DISTINCT IMPROVEMENT IN MANY LINES OF TRADE.

IDLE MILLS ARE FAST RESUMING.

The Money Markets More Healthy and the Premium on Currency Almost Vanished-Low Sales of Wool-Some Difficulty Tot in Moving the Cotton Crop - The Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK Sept. 11 -R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Improvement has extended from the banks to the mills. The condition of many great industries has distinctly mended, though still seriously depressed. More important by far than any rise in stocks is the fact that more works have resumed during the past bill was defeated yes week than have stopped operation, so that the producing force of the country after months of constant decline, has

begun to increase.

The money markets are more healthy, the premium on currency has almost vanished, the embarrassments almost vanished, the embarrasaments in domestic exchanges have well night disappeared, and while very little money is yet available for commercial or industrial loans there is some relief in that respect also. Soft steel has reached the lowest point on record, \$20 at Pittaburg, and consequently all the rail mills in the country are idle, but there is a somewhat better demand for hardware, wire rods and barbed wire, and contracts for architectural works and agricultural implements works and agricultural implements

supplies are reported at Chicago.

Bales of wool have been the lowest on record for years, 1,271,000 pounds at the principal markets for the last week, against 7,616,800 for the same week, against 7,616,800 for the same week last year, the average of 104 grades being seventeen cents, the lowest for many years. In the cotton mills resumption of work is quite general; the paper business is doing better, but shipments of boots and shoes from Boston are thirty-two per cent smaller for the week than last year, and in three months there has been about 800,000 cases, against 1,050,000 last year. Chicago reports of cattle in August were 269,224 head, against 18,551 last year, a decrease over fif-318,551 last year, a decrease over fif-

These evidences of the extent of de-pression are needed now, because they show why the sudden recovery which some look for is not possible. It must take time to revive business

after such a shock as it has sustained, and there is no occasion for disheart-enment if recovery is slow. The prospects for corn have not improved and the injury done by drouth seems to in-sure a much smaller yield than was expected. The price during the week has advanced fully one and one-half cents. Cotton has advanced to eight cents, with assurance that a new treasury arrangement will facilitate the supplies of money for moving the crop. After touching eight cents the price has fallen a sixteenth and crop reports are still favorable on the whole in spite of damage by the storm in South Carolina

AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.

Improvement Is Due to Relaxation of

the Recent Financial Strain. New York, Sept. 11.—Bradstreet's weekly review of Wall street says: The sustaining element in speculation at present is the improvement in the financial situation and relaxation of the strain under which the money market has been laboring. At the same time the qualifications attaching to the situation are receiving attention, which was at first denied to them. The fact that the repeal of the Sherman act is meeting with delay in the senate is not considered as indicative of its defeat, but constitutes an element of uncertainty. One immediate effect is that foreign confidence in the situation here has been checked, and, though London has only realized profits to a small extent, buying for that quarter has been suspended. The maintenance of the Bank of England discount rate of five per cent is be-lieved to be due to fear of further financial disturbance here, with demands for gold from this country.

Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.-The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, gives the clearings house returns for the week ending Sept. 8, with percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Cities	Clearings	Ina	Dec
Kansas City	\$ 7,179,105		79.5
Omaha	8,776,611	*****	40.0
Denver	1.504.442	ANKEN	77.5
St Joseph	1,318,310		20.5
Lancoln	352,055		32.5
Topeka	203,813	****	8.0
Wichilanger	270,002	TARRAK.	34.0

Cotton Crop of the United States. NEW YORK, Sept 11 .- A review of

the cotton crop of the United States for the year ended September 1, 1893, published by the Chronicle, shows that the total crop reaches 6,717,143 bales, while the exports are 4,402,800 bales and the spinners taking 2,481,205 bales, which leaves a stock on hand of 243,371 bales.

Colonel Hughes' Fate Still Unknown. TOPERA, Kan., Sept. 11.-The transcript of evidence has been in the governor's hands for several days but the fate of Colonel Hughes will be withheld from the public until after the state officials return from their unketing tour to Chicago.

The Cholera Situation.

WARRINGTON, Sept. 11.—The marine hospital service reports that the cholera situation is unchanged and there are no new cases reported to

Major Deacon Tenders Ills Resignation. Toruna, Kau, Sept 11.-Major J. W. Deacon, Populist inspector general, has tendered his resignation to Cor-ernor Lewelling. KANSAS BANKS.

Commissioner Breidenthal Says They Are in Excellent Condition.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 11.-State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal says that he and his assistants have made special examinations of 280 banks during the past six months, leaving about ing the past six months, leaving about 150 yet to be looked after. During that time thirty-five state banks have closed their doors, voluntarily and otherwise, five of which have since resumed business. The aggregate amount involved in all these fallures was less than \$1,500,000—less than the amount of a single fallure in than the amount of a single failure in some other states. Of those which have not yet resumed a large number will pay out, many will even pay more or less to the stockholders, while the losses on the others will be but a small percentage of the amount involved.

Mr. Breidenthal says that the banks have been rapidly reducing their large lines of indebtedness; and on that account alone they are in a much better condition than at the beginning

Reject Home Rule.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The home rule bill was defeated yesterday in the house of lords by a vote of 419 to 41, the measure receiving more opposition than any bill ever before voted on in this branch of parliament. The occasion was one of deep interest and the session was attended by many prominent people. Lord Salisbury delivered the principal speech against the bill, which was listened to with great interest. He denounced the bill as atrocious and treacherous. An anxious crowd outside awaited the result of the vote and a strong force of police were on duty to preserve the peace when the members left the house.

PARIS, Sept 11 .- Though the war clouds are again rising in Siam, the strained state of affairs which has existed between France and Italy by reason of the recent riots in the two countries, is apparently disappearing.
This result has been brought about,
to a certain degree, because France has
wisely determined not to force matters in any way, and has, with this object in view, notified Italy that France will not put in any claim for idemnity for the damage done to the French embassy in Rome upon the occasion of the anti-French riots of August 19,

Will Fight for Liberty.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.-The St. Clair county judges who are imprisoned in the Jackson county jail by or-der of Judge Philips for contempt of the United States court have decided to bring on a conflict between the state and federal authorities in their efforts to regain their liberty. Application on behalf of the judges for a writ of habeas corpus will probably be made to-day in the state supreme court at Jefferson City.

E. M. Donaldson Writes a Letter. SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept 11 .. - Receiver and that he may lose the position on account of the publications of the charges of dishonesty, all of which he denies. He claims to be without

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Grain.

money and enduring hardships.

Prices were quoted as follows: No. 2 hard wheat, 532534c: No. 3 hard wheat, 522524c: No. 4 hard wheat, 50\\052c; rejected hard wheat, 47@49c; No. 2 red wheat, 55@55\\05c4c; No. 3 red wheat, 5114@53c; No. 4 red wheat, 50@51c. So much corn is being sold in round lots to arrive that the offerings of samples on the tables have been growing smaller daily until not more than a dozen cars were on sale today. The market was firm with shippers paying 34 to 34c advance at the close. Receipts of corn 55 cars: a year ago 108 cars. No. 2 mixed No. 4 mixed, 31c: no grade, 28529c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white 32c; No. 4 30@31c. Shippers paid 38@38%c Mississippi river for No. 2 corn, and also No. 2 white corn. demphis prices do not respond to the advance, but to-day a few cars sold to go south on the basis of 19c for mixed and 49c for white corn at Memphis.

OATS-Sold rather slowly at unchanged Prices. White cats are offering more freely. Receipts of oats, 21 cars; a year ago, 17 cars. No. 2 mixed oats sold at 2022c; choice heavy, 1623c premium: No. 3, 18219c; No. 4, 16218c; No. 2 white, 2527c; No. 3 white, 2425c. RYE-Scarce, No. 2, nominally 45@460 river; No. 3, 42c. FLAXSEED-Nominally 86288c per bu in car lots upon the basis of pure small lots, 3@50 less;

Chicago Board of Trada. CHICAGO, Sept. 11 - The following table shows the range of prices for active futures on board of trade to-day:

Sept 2	Opn'd	Hig't	Lo'st	Sept 9.	Sept 8
WHEAT-Sep.	60%	65%	65%	6514	6514
Oct. Dec	60.5	2003	00%	701	001
CORN- Sep.	39 %	4016	29%	4014	40
Out.	40	493/	40	40%	4014
May	44%	44%	44	4434	4414
OATS- Sep	2034	25%	2514	2016	25%
Oct. May	30 19	8114	20%	31	31
PORK- Sep.	16 10	16 25	16 10	16 10	16 1254
Oct	14 30	14 50	14 30	14 45	14 30
Jan.	13 00	13 30	13 00	13.25	12 96
LARD- Sep. Oct.	8 074	8 57 16	B 30	8 33	5 0014
Jan	7 50	7.55	7 50	7 55	7 45
S. Rins-Sep.	2 80	10 00	9 90	9 95	9 10
Oct	8 1h	8 40	8 15	8 2716	8 1256
Jan	0.0256	70714	0.90%	T 003%	6 (0)

175 cars: corn 800 cars: oats, 320 cars; ho ga 30,000 head; for next week, 130,000 head Receipts at Chicago to-day - Wheat, winter, 105 cars contract, - cars; spring; 9 cars; contract, 6 car, corn, 60 cars; contract, 160 cars; contract, 183 cars; contract, 183

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

KANNAN CITY, Mo., Sept II.—Cattle-Re-ceipes, 6.712: calvon, 197; anipped yesterday, 6.468 calvos 71. Toe market was fairly netive; good steers strong; others steady to weak; good cows lower; canners steady; calves strong; buils and feeders steady; good Texas steers strong; others weak; cows steads.

Dressed beef and shipping stoers \$1 10.34 80, cows and hotfers \$1 60.34 81. Texas and indian steers \$2 38,02 70; Texas and Indian cows \$1 70.38 80; stockers and feeders \$2.34 62. mixed

Pogs Receipts, 5,900 shipped yesterday, see The market opened weak and closed all and \$6,100 lower. Prices ranged from

Sheep-Rectipts. Tie. shipped yesterday, lid. The market was fairly active and steady. The foliceing are representative sales:

No. Wt. Price. No. Wt. Price. 180 is shanbs. 65 4 10 is lambs. 65 4 10 is lambs. 65 4 10 is lambs. 65 4 2 mi mut. 187 3 25 re ismbs. 55 3 60

IN A TOLTEC RUIN.

"One of the strangest adventures of my life," said Jim Bailey, an old salt, "happened in the summer of 1851, while I was on a voyage to California. I was a young man at the time, and had shipped as a sailor on board the Delta, bound from New York to San Francisco.

"We had rounded the cape successfully, and were standing up the coast of Central America when we encountered a terrific storm which lasted for five days. Our ship became disabled, and drifting ashore was wrecked near the headland that forms the weatern

boundary of the Gulf of Nicoya. "The night was intensely dark when the ship went down, and nearly all on board were lost. Clinging to a part of the broken mast, I was washed ashore, where I lay in an unconscious condition for hours. When I recovered my senses I was lying upon the sands at the foot of a high chain of cliffs, where the tide had left me. It was daylight, and the first beams of the morning sun were struggling through the mass of jagged rocks above me.

"I had about come to the conclusion that I was the only one who had escaped from the wreck when the sound of a voice broke upon my ear. Glancing upward, toward the place from whence the voice had proceeded, I discovered Jack Davis, the second mate of the Delta, standing upon a rocky point that rose some 20 feet above the sands where I stood,

"On ascending the cliff we made the discovery that we were on a small island that stood some two miles from the mainland. The island was not over a mile in length by three-fourths in width, and in the narrow valley that lay between two ranges of coast hills we could see a thick growth of tropical timber.

"As far as we could see, the island was uninhabited, and our chances for procuring food were slim indeed. After searching in vain for some sign of habitation we entered the forest and soon found an abundance of bananas and dates, of which we ate with the keenest relish.

"Having partially satisfied our hunger, we began to consider plans for getting away from the island. There was little to be gained by es-Dougherty of the Union Trust com- caping to the mainland, for, as far as pany is in receipt of a pitiful letter we could guess, from our limited from E. M. Donaldson, former mana- knowledge of the country, its inhabiger of the concern, who is now in tants were tribes of vicious savages, Mexico. Donaldson says he went who might massacre us on sight. After consulting over the matter for some time we came to the conclusion to remain upon the island for a few days at least, before making any attempt to reach the mainland. Meantime we could construct a raft and have it ready for use. We were in hopes of sighting some vessel, but in case we failed in this we would leave the island by means of the raft.

"We were in the act of returning to the top of the hill for the purpose of placing some kind of a signal there, when an exclamation from my companion arrested my attention.

"Look!" he cried, pointing down the narrow valley. "There's a building of some kind, as sure as you live !"

"Turning my eyes in the direction indicated, I saw the top of a wide stone structure rising above the trees. Hastening to the spot we discovered the ruins of what had once doubtless been a building of considerable magnificence. It was built of blocks of blue granite some two or three feet square, and had originally been two stories high, but nearly all of the upper story had tumbled down, and in falling had demolished much of the lower part.

"We entered through a wide doorway, from which all traces of shutters had disappeared. The building was some sixty by eighty feet, and the lower story had been divided into four rooms, but the partitions had tumbled down in many places, the debris covering the floor to the depth of several feet.

"Making our way over the pile of rocks we discovered a depression in the floor, which proved to be a stairway leading downward, but the passage was so choked up with a mass of stones that we found it impossible to descend. However, we were determined to explore the old building. and set to work at once to remove the stones from the passageway.

"Descending into the cellar we found a room some twenty feet square with walls of pale blue coment. Two rows of curiously carved stone benches ran the entire length of this room, fronting what appeared to be an altar, on which was perched an image of the most repulsive and hideous aspect. I could hardly repress a shudder as I gazed on this relie of the superstition and ignorance of by-

"It's an idol of some of them heathen niggers,' said Jack Irreverently. ·I'd like to sell this old image to Harnum, but as it's not likely we'll have chance to carry it away with us, I'll just crack it and see what's inside."

"As he spoke he took up a block of tone that had tumbled down through the stairway and aimed a blow at the old rules on the island. mage. It fell over with a loud crash down the attac steps, broke into a score of pieces. "We both started back in My

for, as the figure fell, a small opening, leading back into another apartment was disclosed. Approaching the wall we crept through the opening, which was barely large enough to admit our bodies, and found ourselves in a small, narrow, vault-like chamber with walls of solid masonry.

"At first glance the room appeared to be empty, but on close inspection we discovered an oblong object in the corner, which proved to be a curiouslyfashioned box made of copper, and fastened with an oddly-shaped lock of the same material. At sight of the box our curiosity was aroused to the highest pitch, and visions of treasures of untold wealth fitted before my imagination.

Jack struck the lock a heavy blow, completely severing it from its fastenings. Then with trembling hands we threw back the lid. The box was empty!

"Hold on a moment,' he cried bending over the box. 'Mebby there's somethin' under this.'

"He jerked the box from its restingplace as he spoke, disclosing a small cavity in the rocky floor beneath.

"By Jupiter! look there!" he exclaimed. Hastily approaching and bending over the spot I saw a small

cavity some three feet long and a foot deep, half filled with a collection of queer-looking vessels of silver and gold. For a few moments we stood spell-bound.

" 'There's enough to make us both rich for life,' exclaimed Jack with a burst of enthusiasm. 'No more climbin' riggin's and furlin' sails for me!' And he gave vent to an audible chuckle as he began removing the articles from the vault. In the bottom we found a great heap of queershaped coins of silver and gold, which we speedily removed and placed in the copper box.

"As we did so we heard a sliding, grinding sound behind us, then the dull echo of a falling rock.

"We glanced back, and at the same time a startled cry came from Jack's lips. The opening through which we had entered the chamber had closed! With a common impulse we rushed to the place to find that a huge rock had slid into the opening, completely closing it up and shutting us in. We exerted all our strength to move the block of stone, but of no avail. We were prisoners!

"Perhaps there is some other way

by which we can leave the place,' I suggested, but upon investigation we found that the opening by which we had entered was all that led from the dismal chamber. "The torches we had brought with

us would soon be used up, and then we would be left in the blackest darkness. Knowing this, we realized the great necessity of immediate action. Whatever we did must be done while our torches lasted. We made a hurried examination of the walls that surrounded us, and we saw that there

our way out. "But here was a great difficulty. We were beneath the surface of the ground, and could not reach the outside by digging in a horizontal direction. We must first penetrate the walls, if possible, and then dig our way upward. If we could only succeed in displacing one rock from the wall, it would not be difficult to remove others.

"With nothing but our pocketknives to aid us we found the task a hard one, but we set to work with a will cutting between the layers of stone. It took hours of the most patient toil to remove the first piece of masonry from the wall, and by the time we had widened the wall sufficiently to admit our bodies, the torches had been used up and we were left in total darkness.

"Hour after hour we worked on, feeling our way in the darkness, with scarcely a ray of hope left. But with hearts fast sickening with despair we toiled on. Of that fearful period that followed I can never give an account. It all seems like some strange, hideous dream now, and I can never think of that time without a shudder.

"How long we toiled there in the gloomy tunnel I never knew, but it must have been many days and nights. At times we would become exhausted with work, and throwing ouselves upon the pile of rock and lirt would fall into a fitful sleep, from which we would awake to resume our toil. At last, overcome with thirst and hunger, I sank down upon the rocks and became unconscious.

"When my senses returned I found myself lying in a state-room aboard the Petrel, bound for San Francisco. I was weak as a child from my long illness of a fever, and it was many lays before I was allowed to talk. But finding myself alive and in comforta', le quarters, I was content to wait for the particulars of my deliverance from the gloomy prison in the old ruins.

"When I was better I learned that the Petrel had been standing up the coast, intending to stop at a near point for the purpose of obtaining a resh supply of water, when a signal was discovered flying upon one of the tittle hills of the Island. A boat was sent ashore, where Jack and I were ound. Jack was in an almost helpless state and I was delirious with a fever.

"We were taken aboard the Petrel, as was also a curious-looking copper box, which the sailors said Jack guarded with jealous care. Three lays later the Petrel met the Equinox. bound for Liverpool, and on the latter Jack took passage, taking with him the copper box, in which was doubtless the treasure we had found in the

"How Jack had succeeded in deas the missile struck it, and, rolling livering us from our prison under the uln I never knew, for I never saw ofm or the treasure again."-National

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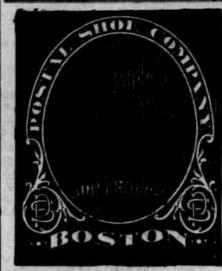
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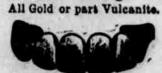
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if desired. The back under molars can be restored with the greatest perfecthe cheeks from sinking in, Fine gold fillings of pure gold at very reasonable rates.

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Lots of people bring a lunch basket with them and thus get through the day at a merely nominal outlay.

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Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 19, 1893.

Sulpho-Saline Bath Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Gentlemen—I have been a victum of rheumatism for several years past, I have suffered intensely at times, and have gone to the Hot Springs of South Dakota, and the Hot Springs of Arkansas five times, seeking relief. I have also taken much medicine under the directions of able physicians, About one month ago I suffered from one of the most violent attacks of the disease, and at once began taking hot salt water baths at your new and splendid bath house in this city. Under the care of your gentlemanty and efficient attendant, Mr. Henry Schmitte, I have, I think, entirely recovered.

From experience and my observation of the results of treatment of many patients at the Hot Springs above nazzed and at your bath house, I am convinced that better and quicker results can be obtained by a course of hot salt water baths at your bath house than at any other place in the country. I do not hesitate not only to recommend, but to urge every person suffering from rheumatism to try a course of baths at your bath house under the directions of one of the physicians in charge.

I believe your new and magnificent bath house will prove a great bleasing to the many victims of rheumatism in this vicinity, and I hope it will receive the liberal patronage it merits.

You have not requested of me any testimonial, but I deem it proper that I should acknowledge the great relief I have received at your hands, and you may use what I have said in such manner as you may deem proper.

Very respectfully,
J. B. Straods.

The above from Judge Strode is but a sample of the many similar testimon-ials we have received without solicita-tion and which will appear from time te time in these columns.

SULPHO-SALINE BATH CO. Fourteenth and M streetss, Lincoln,

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The other day, in speaking of the improved facilities for luxurious travel in

this country says:

"We are abandoning the old system of lighting the cars with kerosene lamps, and more than half the coaches have already been equipped with the most improved and the safest system of lighting known in this country or Europe. With the new Pintsch lamps there can be no possibility of danger from explosion or otherwise, as the apparatus is all out side and under the car, and in the event of mishap, the fixtures become detached and the gas escapes into the sir."

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Ask Bonnell at B. & M. depot or Ziemer at city office, cor. 10th and O streets about these new trains to St. Louis and the south.

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On and after Tuesday, August 1st, the Burlington route will sell round trip tickets to Chicago, with a return limit of thirty days, at \$16.40.
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are free from restrictions of any kind and entitle holders to the fullest enjoyment of the Burlington's superior ser-

See Bonnell at the depot or Ziemer on 10th and O Sts., and arrange to make that long planned trip to Chi-

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n| 5:30 p in

5:20 pm 6:45 a m 6:45 a m 8:15 a m

naha, Council Bluffs)	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago, Valley, east atrice, Blue Springs,	†9:03 & m	† 7:59 p m
Manhattan east and west, Topcka, Kansas City, east and south.	†7:45 a m	8:45 pm
oux City, Stromsburg oux City, David City, Columbus, Denver,	+6:30 p m	† 10:40 a m
san Francisco and	• 2:45 p m	*3:50 p m
atrice and Cortland	+ 7:59 p m	† 9:02 a m

Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad. Depot corner Eighth and S streets. City ticket

omce 1133 O street. | Leave | Arrive

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Wahoo, Fremont, Nor- tolk, Long Pine, Chad- ron, O'Nelli, Dead- wood, Black Hills and Wyoming points	• 7:25 a. m	† 5:20 p i
Omaha	7125 a m	* 12:05 p
Rapids, Chicago and Rast Madison, Mil- waukee, Sioux City, Minneapolis, St. Paul.	* 1:45 p m	* 121.65 p 8
Fremost Accom'dation)	+ 12:05 pm	+ 7115 A

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