

IRA L. BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

THE census of the official returns of the state of Nebraska shows the following vote on the proposition to amend the constitution to give the legislature the power to create a judicial branch of the government.

AN eastern exchange says: "Of the 15,000 immigrants who arrived in New York during October to become American citizens more than one-third of them could neither read or write." To make good citizens out of such a class is the heavy work of the American people.

EVERY country in Europe is suffering worse than the United States is in a business sense. There are "dull times" all over the world. Even in France, which the free traders tell us is not suffering from a depression in fact, actual experience, suffers severely. Italy and Spain seem to be on the eve of a financial convulsion which promises to be more serious than those countries have known in the past twenty years.

At a luncheon given in honor of Governor McKinley by a number of New York gentlemen last week, Samuel Barton, a prominent manufacturer in that city, said: "I am a democrat, but I am a protectionist. It is not the manufacturers that need protection, but the laboring men." The laboring men in several states on election day showed that they had come to the same conclusion.

ENGLISH butchers have been slightly overreaching themselves in their opposition to American beef. They have been accustomed to sell the choice cuts of American beef as a home product and to palm off the poorer beef of their own as American. A committee was appointed to report upon the facts.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAS. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, who died a few days ago, served longer in the house of representatives than any other member of the present congress except William S. Holman, of Indiana. Each was elected fifteen times.

The continued low prices of wheat in the face of a shortage of the world's crop have led prominent farmers of the northwest to try the "hold-your-wheat" circular once more. They will not carry cotton to the extent the southern cotton growers did by burning the harvest or killing the farmers who dared to sell their wheat under such a price, but, unless they do, the plan will probably not be very effective.

The secretary of agriculture, in his annual report to congress, says: "There are in the United States more than six million farms, upon which dwell more than 100,000,000 people who furnish more than seventy-four per cent of the value of the exports of this country. The department, therefore is charged with responsibilities and duties touching interests intimately affecting the life, property and happiness of the whole people."

UNDER date of November 24th Henry Clews, of New York, writes the Chicago Inter Ocean as follows: "The reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, whereof a settlement with the government will be a part, will be an important factor in Wall street, no less so than the settlement of the West Shore in 1885, which at that time started the boom in Wall street. A successful reorganization of the Union Pacific will return confidence to a marked extent to all roads that have Pacific attached to them, which includes Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Texas Pacific and will restore to credit over \$1,000,000,000 securities which for some time past have been under a most serious cloud."

financial world is not overestimated. They deserve better treatment both at the hands of their friends and the public than they have had, and if they can be honestly reorganized in the interests of the people, instead of the interest of the speculators, they will get better treatment."

The new democratic tariff bill was given to the public Monday and its provisions fulfill every expectation of those who have predicted that it would be a radical measure of reform. In many respects it is a surprise even to the democratic members of congress, says a Washington dispatch, as it is unprecedented in many of its provisions. The free list is of that liberal scope sufficient to satisfy the most radical advocates of reform, and the reputation of the principle of reciprocity, which has been the pride of the republicans and the bête noir of the democrats for a number of years, is decisive and emphatic. Thus the tariff bill, in addition to the reforms it makes in the tariff laws, will necessitate the adjustment of treaties with those of South American countries which enjoy practical or theoretical reciprocity with the great American republic of the northern hemisphere. The bounty on sugar which was to be so promptly repealed, is instead to be repealed by easy gradations, and will not reach its conclusive effect until after the end of the present century. A deep cut is made in the duties on metal and textile fabrics, and wool, iron ore, coal, lumber and many other so-called raw materials are put on the free list. The bill is worse than the free trade tariffs of 1846 and 1857. This is the democratic idea of "judicious tariff revision." Next November's sweeping republican majorities will show what the people think of this sort of a policy.

Wealth of Farmers. Last Saturday's issue of the American Agriculturist, the leading farm journal of the country, published the following important article on farm mortgages, prepared by Herbert Myrick:

"Nine-tenths of our farms are mortgaged for all they are worth." This statement has been made so often that the general impression among all classes of people is that it represents the facts. Nothing could be further from the real truth. But not until the census of farms, homes and mortgages was taken in 1890 was it possible to get at the truth on this subject. These returns are now sufficiently compiled to warrant the following startling statements: Three-quarters of all the farms in the United States are owned free of incumbrance. Only one-fourth of the total number of farms in the United States are mortgaged. Or, to express it more specifically, out of every hundred American farms more than seventy are fully paid for and less than thirty are mortgaged. The average mortgage represents only one-third the value of the farm upon which it is secured. The total amount of farm mortgages in the whole country is hardly one-tenth the total value of all our farms. In 1890 nearly one-fifth of the mortgage indebtedness rested on farms; but in 1890 farm mortgages represented only one-seventh of the country's indebtedness on real estate. Out of every 100 families on American farms in 1890 48 owned their farms free of mortgage, 20 owned but with incumbrance, and 32 hired the farms they lived on and worked. Of those who cultivated their own farms 70 per cent owned without incumbrance and only 30 per cent had mortgages. Of the farms occupied by tenants less than ten per cent were incumbered. Four-fifths of the amount of debt on farms and homes were incurred for the commendable purpose of buying and improving the property, and a like proportion of the numbers of farms and homes were mortgaged for the same purpose.

The total real estate mortgage debt that existed in the United States in 1890 is estimated at two and one-half billions of dollars, equally divided between lots and acre tracts. In 1890 the total amount of such incumbrance had more than doubled, but only 34 per cent of it was on acres and 66 per cent on urban property. The total mortgages on actual farms were about five hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars in 1890, and ten years later was about eight hundred and seventy-five millions, an increase of three hundred and fifty million of dollars in the decade. During these ten years no less than 600,000 new farms were created at the west and south. If only one-half of them carried the average size mortgage this would readily account for the increase in the total debt on farms. Mortgages on other acre tracts than farms proper, were in 1890 about \$1,163,000,000, or an increase of \$438,000,000 during the decade. The mortgages on lots, that is, on city and town property, amounted to \$1,250,000,000 at the opening of the ninth decade, but in 1890 were estimated at nearly \$4,000,000,000, or an increase of over \$2,700,000,000 during the ten years. The total mortgage indebtedness in June, 1890, is estimated to have been some \$6,000,000,000 as against \$2,500,000,000 in 1880, an increase of \$3,500,000,000. These figures look large, but show that the total indebtedness on all real estate in the United States is

only about \$92 per capita. Add to this the per capita amount represented by the public debts of the United States (\$14.63), of states and territories (\$3.56), and of counties (\$2.27)—a total of \$112.46, and it appears that the total public debt and all real estate mortgages in the United States amounts to only \$112 per capita. In other words, in June, 1890, the sum of \$112 from each man, woman and child in the United States would have paid all the mortgages in the country and also all the national, state and county debts. In France the national debt alone exceeds \$116 per capita. England's national debt is nearly \$90 a head, while the public debt in the other Australian colonies are \$300 for each inhabitant. There are good reasons for believing also that mortgages in England, France, Germany and Australia vastly exceed the American average of \$92 per capita.

The official figures for thirty-three states, upon which the foregoing statements are based, were prepared for the American Agriculturist by George K. Holmes, special agent in charge of the division of farms, homes and mortgages of the eleventh census, and are given in full in the December issue of that magazine, in connection with Mr. Myrick's article. Another interesting fact is that the number of families is practically one to a farm in most states, but for twenty-two states, these farm families comprise 35 per cent of the total number of families. In this group of states only one-fourth of the farms were occupied by tenants in 1890, whereas now nearly one-third of the farm families are tenants—a gain in the wrong direction.

The article concludes with the following statement: Certain it is that enough has been set forth herein—most of it for the first time—to demonstrate that the facts about farm mortgages have been grossly distorted and exaggerated. The indications now are that the final figures will show that over two-thirds of our 4,500,000 of farms are owned free of debt and that all the mortgages on actual farms in the whole United States today do not exceed the value of one year's hay crop. The whole truth will be known when the census is completed, but enough is now known to indicate that the final result will differ from the above conclusions in amount, rather than in proportion. A revulsion in public sentiment favorable to agriculture should follow a wide-spread discussion of these facts.

The Sun fails to follow up its showing of the status of the labor market, after pointing at the facts. The conclusion is however irresistible that the way to assist the laborer and provide employment for all that are willing to work is not to make laws for the encouragement of "trade" with foreign nations in the way of buying all our manufactured articles from them because they have cheaper labor than we have, but to make a market for everything produced in America among Americans.

We have confessedly the best market in the world and the only thing the government has to do in the premises is to follow the lines of protection until everything that can be produced or manufactured at home shall be bought from the home producers in preference to sending abroad for them. In this way the industrial farmer will be preserved and the farmer will in time, as the population increases, as it will under protection, faster than the cultivated acres can increase, for want of farm land in the market, get remunerative prices for his product and the laborer will have before him from which to choose as many vocations as possible even including that hated industry, from a democratic standpoint, the manufacture of twenty or thirty million dollars worth of tin plate per annum.

But perhaps the Sun thought that the mind of the farmer, awakened by the disasters that followed the election of a president and congress pledged to remove the gels to the products of cheap labor in Europe, has brought upon the country months before the protective tariff could be in the routine of business abolished, would finish the sermon.—State Journal.

A MOVEMENT is afoot in Iowa to induce the legislature to authorize the payment of a bounty of one and one-half cents for each pound of sugar produced in Iowa. The success of the sugar industry in Nebraska acts as a stimulus to similar undertakings across the Missouri river. There is, however, at present, a federal bounty upon sugar produced within the United States. The democratic congress purposes to remove this at its earliest opportunity. Iowa would do better to concentrate its present efforts in a vigorous protest against the removal of the sugar bounty. The proposed state bounty will wait until after congress acts.—Bee.

The pessimists tell us we are to have a comparatively giftless Christmas; but the pessimists have ceased to be prophets. A world without Christmas would be a dull place indeed, and a Christmas without gifts would be no Christmas at all. It is perfectly safe to predict that the number of Christmas gifts this year will be as large as ever, though in some cases they may be less costly than heretofore. Nobody ever died for want of money during the holidays.—Globe-Democrat.

CONGRESSMAN MCKEIGHAN'S troubles seem to be falling fast and thick. Without going into the question of political motives that may possibly have been behind his presentation for attempting to defraud a hotel keeper out of his board bill, the excuse can be offered for failing to pay personal notes given to the defunct Capital National bank. A sad house congressman ought to be able to defray his living expenses out of a salary of \$5,000 per year.

Myrtle Leaves. The entertainment at the Myrtle school house last Friday night was a grand success. The room was filled to overflowing. The Myrtle and White Plains schools joined in this affair. The program consisted of singing, recitations, dialogues, etc. It was a credit to the teachers as well as the pupils, and all were thoroughly drilled for their respective parts. Space forbids giving the programme.

Misses Dollie and Myrtle Brunk have gone to North Platte to attend school during the winter. Mr. Menzie made a business trip to Gandy Thursday. Will Lane is seriously ill at this writing with what is supposed to be lung fever.

Mr. Neel returned home Saturday after a week's stay in North Platte, Mr. and Mrs. Null were North Platte visitors Saturday. Fred Wiberg returned home last Saturday after a few weeks' sojourning in the eastern part of the state. Mr. Thompson, of Gibbon, was in this section the latter part of the week buying up hogs and cattle. David Brunk made a trip to Gortenberg the first of the week. Miss Tibbets closed a successful three months term of school Friday and left for her home in Gibbon the following day.

Mrs. McGrew and son John, of North Platte, visited relatives in this section Saturday and Sunday. Miss Jessie Banks, of Gandy, visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Combs, Saturday and Sunday. The Ohio delegation in congress stands eleven democrats and ten republicans. At the late election seven of the eleven democratic districts gave republican majorities, so that if the congressmen had been elected this year the delegation would have stood seventeen republicans and four democrats.

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Mrs. S. A. Morrow, Doul's, Iowa.

Hives

Like All Other Blood Diseases, Are Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been a sufferer for several years with hives, and have tried everything I could hear of, from friends, or ordered by physicians, but nothing cured. In fact I

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"I was entirely cured and take great pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who suffer from this distressing affliction. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also helped me in many other diseases."

Mrs. S. A. Morrow, Doul's, Iowa.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

An English admiral declares that the condition of the English navy is so serious as to call for the expenditure of one hundred million dollars for ten new men of war.

The new cruiser Columbia has made its final trip with great success. It has developed a speed of 22.87 knots, and as her contract calls for only twenty-one knots, the builders of this magnificent steamer are according to contract entitled to a premium of almost \$400,000.

Are your children subject to croup? If so, you should never be without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

What a Prominent Insurance Man Says. H. M. Blossom, senior member of H. M. Blossom & Co., 217 N. 3d St., St. Louis, writes: "I had been afflicted with a very distressing cough, the result of influenza, which nothing seemed to relieve, until I took Ballard's Horehound Syrup. The bottle completely cured me. I sent one bottle to my sister, who had a severe cough, and she experienced immediate relief. I always recommend this syrup to my friends."

John Cranston, 908 Hampshire street, Quincy, Illinois, writes: "I have found Ballard's Horehound Syrup superior to any other cough medicine I have ever known. It never disappoints. Price 50c. Sold by A. F. Streitz."

LOOK HERE!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of clothing, including suits and overcoats at 75 cents on the dollar. The reason of this sacrifice is we need the room to enlarge our dry goods and shoe departments. Before you purchase clothing come and see.

Dress Goods Department.

Lawrence L. L. Sheeting at 5 cents per yard; 30 pieces dark colored Outing Flannel at 12 cents, regular price 12 and 15 cents; 40 pieces Canton Flannel from 7 1/2 to 9 cents per yard; Black Satines at 12 cents, regular price 20 cents; Ladies' all-wool Dress Flannels, 36 inches wide, in all colors, at 43 cents, regular price 65 cents; All-wool black Henrietta, Frederick Arnold goods, 45 inches wide, at 90 cents per yard, regular price 1.25; prints at 5 cents; Blankets, gray or white, at 75 cents a pair, worth 1.25; Under Wear for children, good values, from 25 cents and up; Ladies' all-wool Hose at 20 cents.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

In our shoe department you will find that we handle the finest in the city and every pair warranted. We make a specialty of Padan Bros. & Co's ladies' shoes, such as hand welts, Goodyear welts, hand turned, Goodyear turned, McKay sewed, etc. Here is our list: McKay sewed ladies' shoes worth \$3.00, our price 2.25; hand turned shoes worth 4.00, our price 2.75; welt Bluchers worth 4.72, our price 3.25; French dongola sewed shoes worth 2.75, our price 2.00; fine dongola ladies' shoes worth 2.25, our price 1.50; glove grain ladies' shoes worth 1.50, our price 1.00; children's shoes from 25 cents up; carpet slippers for ladies and gents' at 27 cents a pair; ladies' felt slippers at 50 cents, worth 75 cents.

Tremendous Reduction in Prices.

By special arrangement we are now in position to offer our customers a reduction of about twenty per cent on all cash made at our by the coupon system. We give each customer making a cash purchase at our store a coupon to the value of ten per cent of the amount of their purchase, whether it is ten cents or one hundred dollars. These coupons are redeemable at our store in silverware, in price twenty to thirty per cent less than its ordinary value. By this means our customers secure an average discount on their purchases of from twenty to thirty per cent, and at the same time secure an elegant and useful household necessity. We guarantee this silverware to be full plated and equal to any in the market. Call at our store and see these goods.

THE BOSTON STORE.

J. PIZER, Proprietor.

The only cheap store with good goods in Lincoln County.

SOCIETY WOMEN BURGLARS.

A Woman and Her Daughter, Both of Excellent Reputation, Arrested For Stealing. In an Adrian justice court sat two well dressed ladies. Both were comely and apparently refined. The air and dress of the women indicated that they belonged to the upper walks of life and were people of quality. The elder of the two, still below the middle age, sat erect and wore an air of defiance. The other, a young lady of real beauty and tastefully attired, was bowed with an air of sorrow.

No one unacquainted with the circumstances would have suspected for a moment that these ladies were a pair of burglars whose work rivals that of some of the best men of the profession. But such was the case. They were mother and daughter—Mrs. Alice Church, a widow of excellent repute, residing in Tecumseh, a village of 2,000, 16 miles from here, and Miss Bessie Church. They were under arrest charged with breaking into the residence of Editor S. C. Stacy of the Tecumseh Herald during the absence of the family and taking therefrom a feather bed, bedclothing, a big job lot of ladies' underwear, several pairs of shoes, a quantity of groceries, etc.

Entrance was effected in the night. Saturday morning the man about the premises noticed that a window had been forced, and investigating he found that the house had been ransacked and the front door key taken. Officers were notified, and as the absence of the key defied an intended return of the burglars two men were stationed in the house that night. Near 11 o'clock the key softly turned in the lock, and the forms of two persons, apparently men, as they wore men's clothing, appeared. There was a sudden rush, a clashing of the intruders in strong arms and a terrific scuffle, embellished with female screams. Astonishment caused one of the officers to let one of the burglars slip, and she fled. The other fought like a tigress and laid about right and left with what proved to be an insect powder spray loaded with cayenne pepper. One of her captors, Almer Wilson, "got it in the eye," but held his girl, and the prisoner was secured. Then she confessed her identity and "gave away" her daughter Bessie as the other burglar. Bessie was followed to her home and arrested.

"What do you plead?" asked the court as he took off his glasses after receiving the information. "We waive examination, sir," was the firm, clear and businesslike response of the elder prisoner. "I will make your bonds \$500 each," rejoined the court. "Your honor, that is too high; it is excessive," again spoke the elder lady. "I must make it \$500," said the court. "Very well, sir, but it is too high; I cannot get it; we must go to jail." The prisoners then signified to the officer that they were ready, and the rustle of the silk skirts of the burglars was heard moving down the stairs. They are in jail awaiting trial.

The affair is the greatest surprise and sensation Tecumseh has had in many a day, and society experiences a tremendous shock.—Chicago Tribune.

German papers give detailed descriptions of six states recently unearthed in a crypt under the sanctity of the "Pater-Paul Kirche" at Liegnitz, in Silesia. The statues, which are all connected with one another, are supposed to represent apostles, and to date from the twelfth century.

4,000 Columns

Good Reading

\$1.30.

The Tribune and Weekly Inter Ocean

Both one year \$1.30.

This ought to prove satisfactory to even the fellow wants the earth for a nickel.

Come in and get double value for your money.

THE STAR'S GRAND OFFER TO THE BOYS. The Star Clothing House will give to every purchaser of a Child's or Boy's Suit or Overcoat one of the celebrated Forrest City Hardwood Sleds. We will sell you Suits and Overcoats far below competitor's prices. Children's two-piece suits from \$1 up; Boy's Three Piece Suits from \$2.50 up; Overcoats from \$1 up. Do not miss this great opportunity but come early and get your choice while the stock is complete. Star Clothing House, WEBER AND VOLLMER, Props.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, North Platte, - Neb. Authorized Capital, \$200,000. Paid in Capital, \$50,000. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. Sells Bills of Exchange on all Foreign Countries. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

A. F. STREITZ, DRUGGIST. Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, PAINTERS' SUPPLIES. Window Glass, Machine Oils, Diamanta Spectacles.

DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE. CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRUCE STREETS. GUY'S PLACE. FINEST SAMPLE ROOM IN NORTH PLATTE. Having refitted our rooms in the finest of style, the public is invited to call and see us, insuring courteous treatment. Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar. Our billiard hall is supplied with the best make of tables and competent attendants will supply all your wants. KEITH'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE UNION PACIFIC DEPOT.

PROTECT YOUR EYES. MR. H. HIRSBERGER, The well-known Eye Expert of 229 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., and 30 E. 14th Street, New York, has appointed A. F. STREITZ as agent for his celebrated Non-Changeable Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. These glasses are the greatest invention ever made in spectacles, and every pair purchased are guaranteed, so that if at any time a change is necessary (no matter how scratched the lenses), they will furnish the party with a new pair of glasses, free of charge. A. F. STREITZ has a full assortment, and invites all who wish to satisfy themselves of the great superiority of these glasses over any and all others now in use, to call and examine them at A. F. STREITZ, Sole Agent for North Platte, Neb. No peddlers supplied. "The Best in the World. None genuine unless stamped Non-Changeable."

J. F. HINMAN, DEALER IN

Farm: Implements, WAGONS, BUGGIES, Windmills, Harness, Etc.

JOS. F. FILLION, PLUMBING, Steam and Gas Fitting. Cesspool and Sewerage a Specialty. Copper and Galvanized Iron Cornice, Tin and Iron Roofing. Estimates furnished. Repairing of all kinds receive prompt attention. Locust Street, Between Fifth and Sixth. North Platte, Nebraska.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE