

WING UP AT EL CANEY.

Lawton's Flank Attack on the Heights Around Santiago

ORIES OF THE FIGHTING MEN.

El Caney a Citadel—Blind Trenches, Loopholed Fortresses, Barbed Wire Hedges and Smokeless Mousers. Desperate Grit of White and Black Regulars—Had to Be Held In.

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CAPRON'S battery opened the ball at El Caney at 6:35 in the morning on July 1. The first shots were 3 1/2 inch shells at 2,000 yards range, aimed at some Spanish cavalry moving out of the village of El Caney toward Santiago. One Spanish officer and 10 men were killed. After that the battery, which consisted of four breechloading field rifles, fired shrapnel at the trenches around the stone fort, which was 2,400 yards distant. The artillery fire was kept up at intervals until 11 o'clock, directed by General Lawton himself, who staid with the battery. At times the fire was on the fort, again at the loopholed church, the stone buildings around it and the blockhouses on the outskirts of the village.

It was supposed that the artillery fire would practically reduce El Caney, leaving to the infantry the work of rounding up the fleeing Spaniards. It was not known to the American leaders how large a force the Spaniards had at El Caney. At the first shot of the battery, the straw hats of Spanish infantry appeared along the ground northeast, east and south of the blockhouse and also around the village. The buildings in the village were loopholed, even the tall church belfry, and the streets were barricaded, behind which Spanish infantry found cover. The blockhouses and the trenches there, and also all the approaches to the village were hedged in with barbed wire fences. At first the movement of the infantry in position on three sides of the stronghold was



BATTLEFIELD AT EL CANEY.

(Note to Map.—The positions of regiments were as indicated at some stage of the battle. Owing to its smoking Springfield rifles the Second Massachusetts changed position to avoid exposure. The scale of the map is about 1,000 yards to the inch.)

necessarily slow, but drew a steady fire from the Spaniards. It was evident that Lawton would have to fight for the possession of El Caney.

Lawton's division comprised the brigades of General A. R. Chaffee, Colonel E. H. Miles and General J. H. Ludlow. Ludlow and Chaffee, like Lawton, were veterans of the civil war. Each brigade consisted of three regiments of regulars, excepting the Second Massachusetts of Ludlow's brigade. Ludlow was new to the brigade, having taken command on the 29th. The work cut out for Ludlow at El Caney was to hold his line as close as possible to El Caney in support of the main infantry attack, which Chaffee was to make on the northeast, and be ready to cut off the retreat of the Spaniards toward Santiago, as well as to prevent re-enforcement by troops coming out of Santiago.

The Twenty-second infantry had the right of Ludlow's brigade nearest the fort, and at first there was a wide interval between it and the left of Chaffee's brigade, east of the fort. The Twenty-second had eight companies, 500 strong, under command of Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Patterson, a veteran of Sykes' regular division in the civil war. Patterson was wounded early in the fight, and the command devolved upon Major W. M. Van Horn. Wilcox, the colonel of the regiment, was that day in command of a brigade in Kent's division. When the regiment advanced in battle formation along the road to El Caney, it was fired on from the underbrush, some distance in front of the fort and the town of El Caney. The men followed up until they reached good range position. The ground was open, in some places covered with corn and cultivated shrubbery, all inclosed with wire fences and hedges of cacti. No Spanish breastworks could be seen. The regiment remained under fire from 9 a. m. until 3:30 p. m., and lost five officers wounded, 3 men killed and 29 wounded.

sharpshooters at about 8 o'clock. While advancing toward a field adjoining the road leading to El Caney it formed in line and charged forward toward the blockhouses at El Caney village. When within 500 yards of the blockhouses, the regiment found a rise of ground which served as shelter, and there it remained until 4 o'clock. The losses of the regiment began when the sharpshooters opened on it and continued during its advance to the shelter and while lying there. One officer wounded, 6 men killed and 45 wounded were the total casualties.

On the 12th with the Twenty-second and Eighth regulars was the only volunteer organization engaged at El Caney, the Second Massachusetts, a militia regiment with a history in war and in peace. The commander of the Second Massachusetts, Colonel E. P. Clarke, is a splendid type of a militia soldier. He had no war experience before he went to Cuba. Lieutenant Colonel Shumway and Major Whipple were both war veterans. The strength of the regiment at El Caney was 935 men, but two companies were detached as a reserve. The Second was armed with the smoking Springfield rifle and naturally drew the fire of the Spaniards. Lieutenant Field and Captain Warner were killed and Captain Hagood seriously wounded. Total loss, 46 killed and wounded.

General Ludlow was personally conspicuous along his line all day, wearing a white straw hat. His horse was shot under him early in the fight. The general said that he had to hold in his men instead of encouraging them. There was no flinching nor crouching. The work of the brigade was rather negative than positive, because, while it advanced well in the front in order to get cover from the Spanish bullets, it could not at all times answer the Spanish fire, for fear of shooting into Chaffee's men, who had the chief role in the battle and were pressing up closer and closer to the Spanish works on the north and east.

The interval between Ludlow's and Chaffee's brigades was filled about noon by the Second brigade of the division, commanded just at that time by Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Daggett of the Twenty-fifth United States (colored). Colonel Daggett was a soldier in the civil war in the Fifth Maine, one of the hard fighting regiments of the Army of the Potomac. He has recently been promoted to brigadier general for skillfully handling the brigade during a crisis July 1.

At El Caney the Second brigade consisted of the First, Fourth and Twenty-fifth regulars. The First was detached to guard the roads in the rear of the division and also to support Capron's battery. About 11 o'clock Colonel Daggett was ordered to lead the Fourth and Twenty-fifth to a position south of the fort, where there was a gap of three-fourths of a mile. The stone fort against which Capron's guns had been thundering was pointed out to Daggett as the objective of his brigade. The trenches around the fort were very heavy, extending on three sides. These trenches as well as the smokeless powder were something new to the Americans. The Spanish trench is about 50 yards in length, just wide enough for men to stand in line, and deep enough to cover the body up to the shoulders. The soil taken out of the trench is spread over the ground, and if its color is not like that of the earth it is covered with brush or leaves or sod, so that from a distance an enemy cannot see the trenches except when they are occupied by men. The men kept out of sight except when they rise to fire. There are no exits from the trenches. Men are put into them to fight and repulse the enemy or be killed in the ditch.

The Spaniards had no skirmishers nor outposts at El Caney, but were ready with their blind trenches, loopholed fortresses, smokeless powder and barbed wire fences to slaughter the Americans at close quarters.

The Twenty-fifth regiment being directly opposite the fort, Colonel Daggett led it forward across a stream 6 feet wide and 1 foot deep. The men found some cover under the high bank, but beyond the bank the ground was open. Across that ground the colored troops advanced by rushes—that is to say, they rushed in groups of platoons from cover to cover. By successive rushes of 40 or 50 yards the line steadily advanced. On its second advance from the bank the regiment met with its heaviest loss. Volleys were poured into it from the stone fort, from the village and from blockhouses on its left. Colonel Daggett says that many of the Spaniards left the fort and came out into the open, seemingly deliberating whether to surrender or attempt to reach the village. Their combativeness was gone. He supposed they were about to surrender. The fort had been breached in many places by Capron's shells, and just as the Twenty-fifth got abreast of it a company of the Twelfth regiment of Chaffee's brigade entered through a breach and got the flag which had been cut down by a shell. The strength of the Twenty-fifth regiment was 300 men, but only five companies, numbering 200 men, took part in the charge. The principal loss of 41 killed and wounded came out of the 200. None of the officers or men of the regiment, excepting Colonel Daggett, had ever heard a hostile shot before. Three of the companies in the charging column were gallantly led by three young lieutenants, Caldwell, Moss and Hunt.

The Fourth regiment, on the left of the Twenty-fifth, did not advance beyond the line within 500 yards range of the fort, from which the Twenty-fifth charged. The reason was that further advance would have brought it under an enfilade fire from the village, the blockhouses around it, as well as the fort itself. There was smooth ground in front of it all the way, and Colonel Daggett was satisfied that it would have been annihilated in attempting to advance. Company C of the Fourth regiment, on the front of its regiment, was within 300 yards of the fort and lost 23 of its men wounded out of 48 in the line.

George L. KILMER.

JUST A SAMPLE.

How the Goldbug Press Falls Down in Argument.

The following from the New York Sun is good antidotal thunder. It displays the inability of the hireling of Shylock to meet fair questions fairly, and whether you are a "bin-stallist" or a good old fashioned Graubacker the squirming of the leading organ of plutocracy will amuse you:

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—The Sun's comments, editorially, this morning on the report of the director of the mint can be answered by the question, What gives gold its fixity and extent of value? Is it its value in the arts or that this and other governments stand ready to receive it at a price above what it would be worth were it not a money metal? Silver has been given a kick, and then the thoughtless wonder what ails it. It has declined about one-half. How much does the Sun think gold would be worth for its value in the arts were it not a money metal? The production of gold and silver has never been exactly in ratio to their coinage value when both were money metals. In the gold excitement of California the same people wanted to demonetize gold who now would decide the question of silver to maintain a dear money.

Do you get 6 cents' worth of nickel in a nickel? Do you get 1 cent's worth of copper in a penny? Do you get 20 worth of gold in a double eagle, were the government not to be considered and it to derive its value in market quotations from its demands in the arts? If this reasoning is wrong, will you kindly make a Republican of the writer by showing where? M. H. ROSSURS.

The Nebraska Election.

There are many morals that can be drawn from not only the Nebraska elections, but from those elsewhere. But the one thing that stands out most prominently is the fact as stated last week that the goldbug never sleeps. Other persons and other classes may do as on their cars and rest from political labors, but the goldbugs—never. It was never truer than now that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." If we would have a government of the people, it is high time we were paying proper attention to matters of government. A recent writer in a contemporary said, "The man who will remain in the cornfield on election day and endanger the election of the United States senator for the sake of getting in 50 bushels of corn one day sooner is selling his birthright for a mess of pottage." Just think of the birthrights sold on Nov. 8 for this beggarly "mess of pottage!" In Kearney county a tie exists between the Populist and Republican candidates for representative. Another farmer got to the polls would have settled it right. As it is it may go wrong in casting lots for the seat.

In numerous other counties Republican representatives are elected by two votes or four votes or seven votes. Less than 40 votes properly distributed would have saved Senator Allen his seat in the United States senate. The voters of Nebraska have not gone back on their principles, but a few careless Populists staid at home, evidently thinking more of housing 50 bushels of corn a day earlier than they thought of their rights as American citizens. They will have six years to curse their carelessness, while a Republican goldbug misrepresents the sentiments of Nebraska in the senate of the United States.—Omaha Nonconformist.

For America's Youth.

In The Youth's Companion for November is an article by Carnegie telling how he managed to make a success of life. Of course the great Scotchman does not reveal to the boy readers of The Companion the fact that a good share of his wealth was got through selling blowholes armor plate to Uncle Sam for \$430 a ton, which same he sold to the Russian government for \$210 a ton. All such little details have been carefully hidden, but if the manager of The Youth's Companion really wants something salty to give his youthful readers let him get Mark Hanna to write an article upon honesty in politics, in which Mark can point to himself as the only honest politician in the world.—Denver Road.

The People Like It.

The war bonds are filling a long felt want. They are rapidly being absorbed by national banks, who want them as a basis for an expansion of bank notes. During the last year bank notes have increased nearly \$25,000,000, the entire circulation Oct. 1 being \$225,856,930. The difference between this issue of bank notes and an equal issue of greenbacks would amount to a good deal to the people in the way of taxes, but so long as "the people" prefer to vote for national banks they must not kick if they have to pay more taxes.—S. P. Norton.

Street Railways in London.

The London county council will begin working the street railway lines on Jan. 1. The price paid for the plant is \$1,450,000. The system is 24 miles in length, runs through the busiest parts of London and carries 100,000,000 passengers a year. The private corporation uses horses, but the county council will substitute electricity as soon as possible. The price paid for the plant is the capital, one year's profit and the reserve fund.

This week is the time to buy Christmas goods. Next week the crowds will be greater and the assortments from which you can select will be smaller. Every department of our store is filled with goods suitable for Christmas gifts. You are invited to come and see for yourself. Below we mention just a few of the many goods things we offer:

- DECORATED SILK FANS. 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, and \$10.00.
- FANCY SPANGLED FANS. \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$8.00.
- WHITE FANS. 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00.
- BLACK FANS. 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.
- In the fans mentioned above are the choicest styles of the season, made especially for the Christmas trade.
- CYRONS BEAD CHAINS. 25c, 50c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$7.00.
- This is one of the novelties of the season; our assortment is very choice.
- WAIST PIN SETS. 25c to \$3.00.
- WAIST AND CUFF PINS. 5c to \$2.00 pair.
- BROOCH PINS 25c to \$3.50.
- CHATELAINE PINS. 50c to \$1.00.
- STICK PINS 1c to 25c.
- SCARF PINS, 25c to \$3.00.
- LADIES' LONG GOLD CHAINS. 50c to \$7.50.
- SILK GUARDS. For ladies or gentlemen. 10c to 50c.
- CHAIN BRACELETS. 65c to \$5.00.
- NETHERSOLE BRACELETS. \$1.25 to \$3.50.
- FANCY HAT PINS. 10c, 25c, 50c and up to \$2.00.
- HAIR ORNAMENTS. S. New shapes. 15c to \$1.50.
- POMPADOUR COMBS AND SIDE COMBS. With jeweled settings. 50c, 65c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.
- SLEEVE BUTTONS. Ladies' or gentlemen's. 25c to \$5.00 pair.
- GOLD BAND RINGS. 40c to \$8.50.
- FANCY RINGS. 50c to \$7.50.
- GARTER CLASPS. 20c to \$1.00.
- SHIRT STUDS. 20c to \$1.00.
- INFANTS' PIN SETS. 25c to \$3.50.
- LEATHER COIN PURSES. 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.
- LADIES' COMBINATIONS. PURSES AND CARD CASES. 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and up to \$5.00.
- LADIES' CARD CASES. 50c to \$5.00.
- LADIES' PURSES. Sterling silver mounted. 50c to \$7.50.
- CHILDREN'S CHATELAINE PURSES. 10c each.
- LADIES' CHATELAINE BAGS. 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.25 and \$3.75.
- LADIES' WALLET BAGS. New style. 75c, 80c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.25 and \$3.75.
- LADIES' HAND BAGS. With cloth tops. 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00.
- TRAVELING BAGS. High cut, sheepskin, alligator finish. \$1.15, \$1.25, 2.1.0, \$1.55, \$1.65, \$1.85, \$2.00 and \$2.25.
- CLUB BAGS. Grain leather. \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.65, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.25, \$7.00 and \$7.75.
- CLUB BAGS. Alligator leather. \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.25, \$5.75, \$6.00, \$7.75, \$8.75 and \$9.95.
- GLADSTONE BAGS. \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$5.50.
- LARGE TRAVELING BAGS. \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.75, \$8.00, \$8.75, \$9.50, \$11.00 and \$12.00.
- CABIN BAGS. \$9.75, \$11.25 and \$12.00.
- LINEN LAUNDRY BAGS. 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
- SHOE BAGS. 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.
- SEWING BAGS. 65c, 90c and \$1.00.
- PILLOW COVERS. Finished. 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.65 and \$3.25.
- STAMPED PILLOW TOPS. 15c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
- BUTTON HOOKS. Sterling Silver Mounted. 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
- MANICURE FILES. Sterling Silver Mounted. 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c and up to \$2.00.
- CUTICULES. Sterling Silver Mounted. 35c to \$1.00.
- LETTER SEALS. Sterling Silver Mounted. 35c to \$1.25.
- LETTER OPENERS. Sterling Silver Mounted. 45c to \$1.25.
- PEARL BLADE PAPER CUTTER. Sterling Silver Mounted. 20c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
- INK ERASERS. Sterling Silver Mounted. 35c to \$1.25.
- EMERY BAGS. Sterling Silver Tops. 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.
- DARNING EGGS. Sterling Silver Mounted. 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.
- EMBROIDERY SCISSORS. Sterling Silver Mounted. 65c, 75c, 80c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2.00.
- MANICURE SCISSORS. Sterling Silver Mounted. 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.
- GLOVE STRETCHERS. Sterling Silver Mounted. \$1.50 to \$2.50.
- CURLERS. Sterling Silver Mounted. 50c to \$2.50.
- BLATTERS. Sterling Silver Mounted. 50c to \$2.00.
- BONNET BRUSHES. Sterling Silver Mounted. \$1.00 to \$3.50.
- INFANTS' BRUSH AND COMB SETS. Sterling Silver Mounted. \$1.25 to \$2.00.
- HAIR BRUSHES. Sterling Silver Mounted. 50c to \$1.25.
- HAIR BRUSHES. Sterling Silver Mounted. \$2.00 to \$7.50.
- EBONY HAND MIRRORS. Sterling Silver Mounted. \$2.00, \$4.25, \$5.00 and \$6.00.
- EBONY HAIR BRUSHES. Sterling Silver Mounted. \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.90, \$3.50 and \$4.00.
- EBONY MILITARY BRUSHES. Sterling Silver Mounted. \$7.50 pair.
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- FANCY METAL PUFF BOXES. 25c to \$1.00.
- POWDER PUFFS. On enamel. 25c to \$7.50.
- LADIES' METAL GIRDLE. 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and up to \$5.00.
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- TOOTH BRUSHES. Sterling Silver Mounted. 50c to \$1.25.

Miller & Paine.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.
Senator Hoar has recently been asking some very pertinent questions which so far the imperialists have failed to answer. If he had plied himself with a similar set of interrogations five years ago when he was spending most of his time studying up insults to Senator Allen, they would have been even more pertinent than they are now. Now he wants the following interrogatories answered:
Are you going to admit the Philippine islands as states, with sixty representatives in congress and a dozen or twenty senators? Are you going to hold them as subjects, taxation and representation not going together, all men not created free and equal to live under the American flag? Are you going to have a subject people, without trial by jury, without habeas corpus, governed not by their own legislative assemblies, but by praetors and proconsuls? Are you going to have a standing army which must amount, in my judgment, to hundreds of thousands in number? Are you going to have the national tax-payers the most frequent and the best known Are you going to increase many fold our national debt? Is every American child hereafter to be born, as in Europe, with an armed and trained soldier upon his back and a mortgage of \$500 about his little neck?"

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The Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets to all points within 200 miles at one fare for the round trip with a minimum of 50 cents, good until January 4th 1899. Don't forget that the two trains each way between Lincoln, Kansas City and intermediate points run every day in the year. Further information at city ticket office, 1039 O street.

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Don't complete arrangements until you have secured information regarding the personally conducted excursions to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland via the Union Pacific. These excursions leave Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul every Thursday, and Omaha every Friday in elegantly upholstered Pullman Tourist Sleepers; illuminated by Pinch light; heated by steam. Baggage checked through from starting point to destination. Prompt and satisfactory service. Many hours quicker time than any other line. For full particulars call on or address E. B. Strosson, Gen. Agent.

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On December 24, 25, 26, 31 and January 1st and 2d, the Missouri Pacific will sell tickets to all points within 200 miles at one fare for the round trip with a minimum of 50 cents, good until January 4th 1899. Don't forget that the two trains each way between Lincoln, Kansas City and intermediate points run every day in the year. Further information at city ticket office, 1039 O street.

TIME IS MONEY.
When you are traveling, due consideration should be given to the amount of time spent in making your journey. The Union Pacific is the best line and makes the fastest time by using through routes to Salt Lake City, Portland and California points. For time tables, folders, illustrated books, pamphlets, descriptive of the territory traversed, call on E. B. Strosson, Gen. Agent.

Ask any druggist for a free Po-r-o-n Almanac for the year 1899.