

NAT'L COMMITTEE MEMORIES.

Echoes of the Omaha Gathering. Pen Pictures of Populism.

It is just as important that populists, north and south, east and west, get acquainted with each other, as it is that the soldiers in the ranks from all parts of this great country of ours should fraternize and rub out with the touch of elbows, the old animosities. Nay more, by so much more as America is more value to the world than Cuba or the Philippines. It would be a grand thing if the rank and file of social reformers could get together in one vast camping ground, compare thoughts and exchange ideas and swap experiences. The stern limitations of time and railroad fare will not permit. But it ought to be the mission of all earnest newspapers to bring closer together that great body of men and women in every state in the union moved by a common purpose. It is the mission of these few disjointed recollections to aid that purpose.

There is one fundamental difference between a genuine gathering of populists and any other kind of political meeting. It is expressed in one word "brother." Rather it is expressed in the way the word is said. You never hear the term in a republican or democratic gathering except it is used in a jocose or sarcastic tone. But you meet a populist from Texas, California or Maine and he takes you by the hand with the word "brother," in a tone that instantly starts images of the old family homestead, the fireside and the familiar faces you have loved since childhood—that's different. And I have found the handshake and the cadence very much the same whether it came from Georgia or Kansas or Oregon. It is one note in the great harmony of equality and fraternity to which the movement is attuned.

Populist meetings are ridiculed for their storminess. They can't help being. There were some storms in the Omaha committee meeting. The speeches of Senator Allen and Senator Butler were examples of stormy oratory. So perhaps were the speeches of Col. Burkett and Gen. Phillips of Georgia. Yet it was evident the southern populists came to Omaha with the purpose of putting forward only their coolest orators to plead their cause. The recollection of that wild tumult in the great convention hall at St. Louis which followed the first adjournment and which resembled nothing in the world so much as the scenes of the French revolution had had its effect. On that occasion the middle-of-the-roaders simply wore themselves out in disorderly indignation. This time there was discipline and organization.

It is perfectly plain to every populist who attended the Omaha meeting that when the national convention meets in 1900 there will be straight populist nominations for president and vice president and no fusion, or there will be a split which will break the party in two about the middle. In the southern and middle states the anti fusion populists will control the organization. In nearly all the other states conditions will be mixed, but there will be "straight" populist electoral tickets in the field in all the states. Some of us have known these things longer than the Omaha meeting. There has been a disposition (as I believe an unwise one) among the populist press of the northwest to suppress the facts about the situation, just as there has been a disposition among some of the middle-of-the-road press to misrepresent the populists of the northwest as "democrats". It seems to me that the only way the union desired by all honest reformers can be brought about is by entire frankness. There is no doubt that it has been the plan of leading populists of the northwest, acting in conjunction with leading free silver democrats and republicans, to call the three national conventions in 1900 at the same time and place, to nominate the same candidate for president as in 1896 and to nominate for vice-president, some prominent populist.

To this plan a large part of the populist party—probably half at least—have given notice of undying hostility. They have secured the solemn pledge that the populist National convention shall be called at least a month before either old party convention and the adoption of rules forbidding the officers of the national committee to promote fusion.

This leaves everyone—both fusionists and middle-of-the-roaders—facing a campaign in 1900 with almost certain promise of defeat. There is no prospect of beating the organized army of monopoly and plutocracy in 1900 without a cordial and earnest union of votes opposed to those elements. Even Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, has said as much over his own signature. A good deal has been printed the past two years about "uniting the forces of reform" in three separate organizations. The proposition is on its face absurd. The results of the Omaha meeting make it impossible nationally. Voters of all party persuasions holding common views on pressing questions have yet a year and a half to think the matter over. There ought to be some talk thinking.

One of the clear, strong, level-headed populists of the United States is Congressman James Gann, of Idaho. In public speech and private conference he won this opinion from persons on both sides of the matter at issue. It was good to hear from him that Idaho populists do not look at the field of reform through the big end of a free silver telescope—that they stand heartily for the whole program and no surrender of principle. At the same time they are anxious to secure practical results and victory.

In the "executive session" of the national committee the speech which stated the present position of the populist organization in Nebraska was made by M. F. Harrington, of O'Neill. Now Nebraska populists know all about "Mike" Harrington, and readers of the INDEPENDENT elsewhere may be interested in a brief sketch. Harrington is from Holt county—a big empire in northwest Nebraska. It was formerly ruled by a republican ring who stole all the money in the county treasury, about \$100,000. Even the children of the frontier school houses went without education, for the school money was stolen. Harrington was one of the leaders in the populist movement which drove the rascals out of the county house and convicted the county treasurer.

or. While out on bail after conviction, this treasurer, Barrett Scott, was taken by a band of masked men and hung. Harrington defended the men arrested for the act and secured their acquittal. He was a populist elector in 1896, polling the highest vote on the electoral ticket. His speech in substance was as follows: "Our position in Nebraska is this—we want results. To get results in this state it has been necessary to combine with free silver democrats and republicans. We made several campaigns single-handed and lost them. We had a corrupt republican state ring that was robbing the people. It stole more than a million dollars. It was necessary to get the democratic votes to drive them out. We combined and won and the people are all glad. We could not carry the state for Bryan without giving the democrats some of the electors. We fused with them on the electoral ticket and thereby secured four votes for Watson as vice-president. How many votes did you populists of the south give Watson for vice-president? We send to the senate, William V. Allen—a populist whom we are all proud of. We had to get democratic votes in order to do it. We send three populists and one free silver republican congressman from Nebraska. Without fusion we should send but one. We are for results—for votes in congress, in state legislatures and in state offices. We are opposed to the republican party, to its outrageous policy,—to its infamous practices. We believe in combining others opposed to them with ourselves for victory."

S. S. Smith of Ogden, Utah, formerly of Kearney, Neb., was in the committee meeting. He is editing a red-hot populist paper and working for the re-election of Senator Frank J. Cannon, free silver republican from that state. The democratic machine in Utah has declared itself against fusion and for a democrat in Cannon's place. Smith looks for a Union of the populists, free silver republicans and part of the democrats in this year's campaign.

Congressman Barlow, of California, is another young populist whose acquaintance is worth making. He represents the Los Angeles district which gave McKinley a large majority, but elected him by 800. "I didn't have a bean when I was nominated" said he "and I told our people so. They said they would take care of me and I started out in the campaign on that pledge. The workmen all over the district just took me on their shoulders and carried me through and I have tried to remember them every day since."

Harry Tracy, of Texas, is a character. He served through the war as a Confederate soldier and was afterward a member of the Ku Klux. (So some say.) He has been a delegate from Texas at every national populist meeting and one of the foremost populist fighters in every campaign in Texas. He is an undisciplined, inconsequential looking sort of fellow. There is a story regarding him and Senator Allen which is good enough to tell. Along in 1894-5 some of the populists of the west and south began to fear that an attempt was on foot to trim the Omaha platform down to the issue of free silver. A delegation went to Washington to see our congressmen and senators. Tracy was one of them. He presented to Senator Allen a paper pledging its signers to stand by the entire Omaha platform. Allen read the paper and leaned back in his chair, "If I was hauling a big load up a hard hill and likely to stall I would unload part, haul what I could up the hill and go back after the rest—what do you think about it?" "I tell you, senator, what I think," said Tracy, "I think the democrats would steal all the load you left behind and the boys would all see the hole in your pants you tore while unloading it." The name of William V. Allen is written somewhere upon that declaration for the Omaha platform.

Milton Park, of Texas, is the general of southern populists. He is a great towering fellow, a dead match for Senator Allen in height, figure and face. He has a powerful voice and a deep, comprehensive mind, grasping all the points, never losing his head, and having ability for controlling the others on his own side. Park was a member of Hood's sharpshooters during the war and was captured (wounded) within the union lines at the battle of Nashville, and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago. He edits the "Southern Mercury", the Texas state paper, at Dallas.

"Bob" Schilling, of Milwaukee, has been a prominent figure in all populist and labor conventions for twenty years. He is master of a short, abrupt, emphatic style of speaking that is always effective though sometimes it raises a hornet's nest. He is emphatically in favor of fusion or anything else to beat plutocracy and beat it quick. The results in Milwaukee last spring, where populists and democrats elected a city ticket on the issue of public ownership, are full of encouragement to him, though he admits they got one or two traitors. He favored laying all resolutions on the table and postponing all action by the party until the national convention meets in 1900.

Wharton Barker, editor of the Philadelphia American, and his son were conspicuous among those present. Barker is the man strongly talked for president by some of the middle-of-the-roaders. He looks considerably like a Free-Republican class leader (if such a thing exists), but he has very robust and vigorous opinions of his own on political questions and some of the most pronounced is that Marion Butler ought to be fired from the head of the national committee. He is a man of wealth and education. His ideas upon questions of party program are radical enough to suit any populist, yet there is something in his personality that is not taking to the average westerner. I think if he could be induced to come out and homestead for five years on the high table land in Cheyenne County where he had to haul water five miles to water the stock, he would make a mighty good candidate for anything the party had to give.

After the conclusion of the national committee meeting the anti-fusion populists held two meetings. There was considerable divergence of opinion. Some declared that they never could or would go back to their people and attempt to inspire the populist party with Marion Butler at its head. Others thought that the hands of the national committee had been tied, that Marion Butler had been set upon and spurned by the democratic

convention in his own state this year, and that with the certainty of an early convention in 1900 it was best to stay with the party. After hours of debate about half of the anti-fusionists signed a call for a convention in Cincinnati in September of this year to nominate a presidential ticket. With a division in their own ranks it is not likely the convention will prove a great success. The disposition is strong in the rank and file of populism all over the nation to stay by the organization and not throw away all the work and sacrifice by which it has been built up.

Has a Grievance.

OGALLALA, Neb., June 25th, 1898. DEAR SIR:—Now that the state convention has been called, it is about time that grievance be made public through your valuable paper, (which reaches nearly all the populists), to the end that no mistakes shall be made. Western Nebraska has a grievance and a serious one. See if it is not so. The 14th senatorial district composed of Brown, Koy Paha, Cherry, Sheridan, Dawes, Box Butte and Sioux, seven counties, has a population (census of 1890) of 41,047 and one senator. The 29th senatorial district is composed of Furnas, Red Willow, Hitchcock, Dundy, Gosper, Frontier, Chase and Hayes, eight counties and has a population of 50,341 and one senator. The 30th district in which I live is composed of Lincoln, Dawson, Logan, Keith, Perkins, McPherson, Arthur, Deuel, Cheyenne, Kimball, Banner, Scotts Bluffs, Grant, Thomas and Hooker, fifteen counties, with a population of 44,536, and one senator.

Now examine the population necessary to give us a member of the legislature, out here in the west. 53d district counties of Sheridan, Dawes, Box Butte and Sioux, population 26,284, one member. 54th district counties of Lincoln, Keith, Perkins, McPherson, Arthur, Deuel, Cheyenne, Kimball, Banner and Scotts Bluffs, population 31,637, one member. 67th district Hitchcock, Dundy, Hayes and Chase population 18,468, one member. Compare these conditions with the representation from the eastern part of the state. Richardson and Pawnee counties have jointly a population of 27,912, nearly 4,000 less than the 54th representative district, yet they have one senator, and Richardson has three and Pawnee two representatives, a total of six members of the lawmaking body with less votes than we have to get just one member.

Try Johnson and Nemaha. They have one senator, and jointly one member, while Nemaha has two members and Johnson one. The two counties have a total population of 24,243 and get five members of the law making body, while we have 31,637 to get us one member. Nemaha also has a lieutenant governor. Richardson county also has a state auditor and wants him re-nominated and I am informed also has a candidate for governor. Merrick has 2,000 votes and a member of the legislature, who defeated our State Irrigation Fair appropriation. He could not have done it if we could have had our proper representation, but we poll 7,000 votes to get us one member. Ever since 1890 we have tried to remedy this great wrong in the legislature, but because of our slim representation we have failed. Each year makes the discrepancy greater, and we have determined to ask the state convention to give us some evidence of populist fairness. We have plenty of men who would make good state auditors, secretaries of state or lieutenant governors, living in counties which are not over represented. In fact we have plenty of citizens competent and worthy to fill any state office. A few such positions in the west end of the state would even things up somewhat.

In 1892, this senatorial district gave Senator Darnor 300 majority, and this representative district gave Representative Lingenfelter 500 majority they both being populists. They made a strenuous effort to re-district the state on a fair basis at the session in 1893, as their predecessors Stevens and Purnell, also

Free Trial to Any Reliable Man.

Weak Men Restored, or No Expense for Treatment.

A Course of Remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON TRIAL, WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT. If not all we claim, return them at our expense.



MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED. Men who suffer from the effects of disease, over-work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood, from unnatural drains, weakness or lack of development of any organ, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all such men should 'come to the fountain head' for a scientific method of marvelous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. On request we will send description and particulars, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C. O. D. imposition or other deception.) Cut out this offer or mention paper. Address

BIRD MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

populists, had done in 1891, but all failed.

In 1894, W. R. Akers and Dr. Harris, republicans; were elected to the senate and house respectively, by from seven to eight hundred majority, and John M. Thurston was made United States Senator.

It will be a source of satisfaction to prospective office seekers to know that as Akers and Harris failed to secure a re-districting and made no provision for taking a census in 1895, the 30th senatorial and 54th representative districts in 1896, gave Feltz and Stebbins, two populists, the usual 600 majority. What will be done this fall cannot be told, but it had better get out now as a warning, than to be discovered later on as a source of lamentation, that the small counties in the eastern part of the state cannot much longer hog the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the state government.

Very respectfully, JAMES H. BARTLETT, Chairman 30th Senatorial and 54th Representative Districts.

A Brilliant Display.

The electrical illuminations at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition are declared by prominent visitors who have seen similar displays at previous expositions in this country and in Europe to be far ahead of anything heretofore accomplished. The enchanted appearance of the grand court at night, lighted by countless incandescent lights, baffles description. The central feature in the illumination is the electrical fountain, designated "Nautilus." In the center is a tall column on the top of which is seated the figure of Neptune, viewing his realm with real dignity. Before him riot his captive waters in holiday attire, assisted by the rainbow subjects of a rival sovereign. Innumerable sprays of rival-colored crystal fluid dart forth in rapid sequence, now bursting into flaming red, then quieting to subdued mother-of-pearl, and again offering a bouquet of myriad shades to the water-god.

The fountain is the central feature in the picture, but it is in the general illumination of the buildings, a row of lights along every cornice, around every window, up every window, up every pillar, encircling every dome—that the skill of Mr. Luther Stieringer, who has had charge of the lighting of the buildings and grounds, has accomplished the most wonderful results. Mr. Stieringer was consulting electrical engineer at the World's Fair, and has been connected with this feature of the work of all the recent large expositions.

The marvelous results, which neither pen nor brush nor camera can produce, is obtained by the use of nearly 10,000 incandescent lights with a combined power equivalent to that of 163,120 candles. It is noteworthy that this is the first time electrical illumination has been attempted on so large a scale by the use of incandescent lights alone.

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 perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of Coffee. 15 and 25c.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

It pays to read the newspapers.

...That we are prepared to supply... BEST BALE TIES AT LOWEST PRICES QUICK.

Write us for prices. Call and see us when you come to the Exposition. Hay, Grain, and Mill Feed bought and sold in all parts of the state.

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Advertisement for 15,000,000 LBS. WOOL. That's what we handled last year. That's a business of sufficient size to attract the manufacturer. We sell direct to the manufacturer and do not peddle your wool out in small drabs. We make liberal advances on consignments and charge only at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum interest on the same. We supply sacks free to our patrons. We have had thirty-one years' experience. Our circular letter will keep you informed as to the conditions of the wool market. Write us before you consign your wool. We can make money for you. SILBERMAN BROS. 122-124-126-128 NICHOLS STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Advertisement for LINDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION. REGULATE THE LIVER. ALL DRUGGISTS. ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal laxative. They are gentle, safe, and do not cause any harmful results. Sample and booklet free. 44, WABLING, 46 WEST 11th, CHICAGO, ILL.

Advertisement for WEAK MEN CURED AND BROUGHT TO PERFECT HEALTH. MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED. MEN WHO SUFFER FROM THE EFFECTS OF DISEASE, OVER-WORK, WORRY, FROM THE FOLLIES OF YOUTH OR THE EXCESSES OF MANHOOD, FROM UNNATURAL DRAINS, WEAKNESS OR LACK OF DEVELOPMENT OF ANY ORGAN, FAILURE OF VITAL FORCES, UNFITNESS FOR MARRIAGE—all such men should 'come to the fountain head' for a scientific method of marvelous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. On request we will send description and particulars, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C. O. D. imposition or other deception.) Cut out this offer or mention paper. Address BIRD MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

If Your Tickets to Buffalo.

For the B. Y. P. U. meeting, read via Nickel Plate Road you have privilege of a boat ride between Cleveland and Buffalo, or stopover at Chautauqua Lake within final limit of ticket. Also return limit to leave Buffalo to and including September 1st, by depositing tickets with Joint agent. Rate \$12.00 for round trip. City Ticket Office 111 Adams St. Van Buren St. Passenger Station, Chicago, on the Loop.

The Nickel Plate Road.

Is the short route between Chicago and Buffalo, and no better service will be tendered the Baptist Young People's Union via any other line. By depositing ticket with joint agent, extension of return limit from Buffalo to and including September 1st may be secured and also stopover at Chautauqua Lake within final limit of ticket. Passengers may have choice of water or rail route between Cleveland and Buffalo, within final limit of ticket. Rate \$12.00 for the round trip. Van Buren St. Passenger station, Chicago on the loop. Telephone Main 3389.

HAD BEEN HELD UP.

He Couldn't Do Much More Than Hold Himself Up.

It was quiet at police headquarters one night last week. The captain in charge of the desk had unconsciously dozed away in his chair and the jailer sat bolt upright on the railing around the reporters' den, says the Kansas City Times. He was sound asleep with his keys thrown carelessly across his knees. Even the reporters had lost track of what was going on and were dreaming of scoops and such things, when the door was thrust suddenly open and a drunken man of some 30 summers entered. The captain's feet came down from the radiator with a bang; the jailer's keys rattled, a sure sign that he was no longer asleep; the reporters unconsciously reached for their pencils. "Captain, I've been held up," the man said, in alcoholic tones. "Who held you up?" the captain asked, as he reached for a pen. "A policeman, sir; right here in front of the door. He took all my money and everything else he could get his hands on." The captain took the man's name and called an officer. "Go with this fellow and see if he tells the truth," the captain said to the officer. "Oh, no, let's don't do that; I ain't been held up; I'm just sleepy; that's all. I want some place to sleep." Every one breathed easier. The captain's feet went back to the radiator; the jailer's keys found their way back across his knees and the reporters put back their pencils. "That fellow can't much more than hold himself up," the captain said, as quiet resumed sway.

Because Her Son Enlisted.

St. Louis, Mo., July 2.—Mrs. Dora Klein, a widow, aged 64 years, was found dead in a well yesterday. Ever since her boy volunteered and left with the Missouri troops for the front Mrs. Klein has been grieving. It is believed that in a moment of temporary aberration of mind caused by grief over her absent son she committed suicide.

REDUCED RATES

To the Grand Encampment Mining District, 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 Klondike.

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 Pacific port of embarkation. THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO. in connection with the D. & R. G., or Colorado Midland Ry., is the short, direct and popular route to San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma or Seattle. Through sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars 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 F. A. WADSWORTH, G. P. A., Salt Lake City for copy of Klondike folder.

The New Union

ELEVATED LOOP in Chicago

It runs on Van Buren St. Directly in front of the

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific STATION.

Passengers arriving in Chicago, on, 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 downtown district. All Elevated Trains will stop at the "Rock Island" Station. Train every minute. These facilities can only be offered by the "Great Rock Island Route." If you will send a 2-cent stamp for postage we will mail you at once a new bird'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 live out of the city and expect to come to it, or whether you now live in Chicago and you or your friends contemplate making a trip. Address JAMES HANNAHAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

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Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine

Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Burlington Route Excursions for Summer of 1898.

Denver, Colo., and return \$18.25, for meeting of American medical association. 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.

Denver, Colo., and return \$18.25 for biennial meeting general federation of Women's clubs. Sale dates, July 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 electric medical association, \$2.20 round trip. Dates of sale, June 19, 20 and 21. Return limit, 30 days.

Omaha Trans-Mississippi teachers' association, \$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 limit, 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, August 22. Limit, September 10. Rate to be announced later.

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

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

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

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