

Suggestions to the Legislature.

Legislators are not expected to think of all the reforms needed in our laws. It is the duty of citizens to suggest such reforms as they think needful, and, if they meet the approval of the law-making body, then the same should be enacted into law.

With this in view, and trusting you will give them space in your paper, I offer these suggestions:

1st. Our law should be so amended as to permit counties where the "herd law" is in force (and with the exception of two or three this is so in every county in the state), to return to "free range" upon a majority vote of the electors of the county. A law of this character can do no one any harm, as it would in no way change the present condition of things unless a majority of the voters so desired the change; and if they so desired, as the law now stands they have no way of helping themselves.

Many counties in the western part of the state have proven failures for the purpose of agriculture, and as the law now is grazing cannot be carried on successfully, as the great body of the people are unable to fence a sufficient tract of land to keep a herd of cattle or to hire a herder for a small flock for the season, while there are great bodies of land not under cultivation and which cannot be cultivated upon which thousands of cattle could range if only it were free.

2d. In the matter of settling the estates of decedents, a better plan should be adopted. The present rule allowing one or two relatives or creditors to apply for administration has proven very unsatisfactory, as a rule, to all who are interested; and many times entails ill feelings for life if not endless litigation. The relative who assumes to settle an estate feels a sort of proprietary interest in the property of the estate which leads too often to an over-reaching and misappropriating tendency, and when a creditor assumes the settlement it is as natural as can be that such creditor often has no other object in view than to secure his own claim by any means possible. The remedy lies in providing for an administration entirely separated from personal interest.

This can be done by providing for a public administrator, elected in each county, as other county officers are elected, who shall execute a good and sufficient bond, and whose duty it shall be, at once, upon learning of the decease of any person in his county to take an inventory of all property and effects and to at once be considered the trustee of all lands and property of the deceased, report the same to the probate court and thereupon proceed to settle the estate in a way best for the estate.

And in the event of the deceased being a relative or otherwise obligated to this officer then the coroner to assume the duties as ex officio public administrator.

These two suggestions are submitted for the candid consideration of the members of the Nebraska legislature.

Respectfully,  
J. L. WHITE.

A SOURCE OF SURPRISE

To Physician and Patient Alike.

Dr. Redmond, a specialist in the study and treatment of piles and rectal diseases, recently stated that the Pyramid Pile Cure, the new discovery for the cure of Piles, was the most remarkable remedy he had ever seen or tried in one respect; and that was, the instant relief experienced in all cases, no matter how severe, from the moment the remedy was applied; this was the more surprising to him, because he had carefully analyzed the preparation and no trace of opium, cocaine or similar poison could be detected.

Physicians look with great favor upon the Pyramid Pile Cure, because it is rapidly taking the place of surgical operations and because it is so simple, so easily applied and contains no mineral or other poisons so commonly used in pile cures.

Dr. Esterbrook reports that the Pyramid Pile Cure not only cures the various forms of piles, but never fails to give immediate relief on the first application, no matter how severe the pain or discomfort may be.

People who have suffered from Piles for years are often astonished at the instant relief experienced from the first application. Another important advantage is the fact that anyone can use the remedy without detention from business or interference with daily occupation.

Mr. J. W. Rollins of Sweet Springs, Mo., writes: "I consider the Pyramid Pile Cure without an equal; it cured me in less than thirty days. I waited fifteen days or more to be sure I was fully cured before writing you. I am cured and I shall recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure at every possible opportunity, because it deserves it."

Although a comparatively new remedy its popularity is such that all druggists now sell it; if your druggist hasn't it in stock, he will get it for you if you ask him, as all wholesale druggists have it on sale.

A pamphlet describing the cause and cure of piles sent free by addressing the Pyramid Co., Albion, Mich.

POPULAR ELECTION

One of the Reforms That Is Sure to Have Its Inning Before Long.

The populist platform adopted at St. Louis on July 25, 1896, demands the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. A large majority of the citizens of the country, as well as of the state of Nebraska, favor popular election. Why, then, are senators not chosen in that way? A careful study of the federal constitution will convince any one that, so far as the conditions in America would allow, it is a copy of the English constitution as it existed from 1763 to 1787. Senators, like members of the House of Lords, were removed as far as possible from the people. This is why United States senators are elected by the state legislatures.

A large number of the members of the constitutional convention believed that the government ought not to be placed in the hands of the people, and at that time no statesman trusted the people as they are trusted today. There may have been reasons for this then, for conditions were not as they are now. Means of communication were poor, and it was difficult for the people to know the character of men for whom they would

have been called on to vote if they had retained that right. But today, with all our modern means of information, this difficulty is removed. People are now intelligent enough to elect their governors, their representatives in state legislatures, their judges and officials in all departments of the state and county; and they have enough intelligence also to choose their own representatives in the United States senate.

Governors were formerly elected by the legislatures, but today they are chosen by the people. This change was made because the people could better elect their governors than could the state legislatures. This principle will apply to the United States senators as well, and the only reason why a change has not been effected is because it is so difficult to amend the federal constitution, and chiefly because the senate will not pass a bill to submit such an amendment for adoption. It is claimed by some that the constitution is a sacred document and should, therefore, not be changed. Is this good argument? Because the constitution is sacred that should not prevent us from amending it when conditions demand that it be changed. Has it not been improved by fifteen amendments? It is also claimed that the senators must be chosen by some other body than the people in order that they may truly represent the state. Does not the governor represent the state? He certainly does, for in his official capacity he acts for the state. Would not the senators represent the state if elected in the same way? Most assuredly. If United States senators were chosen by the electors of the state at large, they would represent the state in the truest sense. Others maintain that the dignity and honor of the United States senate depend upon its election by the state legislature. Does the legislature add any dignity or honor to our senators? It is hard to see in what way. It is the tenure of office, the qualifications, the salary, and the powers of the senators that make them more dignified than members of the house of representatives.

What good can be derived from the proposed change? It would do much to separate federal and state politics. Under the present system, if the people of the state desire to send a man of some particular party to the United States senate, they must elect a state legislature of that political faith regardless of what its state policy might be. This often places the people in a very embarrassing position. Much time and money is wasted by state legislatures in electing United States senators. It is not unusual for a legislature to spend almost all if not the entire session in attempting to select a United States senator, and state affairs must suffer while the legislature takes months in trying to accomplish what the people could settle in a single day.

Will the change ever be secured? Is it not inevitable? The national house of representatives has several times passed resolutions favoring the election of senators by a direct vote of the people, but the senate has always defeated this measure. The state legislatures of almost half of the states have passed resolutions in favor of the proposed change. All of the political parties have expressed themselves favorably to this reform, and a number of them have placed planks in their platforms to secure it. The attention of the people has been turned to the question and time alone will accomplish the inevitable result.

Otto Wm. Meier.

First Use of Quinine.

Dr. Maillot, whose statue General Billot, the French Minister of War, will soon unveil at Briey, was the first surgeon to employ quinine in the French army. He made his experiments with the drug in Algeria. His greatest difficulty was to overcome the repugnance that fever patients felt for it. A surgeon who was attached to the staff of Dr. Maillot in Bone relates that once a soldier, who appeared to be in the last stages of marsh fever, begged the nurse with tears in his eyes to take away the "bitter powder," which he was sure was poison. Dr. Maillot dissolved the quinine in a glass of water. "You fool," he said, "will you take a drink with me," and he swallowed a half a tumblerful. The soldier, convinced that everything was all right, then drained the glass.

ODD ON THE LEGISLATURE.

Also on Quite a Number of Other Things.

UNION, Neb., Jan. 5, 1897. EDITOR INDEPENDENT.—The people of Nebraska are confronted by a condition in contemplating which I am constrained to offer some suggestions. The coming session will determine whether the people party in Nebraska is to live or die. There are at least five points of danger. The greatest of these is sugar beet bounty; second irrigation; third Trans-Mississippi exposition; fourth, extravagant appropriations for state institutions, together with general display of state house boodle to political grasshoppers and dead beats. The farmers of Nebraska are willing to conform to that condition of life which it has pleased God to call them; but they will not quietly submit to be burdened with taxation for the purpose of maintaining industries which return more income to their manager and owners than can be realized by the taxpayers engaged in ordering pursuits in the state. From the published statements of sugar manufacturers, as well as beet raisers, the industry is an assured success. They deserve our good will and shall have it. The butter and cheese factories in the state have expended a large amount of money without state aid, but they are all busted except one at Lincoln on the state farm, which one I have no doubt will make a success. The state contains the elements necessary to keep a creamery running summer and winter and when Prof. Taylor gets hold of the title the state will have to give down. If we are going into the bounty business let us take in first the corn raisers then the horsemen, also the hog men. McKinley will take care of the sheep men. But the coming factories, creameries, as well as entabes etc., must be protected. There is another class I had almost forgotten, viz: lightningrod peddlers and insurance agents, both mutual and old line. Then the Salvation army is in great distress

and ought to have a subsidy. In order to make this bounty and protection business a success, we must tax the drug stores and saloons only; then those who save the most money can drink the most whiskey and the consumer will pay the tax. I leave out the pop editors as proper subjects for protection, as they have shown their ability to rustle for themselves. If there is anything more essential than all others, it is the agricultural department of the State University. Professor Taylor of the University and his staff are worn down to the extreme point of mental and physical endurance, in order to keep the farmers of Nebraska up to the proper standard of knowledge in all matters pertaining to farm industry. We had a most successful farmers institute at Union on the 17th, 18th and 19th of December, without the aid but with the consent of the university fraternity. If, however, we could have gotten the professor and the bug men down it would have been a great pleasure and satisfaction to the undersigned and some others. But we will give the boys another chance.

L. G. Todd.

WHAT HARDY THINKS.

An Old Stager Presents His Views on Several Things.

To the Editor of the Post:

Quite an advanced step toward economy, one less page employed. You have got to do better than that, gentlemen, or you will all die yearlings, as you did four years ago. The taxpayers are watching in every part of the state. Then the pay is liable to be stopped if more than the legal number in each house is given employment. There is only one way for lawmakers to override laws already made, and that is by repeal. The speakers who have carried off their chairs can be made to pay for them. The clerks who carried off their desks and the members who carried off their inkstands are all liable. Using these things does not make ownership. Passing a resolution does not part title. Members and clerks can draw their constitutional pay and no more, legally. After this they can steal. Illegal appropriations can be stopped. The Omaha circus better go to grass rather than tax the mortgaged farmers another cent. Then there are those contest lawyers. Better let them go—to Bibby. Drop the fish commission and narrow down the floodgates of republican extravagance, or under good promises they will be reinstated.

The policy that the people of Nebraska are going to insist upon for several years to come is no higher taxes and no increase of public debt. For ourselves we wish it was a fact that the election of popocrats in this state had driven out all eastern money loaners. Nine people are injured by borrowing money where there is one benefited. We welcome money invested, but condemn the loaning of it, and are almost ready to say there should be no law for collecting interest on borrowed money. Had we never borrowed a dollar our cities would be smaller and our farms larger.

Is there not some way of making public treasurers pay public debts with public money rather than loan it to banks? Must the taxpayers of the state lose a half million dollars every change of administration? Why not have a state treasury inspector as well as comptroller? The bankers have kept Mr. Bartlett in the state treasurer's office for twenty years or more. Why has he not kept things straight? We say turn all the money into one fund and pay out the money as fast as it comes in. Then it will be safe. Then we won't need any state depositories at least for many years.

Something ought to be done to secure the depositor who puts his money in banks. Either require bankers to put up bonds to secure him as he does to secure the bill holders, or else tax them and use the funds to pay losses. Then banks would watch each other and detect the rogues more surely than an examiner. There would be no runs on the banks any more than there is now by the bill holders. Bankers know very well why people are withdrawing their deposits.

The bankers and non-producers met the 12th inst. at Indianapolis to bolster up the gold standard and plan to bring about another gust of confidence and prosperity. The first proposition on which the convention started out was that they would never agree to any proposition which would "degrade the present standard of value." It would now be in good time for the producers, farmers and mechanics to meet and resolve that they would not submit to any proposition that would further degrade the price of labor and produce.

Who ever heard of an incoming governor snubbing an outgoing governor as Tanner did the other day. Truth was what was feared. We well remember when soft-headed statesmen thought it creditable to snub Wendell Phillips. He was actually elected in Ohio and in other states. Today every man who ever had a father is sure he was a Wendell Phillips, abolitionist. Lincoln only trod the road laid out by him. Had there never been a Phillips there never would have been a Lincoln. All such snubbing only helps on the truth.

Why don't Bibby, the Journal's poet, sing about his republican treasurer, penitentiary builders and the furnishers of coal and beef for the asylum? Why does he sing so much about the pops and popocrats and what they are going to do? Why does he not sing about the big chunks of confidence and prosperity that McKinley carries in his breeches pocket? I tell what it is (Bibby). It is Bryan's yap that is raising thunder with the banks and treasurers. We have got to contrive a way to stop him or he will tear McKinley's goldbug administration all to pieces. If you say so I will write a piece of poetry to him and that will dry him up, I know. H. W. HARDY.

Editors Meet.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Jan. 14.—The "quillpushers" are very much in evidence in Grand Island today, attending the annual meeting of the state association. They have the keys of the city and will have a royal time, if anything Grand Island can do will accomplish that result. The meeting of the association was called to order by President Dayton at 2:30. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by Secretary Merwin, the president delivered the annual address, in which he made some excellent

suggestions and advocated some very practical ideas.

He said he was glad to see the newspaper men taking up with the idea of federation on political lines thus forming separate party organizations so that the State Press association would be free from the charge of being a republican institution. He advocated the complete exclusion of everything that would tend to arouse partisan feeling from their meetings. The object of the State Press association, as he took it, was to promote the interests of the newspaper fraternity and not for the purpose of fostering the principles of any political organization.

He also recommended the establishment of county associations to determine advertising rates, which should be based on the actual circulation of the paper.

On motion of C. M. Huber, a committee of five consisting of C. M. Huber, D. H. Cronin, Edgar Howard, N. H. Parks and L. J. Simmons were appointed to consider the recommendations of the president and report the result of their investigations to the association.

The amendment to admit the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of the members of the association into full membership was unanimously adopted. Mr. Mobley, on behalf of the local committee, made a few remarks in which he referred in a kindly way to the death of Ed. J. Hall, who was quite active in making preparations for the meeting when death came upon him.

In the evening an excellent entertainment was provided the visitors at the opera house. The members of the association are still coming in. A full attendance is expected tomorrow.

Much May Depend Upon the Answer

Although the new state treasurer took possession of his office a week ago the retiring state treasurer has not yet completed his settlement and turned over the funds to his successor. In fact there are several material impediments in the way of a settlement that may delay the transaction for some time. The retiring treasurer has a large amount of state funds on deposit in banks which, it is said, he has been unable to withdraw. Considerable, if not all of it is deposited in banks that have been designated as state depositories. The ex-treasurer contends that the delivery of certificates of deposit from a bank that has been so designated is a lawful turning over of the cash, but the new treasurer does not accept the contention and has declined to accept such certificates as cash. It has also been discovered that banks have been selected as state depositories by the ex-treasurer and ex-secretary of state without the assent of the governor and whose bonds were not approved by the governor, and behind this feature of the contention there is said to be some interesting developments pending. The new administration contends that these banks are not lawfully state depositories until their bonds have been approved by the governor.

In view of the impediments to settlement presented by these and other phases of the situation, it has been decided to submit a number of questions to the supreme court at its sitting next Tuesday. These questions have been drawn up by Attorney General Smyth, but as they had not been fully agreed upon the attorney general declined to discuss them this morning. It is known, however, that one of them is whether or not a certificate of deposit from a state depository can be lawfully turned over as cash in the settlement, and another is as to the validity of a state depository bond that has not been approved by the governor. When asked whether or not the retiring treasurer would be likely to be embarrassed by a decision that certificates of deposit on a state depository were not cash, Attorney General Smyth declined to answer.

In connection with this subject the rumor given publicity by the State Journal is of interest. It is to the effect that the retiring state auditor, Eugene Moore, has not settled with ex-Treasurer Bartley for the insurance fees coming into his hands during the past two years, said to aggregate about \$20,000. The law requires each new company entering the state to pay a fee of \$50 and each local agent is charged \$2 a year. Mr. Moore is quoted as having said that the final adjustment of the account is in progress and will be completed satisfactorily in a short time.

NOT AN ASPIRANT

C. S. Jones Declares That He Is Not a Candidate For Police Commissioner.

"I see that the Journal has me out as a candidate for police commissioner," said C. S. Jones this morning. "I can't understand how any one should gain the impression that I am a candidate for the place. I have never for a moment thought of being one. I have been asked if I did not want the place in case a charter was passed providing a fire and police commission, and I have always said that I would not have it under any circumstances. I haven't changed my mind about it. I am not a candidate now and don't want the place. The statement that I was an aspirant originated in the fertile brain of some one who is more conversant with my plans and aspirations than I am myself. I think I know who started it, but I won't say."

Farmers, Attention!

Try our Golden Gem seed wheat. A No. 1 hard variety of the Red River Valley, produced by careful cultivation and study, producing a flour unexcelled by any known variety.

We believe this wheat can be successfully grown throughout the wheat-producing states and retain its fine milling and great yielding qualities. Yields of 25 to 40 bushels per acre have been repeatedly raised. This grain stands up better, on account of its strong growth, than most any other variety.

We have a limited quantity of Golden Gem to place on the market at the following prices: Purchasers expense, 7 pounds, \$1; 15 pounds, \$2; 30 pounds, \$3. Remit by express, money or postal order. When ordering give name of nearest express and postoffice and your name in full. ENGLISH & CO., Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

FIVE YEARS' WORK

The RECORD OF A SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL ENTERPRISE

Drs. Copeland and Shepard Enter Upon Their Sixth Year of Practice in Omaha—Some Reasons Why They Have Won a Large and Growing Patronage.

During the five years of constant practice of Drs. Copeland and Shepard in this city not a week has gone by but statements of one or more persons have appeared in these columns. These hundreds of published statements and testimonials represent only a small per cent of those offered for publication. Ministers, lawyers, merchants, mechanics and others representing all trades, professions and callings, men and women well known in Omaha and throughout the west, have spoken words of praise in behalf of Drs. Copeland and Shepard and their excellent system of disease treatment.

The success of Drs. Copeland and Shepard in the treatment of all chronic diseases does not rest upon the use of any specific or patented article or appliance, but upon the knowledge and skill that long years of study, training and experience have given them and which enables them to give to each case the special attention which it requires. They have their own private laboratory, where, under their direct supervision, prescriptions to suit each individual case are prepared and compounded from the best and purest drugs obtainable. Medicines are not manufactured in job lots to be sold at a big profit, but are furnished to each patient under treatment with them free of charge.

WROTE FOR A BLANK.

Mrs. Lockwood Stays at Home and is Cured Without the Expense of Coming to Omaha.

"You will hardly recognize me as the same person, had you seen me at the time I came to Drs. Copeland and Shepard for treatment," says Mrs. Nina B. Lockwood of Lexington, Neb.



MRS. NINA B. LOCKWOOD, Lexington, Neb.

"I had been sick so long that I was completely discouraged. I was able to do very little work and just dragged myself around. I was weak and tired and worn out all the time. I had been poorly for a good many years, but got so much worse recently that I was forced to make an extra effort to get well. My digestion was so bad that the stomach and bowels seemed to have no action whatever. I could take nothing in the way of food except a few swallows of milk or sometimes a raw egg. I lived three months in this condition, and my suffering and exhaustion from this half starved state brought on a complication that proved the worst of all. I became so wretchedly nervous and prostrated that every hour was a period of misery. I was unable to sleep either night or day, and from this cause I could feel my whole nervous system rapidly breaking down.

"I knew if Drs. Copeland and Shepard, who have so many patients in Lexington, could cure me there would be little use trying further, so I began treatment with them. They did not tell me positively that they could cure me right away, in fact, I was a little disappointed because I did not get more encouragement, but I felt that Dr. Shepard was honest with me and that

he would do all he could for me. I did not feel that he was trying to deceive me by making great promises. "Well, after a little while I could see that I was getting better. I kept up the treatment conscientiously and followed the doctor's advice, and now I am indeed like a new person. I am strong and well and able to work every day. The blessings of the Home Treatment cannot be too highly praised. I recommend it to suffering women wherever they are."

CURED A YEAR AGO.

Another Kansas School Teacher Cured by the Home Treatment. Mrs. Lottie Stritchfield, Havensville, Kas., writes with enthusiasm of the Home Treatment. Her letter is dated October 23, 1896, and runs as follows: "Dear Doctors—This testimony was due you something like a year ago, and now I give it with a great sense of thankfulness. After teaching school several years, I found I was a victim of catarrh in its most offensive form. I tried several doctors and numerous remedies with little benefit. Then I took a course with you and found it a perfect cure. My general health has been splendid since you discharged me as cured in the summer of '96. Please send me a Symptom Blank to fill out for my mother. I hope you can cure her also."

BAD BRONCHITIS.

James N. Hastings, a Miner, of Lead, S. D., Finds a Fortune, Not in a Gold Mine, But in Perfectly Restored Health.



JAS. N. HASTINGS, Lead, S. D.

"I am stronger and better in every way than I have been for ten years, and I owe my cure to Drs. Copeland and Shepard of Omaha. Their Home or Mail Treatment did the work. I had a filthy catarrh in the head and throat for years, with a severe cough, choking of the throat and soreness through the chest. My nose was tightly stopped and the sense of smell badly affected. My eyes were inflamed, weak and watery. At least once a day I took I would have severe headaches, with pain and soreness all through the body. All this is past. I am sound and hearty and able to resist all changes of weather. I didn't have to go to Omaha for my cure, but kept right at work at home, having weekly consultations with the doctors through the mails."

Copeland-Medical Institute.

W. H. COPELAND, M. D., Consulting Physician. C. S. SHEPARD, M. D., Consulting Physician. ROOMS 222 AND 224 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, OMAHA, NEB. Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Evenings—Wednesdays and Saturdays only—6 to 8. Sunday—10 to 12 m.

For Sale. Wm. Larrabee book on "The Railroad Question. If you want to be posted on this all important subject send 25 cents and get this book. It contains 450 pages and usually sells for 50 cents. OUR PRICE 25 cents.

NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT, Lincoln, Neb.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of a simple way of doing something that will protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

YOURS For business in Stoves Furnaces Kitchen Furnishings.

Job Work in any Kind of metal.

Hall Bros. Co., 1308 O St.

Call on us or write for catalogue.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Playing Cards. Send 12 cents in stamps to John S. Panton, Gen'l Pass. Agent C. R. I. & P. R. Y., Chicago, for the slickest pack of playing cards you ever handled, and on receipt of such remittance for one or more packs they will be sent you post paid.

Orders containing 60 cents in stamps or postal note for same amount will secure five packs by express, charges paid. 27

Westward Through the Rockies.

The traveler, tourist or business man is wise when he selects the Rio Grande Western Railway "Great Salt Lake Route" for his route to the Pacific Coast. It is the only transcontinental line passing directly through Salt Lake City, and in addition to the glimpse it affords of the Temple City, the Great Salt Lake and picturesque Utah Valley, it affords the choice of three distinct routes through the mountains and the most magnificent scenery in the world. On all Pacific Coast tourist tickets stop-overs are granted at Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Ogden and other points of interest. Double daily train service and through Pullman and Tourist sleeping cars between Denver and San Francisco and Los Angeles. For illustrated pamphlets descriptive of the "Great Salt Lake Route," write L. B. Eveland, Traveling Passenger Agent, 305 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, or F. A. Wadleigh, General Passenger Agent, Salt Lake City.

TO THE EAST

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

The Rock Island is foremost in adding any plan calculated to improve speed and luxury, safety and comfort that the popular patronage demands. Its equipment is thoroughly complete with vestibuled trains.

BEST DINING CAR SERVICE IN THE WORLD.

Pullman Sleepers, Chair Cars, all the most elegant and of recently improved patterns. 26 specialties are

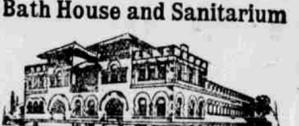
FAST TIME, COURTEOUS EMPLOYEES, FIRST-CLASS EQUIPMENT and first-class SERVICE given

For full particulars as to Tickets, Maps, Rates, apply to any coupon ticket agent in the United States, Canada or Mexico, or address

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

SULPHO-SALINE

Bath House and Sanitarium



Corner 14th & M Sts., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

Open at All Hours Day and Night

All Forms of Baths, Turkish, Russian, Roman, Electric.

With Special attention to the application of NATURAL SALT WATER BATHS.

Several times stronger than sea water.

Rheumatism, Mtn. Blood and Nervous Diseases, Liver and Kidney Troubles and Chronic Affections are treated successfully.

Sea Bathing

may be enjoyed at all seasons in our large SALT WATER SWIMMING POOL, 10x140 feet, 5 to 10 feet deep, heated to uniform temperature of 80 degrees.

Drs. M. H. & J. O. Everett, Managing Physicians.

Homoseeker's Excursion. Via the Burlington, January 5, 19 February 2 and 16. On the above dates the Burlington will sell round trip tickets at one fare plus \$2 to all points in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas; also to many points in Arizona, Louisiana and New Mexico. For full information apply at B. & M. depot or city office, corner Tenth and O streets.

GEO. W. BONNELL, C. P. and T. A.