REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Hon. Chas. Hartman Suggests they Adopt the Following.

Congressman Hartman read the fol-Congressman Hartman read the fol-lowing in the house of congress April 12, nanimous master, the de facto president, 1898:

Mr. Chairman, a few days ago I commenced the reading of a platform for the republican party in 1900. There was a slight indisposition on the part of the house to the completion of the reading of that document. Indeed, it was ruled out of order. I could not understand why, for we had a naval appropriation bill under consideration, and my plat-form dealt with the great republican ship. It went to the construction of the

Mr. Chairman, it will be observed by every gentleman who does me the honor listening to my remarks, that the platform which I am about to present to be adopted by the republican convention in 1900, is an exact and accurate reflection of republican sentiment, republican thought and republican purpose as evidenced by the republican papers and by the gentlemen who represent that party upon this floor and every-where. This is the platform: "In obedience to the instructions of

those who dictate the policies and control the actions of the republican party, we, their representatives and delegates in national convention assembled, renew our declared allegrance to their interests, our acquiescence in their wishes, and our eternal fidelity to their com-

We cordially indorse the administration of our great leader, Marcus Aure-lius Hanna, president de facto of the re-public, which has so sacredly kept faith with the trusts and corporations by nerously reimbursing them with legisstive and executive layors for the enormous sums so liberally and patriotically contributed by them to the republican party in the campaign of 1896, to 'preerve the honor and integrity of the na-

tion.'
"We specifically condemn the platforms of the republican national conventions of 1888 and 1892 in opposition to 'all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our

"We heartily commend the republican national convention which met in St. Louis in 1896 in declining to condemn or criticise trusts, and we hereby declare and greater contributions may be se-cured with which to enable us to 'purify

the ballot' and 'preserve the honor and integrity of the nation.'

"The republican party is unreservedly for 'sound money.' We said so in 1896, but most of us did not know what we meant by it then, but the bondholders, creditors, and bankers, who know al bout the science of money, have told us that we meant the gold standard, greenback retirement, and bank issue and control of paper money. We therefore, recognizing their intellectual and moral superiority, declare our complete and abiding confidence in their wisdom and unselfish patriotism, and cheerfully obey their orders, announce our perpetual loyalty to the plan of the secretary of the treasury to 'commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard,' retire the greenbacks and treasury notes give to the banks the exclusive right to issue or refuse to issue paper y to enable the people to transact heir business; and we further solemnly declare that any man who dares ques-tion the infallibility or perfection of this financial policy is an 'anarchist,' a 'repu-diationist,' and personally 'dishonest' and 'corrupt.'

In unmeasured terms we express our utter detestation and disgust with the republican national conventions of 1888 and 1892, for the 'wild-eyed,' 'long-haired,' anarchistic,' 'populistic,' communistic' language contained therein as

"The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemn the policy of the demo-cratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.'-Platform, 1888.

" 'The American people from tradition and interest layor bi-metallism, and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.'—Platform, 1892.

"We would use harsher language in

denouncing this blatant nonsense of t not that one William McKinley, who is supposed by some ill-informed people to be president of the United States, was further deciare that the republican party poor people, has not changed its platform or faith on says that it has is a 'liar,' a 'foot-pad,' and a 'border ruffian,'

"With our faces turned toward Wall street, from whence all blessings flow, for support and sustenance, we sol-emaly declare that when the repubthat 'the American people, from tradi-tion and interest, layor bimetalism, and the party: the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money," it meant to declare unequivocally for gold alone as 'standard money, and any man who does not understand it that way is a lunatic and ought to be

confined in the asylum. We indorse the lotty and patriotic sentiment expressed so elequently by our distinguished ally, Hon. John M. effect that he would rather live in a monarchy than in a republic where the principles of the Chicago platform prevailed. "Following the matructions of those who dictate our policies, control our conventions and manage our adminis-

only to our other sainted hero, Marcus Aurelius Hanna.

We view with serious apprehension the

growing disposition of the American people to investigate public questions for themselves. We believe that every true and loyal republican will confidingand his philanthropic co-adjutors, who furnish the party both its money and its money policy, the entire solution of all problems of state. It is our solemn conviction that the people of the United States have not sufficient intelligence to understand the science of money, and in view of the fact that the great bankers, bondholders, and gold brokers of the world have generously, patriotically and considerately offered to come to our rescue the finances of the government, and issue or refuse to issue money with which to conduct the business of our citizens, as in their judgment is advisable, we therefore recommend that their offer be accepted, and that the heartfelt thanks of the American people be extended to them as the 'saviors of the nation's honor.

The propogation of ideas antagonistic to a constantly appreciating money standard, or any investigation which questions the infallibility of the gold standard by professors of economics in our educational institutions is greatly

to be deplored. "Every such professor should be given to understand that his salary is dependent upon his teaching the doctrine of the gold standard, 'the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

Such professors should be ordered to inculcate into the minds of their pupils the idea that 'an honest dollar is a dollar of the highest purchasing power, a 'dear dollar,' and that a 'dear' dollar means low prices for everything measured by or exchanged against that dollar, and that by receiving low prices for what he has to sell the debtor may more easily discharge his debt and the producer of wealth receive more for his products.

"The republican party is in favor of 'dear' dollars and plenty of them. 'Scarce' dollars are 'dear' dollars; therefore we are unreservedly in favor of scarce' dollars and plenty of them.

'The republican party, under the direction of its great commander, while declaring its undying devotion to the personal liberty of the citizen and its determination to accord to the 'common people' all rights and privileges with which they may be safely entrusted, hereby announces as a fundamental tenet of its faith that no new states it to be the present and future policy of shall be admitted into the union, except the republican party to foster and en-courage trusts, to the end that further the act of admission that their senators oath, 'solemnly swear to support the gold standard, greenback retirement, bank issue and control of money, all state affairs, and the other legislation favorable to correctly all the wealth, and consequently all the wisdom of the country, the plank in the republican party of 1860 against unwarranted federal interference with and trusts, and to vote upon such other measures for the 'preservation of the honor and integrity of the nation' as may come before congress in the manner directed by our great and good master, unbesitatingly assert that no law-abid-marcus Aurelius Hanna, his successor ing, patriotic citizen can be found in the

"While the great and good commander graciously informs us that we were sorely shocked and grieved at the barbarities perpetrated by the Spanish soldiers against the Cuban patriots in their struggle for liberty, resulting in the butchery or starvation of hundreds of butchery or starvation of hundreds of them in his message to congress, under-thousands of men, women and children. stood their meaning, we would feel it our classes, and it is doubted if this depletion of their ranks is seriously to be regretted.

"Our affectionate master further comforts us with the knowledge that by refraining from prohibiting the slaughter and starvation of these thousands of poverty-stricken wretches, he preserved from a severe shock the refined and tender sensibilities of the very best and noblest class of the citizens of the world the holders of the Spanish bonds.

"When we contemplate the serious injury which would be sustained by them in the depreciation of their bonds as the result of independence, our very souls revolt and we count at naught the destruction of a few hundred thousand lives of penniless wretches and the perpetual enslavement of those who sur-

"We therefore congratulate our wise and greatly cherished commander upon the wise, generous and humane policy the parity of values of the two metals, so applied to the Cuban troubles, which found its warrant in the sacred motto of the party, 'money the master; everything else the servant.

"The gathered wisdom of the ages having found secure lodgment in the sacred skull of our dearly beloved leader these two republican conventions were and his self-annointed co-saviors 'of the country's honor, they have discovered attention the most conclusive evidence and, through us their humble and obedient servants, to announce to the world chairman of the platform committee of the important scientific truth that in 1888 and permanent chairman of the their deliberate, enlightened, refined, and convention of 1892, and we do not de lofty judgment there are too many peosire to seriously embarrass him. We ple in the world, especially too many

"While this new application of the given when lawfully demanded, for whatthe financial question, anybody who theory of overproduction to population ever cause, as cheerfully to one section is not fully understood by the common people, it has stood the test of some of the gigantic intellects of our economists that have been especially employed and liberally paid to teach the doctrine of the gold standard, and we therefore conlican convention at Minneapolis asserted fidently incorporate it in this platform with following axiomatic utterances of

"I. The overproduction of wealth

causes poverty. The reason there is hunger and starvation among the people is that there is too much food produced for them to eat.

"I. Mea, women and children are ragged and naked because there are too. many clothes for them to wear, "4. The extraordinarity large pro-

Palmer, in the campaign of 1896, to the duction of coal and other fuel is the cause of so many people auffering from the biting cold of winter. If there were less produced everybody would have more to burn.

"5. The over production of people is responsible for the decreased demand for

without it and other cunning, deceptive devices and the liberal and judicious expenditure of vast sums of money to manhood,' the American people would have indorsed the 'dishonest,' 'anar-chistic,' 'communistic,' 'socialistic,' 'pop-ulistic,' 'un-American,' 'unpatriotic,' the control of our great master, Marcus dens upon them till all of liberty shall be O00.00 of legitimate losses to pay.

Aurelius Hanna, and his fellow guar-lost."—Message, December 3, 1861.

Sanford's Secretary says: dians of the 'nation's honor,' and transfer that power to the common people, who are utterly unfit to be trusted with the grave responsibilities of self-govern-

"We therefore commend in unqualified terms the making of that promise by Mr. McKinley, and we solemnly declare that the deliberate violation of that promise by the man who made it and our unqualified approval of such violation is complete and irrefutable proof-First-of the immediate integrity of the republican party; and

"Second-that the 6,500,000 citizens who voted against Mr. McKinley at the election of 1896 are, as we have often declared before, 'anarchists,' repudiationists, 'communists,' socialists,' 'pop-ulists,' 'agitators,' 'demagogues,' 'idi-ots,' lunatics,' 'addle-pated' fools,' 'bor-

der ruffians,' and common 'blackguards.' "To the end that perfect propriety and consistency may be maintained, we rec-ommend that the votes of William Mc-Kinley in favor of bimetallism, when he was a member of the house of representatives, and his numerous speeches in support thereof, be obliterated from the public records, and that any citizen of the republic who hereafter reads, recites, or prints any speech or speeches of the aforesaid McKinley favoring bimetallism shall be banished from the realm.

Realizing as we do that in the earlier history of our party the men who shaped, molded, and declared its opinions, were usually rough, uncouth, undignified and unrefined, we charitably overlook many perior refinement, intelligence and pa-triotism of Wall street and Lombard the republican party, we are confident that no wild-eyed and ridiculous declarations adverse to the

gold standard would have found a place in any platform of that party. But while we can excuse some of their blunders, we believe it to be our duty as the self-constituted guardians of the 'bonor and integrity of the nation' to specifically repudiate and denounce as anarchistic, as 'un-American,' as 'unpatri-otic, and as 'destructive of the confidence in the government of the men who possess all the wealth, and consequently supreme court as a 'perversion of judicial power.'

"We find similar sentiments to these in the Chicago platform of 1896, and we ing, patriotic citizen can be found in the limits or history of the republic so lost to all sense of propriety as to indorse these 'un-American' and 'revolutionary sentiments.' If we could think that Abraham Lincoln, who was elected president upon the platform containing these planks, and who specifically indorsed

"He had not had the benefit of association with the superior intelligence, integrity and patriotism which have controlled the republican party since 1896, and out of consideration for the fact that there is still some sentiment in the country of a lingering respect for his name we will omit a specific denunciation of him, and confine ourselves to branding as 'anarchistic,' 'unpatriotic,' 'treasonable,' and as the vaporings of a diseased mind his public utterances which

follow: . "'And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which

" 'Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutious according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion, by armed force, of the soil of what pretext, as the gravest of crimes."

"I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the constitution and the laws, can be given will be cheerfully

"In my present position I could scarcely be justified were. I to omit raise extemporaneous speeches be wanted all ing a warning voice against this ap-

proach of returning despotism.
"'It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, not so backneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital somehow by the use the control of the company while he was of it induces him to labor. This as general manager. Third there were of it induces him to labor. This assumed it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire inborers, and thus induce them to work by their own \$1,200,00 each or \$1.21 for each policy consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all are either bired laborers or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life.

much the higher consideration. . .

"No men living are more worthy to ported. be trusted than those who toil up from purify the ballot' and 'elevate American poverty; none less inclined to take or manhood,' the American people would touch ought which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surchistic, 'communistic,' 'socialistic,' 'pop-ulistic,' 'un-American,' 'unpatriotic,' already possess, and which if surren-'revolutionary,' and 'unholy,' Chicago dered will surely be used to close the platform, the principle of which, if adop-ted, would wrest this government from they and to fix new disabilities and bur-there was but little more than \$4,-

"'If a government contracts a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and then contracts the volume before the debt is paid, it is the most heinous crime that a government can commit against the people.""

"However, the republican party in pursuance of its purpose to stamp out all such anarchistic utterance as were pronounced and indorsed by Mr. Lin-coln, here and now declares that no question, or attempt to have revised, by motion for a rehearing or otherwise, any decision of the supreme court of the United States, and any citizen who atempts to criticise or discuss the malibility of the supreme court decision will be branded by the gold standard press of the country, which is under the command of the republican party, as an anarchist, as a footpad, as a socialist, as a communist, as a robber and as an enemy of his country; and will invoke the power of the courts to enjoin him.

(Laughter and applause on the demo-

We declare as our deliberate judgment that no honest, peaceful, patriotic, lawabiding citizen of the republic will ever decision of the supreme court of the

United States.
It is with feelings akin to horror that we read the monstrous populistic doc- the whole premium, whether it was trine announced by the supreme court of needed to pay expenses and losses or the United States in the Trans-Missouri not. We only collect the amount neces-Traffic Association cases. How it can be sary to pay losses and expenses. Bepossible that men so feeble intellectually fore you write your insurance you should and so degraded morally could find investigate. of their blunders. Could they have had their way upon the supreme bench, there the benefit of association with the su- to tamper with and strike down the sacred rights of property, is a proposition almost beyond our stupendous street, which now dictate the policies of comprehension Had this decision been rendered by a lot of blear-eyed populists or addle-pated silver lunatics, we should not have been surprised, but coming from the supreme court of the United States, there was no justification for it and we denounce it and the court that rendered it in unmeasured terms,

Mutual Insurance. By J. Y. M. Swigart.

We have in years gone by always tried to avoid contention and strife in the insurance department of this paper. On June 16 we gave a few reasons why the Neb. Mutual Hail Insurance company was organized, among which were the fol-

lowing: First-That there was no real hail muual in the state.

Second-That the only hall insurance ompany is controlled by one man. Third-That its officers were paid las year more than they should have re seived for the services performed.

Forth-That it took money belonging to the 1897 members to pay "1896" losses without consent of "1897" mem-

Fifth-That members do not care to pay \$22,000 to pay \$4,000 losses and \$2,000 rebate.

On the 23d instant the secretary of the Sanford Co., used over a column of this by way of complete exhoneration of his administration for permitting the long continuance of these atrocities, that the victims were nearly all from the poorer classes, and it is doubted if this deple helped to organize the Nebraska Mutual Hall Insurance Company. First I will say that all real mutual companies tell their members where and how their money is spent.

The Sanford company has not done this. In real mutuals, money is not uselessly wasted because members cannot attend the annual meeting in a distant out of the way village with poor train service, but the hustling agent will get their proxy and be on hand to thwart the interest of members and do the bidding of the boss agent. In real mutual companies no money is

paid out (especially large amount) without the consent of members. The Sanford company used money that belonged to the 1897 members to pay losses which occurred before they were members of the company.

Second and fourth, at the annual meet ing after the reading of the secretary report in which it was developed by inquiry that something like \$1,600 had ity. We handle nothing but been used to pay lossess of former years.

This had been done by the majority of the board only four out of seven being any state or territory, no matter under present and they were the president. vice president, secretary and general manager. The farmer members of the board were not present (for a good reason we were told.) But this board of which the case is susceptible that the prior to the annual meeting misappropriated the \$1,600.00 above mentioned. We wrote a resolution and only one man saw it or knew of it before it was

read. No one spoke in its favor but it carried by yea and nay vote the secretary voting in the affirmative. He having said that he thought the board were hasty in the payment of said losses. But before the vote was announced Sanford arose and in one of his much belaboes who dared to vote in the affirmative put on record and called on the roll call which resulted in the defeat of 273 to 250. Some of the agents present had a hundred or more votes. The accretary had six votes (as I now remember) but he changed his mind and voted his six votes against the resolution. Further Sanford's name only occurred on th printed of matter the company. His talk at the annual meeting indicated that he owned the company. In fact boasted of 1035 new members last year, the secretary and general manager were paid payed. This salary was paid by this Inction of a board. The secretary and general manager were two of the four present. That board cost the company \$177.37. The secretary and general manager probably got a nip at this also, responsible for the decreased designed for the things used or consumed by man.

"We extend our ancere congratulation and in honest financial policy, conservation, and our foreign policy; who taught us the patriotic and unwill, hieseon that the rights of property are more sucred than the rights of property are more sucred than the rights of man policy; everything else the servant." As an official extingue of our profound revergance of the promise by candidate the sucress of the promise by candidate the servant. The making of this promise by candidate the sucress of the condition for life,

"Now there is no such relation be manager probably got a nip at this also, inquiry into the matter of the tioneral manager's expenses, \$857.14 - among other things, brought out the interest and all inferences from them are now included in the currency of the surprise for him, we shall write his name on the roll of honor of our party, second.

The making of this promise by candidate McKinley was undoubtedly justification for life,

"Now there is no such relation be the use assumed, nor other things, brought out the important and labor as assumed, nor other things, brought out the interest and all inferences from them are groundless.

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if the superior of enpital, and deserve at the tioneral other the decentarion between capital and labor as assumed, nor other things, brought out the incommander's expenses, \$857.14 - among other things, brought out the interest and labores. But the condition of a literature of the tioneral numbers of other things, brought out the interest and labores.

"Labor is not the first of properties and indicate and all inferences from them are groundless."

"Labor is not the first of an other things, brought out the interest and all inferences from them are groundless.

"Labor is not the first of an other things, brought out the interest and all inferences from them are provided.

"Labor is not t

rived no benefit, at least none was re-

Fifth-If you will look at the report of the secretary as he gave it in this paper last week you will see that he reports as obligation in process of collection \$9,-

"We do not think we got more than we earned; and if the members do, they should have made arrangements for cheaper men for officers for the present year instead of retaining the old '97 officers.

The officers were elected before the secretary's report was read. I took the lead and nominated the old president. Our general agent nominated the old secretary. No opposition was made to either or to the old general manager, their election was unanimous but I do not know what the result would have been if the election would have followed the report of the secretary. As to the 96 obligations the members have not had any report that anything had been collected and those who were at the meeting doubted about any great amount ever being collected. The peo-ple who started the Nebraska Mutual Hail Insurance Company were mostly members of the Sanford company last year and some of them were at the annual meeting.

The secretary and general agent of the Nebraska Mutual Haii Ins., Co. each get 50 cents per application. If we get criticise or question the righteousness of the same number of applications that Sanford got last year we will together receive \$1,035, while Sanford and his secretary got \$2,400. Sanford collected

ONE DIFFERENCE.

Our officers get 50 cents each per application that is the secretary and general agent. Our only competitor paid their secretary and general manager last year by order of their board (composed of president, vice president, secretary and general manager) \$2.42 per application. That company has the same plan this year claiming that they do not pay any salaries. A hint to the wise is sufficient. The general manager of that company has in public print and by circulars misconstrued facts and made insinustions that cannot be substantiated although we have not insinuated in press or circular anything of his methods of doing business but we here and now warn him to keep a little closer the the truth.

Heretofore we have held our peace and will not give him or his company any free advertising unless his methods continge unbearable.

Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the person drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try



Good Boy.

You can't beat him! You can't beat our fine oak harness, either, for style, beauty or qualthe best made, and can recommend it for durability and reliability. It recommends itself in lightness, beauty of trimming and general attractivensss

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eific Coast Travelers. The above reduction applies to the time enroute. By the Northwestern-Union Pacific route the time is one night,

or 13 hours, less than by other lines. This saves money, berth rate, and thir-teen hours of wearisome car riding. At Fremont connections are direct with through tourist and Pullman electors, chair cars to Denver, Orden, Salt Laks city, Portland and San Francisco. Din-ing car through to the coast. Get tickets and berth reservations of A. S. Fielding. city ticket agent, 117 south 10th at., Lincoln, Neb.

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up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla Burlington Route Exentsions for Summer

Denver Colo., and return \$18.25, for meeting of American medical associa-tion. Tickets on sale June 5 and 6. Return limit July 6. For same meeting tickets will be sold on same dates and limits, to Colorado Springs at \$18.85 and Pueblo at \$19.00.

of 1898.

Denver, Colo., and return \$18.25 for biennial meeting general federation of Women's clubs. Sale dates, June 16, 17 and 18. Return to July 17. For same meeting tickets will be sold on same dates and limits to Colorado Springs at \$18.85 and Pueblo at \$19.00.

Omaha national electic medical association, \$2.20 round trip. Dates of sale. June 19, 20 and 21. Return limit, 30 Omaha Trans-Mississippi teachers' as-

sociation, \$2.20 round trip. Date of sale, June 26 to 30. Return limit 30 days.

San Francisco, Cal., and return, \$60,-50, North American Tanner's union. Date of sale, June 28 and 29. Return imit, August 31.

Salt Lake City, Utah and return, \$32., 00, international mining congress. Date of sale, July 3. Return limit, July 23. Portland, Ore., and return, \$60.50, national council of Congregational churches. Date of sale, June 30 and July

1. Return limit, Aug. 31. Washington, D. C., and return, \$35.30, national educational association. Date of sale, July 3, 4 and 5. Return July 15. Limit can be extended to August 31 on payment of 50 cents.

Buffalo, N. Y., 27.80 round trip, Baptist young people's union convention. Date of sale, July 11 and 12. Return limit, July 19. Extension to September 1 on payment of deposit fee.

Omaha, Neb., and return, \$2.20, national republican league. Date of sale, July 10 to 20. Return, 30 days. Rock Island, Ill, and return, \$13.45,

national encampment union veterans union. Date of sale, August 8 and 9. Return limit, August 20. Indianapolis, Ind., Supreme lodge Uniform rank K. of P. Date of meeting,

to be announced later. Omaha and return, \$2.20, national congress retail liquor dealers. Date of sale, August 20 to 27. Return limit, 30

August 22. Limit. September 10. Rate

Omaha, Neb and return, \$2.20, national convention Bohemian turners. Date of sale, August 15 to 30. Return, 30 dava.

Cincinnati, O., and return, \$22.50, G. A. R. national encampment. Sale dates and limits to be announced later. GEORGE BONNELL,

G. P. & T. A., Lincoln, Neb.

REDUCED RATES

triet, Wyoming.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, plus \$5, from all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah to Rawlins, Wyo. Dates on which tickets will be sold are 1st and 3d Tuesday in May, June, July, August, Sept., Oct., and Nov. Stage line daily except Sunday each way between Rawlins and Grand Encampment.

For full information call on or address E. B. Slosson, Gen'l Agt., Lincoln, Neb.

The Right Route to Klendike.

Whether you select the all-water route by way of St. Michaels, or the overland route via Dyea, Skagway, Cooper river,
Taku or Stikine, you must first reach a
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Colorado Midlaud Ry., is the short, di-Colorado Midia...d Ry., is the short, di-rect and popular route to San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma er Seattle. Through sleeping chare and free reclining chair care from Denver to San Francisco and Denver to Portland. Choice of three routes thro' the Rockies and the most magnificent scenery in the world. Write to P. A. Wartssen, G. P. A., Salt Lake City for copy of Klondike folder.

The New_ Union . .

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IS NOW OPEN.

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Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific

Passengers arriving in Chicago can, by the new Union Elevated Loop, reach any part of the city; or, for a five-cent fare, can be taken immediately to any of the large stores in the down town district. Ail Elevated Trains will stop at the "Rock Island" Station. Train every "Rock Island" Station. Truin svery minute. These facilities can only be offered by the "Great Rock Island Route."

If you will send a 3-cent stamp for postage we will mail you at once a new hird's eye view of Chicago, just issued in five colors, which shows you just what you want to know about Chicago and the new Loop and Elevated System. This map you should have, whether you have out of the city and expect to come to it, or whether you now have in Chicago and you or your friends contemplate making a trip. Address Jonn Senas-