

The house failed to pass the Bland re-ignition bill over the President's veto, the measure receiving but thirty more than a majority vote.

The Russian thistle will grow unmolested by government interference for at least another year, the house committee on agriculture deciding that Uncle Sam's cash box could not stand the expenditure.

If, we say if, Kem would be re-nominated by the pops what a glorious time he would have in attempting to convince his constituents that he has given the country anything in return for the twenty thousand dollars he has received.

GOVERNOR NORTHERN, of Georgia, has appointed Pat Walsh to fill the vacancy arising from the death of Senator Colquitt. He is an editor, stands high in the councils of the democracy and is a free coinage man.

In nearly every large city in the west the elections last week resulted in large republican gains, this being notably so in Milwaukee and Chicago. In the latter city the republicans had a majority of 20,000, while last fall they were in the minority by 20,000. The result in Illinois and Wisconsin can but be taken as evidence that they are again republican states. But then this is a republican year in all states.

The Chicago Tribune thinks that in November a new house of representatives will be elected to replace the one which passed the Wilson bill. The voters thoroughly acquainted with that measure and its workings, will substitute for the democratic house a republican one, which will see to it that no further step toward free trade is taken during Cleveland's administration.

MAT DAUGHERTY was in town the latter part of the week and announced that he was in the race for the republican nomination for congressman in this district. This has been surmised for some time, but it was only a week or so ago that he publicly declared himself. As an earnest working republican, loyal to the principles of his party, and a rustler for votes, Matthew has been a success, and if the convention nominates him he will make a very vigorous campaign, so vigorous in fact that a majority of the ballots cast will be in his favor.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE SHRAIDER, he of "Constitution be d—d" fame, drifted down from the sandhills on Monday and took Tuesday's train for the east. It is supposed he has gone to join Cozzy and his friend Carl Brown. The seclusion into which Mr. Shraider was forced by the result of the last state election, is killing upon him, and unless he can get a nomination for some office this fall, there will be a lone grave among the sand dunes of Logan county before the fleas nest again to mark the last resting place of a man who could have saved the country had he been given a chance. —Callaway Courier.

The pop fight in the Sixth congressional district promises to be as green as the grass. Green, Green, Kem and Neville are all searchers for Kem's lost mantle. Just at the present time Green is slightly in the lead with Kem wondering what kind of an excuse he can weave for a third term. Neville is fighting Green because he does not like him and the latter doesn't appear to care whether he likes him or not. Kem has the pull and the shekels, however, and may overawe the poor pops with his display of legal tender. The pick of the coop would be bad enough, but good Lord deliver us from Kem. —Kearney Call.

ALLEN ROOT of Douglas county, who for a number of years has been posing as a red hot reformer, is being unmasked and is being unmasked at the present time. He has been the poppest of the pops and has stood high in his party's councils, running for congress in the First district in 1890. But he will quit masquerading now. He is discovered to be a money loaner and a mortgage fiend. He furnished the testimony when he went on the witness stand a few days ago at Omaha in a certain case in which he was involved. He further admitted that he was only supporting the farmers' cause for the money there is in it to Root—for the root of all evil is it. —Fremont Tribune.

When Congressman Kem was deputy under-ex-treasurer Weimer, and took \$1,100 of county funds to buy him a home in Broken Bow, he knew he was violating the state laws and laying Mr. Weimer open to criminal prosecution, but what did he care. He was one of the ducks who howled about "loaning money direct to the people," and he put his theory into practice as soon as he got a chance to get his hands into the county treasury. He was not even satisfied with the \$1,100, but later when he made his race for congress he dipped into the county treasury for his campaign funds, that he might travel over the district preaching purity and reform and honesty in public offices. Now he is in Washington drawing a fat salary, and the idol of his party while Mr. Weimer is financially wrecked and threatened with criminal prosecution. This is reform. —Anselv Chronicle.

Brook personal acquaintance with Mr. Evans, we can commend his candidness most heartily. His republicanism is of the kind that will bear the closest scrutiny and his qualifications are excellent. His term as assistant adjutant general of the G. A. R., enlarged his wide acquaintance throughout the state, and his nomination will make any ticket stronger, while his election would give to the state a capable and efficient officer. —Cozad Tribune.

The Dawes commission which has been trying to induce the civilized Indians to dissolve their tribal relations and consent to an allotment of their lands in severalty reports the failure of the undertaking and recommends arbitrary legislation by congress to effect the desired object. It is likely that such action will be taken. The Indians have been offered just and fair terms, and in choosing to reject them they make themselves responsible for the consequence.

MR. BRYAN'S proposed constitutional amendment for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people is a proper one, and will receive the cordial approval of a majority of the voters of both parties. But it will never receive the approval of the senate. The members of that body are not disposed to run any risk of defeat at a popular election when they are sure of their ability to buy their seats from the legislature. —St. Paul Globe.

PEOPLE who own worthless bonds in Kansas have been hurrying them into Topeka at a great rate for sale to the innocent populist state officers, who are seeking sound investments for the permanent school fund. A batch of Hamilton county bonds amounting to \$10,000 that have been repudiated and are supposed to be worthless were sold last week at par. It is believed that other blocks of bad bonds have also been accepted by the incompetents that have temporarily found lodgment in the state house. —Ex.

THE absence of Bryan, McKeighan and Kem from the house when Colonel Bland made his last desperate charge on the money power and was rolled in the dust of Mr. Crisp's bill seems to be the subject of much unfavorable comment in flat circles. Their records begin to look a good deal like the war record of Colonel Van Wyck, who was always at the head of his regiment in winter quarters, but turned up absent, the Lord knows where, in every roll call previous to a fight with the enemy. —State Journal.

THE undiminished demand for farm lands is one of the favorable features of the year in Nebraska. It is a noticeable fact that the demand is for improved lands and that the purchasers are the better class of farmers who have made farming a success in older states. The greatest drawback to Nebraska's prosperity in the past has been the poor results obtained from the labor of men who have lacked the necessary experience in conducting farm work successfully. The time has gone by when crude methods of agriculture can be made profitable. Successful farming is as much of a business as successful banking. —Bee.

THE university of Pennsylvania has adopted a novel plan for securing experience for its law students. The free medical dispensary furnished the idea. Poor people who are in trouble and need legal advice call at the school and ask for assistance. Their cases are taken up in the weekly meetings of the law club and both sides are argued exhaustively. Then the applicant receives advice about how to proceed to get justice, and gets the best of the boys have to offer without money and without price. This "free law dispensary" is so popular among the poor people that it furnishes all the cases needed to give the students a practice that is as wide and varied as it is financially unprofitable.

THE eight-hour day has been found a great success by William Mather, member of parliament and senior proprietor of the Salford iron works in England. He has recently made a report on his experiment, and claims that his 1,200 employes have done more work under the shorter time than they did when the work day was longer. The output of the mill has, in other words, been increased without any increase of expense. He urges the government to adopt the shorter day in its arsenals, dock yards, and other public works. It would appear from the results of this experiment, however, that the adoption of this plan would not result in increasing the area of employment, as its advocates so generally claim. —Springfield Republican.

THE following are the main points in Iowa's new liquor law: Every saloon keeper must give a bond to the amount of three thousand dollars and pay for license a tax of \$600 a year, which later amount, however, may be increased at the option of the town where the saloon is established. Such license, however, shall not be issued without the consent of every property holder within fifty feet of his building, and liquor cannot be sold within 300 feet of any church or school house. No screens must be allowed before the windows, no seats provided in the place where the liquor is sold, neither billiards or any game of that kind. A strange feature of the law is that the old prohibition law is not repealed, and any saloon keeper can be arrested and fined under the old law, whether he pays his license or not. One half of the license fee goes to the town and the other half to the county. Another requirement of the law is that no license can be issued if no petition is presented signed by sixty-five per cent of the legal voters of the precinct where the saloon is to be established.

Populists and Wool Duties. It will not be easy for any populist senator or representative to explain to his wool-growing constituents why he voted in support of the Wilson bill.

The United States ranks third among the wool-producing countries of the world, and the increase or decrease of its products has been in proportion to the increase or decrease of protection. The increased wool duties of the McKinley law were followed by an increase of 31,000,000 pounds of United States wool in the year 1892-93, bringing the product of that year up to the great sum of 304,000,000 pounds for the year ending June 30, 1893. The number of sheep owned in the United States in 1893 is given in the statistical abstract prepared under direction of Mr. Cleveland's secretary at the treasury at 47,273,353, which is an increase of more than 2,500,000 over the number owned in 1892. So much for the increase of wool and sheep, as computed by democratic authority, under the operation of the McKinley law.

The mere probability of the passage of the Wilson bill, with its repeal of the wool duties, has lessened the number of sheep reared in the United States. From 47,273,353 in 1893, to 45,048,017 in 1894. The decrease in the first six months of the probability of free wool has been 2,225,000; the increase in one year of the increased protection of the McKinley law was about 2,500,000. And these are democratic estimates.

The money loss to the farmers is about \$37,000,000, the value of flocks being \$124,900,264 in 1893, and \$89,180,110 in 1894. These are democratic estimates.

With these facts in view, how can populist congressmen explain to populist farmers their votes in favor of the Wilson bill's free-wool clause? —Inter Ocean.

THE decision of Judge Caldwell in the Union Pacific wage case can certainly be counted a great and complete victory for organized labor and a triumph for the cause of peaceful adjustment of labor difficulties. The reasons for the court refusing to accept the schedule of wages prepared by the receivers are as follows: First, because the receivers are no better fitted to judge what are just and reasonable than is the court. Second, because the receivers adapted a wrong method in procuring the original order for their schedule. In adopting such schedule without notice to or hearing of the men or their representatives they violated the agreement existing between the company and the men, by the terms of which no change was to be made without notice to the men and granting them a hearing. This action, in the eyes of the court, was better calculated to provoke a strike than to allay the difficulties. Finally, because the old wage schedule is to continue in force with only minor modifications.

With a manifest misinterpretation of public sentiment presented through the Wilson bill; with current history verifying to an unfortunate degree all predictions made by the most ardent protectionist with reference to the destructive evils to follow the abandonment of the protective policy; with closed factories and open soup houses; with disorganized business and organized charity; with widows in the midst of the world's greatest granary; with the increase of the flocks of Australia and of South America simultaneously; with the disappearance of the flocks from our own pastures; with New England idle and Old England active; with assignees and receivers prominent business factors throughout the land; with organized labor seeking, not higher wages, but any wages; with decreased exports and increased imports; with cheap things and no chance to earn a dollar to buy them; with idle miners and flooded mines; with increasing farm products thrown into decreasing markets; with our foreign policy reversed, to the humiliation of the nation, and with confidence and hope supplanted by doubt and uncertainty—who can question that the contrast of worse with better days will result in the overwhelming triumph in 1896 of the party of progress, patriotism and prosperity? —Chairman Carter in North American Review.

The introduction of chicory as one of the crops of Nebraska farmers is evidence of the constant tendency toward a diversification of agriculture. The prosperity of the farmer is to be promoted by devoting a part of the acreage to products that will find a remunerative market for consumption right at home. —Bee.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 10.—Captain Thomas Davison, the last survivor of the battle of Stonington, when the British fleet bombarded that town in 1814, died at his home here, aged 91 years.

ALL the Boston Reviewers. MELVILLE, April 10.—The body of Assistant Chief Janssen who lost his life with eight of his companions in the Davidson theatre fire was found in the ruins today.

PROVIDENCE, April 10.—A dynamite cartridge was accidentally exploded in the Crawford street bridge, tearing up the street.

MARQUESS OF ALLSBURY DEAD. LONDON, April 10.—The Marquis of Allsbury is dead.

WILLIAM JOHNSON of Boston, who has taken weather observations at 5 a. m. every day for years, reports that the glass averaged at that hour 44 degrees all last month, and that it was the warmest of March within the 40 years he has been keeping a record.



Burning Pain

Krysalpoin in Face and Eyes Inflammation Subdued and Tortures Ended by Hood's. "I am so glad to be relieved of my torture that I am willing to tell the benefits I have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. In April and May, I was afflicted with erysipelas in my face and eyes, which spread to my throat and neck. I tried divers ointments and alteratives, but there was no permanent abatement of the burning, torturing pain, peculiar to this complaint. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

bottles, I was completely cured, and felt that all signs, marks and symptoms of that dire complaint had forever vanished." Mrs. E. E. CRAY, Hillsdale, Wis.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 2c.

Workmen and teams are out in full force on the Bratt ditch, and by next week the North river country will realize what has long since been predicted—the greatest boom of any section in western Nebraska. The management has been steadily increasing the working force, which now numbers about twenty-five men and teams, and when the contract for excavation is definitely settled upon, the North Platte valley will go on record as the greatest irrigation district in the western states. Its chief promoter and overseer, John Bratt, informs the Gazette that the freeholders have loyally come to the front in granting rights of way, which is surely evidence of the high esteem and respect entertained for this gentleman along the line of this gigantic undertaking, and the only obstruction now existing is the soil between the starting point and its mouth which, as stated above, is being removed as fast as possible. —Big Springs Gazette.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when you first catch cold. It is good when your cough is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold twenty-five dozen of it and every bottle has given satisfaction. Steadman & Friedman, druggists, Minnesota Lake, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by A. F. Streitz and North Platte Pharmacy.

Henry Waterston in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Henry Waterston arrived here to visit the Midwinter fair.

Railroad on the Block. NORFOLK, Va., April 8.—The Atlantic and Danville railroad will be sold today by order of the United States court.

Four Perished in the Flames. INDIANAPOLIS, April 8.—A big fire is reported raging at Hebert. Four persons have been burned to death.

Rock Island Restores the Rate on Eggs. KANSAS CITY, April 8.—The Rock Island has restored the through eastern rates on eggs.

Omaha's Doing San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The party of 23 Omaha city officials have arrived from Portland, and are doing the town.

Demise of Mrs. Dorothy Fyle. NEBRASKA CITY, April 8.—Mrs. Dorothy Fyle, one of the oldest settlers of the county, died at her home in this city, aged 74. The deceased came to this city in 1838.

Death of Captain Davison. NEW LONDON, Conn., April 10.—Captain Thomas Davison, the last survivor of the battle of Stonington, when the British fleet bombarded that town in 1814, died at his home here, aged 91 years.

Bomb Explodes in Missouri. MADRID, April 10.—A dispatch from Manacor, on the island of Majorca, states that great excitement has been caused there by the explosion of a bomb in the house of the municipal secretary.

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Being Sea-Bill Road in the Lords. LONDON, April 10.—In the house of lords the Being sea bill was read for the first time. The second reading of the same measure will take place on Thursday next.

Accidentally Exploded. PROVIDENCE, April 10.—A dynamite cartridge was accidentally exploded in the Crawford street bridge, tearing up the street.

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Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla, featuring a portrait of Mrs. E. Ottawa and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for J. W. LeMasters, a plumbing and gas service business, located at 315 North Platte.

Local news snippets including reports on a drowning in Mayville, a fire in Hebert, and various community events.

Advertisement for Park's Sure Cure, a medicine for various ailments, including coughs and colds.

Advertisement for Little Rhode Island, a product for skin care and health, highlighting its long history and effectiveness.

Large advertisement for The Star Clothing House, offering overalls, shirts, and coats at reduced prices.

Advertisement for the First National Bank, North Platte, Nebraska, detailing its capital and services.

Advertisement for A. F. Streitz, Druggist, offering a wide range of medicines and supplies.

Advertisement for Prof. Hirschberg, an ophthalmologist, specializing in eye treatments and glasses.

Advertisement for Jos. F. Fillion, a plumbing and gas fitting business, located at 315 North Platte.