,041,028

The Democratic and Populist vote combined was 6,597,946, or 1,421,828 in excess of the Republican vote.

The total Populist vote in 1894 was 1,868,469, or 329,494 larger than in 1892.

In view of the large Populist vote, it is significant that the Democratic vote in 1892 showed an increase of 18,685 over the vote of 1888, while the Republican vote decreased 264,108 from the vote at the election of four years previous.

In the states which will be the battleground of the election the increase or decrease of the Populist vote in 1894, as compared with 1892, is as follows:

Table with columns: State, 1892, 1894, Increase or Decrease. Includes California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

These figures do not correctly show in all cases the actual Populist increase or decrease. In Colorado, for instance, the Populist vote of 1892 shows the fusion Democratic and Populist vote. In 1894 (the congressional election) the Democrats had no candidate and divided their votes between the Republicans and Populists.

In Idaho the Democratic and Populist votes were bunched together in 1892 and separated in 1894. The Kansas vote of 1892 shows the combined Democratic and Populist vote, while in 1894 they were divided.

In Nebraska in 1892 there was a bitter fight among the Democrats over the question of fusion on the Populist electoral ticket, the local Democratic leaders fearing they might lose their power in their organization if fusion prevailed. The combination was defeated, but the Democratic vote, which had been 80,559 in 1888 and 71,881 in 1890, dwindled down to 24,943. In 1894, on a union with the Populists on governor, it was 97,815, and 6,985 votes were cast for a silver Democratic candidate. The Democratic Populist governor carried the state.

In North Dakota the Democratic and Populist votes were counted together as Populists in 1892 and separately in 1894.

In Nevada in 1894 the vote of 5,523 was cast for Governor Jones, the silver candidate. Seven hundred and eleven votes were cast for a Populist.

In arriving at the total Populist vote of 1,868,469, in 1894, some Democratic votes are therefore included in cases where Democrats supported Populist candidates. But this is offset by the fact that in North Carolina, where the Republicans fused with the Populists in electing a chief justice of the supreme court, and in other states where the Republicans combined with the Populists in electing judges and congressmen no enumeration was made of the Populist votes. Hence the total of 1,868,469 is as nearly accurate as possible.

The extent and enthusiasm of the last St. Louis convention, as well as the proof given by these figures, show that the Pop-

list strength has not diminished since its large vote of 1892.

2. Will the Populist support of Bryan be general?

It is as ridiculous to suppose that the Populists will not support Bryan as it was to imagine that the Chicago Democratic convention would not avail itself of its ample majority to make good its two-thirds vote, to lay down a platform in accordance with its own views and to select its own standard bearer, or as it was to predict that the St. Louis Populist convention would throw away its chances of success and nominate a candidate who could not be elected in preference to a candidate with a good prospect of success.

From the first the Populist convention was in favor of Bryan's nomination, but its members desired to act in a manner that would preserve their own organization intact and not merge it in the Democratic organization. The Texans were more earnest than others on this point, because of their great strength in their state and the much larger strength of the Democracy. But with them, as with all, the talk of a middle of the road candidate for the presidency was as nonsensical as the talk of a "side ditch" bolt from the action of the convention is now.

The nomination of an independent Populist candidate for vice president accomplishes all the so called middle of the road delegates wanted. It preserves the identity of the party, and instead of injuriously affecting the president's vote will serve to increase it.

The last vote in Texas for governor was, in round numbers: Democratic, 242,000; Populist, 160,000, and Republican, 55,000. A Populist bolt in Texas would mean the cutting down of the Populist vote 30 per cent and the consequent increase of the Democratic vote.

With the Democratic vote in the west strengthened and increased by free silver a straight Populist nominee for president would only lose the Populists the four states they carried with Democratic help in 1892—Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada.

3. Will the defection of the gold Democrats defeat Bryan?

In considering the amount of danger to the Chicago ticket from the defection of the gold Democrats, it is important to remember that such defection is serious in only a limited number of states and is scarcely of any account whatever in the west.

Of the New England and middle states Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania elected the Republican electoral tickets in 1892 and may be conceded to the Republicans now. Any gold Democratic movement in those states is immaterial. If half the Democrats should repudiate the Chicago candidates, they could only swell the Republican majorities. Connecticut, New York and New Jersey are, on the other hand, very important Democratic states. With Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, their electoral votes were cast for Cleveland in 1892.

It is claimed that the gold Democrats will turn over Connecticut, New Jersey and New York to the McKinley Republicans in this election.

In the section most affected by the silver and Populist movements through the mining and agricultural interests, five states ran no Democratic electoral tickets in 1892—Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, North Dakota and Wyoming. In Nevada, although a Democratic electoral ticket was in the field, the Democrats generally voted with the Populists. Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada were in consequence carried by the Populists by pluralities in Colorado of 14,964, in Idaho of 1,921, in Kansas of 5,874 and in Nevada of 4,453.

In North Dakota the Populists obtained 181 plurality in the state, but the three electoral votes went one to each candidate. In Wyoming the Republicans secured 783 plurality.

In the other western and Pacific states a combination of the Democratic and Populist votes in 1892 would have made these changes in the results:

California, carried by the Democrats by 144 plurality, would have given 25,496 plurality over the Republicans.

Illinois, carried by the Democrats by 20,993 plurality, would have given them a plurality of 49,300.

Indiana's Democratic plurality of 7,126 would have been increased to 29,333.

Iowa's Republican plurality of 92,965 would have been reduced to 8,870.

Michigan's Republican plurality of 20,419 would have dwindled to 590.

Minnesota's Republican plurality of 21,908 would have been changed to a plurality of 7,410 against the Republicans.

Montana, instead of giving 1,370 plurality for the Republicans, would have given a plurality of 6,064 for the Democrats.

Nebraska's Republican plurality of 4,093 over the Populists would have given a plurality of 20,860 against the Republican ticket.

Ohio would have reversed the Republican plurality of 1,072 to a plurality of 13,773 for the other side.

Oregon, which gave a mixed vote, showing a small plurality for the Republicans, would have given a plurality of 6,206 against Harrison.

South Dakota's plurality of 8,344 for the Republicans would have changed to 737 against them.

Washington's Republican plurality of 6,558 would have been wiped out and a Democratic and Populist plurality of 12,607 would have turned the state to the other side.

West Virginia's Democratic plurality of 4,174 would have been increased to 8,840.

Wisconsin's Democratic plurality of 6,544 would have swelled to 16,453.

Wyoming, which gave Harrison 733 plurality, would have doled out to him only 202.

Allowing to the Chicago Democratic candidate only the states that are believed to be certain for him, whatever the gold Democrats may do, the following is the list of—

Table with columns: State, Electoral vote. Includes Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Adding the Populist states: Colorado, 4; Idaho, 3; Kansas, 3; Nevada, 3.

Total, 170. Conceding to the Republicans the states likely to be affected by a Democratic bolt, although the surrender of New York at least is strongly and vigorously protested

against, McKinley is given the following states:

Table with columns: State, Electoral vote. Includes Connecticut, 5; Maine, 3; Massachusetts, 15; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; Ohio, 23; Pennsylvania, 22; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 4; Wyoming, 3.

Total, 143. This leaves unplaced the following states:

Table with columns: State, Electoral vote. Includes California, 9; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 12; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 13; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; North Dakota, 3; Oregon, 4; South Dakota, 4; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 12.

Total, 121. Where Will the Unplaced States Go?

Of the unplaced states, where ought California to go? In 1892 its electoral vote was given to Cleveland by 144 plurality. The combined Democratic and Populist vote was 25,496 over the Republicans. In 1894 the Democratic governor was elected by 1,206 plurality and the Democratic and Populist vote combined had a plurality of 52,510 over the Republicans. It is a significant fact that much dissatisfaction prevailed, and while the Democratic governor was elected the other state officers went to the Republicans.

Delaware has gone Democratic seven times since 1876 and Republican once.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan have in them some Democratic disaffection. Judgment, based on ascertained facts, would be justified in placing Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin in the Bryan column. There is certainly good ground for believing they will maintain their combined Democratic and Populist pluralities under the impetus of union and the promise of victory.

The rest of the unplaced states are on the crest of the great western tidal wave of the free silver movement and are believed to be prepared to sweep away all opposition to Bryan. Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Washington and West Virginia are all counted on to give the Chicago candidate their electoral votes.

They are placed in the Democratic column for good and convincing reasons.

Minnesota, because the Democratic and Populist vote of 1892, with both those parties inharmonious and dissatisfied, was 7,410 larger than the Republican vote.

Montana, because without the prestige of union and free silver coinage the Democratic and Populist vote combined was 6,064 larger than the Republican vote in 1892 for president, 9,489 larger in the congressional election of 1894 and 7,257 larger in the last election for governor.

Nebraska, because the combined vote was 20,860 larger than the Republican vote in 1892, 10,187 larger in 1894 for governor and 19,614 larger last year on supreme court judge.

North Dakota, because fusion without the prestige of a solid union defeated the Republicans for governor in 1892 by 1,729 plurality.

South Dakota, because the Democrats and Populists together had a plurality over the Republicans in 1892 under adverse circumstances that kept Democrats from the polls and reduced their vote more than 80 per cent.

Washington, because it has shown large Democratic and Populist pluralities over the Republicans in 1892 and all subsequent elections.

West Virginia, because its straight Democrats gave Cleveland a plurality, because all its state officers and judiciary are Democratic and because in eight elections only one has been Republican in its result.

The probable results, based on the foregoing facts, are thus stated:

Table with columns: Assured Democratic, Populist states of 1892, 1894, 1896, Total. Includes California, 9; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 3; Florida, 3; Georgia, 5; Idaho, 3; Illinois, 12; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 15; Maine, 3; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 13; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 12; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 22; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 3; South Dakota, 4; Tennessee, 6; Texas, 12; Utah, 3; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 6; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 12; Wyoming, 3.

Total, 265. THE REPUBLICAN FORECAST. Conceded Republican, 143; Iowa, 13; Michigan, 14; Wisconsin, 12.

Total, 182. Electoral vote for Bryan, 265; For McKinley, 182.

Electoral majority for Bryan, 83. Could Win Without Illinois and Indiana.

The concession of Illinois and Indiana to the Republicans would make the following result: Republican probable states, 24; Indiana, 15.

Total, 221. Or, in accordance with other Republican figures and claims, this result might be foretold: States probably Republican, 182; Delaware, 3; Indiana, 3; West Virginia, 6; Nebraska, 8; Oregon, 4.

Total, 213. Other Republican prophets give up the western unplaced states except Indiana, but claim for their ticket Delaware, North Carolina and Louisiana. This would give, with the states assigned to the Republicans:

Table with columns: Assigned votes, 182; Delaware, 3; Indiana, 3; Louisiana, 15; North Carolina, 11.

Total, 219. Still not enough to elect McKinley.

On the other hand, it is seriously questioned whether New York, with its dandy Republican local feud and a Democracy growing in enthusiasm for Bryan, whose only crimes appear to be his youth and his eloquence, will be found in the Republican column. Many Democrats deny that Ohio can be safely counted for McKinley, while every man with a knowledge of politics can judge whether it will not be more probable that Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin will be found rolling on to the Democratic shore on the great western tidal wave than that Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon and Louisiana will range themselves in the Republican column.

FIGHT FOR PRINCIPLE

Rousing Meeting of the Free Silver Republican Club.

ATTY RAINBOLT'S REASONS.

He Defines the Three Classes of Republicans Very Aptly.

They're All For Bryan.

The free silver republican club held a large and enthusiastic meeting on the west side of the government square last evening, with Attorney Rainbolt as the principal speaker.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Laws. C. Y. Long read the minutes of the previous meeting. A motion was then made and carried at the suggestion of Mr. Humphrey that a committee of nine be appointed to take complete charge of the exercises to be held here on the 8th of September, when Bryan and Sewall will be notified of their nomination by the silver party of the United States.

The meeting was then opened by a few excellent selections by a free silver free club, composed of University students. "What you go in to do" brought down the house.

Mr. Rainbolt then discussed free silver from a republican standpoint. He said there were three kinds of republicans here. First, those who are willing to cast off party prejudice for a time and look only to the good of the country; second, those who were born republicans, rocked in a republican cradle, and who had come to be a mere bundle of prejudices; third, there were the office seekers, or those who expected to be office seekers simply because Lancaster county was a republican county. With the last two classes there was little hope of salvation, but he believed the rank and file of republicans were looking for light.

By means of a chart he showed that the United States produced the great bulk of the silver of the world, and added that John M. Thurston was not in favor now of American mints for American mines and that he doubted his other statement that his patriotism was as eternal as the stars.

He said: "I have never before taken part in politics. My republican friends now come around and tell me that it is a nice young man I am and that it is too bad I'm leaving the party just as it was ready to give me something. I have never asked any party for an office. The republican party when it met at St. Louis deserted me without just cause or provocation and if it doesn't come back and apologize to me and my friends I may seek a divorce. A statesman is one who looks beyond state or local interest, sees a great principle, then advocates it without the consent or aid of any party on earth. A politician is one who watches public sentiment and rides on the tide of affairs. In this campaign W. J. Bryan is the statesman. McKinley was nominated by the people but in order to be president he accepted the plank made by the same syndicate that controlled the Cleveland administration.

In closing he said: "They tell us that gold is the honest money. Did it ever pay a soldier or do anything for the common people? No, it hid like the coward it is. Gold is a deserter and a spy that was never hung."

Great applause and enthusiasm greeted the speaker all through his speech.

G. W. Ergo was then called for and responded in his usual forcible style, after which the meeting adjourned for one week.

BRYAN ENTHUSIASM.

Voters of Danbury and Beaver Precincts Will Work for William J.

DANBURY, Neb., Aug. 25.—(Special Correspondence.)The voters of Danbury and Beaver precincts met in the city hall in the city of Danbury August 22 for the purpose of organizing a free silver club. The house was called to order by W. A. Winner, who stated the object of the meeting. J. W. Lesieur was chosen temporary chairman and S. Simonson temporary secretary. The club then proceeded to permanent organization by electing S. W. Stilgebauer president, J. W. Lesieur, vice president; H. W. Warden, second vice president; E. B. Lister, third vice president; G. F. Goddow, secretary; Wm. Sandon, assistant secretary and S. S. Graham treasurer. C. P. Underwood and P. J. Bastian were appointed a committee on music.

The president and both secretaries compose the executive committee. A subscription was taken up and \$38.75 subscribed, \$16 of which was spot cash, turned over to the treasurer.

The secretary was instructed to send a report of said meeting to THE EVENING POST, the Nebraska Independent, the Weekly World-Herald and the McCook Courier.

The next meeting will be held at the school house in Danbury September 5, 1896.

A roll call was read of those who had previously signed the clubbing list, revealed 95 names which number has been raised to 110 at the present writing. It was decided to have a two days' rally the last of September and another four weeks later and to spend our money on nothing but first-class speakers. W. L. Greene and G. L. Laws are two speakers desired. This club is composed of nothing but voters.

S. W. STILGEBAUER, G. F. GODDOWS, Pres.

Yoozt de Same.

Regular Patron (to proprietor of pawnbroker shop): "Uncle, when did this firm take in a new partner? I see it's Goldman & Silverstein on your sign now." Uncle: "Sh! Mein friend, dot was for bollitical effect. De firm is yoozt de same as before."

Liver Iils

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

DR. S. E. COOK, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat. 1215 O STREET, LINCOLN.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old fresh as when picked. I use the California Cold process, do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 120 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and complete directions to any of your readers for sixteen 2-cent stamps, which is only an act of justice of the samples, postage, etc., to me. Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo., 11-12

YELLOW STONE PARK

Is more and more impressing itself upon the public, as the years go by, as being the great park of the land. The strong feature of it is the fact that it is not a man made park. True enough man has built roads and bridges and hotels in order that he may see the park, but he has not yet tried his hand at constructing new-fangled keysers, or re-adorning or reculpturing the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. There are, as God left them. There, too, the elk, bear, deer and other animals are not enclosed in wire fences. They wander free and unfettered whosoever they will. Man's handiwork is but little seen and the park is the grander for it. Send Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. Agt. Northern Pacific R. R. Co. for "Wonderland '96" and read about the park.

The New Hook Spoon Free to All

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Frits, station A., St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made \$100 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook on the back. The spoon is something that housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2-cent stamps to Miss Frits. This is a splendid way to make money around home. 11-13

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Lack of Confidence, Loss of money, and other ailments. I have no scheme to extort money from any one who comes to me. I was robbed and swindled by quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all. Having nothing to sell or send C.O.D., I want no money. Address Jas. A. Harris, Box 825, Delray, Mich.

J. B. KIRKPATRICK

Atorney at Law, Lincoln, Neb.

FIVE FACTS.

Great Rock Island Route!

Cheap Outing Excursions.

First—For the National Educational Meeting at Denver, opening July 6th, the rate will be one fare plus \$2.50. Tickets good twenty days, return and time up to and including Sept. 1st.

Second—The regular Tourist Car to California via Kansas City runs once a week, and leaves Chicago every Thursday at 8 p.m., Kansas City at 10.50 a.m. every Friday. Tickets based on second class rate, and car runs on fastest trains, and known as the Phillips-Rock Island Tourist Excursion. Car arrives at Colorado Springs Saturday, 7.35 a.m.

Third—Home-Seeker's Excursions to Texas and New Mexico. Next on June 11th, rate, one fare for round trip. Tickets good twenty days.

Fourth—For Mexico City the Rock Island runs a through sleeper from Kansas City daily at 8.30 p.m. via Topeka, McFarland, Wichita and Fort Worth and Austin to San Antonio. Two routes from there are—International R. R. to Laredo, and Mexican National to the City of Mexico; Southern Pacific and Mexican International via Spofford and Eagle Pass to City of Mexico.

Connections are also made at Fort Worth via the Texas Pacific to El Paso, and over the Mexican Central to City of Mexico.

Fifth—Send to address below for a Souvenir called the "Tourist Teacher," that gives much information to tourists. Sent free.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

Notice the Cheap Rates and the Number of Excursions to be Run This Year by The Burlington.

To Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, only \$24.15 round trip.

To Hot Springs, S. D., \$24.80 round trip.

To Yellowstone National Park, special rates.

To California and to Europe; besides these, many personally conducted excursions to points of interest.

On August 31st and September 1st w. will sell tickets to St. Paul and return for \$9.90, account annual encampment Grand Army of the Republic.

If you contemplate a trip anywhere, before purchasing your ticket please allow us to quote you rates. Full information at B. & M. depot, 7th street, between P and Q streets, or city office, corner Tenth and O streets.

G. W. BONNELL, C. P. & T. A., 59-8 Lincoln, Nebraska.

National Encampment G. A. R. St. Paul, Minn.

The N. E. G. A. R. to be held this year at St. Paul, September 1 to 4, will attract an unusually large attendance of old soldiers, as well as all classes of people, from this territory, as the opportunity to attend such a reunion at a low cost as only \$9.90 for the round trip from Lincoln, will not soon be presented again. People who have not taken their summer vacation can do so at this time at a very low cost and get to the most attractive section of country for that purpose; a section that abounds in lakes and streams stocked with fine game, fish, and a country that affords splendid hunting for those who like that sport. As most of these resorts are on the Northwestern line, the direct line from Lincoln, no doubt that great railroad will do the business. 9-4t

To St. Paul, to St. Paul, to St. Paul.

Only \$9.90 to St. Paul, Minn., and return by the Northwestern route—the Short Line—August 30 and 31 account the G. A. R. meeting there. As the tickets have an extended limit to September 30th, an opportunity is offered for a vacation among the lakes and streams of Minnesota and Wisconsin, fishing and hunting, at a very low cost. Get pamphlet on "Hints to Tourists" at city office 117 South 10 street, and make your arrangements for this delightful trip. 9-4t

It is Just Wonderful

The time the Union Pacific "Overland" FAST MAIL No. 3 makes to Ogden, Salt Lake, Butte, Helena, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles. This DAILY METEOR has the finest equipment consisting of Pullman Palace and Upholstered Tourist Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, and Dining. For full information call on or address E. B. Slosson, General Agent, 1044 O St., or J. T. Mastin, C. T. A.

WM. LEESE, Attorney at Law, Lincoln, Neb.

Sheriff Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of the Third judicial district of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster county, in an action wherein the Woonsocket Institution for savings is plaintiff, and Flora E. Grimes et al, defendants I will, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the eighth day of September A. D. 1896 at the east door of the court house, in the city of Lincoln