. Fallacy of 50 C at Dollars.

Money received for warrs, like memby in ceived on every other account is value on the the the extent that it can be exchanged for the to surgest that a dollar worth 55 cents will to surgest that a deliar worth of cents will not purchase as much in the fractions is a deliar worth 150 cents. To cell a dipe a deliar word add nothing whitever to Re intrinsic value or purchasing paver; it would still buy only a cline's worth of goods. If these propositions are correct, if is dear that when wages are paid in a depreciated currency the rates of wages guist be increased in proportion to the depreciation of the money and in proportion depreciation of the money and in proportion to the forecase in the money and in proportion to the increase in the prices of other things, or the laborer will suffer a lose. But I affirm that it is the universal rule that the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to 'he deprecia-tion in the value of the money is which they are pold, and that when the currency is depre-ciated the rates of wages do not increase i proportion to the increase in the prices of the commodities the laborer is compelled to purchase. If there has been a single exception to this rule in this or in any other country, my investigations have not enabled me to find it, and I do not believe one can be found. Our War Experience With Depreciated Currency.

It is not my purpose to weary you by the presentation of voluminous statistics, or by a tedious rocital of facts, but the particular proposition new under consideration is of such great importance in the discussion of this subjost that you must permit me to call your ca-pecial attention to the experience of the laboring people in our own country during the years formediately following the introduction of a depreciated paper ourrency in 1802 and also to the very low rates of wages which now prevail in countries having the aliver standard of val-ue or the so called double standard of value with coinage of silver at a legal ratio not cor responding with the commercial value of the metal and, in doing this, I will make no state-ment that cannot be fully sustained by reliable

On the 5d of March, 1803, a subcommittee of On the sal of Marca, 1833, a subcommittee of the committee on finance in the United States sends made a report on the course of prices and wages in this country for a period of 62 years, embracing the prices of almost every article of consemption in common use among the people and the rates of wages in almost avery industry carried on during that time and, in order that you may learn from this of-ficial and impartial investigation what effect a depreciated currency has on wages and prices, I will briefly state some of the most material facts and canclusions embadied in this doop facts and conclusions embadied in this doop-ment. The subcommittee consisted of five son-stors representing both political farries and both sides of the currency question, and the investigation, which lasted nearly two years, was most thoroughly and impartially made, with no purpose in view except to ascertain and report the actual facts, and, so far as it relates to questions of fact, the report was unanimous. As stated heretofore, congross, early in the year of 1862, inaugurated the pol-ley of issuing legal tender paper, gold was ley of issuing legal tender paper, gold was driven out of circulation, specie payments were suspended, the currency began at once to depreciate and before the close of the year the paper dollar was worth less than 70 cents in gold. From the time the depreciation began the price of commodities and the wages of la-bor were paid in paper currency, and the injurious effect upon the interests of the laboring from te clearly to the the report referred to.

Workingmen the Lafferers.

In 1862 the wages of thee, paid in depreciated paper, were less an aper cent higher in paper than when pake in gold, but the prices of the 228 articles used by the laborers and other people in the maintanance of their families were nearly 18 per cent higher than they were when paid in gold, in 1825 the wages of labor paid in depreciated paper worth about 50 cents on the dollar were 10% per cent higher than when paid in gold, but the prices of the articles the laborer had to buy with his wages were nearly 49 per cent higher; in 1834 the wages of labor paid in depreciated paper dollars worth 49 can's each had advanced 25% per cent, but the article of the necessaries of life had advanced 180% per cent; in 1835 wages paid in paper currency worth 65 cents on the dollar in paper currency worth 65 cents on the dollar had advance 43 per cent above the rates previously said in gold, or its equivalent, but the prices of commodities had advanced nearly 117 per cent-that is to say, had more than dou-bled, and in 1866 wages paid in a currency worth 71 cents on the dollar had advanced a fraction more than 22 per cent from the previous rates in gold or its equivalent, but the prices of commodities had advanced 60 per cent. The rise in the rates of wages never cor-responded with the rise in the prices of other things until the year 1869, four years after the slose of the war, when the value of our currency was 71 cents on the dollar, and it was quite certain that no further depreciation would occur. In 1800 this country was on a certain that no further depreciation gold basis and and been on that basis for many years under the operation of the acts of 1834 and 1837. Wages were then paid in gold or its sonivalent and by reducing the wages paid in a depreciated currency to a gold basis and comparing them with the rates paid in gold in 1800 we shall have another demonstration of the injurious effects of cheap money on the inerests of the laborer. On this basis the laborer received 76 cents

and 2 mills in 1863, instend of the gold dollar he received in 1560; in 1564 he received 50 cents and 8 mills instead of a gold dellar, and in 1865 he received 66 cents and 2 mills instead of a

In other words, the wages of labor, measured by gold as they were in 1860, when we had a sound currency, had fallen about 24 per cent in 1868, more than 10 per cent in 1864, and aparty 44 per cent in 1865, when we had a deprociated currency, and, gentlemen, the deproriated currency, and, gentlemen, the force of this illustration is greatly augmented by the facts that these reductions in the rates of wages occurred at a time when several hundred thousand laborers had been withdrawn from the field of competition, when the gov-arisment was engaged in the prosecution of a great war and was expending money lavishly for all kinds of supplies for the army and navy, and when the prices of all the products

of labor had largely increased.

Surely if there ever can be a time when an abundance of cheap money will increase the wages and improve the condition of laboring men these results ought to have been accomplished under the combination of favorable streumstances existing, especially in the great centers of industry, from 1861 to 1866, and yet there has been no other period in our history when the rates of wages fell so rapidly or so

Chile's Sad Experience. The recent experience of the republic of Chile furnishes another impressive warning to the wage carner against the evils of a depre-ciated currency. That country had for a long time the so called double standard of value, with coinage of legal tender gold and silver at the rate of 16.39 to 1, but as this was a considtrabic undervaination of silver the coins of that metal went out of circulation and gold constituted the medium of exchange and actu-al standard of value until about the beginning of the year 1876, but as soon as the commercial value of sliver fell below the ratio of 18.59 to 1 as compared with gold all the gold went out of circulation and the country had silver mon-ometallism. In 1878, before this change took place, the peso, or dollar of Chile, was worth about 88% cents in our money, but in 1885, ten years after, gold went out and silver came in, the peso was worth less than 53 cents in our money. Silver continued to depreciate and, besides, large amounts of paper currency were issued by the government and the banks, and in 1860, 20 years after the change from the gold basis to the silver lasts, the peso was worth

only about 545 cents in our money. Let us see now what effect this cheap money, or, in other words, this system of silver mono metallism which you are asked to adopt here, had upon the wages of labor in that country. Our minister at Santiago has very recently made an official investigation and report upon this subject, which has not get been published. from which is appears that in the northern part of Chile, where labor this always been in greater demand than elsewhere on account of the great nitrate fields located in that section of the country, very little change took place even in the nominal rates of wages notwithstanding the great fall in the value of the cur-

funcy-that is faborate continued to design in depreciated money about the same they received before in good money. when the peso was worth 88% cents, a mechanic, a boiler maker, a blacksmith, a car enter, a freman and an ordinary laborer resived together for a day's work 18% peson, or ested together for a day's work 195, peach of \$16.85 in our money; in 1855 the same persons received for the same work 20% peach, but owing to the depreciation of the currency this was equal to only \$19.93 to our money, and in 1805, 30 years after the country had descended to a silver basis, the same kaborers received for the same work 25.65 pesos, but the value of the peso was less than 35 cents, and consequently their wages amounted to only \$8.24 in our mon-ey, or just about one-half of what they had recoived 20 years before. In the control part of the country the result was substantially the same, though not quite so injurious to the la-borer. In 1852 a day's wages for five men-a mason, a carpenter, a gashiter, a painter and an ordinary laborer—amounted altogether to \$6.45 in our money, but in 1885 the wages of the same men were \$5.53, and in 1895 \$4.99. In the southern part of the republic there was some increase in the nominal amount of wages paid between 1876 and 1880 on account of the fact that a line of rallway was then being constructed through that region by foreign capital, but since the latter date the general average rate of wages has remained substantially the same, although paid in a constantly depre-

clating currency.

Our minister to Chile, after a very careful examination of the entire situation in that country, says:

"It may be taken for granted that in Chile, as in all other countries which have had a like financial experience, the consequences of chesp money have weighed most heavily upon the es that are least able to support the bur-

The evils of silver monometallism and a de-preciated currency finally became intolerable that country, and, although it produces asiderable silver and very little gold, it has couly adopted the gold standard of value.

Japan's Experience. In nearly every country in the world having the gold standard of value the wages of labor have increased materially during the last 25 years, and at the same time the purchasing power of the money in which wages are paid has increased also, while in the countries having the silver standard of value wages have been actually reduced by the depreciation of the currency to such an extent that the laboror is in a much worse condition then be was the deginning of that period. Japan, by far the most progressive and prosperous country in the east, coins both gold and silver at the fatio of 16.118 to 1, a ratio which greatly overvalues silver, and, as the government does not maintain the parity of the two metals, the currency is on a depreciated silver basis. Wages are paid in silver, of course, because the laboring men and women always get the cheapest money in circulation, and they gen-erally pay the highest prices for the articles they buy, for the reason that their purchases are usually made in small quantities at a time. The Japanese silver yen is worth a little less than 50 cents in our money, and when the wages of labor, paid in this depreciated coin, are reduced to our standard of value, they ap-pear so insignificant that it is difficult to un-derstand how the people who receive the miserable pittance can live and maintain their families. The average daily earnings of a bricklayer amount to ② cents; blacksmiths. carpenters and cabinet makers receive 50 cents; compositors in printing offices, 29 cents; pressmen, 26 cents; roofers, 29 cents; stonecutters, 50 cents; ordinary tailors, 28 cents; weavers, 15 cents. And in all the long list of occupations and wages no laborer, however skilled, can be found who receives more than 49 cents per day, except porcelain artists in the great city of Yokohame, who get 72 cents. Fac-tory laborers even in that city, where most of the great industries are carried on by American or European capitalists, receive 21 cents per day, and in other parts of the country

Mexico's Experience. Our neighboring republic of Mexico, with a constitutional government very similar to our own, with an area of 77,000 square miles and a population of only about 12,000,000, with almost marvelous natural resources awaiting development and offering a most inviting field for the investment of capital and the ciaploy-ment of labor, has the silver standard of value, gold not being in use. And if cheap money is a blessing to the laboring man, he ought to be presperous and happy in that country. The Mexican dollar contains 377.17 grains of pure silver, or nearly 6 grains more being sustained by a monetary system which keeps it at a parity with gold, it is worth only about 53 cents in our money. Wages are paid in sliver and are very low in comparison with the wages paid in this country for the same services, in many instances not being half as much, while the prices of commodities generally are much higher than they are hore. The prices of imported articles especially are exorbitantly high in Mexico, because they have to be paid for abroad in gold, and the de preciation of their money is so great that it requires nearly \$2 in silver to pay \$1 in gold.

Although our own silver dollar contains less fine silver than the Mexican dollar, one of ours is nearly equal in exchangeable value to two of theirs, because here the coinage is limsted and the government issues the coins on its own account and has pledged its faith and credit to keep them as good as gold, a pledge that has been faithfully kept up to this time notwiffstanding the complaints and denuncia-tions of our free coinage opponents. Under policy the dollar paid to the laboring man for his wages is just as good and will purchase just as much in the markets as the dollar paid to the bendholders or to any other class of creditors, but if we are to have free and un-limited coinage of legal tender silver for the benefit of the owners of the bullion the gov-ernment and the people at large would have no interest whatever in the coins, and it would be grossly unjust to require the government to keep them equal in exchangeable value to gold. The deliars, as rapidly as ecined, would be delivered to the owners of the builion free gold. The dellars, as rapidly as echoed, would be delivered to the owners of the bullion free of charge, and the government would have no legal or moral right to tax all the people of the country in order to precure gold with which to redeem these private coins. The value of our dollar would, therefore, be no greater than the intrinsic or commercial value of the sliver contained in it, and its purchasing power in the markets would be diminished about one half, but the wages of inter would remain, for a long time at least, substantially at the present rates, or, if they should be non-inally increased on account of the depreciation of the currency, experience in the past shows that they would not increase in preportion to the increase in the prices of commodities. Sizes in the rates of wages take place very slowly, while the prices of commodities move rapidly, at some periods changing several times in the course of a single day. And these movements are always more frequent and more harmful when the currency is in an unsettled condition.

Attitude of Manufacturers.

Attitude of Manufacturers.

You have doubtless observed recently what appears to be quite a formidable demenstration in favor of the free coinage of silver by certain large manufacturing interests in the eastern part of the country, upon the ground that if we centimus to maintain our present etandard of value the silver standard countries, especially India, China and Japan, will soon be able to undersell them in the markets of the world. Reduced to its simplest form, the proposition of these gentlemen is that the manufacturers of certain kines of gueds in this country cannot continue to pay their laborers high wages in gold or its equivalent and compete successfuly in the markets abroad with the manufacturers of similar goods in silver standard countries, who pay their laborers low wages in depreciated silver, and therefore they insist that a monetary system shall be adopted here which will give them the advantage of paying for their labor in depreciated silver. The theory is that, with free coinage of legal tender silver, the wages of labor in this country would be paid in silver dollars worth about half as much as gold dollars, but the products of labor, which would belong to the employer, would be sold for gold in the markets abroad, and that the gold thus obtained could be exchanged for silver at about the rate of \$i\$ in gold for \$i\$ in all ver, and thus the process would go on, the employer getting gold of full value and the inborer getting depreciated silver, which in the opinion of these genteness, would be a most happy solution of this question.

If the interests of labor are to be left entirely out of consideration, and if it were not reasonably certain that a sudden revolution in our monetary system would at once arrest the progress of all our industries and produce almost universal bankruptcy. This scheme to make the employer very rich and the laborer very poor night be worthy of serion consideration consideration consideration consideration consideration consideration consideration consideration con

tration, but the Americal laborer has 8 stres o demand pay for his ways to as good range

Ter stant red construents and the stant red construents in the sent and the stant and the sent and the sent and the sent and the sent that the great to yet ampliques a rest majority of the sent who have amounted their capital in including denterprises and are relying for success upon their skill and energy in the prosecution of their business, do not want the present standard of value over-thrown, because they know that the establishment of silver monometallism would be rule, out to them and to all who are dependent upon them for employment or for the supply of commodities at reasonable prices.

Investments of Lubor.

Investments of Labor.

If the solution of this question affected only the character and amount and purchasing power of the future cornings of the American laborer, it would still be a subject of the gravest importance to him, but its importance is greatly increased by the fact that the safety and value of a very considerable part of als past carnings are also involved. The thrifty and provident workingman, anticipating a time when he may be disabled or deprived of suppleyment, has endeasored to save something out of his cardings in order to provide for the comfort of his wife and children in the future and has laid it away at home, or deposited it in a bank or building association, or invested it in a life insurance policy, or leaned Investments of Labor. invested it in a life insurance policy, or loaued it to some friend in whom he has confidence. He is not a debtor, but a creditor, and the corporations and individuals having the extendy of his earnings are indebted to him and ought to pay what they owe him in just as good money as he put into their hands. Sayinga Banks and Building and Loan As-

According to the latest reports, the savings banks in your own state hold \$24.457,450 on deposite for 85.862 people, or an average of \$257 for each depositor, and in the whole country they hold \$1.810.257,000 for 4.575.510 people, or an average of \$5.31 for each depositor. State banks, trust companies and private banks hold \$1,350.852,000 for ebout 1.550,000 people, and mailtonal banks hold \$1,701.035.521 for 1.625.840 depositors, of whom 1.724,000 have less than \$1,000 to their eredit. Resides these institutions there are 6.000 building and loan associations in the United States, baving about 1.550,000 shareholders, male and female, who have paid dues in good money amounting to more than \$5.50, 100,000. There are nearly 700 of these associations in the state of Hilmois alone, and in these institutions many laborers, mun, women and even children, have deposited every dollar they could spare, often denying themselves some of the comforts of life in order to lay up something for a time of need.

More than 2,000,000 of our people have taken out life insurance policies, which are now in force, amounting to \$4,202,857,023, and have paid the premiums on them year after year in good money, while the mutual benefit and assessment and co-operative and fraternal companies and associations have \$6,500,000 members, who have contributed a large part of their earnings to the funds hald to reimburse losses sustained by sickness or death. The obligations of these companies and associations to their members amount to \$5,184,600,405, and the industrial companies in the United States have a membership of 6,349,550, with insurance amounting to 8816,620,678 in addition to all the foregoing, and it is constantly hereasing. How many laboring men and women have taken out pelicies or otherwise contributed from their earnings to insure themselves against loss by accident while engaged in the prosecution of their work cannot be accurately ascertained, but the number is known to be very large. Life Insurance.

tained, but the number is known to be very large.

The banks, trust companies, building associations and other similar institutions owe the people of the United States today \$5,552, 188,521 for money actually deposited, a sum nearly eight times greater than the total expital of all the national banks in the country, while the life insurance policies held by the people in the various kinds of corporations and associations and in force today amount to \$10,823,504,555, a larger sum than has been actually invested in all our railronds and about 15 times larger than the capital of all the national banks.

Free Coinage Would Be an Irreparable

Free Coinage Would Be an Irreparable

Wrong.

In view of these facts, which cannot be successfully disputed, I submit that you ought seriously to consider all the consequences to yourselves and your fellow citizens before you agree to the free and unlimited coinage of legal tender silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 in order that these great corporations and associations may have the privilege of discharging their debts to the people by paying 51 or 52 cents on the dollar, for that is exactly what it means. It is a low estimate to say that each one of the depositors in savings and other banks and in building associations, and each holder of a life inpurance policy and member Wrong. banks and in building associations, and each holder of a life invariance policy and member of a mutual benefit and assessment association, has dependent upon him or her an average of at least two other persons; and if so, a majority of all our people are directly or indirectly creditors of these corporations and associations and are interested in the preservation of a standard of value which will insure

majority of all our people are directly or indirectly creditors of these corporations and associations and are interested in the preservation of a standard of value which will insure
the payment of their claims in as good money
as they parted with when they made their
loans or deposits or paid their assessments or
premiums. Every dollar the people put into
these banks and trust companies and other institutions and every dollar they paid for insurence was worth 100 cents and would procure 100 cents worth 100 cents everywhere.
The adoption of any policy that would deprive
them in dollars worth 160 cents everywhere.
The adoption of any policy that would deprive
them of this right would not only infliet an
enormous loss upon them, but would so seriously impair their faith in the fidelity and
utility of such institutions that attempts to
nocumulate and save surplus earnings would
be abandoned, or at least greatly discouraged,
for a long time to come.

But if free and unlimited coinage of logal
tender silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is established in this country a very large part of the
money deposited in these various kinds of
savings institutions will not even be repaid in
depreciated silver, out will be wholly lost, because such a reckless monetary system would
precipitate a financial panic whea very few,
if any, of the depositories could surviye. I
don't that there is a single financial institution in the country that could sustain the
pressure that would be instantily
with all depositors in banks and other creditors
when it became apparent that our standard of
value was to be lowered and our currency depreciated by free coinage. Payment of all our
obligations held abrond would be demanded
in gold at once; every investment of foreign
super that would not wait for the actual passupe of a free coinage hay, for the institutions would went to withdraw thei

the probable consequences of a deliberate determination upon the part of our people to adopt silver monometallism as a permanent system? The imagination can scarcely conceive the deplorable state of society that would immediately follow the announcement of such a policy, and I will not attempt to describe it.

It cannot be possible that in the closing years of the nineteenth contury and in this great and free republic the people themselves will imitate the bad example set by the corrupt potentates of Europe, who have made their names forever odious in history by debasing the money of their Subjects and roubing the industrious poor of the just rewards of their labor. The greatest crime short of absolute political enslavement that could be country would be to confiscate his labor for the benefit of the employer by destroying the value of the money in which his wages are paid; but, gentioneen, this irreparably wrong can never be perpetrated under our system of government unless the laboring man atmacif assists in forging his own charms.

And now, rentismen, having submitted, as briefly and as plainly as the nature of the subject would permit, some of the reasons why I think your interests demand the maintenance of a sound and stable curriery. I thank you most sincerely for your kind and patien attention and will detain you no longer.

# Closing Out Sale of Clothing!

Fer the Next THIRTY DAYS I Offer my entire stock of CLOTHING at the Lowest Possible Prices Regardless of cost. W. K. HERNCALL.

Berea Scrapings.

Fred Stratton, of Chicago, is visiting with his folks at this

B. A. McCarthy has concluded to stay on Frank Martin's farm another year.

Mesdames Switzer and O. A. Miller of Hemingford were Berea callers last Monday.

Erland Peterson and Martin Logan have secured work on the construction train at Marsland, while crops are growing.

Crops are now nearly all in around here and look remarkably well for the season and if nothing happens after this Box Butte will have a crop second to none west of the Missouri river.

When a man gets a reputation for dodging, such as Senator Allison, of Iowa has had for many years, he cannot come out fla'footed apon any important question with out creating a sensation and stirring up a nest of interrogation points. That is just what Senator Allison's square statement in favor of the gold standard and against the free coinage of silver has done. Mr. Allison has been a sort of Presidential candidate for twenty years and has made it a point to try and stand well with everybody in his party. His entirely unexpected declaration is taken to mean that he, like John Sherman, has come to the conclusion that he New Everything will nover get the Presidential nomination i his party and that it is useless to longer keep up the troublesome habit of dodging.

Montgomery Ward & Co. are again flooding the country with circulars and pamphlets in an endeavor to draw trade from the country merchants, and they make no effort to conceal the fact. persons who would patronize that firm should remember that they are after the almighty dollar and when they get it they most likely use it for their own benefit. You get no benefit from the money you spend with them outside of the few cents you may possibly save by the County Sunday School Conthe direct deal. They have no interest in your town or country welfare and don't care a particle whether your property is enhanced in value or not; while the home 10:30 a. m. -- Paper, "What are the merchant' is continually on the duties of the family to the Sunday lookout for his costomers welfare, School?".....Mr. A. S. Enyeart. for that is to a grert extent his own. Think well before placing 11 a. m .- Paper, "The true funcorders with a foreign firm. Pat- tion of the Sunday school." ronize home institutions. Merchants should see that such competition is met as early as possible. -Rushville Democrat.

ALL GOOD REPUBLICANS should make a point of attending the National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Tuesday, June

The expense is not great-if you take the Burlington.

On the 13th., 14th. and 15th of June, you can purchase a round trip ticket to St. Louis at THE ONE WAY RATE.

Think-isn't it worth a few dollars-a few days time-to see the next President nominated?

Full information on application to any agent of the B. & M. R. R. R. or by addressing J. Francis, Gen'l. Pass'r. Agent, Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

OLD PAPERS 5cts a dozen, at THE HERALD office.

Eye Openers

Dunlap cheess is the best on the market. Try it. A new lot of shoes just received by

W. K. Herneall. Wildy's received a new line of

Wildy has received his first large invoice of spring goods and clothing. New line of carpets at Hern-

Ask your grocer for Ankora coffee and get a silver spoon free

Wildy. 8 lbs. of broken Java coffee at

Wildy's for \$1. Kaffir corn for sale at Wildys-

Best cereal for this country. I will buy your county warrants. H. R. GREEN.

20 pounds of large California prunes at Wildy's for \$1.

Easter glassware novelties at 1808, viz: WILDY'S. 20 lbs dried apples for \$1.00 at

PADS! PADS! Call and get your sweat pads of H. R. Green.

Brown backs at 35 cts each. C. J. Wildy wants some chick-

New dry goods and shoes, right up to date, just received at Wildys Look at those five cents prints at

New Goods. New Clothing, New Ties,

at WILDY'S

The undersigned will take cattle to herd for the season of 1896, at Fosket's ranch, 'Terms, 31, for season, from May 1st to Oct. 15th.

Having purchased of J. M. Trout his Shire stallion, "SAXON KING" and his French coach stallion, QUINAULT, I will stand them during the season at my farm, six miles west and two north of Hemingford. Terms, \$5 to insure. These stallions are too well known to need further description. A. S. ENYEART.

The following is the program of vention to be held in Hemingford, Saturday, May 23, 1896:

10 a. m.—Devotional services, ...... Rev. W. J. Golden

Discussion.

...... Rev. W. J. Golden.

11:45—Dinner. 1:30 p. m.—Devotional services.

......Rev. J. W. Kendall. 2 p. m.—Paper, "How can we gain best results from our Quarterly Temperence lessons?"

..... Rev. Wm. Shambaugh. Discussion. 2:30 p. m.—Business session.

3 p. m.—Address..... 4-Adjournment.

## The :=: Herald

# Official County Paper

and prints all the news. We are prepared to give clubbing rates on any paper yor desire. Subscribe now.

#### Final-Proof-Notices

HON. J. W. WEHN, JR., Register. Hos. F. M. BROOME, Receiver.

Parties having notices in this column are re-quested to read the same carefully and report to this office for correction any errors that may, exist. This will prevent possible delay in making proof.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., May 20, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at Alliance, Neb., on June 30, 1896, viz.

MARTIN MACPHEE, of Marsland, Neb., who made H. E. No. 1516 for-the NE 3, sec. 23, tp 29 n, r 51 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of suid land, viz: John Smienberger, Edward T. (iregg, William P. Burton, of Marsland, Neb., Morrison Bowelard, of Belmont, Neb. Also,

Notice is hereby given that LUTHER L. MAXFIELD, of Calloway, Neb., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register or Receiver at same time and place, on timber culture appli-cation No. 319 for the N.E. & sec. 34, tp 23 n. rg 49 w., hie names as witnesses: Geo-ge W. Sparks, James Pinkeston, jr., Wm. Michaels, W. F. Walker, all of Hemingtord, Neb. J. W. Whin, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, heb., May 21, 1808.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that and proof will be made before the Register or Reserver at Alliance, Neb., on June 28, 1808, viz.

MATRIAS SOLBERG. of Clearmont, Wyo., who made H. E. No. 500, for the S W & sec 35, tp 20 n, rg 48 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Barnstead, Peter G. Anderson, of Hemingford, Neb., Chris Modin, Peter Soderberg, of Duniap, Neb.

J. W. WERN, JR., Register.

U. S. Land O'lloe, Alliance, Neb., May 6, 1996.
Notice is hereby given that ENOCH C. HAR-PER, of Ponca City, Ok'ahoma, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register or Receiver at his office in Alliance, Neb., on the 18th day of June 1806, on timber enlitire application No. 516, for the s w % sec 35, tp 29 n, rg 53 w.
He pames as witnesses: John W. Discoule. ip 29 n. rg 50 w.
He names as witnesses: John W Pierce, of
namingford, seb., J. C. Wood, Peter Spræcklen,
of Marsland, seb., John D. Johns, of Bemiggford, seb.
J. W. Wern, Jr., Begister:

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., April 27, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that the followingpathed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim, and
that said proof will be made before Robert
Lucas U. S. C. C. Commissioner at fray Springs,
on June 8, 1895, viz:

BRIGGS H. WRIGHT, of Hay Springs, Neb., who made H. E. No 2444 for the E b, N E b, N W b, N E b, & H E b, N W b, sec. D to 29 n rg 47 w. e names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Albrigh, Hans Kemp, James Clemens, Ellis Garner, all of riay Springs, Neb. WILLIAM H. ALBRIGHT.

of Hay Springs, Nob., who made H E No. 8755, for the W & N W & & W % S W % sec. 25, tp.59 

Land Office at Alliance, Nob., April 15, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that the following-ramed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Alliance, Neb., on May 25th, 1898, viz. SOPHIA REESE,

of Box Butte, Neb., who made H E No. 2934 for the S ¼ NW ¼ & S ½ NE ½ sec 5, tp 28 n, r 47 w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: W.A. Clark, Z. T. Cunningham Simon Bollinger, James McCabe, all of Box Butte, Neb.

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., May 12, 1886. Complaint having been cutsred at this office by Edward T. Gregg against Karel Klos, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2475, dated June 18, 1788, upon the N E ¼ sec 4, tp 25 n, rg 51 w, in Box Butte county. Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said-entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22nd day of June 1895, at 10 o'clock 2, m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

Contestant will procure publication of this notice to be made in some newspaper published nearest the land in Box Butte county, Neb., for thirty days prior to date of hearing.

J. W. Wenn, Jr. Register.

### L. W. BOWMAN Physician and Surgeon,

ALLIANCE, NEB.

Office rooms and residence in Draver block, up stairs. Special attention given to diseases of children.

TUTTLE & TASH Attorneys - at - Law,

New Spring and

Summer Millinery. Hats of various kinds, Timmings of laces, Ribbons, Flowers, etc., of latest style, and prices to suit the times. Thanking you for past favors, will try to merit a continuance

of same. MISS L. ADAMS.