

THE PRINCE WITHOUT HOPE.

Germany's Heir Apparent Believes He Cannot Recover.

VISITING PRESIDENT GREY.

Mr. Blaine Pays His Respects to the Chief Executive of France—His Health—Russian Movements in India.

The Crown Prince is Hopeless.

Paris, Nov. 8.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bee.]—The release of the crown prince, or rather the progress made by his recovery, will take the road of these dispatches by surprise. While all the other newspapers were presenting favorable but delusive accounts of the prince's condition, it was my duty to warn you that there was the gravest cause for anxiety. The present access of the disease came on at the beginning of last week. Morrell MacKenzie receives a report every day from the English doctor left in charge of the patient. On Wednesday the crown prince sent for him. He started directly after some urgent cases here could be provided for. Medical science can do little more than watch the course of the malady and seize every opportunity of alleviating the pain. There might be long stages between the outbreak of cancerous growth or might come with violence accompanied by much inflammation. The latter appears to be the case at present. It is deserving of remark that one man, has never from the first, concealed his opinion of the true nature of the disease; namely, Prof. Von Bergman, one of the chief physicians of the German court. Morrell MacKenzie and Prof. Verchow took a hopeful view but MacKenzie always guarded himself against any expression of opinion concerning the disease itself. His business has been to relieve and, if possible, cure. In any issue he will be much attacked but it was not in the power of man to do more. The resources of science applicable to such afflictions were soon exhausted and the crown prince quickly perceived this. I believe that he never has been under misconception regarding his condition. His wife, Princess Victoria, has bought him up and thus his constant depression has been mitigated. It is no secret that the prince does not believe he will recover and the failure of efforts to arrest the disease for more than a few weeks at a time, probably induces him to give up the idea of trying to protect life by the sad penalty of exile and a return to Berlin. This is his wish and he only hesitated indulging it from a desire to satisfy his wife and family that nothing was left undone to promote his recovery.

A heavier blow could not descend upon the home rule party than the death of Lord Wolvorton. From him have come most of the sines of war during the last two elections. For a time they were immense. He has now and was prepared to spend many millions for the benefit of his party in electioneering. Since Gladstone's defeat in 1885, he is believed to have expended £200,000. Besides this he supported a number of provincial papers and opened his purse freely to impetuous but useful members of the party. There are men whose services on the platform and elsewhere cannot be overestimated. Lord Wolvorton was able to get along without pecuniary help. Lord Wolvorton always came to the rescue. As to who will take his place, there is only Lord Roseberry who is rich enough to do it. He is believed to have found the money for Gladstone's first Midlothian campaign, and I heard it stated that he put down £50,000 for the last election. But Lord Roseberry's money is not strictly his own, and the British public are too shrewd to make themselves moved political partisans. Their policy is to remain good friends with both sides. They may not respond to hints from Hawarden quite as readily as Lord Wolvorton. The stroke must in any case be severely felt. The winter campaign will be conducted without Lord Wolvorton's money, with Lord Roseberry partially invading it. Lord Stansfeld is undoubtedly fortunate and the fates favor the conservatives at this moment. The approaching retirement of Lord Lansdowne from the office of governor general of Canada will give rise to many rumors as to his successor. The latest is that Lord Dunraven will be appointed. I can at least state that down to the present moment Lord Dunraven had been nothing of it. Had he not resigned from the ministry soon after Lord Randolph, he might have stood a better chance of being asked, but I doubt whether he would have accepted the offer.

The secrets of the cabinet councils are being well kept this year, but some things leak out. It may be taken for granted that no important changes in the ministry have been decided on, although the sudden appearance to-night at the Carlton club of Lord Randolph Churchill gave rise to a good many rumors. It may also be repeated that no scheme of the Irish land purchase has been adopted and almost any scheme which may be submitted will meet with much opposition from the conservative members of the cabinet. It is to be noted that the conservatives as a body are opposed. This question will be a very dangerous one to handle.

Mr. Darwin's son has been managing the business details of the publication of his father's life, and he seems to have made a pretty mess of it. Through some bungling mistake which was fallen into with the American publishers, which will cause a further delay in the appearance of the work. Then a French barrister was allowed to publish a review and analysis of the work before the whole was in type. The Pall Mall Gazette gets a hold of this review and translates a few passages of Darwin's letters back into English. But this pigeon English bears no resemblance to Darwin's, which everybody has seen. When the book comes forth it will leave Murray's establishment. Indeed, the last pages, even now, are not printed. I may say Darwin's letters are of the deepest interest, although they throw no new light on the theory of evolution. Many persons appealed to him for his opinion as to the possibility of reconciling the principles with a belief in a God. His reply generally came to this: "There is nothing in my principles which conflict with such belief although I cannot undertake to reconcile them with man's ordinary conception of God." Frequently he refers to certain well-known gaps or faults in his theory and appears to have been inclined more than once to partially agree with Professor Wall and others that some doctrine of special intervention from a higher power was requisite of account for the mind and conscience of man. The work is looked for with eagerness.

M. Coquilin's audience was much disappointed last night with the performance of "Mathias le Jeune Polonois." Accustomed to Mr. Irving's conception of the part they could not understand M. Coquilin, though the latter was doubtless more true to the original than Irving. M. Coquilin, with a touch of the supernatural, is never likely to be acceptable in England. I have known great writers and eminent public men unable to sleep nights after seeing Irving in "The Hells." His special look, the mournful glint of the bells ex-

FOSTER'S CRIME.

Taken Back by an Iowa Sheriff to Answer For It.

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER.

How to Care for Horses and Land During the Cold Season—Drainage and Droughts—Hints and Suggestions.

Preparing for Winter.

Among the principal drawbacks to success and happiness on northern farms are the long and severely cold winters. During at least a third of the year, in this locality, most farmers can not employ their time in such a manner that they can receive immediate remuneration for their labor. A few living in the vicinity of forests can find employment for themselves and their teams in drawing lumber. A still smaller number can earn money in cutting and hauling ice. But, as a general rule, farmers have no employment during the winter excepting taking care of their live stock. This use of time is, of course, necessary, though it brings nothing but a promise of reward. However well cared for, no kind of farm animals gain much during the winter. Generally they will weigh no more in the spring than they did at the time they were taken into winter quarters. They eat a large amount of grain, hay and other kinds of fodder, but their consumption only serves to supply the waste in the system to produce the necessary degree of bodily heat. A part of the farmer's time may be spent in procuring and preparing fuel for the house, but there is no return for the labor, except the comfort insured by warmth.

A farmer cannot produce much during the winter, but he can save a large amount if he takes the right course. Whatever will save fuel in the stable or feed yard, or lessen the amount of fuel consumed in the house, will be in the nature of a gain. If the stable, or that part of it where animals are kept, is so prepared that the snow and wind cannot pass into it, and the feeding and sheltering, animals will eat much less than if they are exposed to storms and the cold. Much of the food consumed by all kinds of animals during cold weather is in producing vital heat, and the colder the air is to which they are exposed the more fuel is required to produce the same amount of heat. It is, therefore, a matter of great importance that the animals should be kept in a comfortable and warm place during the winter. They will, therefore, require but little to produce body heat. Animals can be kept warm by allowing them protection from the wind and by providing them with a large amount of food. The latter is an expensive method, and it is difficult to keep them warm in a dwelling in a city or village. Special pains should therefore be taken not only to break the force of the wind that will blow against it, but to render it tight. It is better to have a small fire in the room, and to have the wind from the surface of the ground to a considerable distance above the lower floor will prevent the wind from blowing under the house, and will also prevent the outward passage of heat. This protection is made by the straw, or other stalks covered with earth. The former contains or incloses air, which is the poorest conductor of heat, and are so clean that they will not soil the wood-work by being in contact with it. The earth, or other material, is placed in place, and when frozen will carry off rain that falls upon it. Lath to which strips of old woolen cloth are attached can be nailed against the frames of doors and windows that are not opening, and will be of great value in keeping out cold and snow.

A great saving of fuel, whether it be wood or coal, may be effected by getting it to the house before very cold and wet weather sets in, and by having it under cover. Fuel that remains considerable moisture makes a poor fire, while much heat is required to put in a condition to burn. The artificial drying of fuel is an expensive process, but one that everyone who burns green wood, or any kind of fuel that is exposed to rain and snow, it is poor economy to use one stick of wood or one lump of coal to dry another so that it will be in a condition to be burned. It is also possible to save fuel by obtaining fuel from the water, and by using it in the house. The weather severely cold. Fuel is poorer than that it is earlier in the season, and is likely to be in a poorer condition. In buying coal in the winter one is likely to have to pay for considerable water, and for the extra cost of hauling to the house, where they help to extinguish rather than replenish fires. No farmer allows winter to approach without providing meat and breadstuffs for the supply of the family, and it is equally necessary to provide fuel that is almost essential to life and comfort.

From the time the late rains fall till the ground settles in the spring the land about the farm house is likely to be very muddy and very soft. If it is not covered with snow and ice it is generally muddy or very soft. The soil sticks to the feet and is often brought into the house. The moisture causes boots and shoes to become wet, and over one coat of boots. Many colds are produced in consequence of the feet becoming wet. Plain walks made of two-inch plank placed on scantlings will do much towards obviating these troubles. Such a walk should extend from the outer door most generally used to the well, the privy, and barn. Being smooth, hard and elevated from the ground it is easy to keep it free of snow. Such walks cost but little and are well worth the cost. They prevent the feet and shoes from becoming wet, and save much work in the house. It is impossible to introduce all the comforts of the city or village into the country, but it is practical to secure more things that conduce to enjoyment than most farmers of good means provide.

WINDMILLS ON THE FARM—HOW TO MAKE SHEEP PAY.

Windmills on the Farm—How to Make Sheep Pay. American Agriculturist. If a farmer has plenty of patience and is willing to give close attention to details in the care of stock he can make money for four or five times as much as most other stock. But not one farmer in ten will care to give them the attention they require at certain seasons of the year; so the few who do take good care of a flock will find a good market for mutton, and a demand for wool at some price, usually enough to pay for wintering stock. A farm which is rolling in its surface seems perfectly adapted to sheep raising. Such land needs grass on the hill tops to keep it from washing and sheep need hill tops and short-cropl grass. They like to lie down on a hill-top in the spring, where the sun makes the ground dry and warm, and where they are protected from the cold sweep of the wind.

The greatest profit from sheep is not in mutton or wool, but in the enhanced fertility of the farm on which they are kept. No other stock can compare with sheep in this direction. This increased value comes from two causes: The large quantity of solid and liquid manure deposited on all the land, and particularly on the highest and poorest parts in the pasture. The manure, being well scattered, is pressed about the roots of the grass, where it gives the greatest possible benefit. Another source where the grass grows with the bushes and weeds, and the sheep get first and then the sheep look for grass. In this way a sheep pasture becomes like a beautiful lawn, and every year grows better; but if the farmer "milions in sheep," and overstocks his fields with sheep, grass will be trampled under one after another, and their ambition lessens as their flesh goes, and the unfortunate owner, or imprudent manager, votes sheep a perfect nuisance.

DRAINAGE AND DROUGHTS.

LIVINGSTON, Cheyenne county, Neb., Nov. 1.—[To the Editor of the Chicago Times.]—I have noticed the controversy regarding the effects of drainage which has been taking place between correspondents of the Times, and we will give our opinion of the matter if you will accept a word from a frontiersman. We claim that the drainage is mainly the cause of the drought the present season, and bias our opinion on this scientific art: The more moisture on the earth's surface the greater the evaporation will be, hence more abundant rainfalls. Science certainly is in error if the draining of the ponds, swamps and marshes has no effect on the atmosphere. Some will admit this fact, and yet claim: "I am not fully demonstrated yet." What do people require for convincing arguments? They have not been a good season in Illinois for five or six years, and before that there was but little tilling, and since, in proportion to the amount of drainage done, the extremes of seasons have increased. As there is little or no evaporation taking place in the drained regions, it becomes necessary to depend entirely upon the ocean rain cloud for moisture. This comes irregularly and in floods, and is immediately carried away by the drains. There is no water on the earth's surface, hence there is no attraction for these clouds, and they follow the streams and waterways, leaving the inland without a drop of rain for months at a time, as it did in portions of Illinois the present season.

THE ELECTION IN SIOUX CITY.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 8.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The election passed off quietly to-day. The weather has been chilly, cloudy and damp, but this did not prevent the ward workers from getting in one of the hardest days of work in years. The battle was fought hard by both sides and the result is claimed as favorable to both democrats and republicans. It is conceded that Hodges, democrat, is elected for county treasurer by a large majority. The republicans, however, are not so confident, and it is yet impossible to give exact results. The polls in the city precincts remained open until 10 o'clock. The vote is almost up to the regular count. The contest throughout the day has been good natured and no fights, brawls or disturbances of any consequence are reported.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 8.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—John Bunyager, who lives north of Steamboat Rock, in Hardin county, was shot last night while riding on the highway by some of the notorious Kainsberger gang, that have for so many years terrorized that part of the state. His horse was killed but he was not fatally injured. More trouble is feared.

KALNOKY'S VIEWS.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—Count Kalnoky, in addressing the budget committee to-day, stated that the government had received assurances that Russia and other powers interested in Bulgaria would not become the cause of a conflict. The programme of a close union with Germany was welcomed in Europe, and had resulted in the accession of the Bulgarian emperor was the fact that public opinion in England was moving in the same direction.

LANDLORDS RESOLVE.

DUBLIN, Nov. 8.—At a meeting of landlords in County Antrim to-day resolutions were adopted declaring that the landlords did not desire to sell their properties.

PARLIAMENTARY CONVOCATION POSTPONED.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The cabinet has decided not to convocate parliament until the end of February in order to avoid the criticisms of members of parliamentary criticism of the course pursued by the government in Ireland.

THE FEVER IN INDIA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Surgeon General Hamilton to-day received a telegram from Tampa, Fla., saying that there were four new cases and three deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

FATAL TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

COSHOCTON, O., Oct. 8.—Some of the arch timbers in the tunnel being constructed on the railway west of this city fell down this morning, killing one of the workmen, fatally wounding another and severely injuring three others.

CATARRH CURED.

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts directly on the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system. I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." S. W. LILLIS, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

FACTS FOR THE FARMERS.

Windmills on the Farm—How to Make Sheep Pay.

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER.

How to Care for Horses and Land During the Cold Season—Drainage and Droughts—Hints and Suggestions.

Preparing for Winter.

Among the principal drawbacks to success and happiness on northern farms are the long and severely cold winters. During at least a third of the year, in this locality, most farmers can not employ their time in such a manner that they can receive immediate remuneration for their labor. A few living in the vicinity of forests can find employment for themselves and their teams in drawing lumber. A still smaller number can earn money in cutting and hauling ice. But, as a general rule, farmers have no employment during the winter excepting taking care of their live stock. This use of time is, of course, necessary, though it brings nothing but a promise of reward. However well cared for, no kind of farm animals gain much during the winter. Generally they will weigh no more in the spring than they did at the time they were taken into winter quarters. They eat a large amount of grain, hay and other kinds of fodder, but their consumption only serves to supply the waste in the system to produce the necessary degree of bodily heat. A part of the farmer's time may be spent in procuring and preparing fuel for the house, but there is no return for the labor, except the comfort insured by warmth.

A farmer cannot produce much during the winter, but he can save a large amount if he takes the right course. Whatever will save fuel in the stable or feed yard, or lessen the amount of fuel consumed in the house, will be in the nature of a gain. If the stable, or that part of it where animals are kept, is so prepared that the snow and wind cannot pass into it, and the feeding and sheltering, animals will eat much less than if they are exposed to storms and the cold. Much of the food consumed by all kinds of animals during cold weather is in producing vital heat, and the colder the air is to which they are exposed the more fuel is required to produce the same amount of heat. It is, therefore, a matter of great importance that the animals should be kept in a comfortable and warm place during the winter. They will, therefore, require but little to produce body heat. Animals can be kept warm by allowing them protection from the wind and by providing them with a large amount of food. The latter is an expensive method, and it is difficult to keep them warm in a dwelling in a city or village. Special pains should therefore be taken not only to break the force of the wind that will blow against it, but to render it tight. It is better to have a small fire in the room, and to have the wind from the surface of the ground to a considerable distance above the lower floor will prevent the wind from blowing under the house, and will also prevent the outward passage of heat. This protection is made by the straw, or other stalks covered with earth. The former contains or incloses air, which is the poorest conductor of heat, and are so clean that they will not soil the wood-work by being in contact with it. The earth, or other material, is placed in place, and when frozen will carry off rain that falls upon it. Lath to which strips of old woolen cloth are attached can be nailed against the frames of doors and windows that are not opening, and will be of great value in keeping out cold and snow.

DRAINAGE AND DROUGHTS.

LIVINGSTON, Cheyenne county, Neb., Nov. 1.—[To the Editor of the Chicago Times.]—I have noticed the controversy regarding the effects of drainage which has been taking place between correspondents of the Times, and we will give our opinion of the matter if you will accept a word from a frontiersman. We claim that the drainage is mainly the cause of the drought the present season, and bias our opinion on this scientific art: The more moisture on the earth's surface the greater the evaporation will be, hence more abundant rainfalls. Science certainly is in error if the draining of the ponds, swamps and marshes has no effect on the atmosphere. Some will admit this fact, and yet claim: "I am not fully demonstrated yet." What do people require for convincing arguments? They have not been a good season in Illinois for five or six years, and before that there was but little tilling, and since, in proportion to the amount of drainage done, the extremes of seasons have increased. As there is little or no evaporation taking place in the drained regions, it becomes necessary to depend entirely upon the ocean rain cloud for moisture. This comes irregularly and in floods, and is immediately carried away by the drains. There is no water on the earth's surface, hence there is no attraction for these clouds, and they follow the streams and waterways, leaving the inland without a drop of rain for months at a time, as it did in portions of Illinois the present season.

THE ELECTION IN SIOUX CITY.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 8.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The election passed off quietly to-day. The weather has been chilly, cloudy and damp, but this did not prevent the ward workers from getting in one of the hardest days of work in years. The battle was fought hard by both sides and the result is claimed as favorable to both democrats and republicans. It is conceded that Hodges, democrat, is elected for county treasurer by a large majority. The republicans, however, are not so confident, and it is yet impossible to give exact results. The polls in the city precincts remained open until 10 o'clock. The vote is almost up to the regular count. The contest throughout the day has been good natured and no fights, brawls or disturbances of any consequence are reported.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 8.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—John Bunyager, who lives north of Steamboat Rock, in Hardin county, was shot last night while riding on the highway by some of the notorious Kainsberger gang, that have for so many years terrorized that part of the state. His horse was killed but he was not fatally injured. More trouble is feared.

KALNOKY'S VIEWS.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—Count Kalnoky, in addressing the budget committee to-day, stated that the government had received assurances that Russia and other powers interested in Bulgaria would not become the cause of a conflict. The programme of a close union with Germany was welcomed in Europe, and had resulted in the accession of the Bulgarian emperor was the fact that public opinion in England was moving in the same direction.

LANDLORDS RESOLVE.

DUBLIN, Nov. 8.—At a meeting of landlords in County Antrim to-day resolutions were adopted declaring that the landlords did not desire to sell their properties.

PARLIAMENTARY CONVOCATION POSTPONED.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The cabinet has decided not to convocate parliament until the end of February in order to avoid the criticisms of members of parliamentary criticism of the course pursued by the government in Ireland.

THE FEVER IN INDIA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Surgeon General Hamilton to-day received a telegram from Tampa, Fla., saying that there were four new cases and three deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

FATAL TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

COSHOCTON, O., Oct. 8.—Some of the arch timbers in the tunnel being constructed on the railway west of this city fell down this morning, killing one of the workmen, fatally wounding another and severely injuring three others.

CATARRH CURED.

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts directly on the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system. I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." S. W. LILLIS, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by the peculiarity of its constitution, the remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the quantity of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all skin diseases, purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite, and seems to make the liver. J. P. THOMPSON, Boston, Mass. Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold. BALSAMICUM, 13 North Street, New York City.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

THE CAPITOL HOTEL.

THE CAPITOL HOTEL, LINCOLN, NEB. The best known and most popular Hotel in the state. Location central, appointments excellent and public buildings. E. P. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SHORT LINE.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago.

THE BEST ROUTE FROM OMAHA AND COUNCIL BLUFFS TO THE EAST.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y.

THE CHICAGO SHORT LINE OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

CHICAGO SHORT LINE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SHORT LINE.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO SHORT LINE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SHORT LINE.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO SHORT LINE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SHORT LINE.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO SHORT LINE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SHORT LINE.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO SHORT LINE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SHORT LINE.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO SHORT LINE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SHORT LINE.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO SHORT LINE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SHORT LINE.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago.

THE BEST ROUTE FROM OMAHA AND COUNCIL BLUFFS TO THE EAST.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y.

THE CHICAGO SHORT LINE OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

CHICAGO SHORT LINE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SHORT LINE.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO SHORT LINE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SHORT LINE.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO SHORT LINE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SHORT LINE.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO SHORT LINE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SHORT LINE.

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE CHICAGO SHORT LINE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council Bluffs to the East. Two trains daily between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The Best Route from Omaha and Council