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A. H. CHURCH'S LAW AND LAND OFFICE.

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HINMAN & NESBITT, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Hinman's Block on Spruce Street, over the Post Office.

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L. A. STEVENS, NOTARY PUBLIC, THOLECKE'S BLOCK, UP STAIRS, NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA.

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L. C. BAYER'S O. K. Tonsorial Parlor.

Front St., over Star Clothing House. Handsomest Barber Rooms in NORTH PLATTE, and excels any three-chair shop in the State.

First-Class Artists Always in Attendance.

H. MACLEAN, Fine Boot and Shoe Maker.

And Dealer in MEN'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Perfect Fit, Best Work and Goods as Represented or Money Refunded.

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Front Street, one door east of Nebraska House, NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA.

Schmalzried & Hinton

Manufacturers of Havana and Domestic Cigars, And Dealers in Pipes, Tobaccos, And All Kinds of Smokers' Articles.

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DAILY GAZETTE-JOURNAL, \$6 Per Year. WEEKLY GAZETTE-JOURNAL, \$1.50 Per Yr.

U. S. Land Office, North Platte, Neb., November 27, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Elias B. Cooper against Alfred J. Scott for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7302, dated May 14th, 1885...

PACKARD & KING, General Land and Real Estate Agents.

STERLING, COLORADO. Have For Sale Choice Bargains In FARMS, STOCK RANCHES AND TOWN PROPERTY.

Settlers located on tree claims, pre-emptions and homesteads. Good land can yet be had convenient to town, to the railroad and the Platte river. No trouble to get water.

COUNTY Lincoln Tribune.

VOL. I. NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA, JANUARY 9, 1886. NO. 51.

STATE NEWS.

The Red Front Tea Store!

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The causes for this state of affairs are various, they are debatable questions, fit for the consideration of literary societies. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

The Murder Trial. The jury that tried Jim Reynolds in the district court this week did its duty and found a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Under the evidence and the law as presented by the court in the instructions it would have been hard for jury to have done otherwise. By his own confessions the prisoner killed the two men, but as he alleged in a quarrel. This statement was not justified by the wounds on the dead men, both having been struck on the back of the head, or by subsequent acts of the prisoner in buying the bodies, digging up the blood spots, setting the tent on fire and changing his clothing.

It was the most cold blooded, brutal, low and cowardly murder that has ever been perpetrated in this region of the country, but fortunately for the good name of the county all of the parties interested were new arrivals from another state.

The Reillys, father and son, made a hard fight for the prisoner, which was their duty as his counsel to do, but the evidence was overwhelmingly against them and their only hope of saving the neck of the guilty wretch was the insanity plea, which has been of no avail. The evidence of that insanity was the queer acts of the prisoner, the testimony of the man in jail, and perhaps might be included the trifling cause for which the prisoner alleged he committed the crime. Against that is the testimony of the five doctors, and others who have come in contact with him and the knowledge he showed of having done wrong in murdering the men by attempting to hide the crime.

The fact is the prisoner is a weak man mentally and a coward. The crime has haunted him from the day of its commission and the fear of punishment has constantly burdened his mind. He has become weak and nervous and recognizing that silence is golden and lunacy his only hope has persisted doggedly in maintaining that silence. But the guilty man should not be allowed to escape the full penalty of the law for his dastardly deed and if any one has sympathy let him bestow it on the widow and orphans of Reynolds' victims, as the district attorney fittingly remarked in closing his address to the jury.—Sidney Telegraph.

Mr. Laird's Speech. When the House was debating the bill for a revision of the rules, Congressman Laird made a speech upon the subject. Referring to the order of Commissioner Sparks suspending final proofs he said: "Mr. Speaker there is another question of great moment to the country which I have the honor to represent and to the country west of the Missouri River, and for that matter to the entire country. On the 23d of April, 1885, the Commissioner of the General Land Office issued the following order:

SUSPENSION OF ENTRIES. Final action in this office upon all entries of the public lands, except private cash entries, and such scrip locations as are not dependent upon acts of settlement and cultivation, is suspended in the following localities namely: All west of the first guide meridian west in Kansas. All west of range 17 west in Nebraska. The whole of Colorado except land in late Ute reservation. All of Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Washington, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada, and that portion of Minnesota north of the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad and east of the indemnity limits of Saint Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railroad.

In addition, final action in this office will be suspended upon all timber entries under the act of June 21, 1878; also upon all cases of desert land entries.

W. A. SPARKS, Commissioner. April 23, 1885.

As the report of the Commissioner relates to the 30th of June, 1885, all of the persons who had made entries by that time would now be entitled to make final proof and receive their final receipts for these lands, if they could show, as most can, compliance with the law as to settlement and improvement. This would make the number of homestead and pre-emption settlers on the public domain of the United States now entitled to patent, or to claim patent, as shown by the report, 84,251—that is 84,251 heads of families, representing at a fair estimate a population of 292,753 persons, under the ordinary operations of the law entitled prima facie to an absolute title to 13,320,160 acres of land, and now deprived of their rights by the order cited.

The order in question, it will be noticed, applies to all land west of the first guide meridian west, in Kansas, and all west of range 17 west in Nebraska. An examination of any map of those states will show that the suspension effects fully one half of the area of each of those states named. More than this, the order, it will be observed, operates to withdraw from settlement all the land in the United States available for settlement in the States and Territories west, southwest, and northwest. All the lands owned by the Government now being sought for settlement by the people, except those in the south, are practically unavailable to the people wanting homes.

It must be borne in mind that millions do not migrate to Nebraska, Kansas, or Colorado. The people that go there go much as the first settlers came to the colonies in the old time. They bring neither gold nor silver. They are without resources; their only property is their willingness to work. Their wealth is in the future. They are surrounded by no splendor except that of hope. They are sustained alone by the faith of things not seen.

In the light of extraordinary consequence of evil to the present and future of the States and Territories effected by this order, it becomes pertinent to inquire upon what authority of law and what warrant of fact this wholesale slaughter of the rights of 253,753 citizens of this country is based? The authority of law is raised by construction, by implication, and that is raised by what is called evidence furnished by the published report of eighteen special agents who are relied upon to impeach the sworn evidence of 84,251 claimants and 166,502 disinterested witnesses, and who must have sworn for them, and in addition to this the official finding of the trusted local land officers of the Government.

Some of the evidence (reports) of the special agents would seem to commend itself to the ridicule of all reasonable men by statements of this kind: I give it as my opinion that in Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota the proportion is 90 per cent, to 10 per cent, of some fine and possibly successful cultivators.

Here the gentleman is speaking of timber-culture claims, and on the strength of this opinion of a man hired to hunt down these settlers of the frontier, an order issues suspending not only timber-culture patents, but all patents. When before, with the approval of civilized men, was the opinion of an informer taken as ground for the suspension of the due course of law? No one from the West, that region which has suffered most from the aggressions of the landed corporations, but will sympathize with the Commissioner in his effort to protect the public domain from the encroachments of the corporations of all kinds, whether cattle kings, so called, or railroads.

We do not object to the suspension of timber-culture entries or to the suspension of any entry of whatever kind whenever a specific charge of fraud is made against that entry. We do protest against a cloud being cast upon the honest claims of settlers on the agricultural lands of Nebraska and other States and Territories by the dust raised by eighteen spies whose official heads hang upon the slender thread of caprice of an administration mad with reform and a department which believes itself laboring with a mountain of fraud, which seems to breathe an atmosphere of suspicion, and which appears more than willing to see in the sweat-stained face of the Western settler a masked and contemptible scoundrel, intent on robbing the people of their great patrimony, the public land.

Does not this congress understand that in Nebraska, where every hundred and sixty acres of agricultural land is worth from \$500 to \$1,000 as soon as patented, and where there are from five to twenty claimants for every claim; where every man has the right to contest any entry, fraud upon the public domain is an impossibility? Does it not occur to the honorable Commissioner that he is doing in the States and Territories, where the land is valuable for agriculture, the very thing that the land-grabbers and thieves want done?

This order makes it impossible for an honest settler to raise a dollar on his final receipt. Mr. Speaker, these men are poor—good proof they are not rascals. They are not prepared for a siege, much less can they withstand for years the fire of all the official batteries. They have some rights as human beings; they are not wholesale liars. Men do not commit perjury by the hundred thousand.

This order covers half a continent. Men do not sin by the continent—they do not attempt to take an empire by purjury. Men are not punished geographically, or condemned by the million without their day in court. The reasonable doubt which saves the wretch trembling for his life, "the presumption of innocence" which guards us all, speaks for these men and demands that the heel of the Department of the Interior be taken from the neck of these settlers.

No finer tribute was ever paid to Parnell, the great Irish leader, than that recently penned by George William Curtis, the silvery-tongued mugwump: "He is, indeed, an uncrowned king, and should he die there is no one to take up his scepter. No fabulous monarch of Tara's hall, no lord of the round towers, no wild Celtic chieftain, was so powerful a ruler."

Secretary Manning has astonished the country by issuing a call for ten million dollars in three per cent bonds, to be paid off February 1st, 1886.—Gazette.

Watch for it! The first symptom of true croup is hoarseness and if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given at once and the doses frequently repeated the dread disease may be entirely prevented and all danger and anxiety avoided. Sold by Gray & Co.

Speaking of children being troubled with croup, Mr. O. B. Hayden, druggist, Panora, Iowa, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the treatment of croup in my family for the past four years and have invariably had satisfactory results from its administration. I consider it a certain and speedy cure for this dangerous disease." Sold by Gray & Co.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy does not dry up a cold but loosens and relieves it. It aids expectation, opens the secretions and frees the system of the poisons of a cold. Its soothing, healing and strengthening powers have won for it the title of the best made. Every one who uses it says it is a good medicine. Sold by Gray & Co.

JOB WORK. A SPECIALTY. Satisfactory Execution. Reasonable Rates.