Judge Aldredge, at Atlanta, Before Convention of American Bankers.

Pit and Rumor, With Sound Logic, Kept the Convention In an Uproar-Case Stated Se Plainly That All Can Understand It. Mire Principal Free Colongo Argumente Answered In Turn-Chipch Bugs and Hallworms Versus 16 to 1 Cranks-What Makes Integest Low?-Important Prices That Have Bleen Since 1873.

Perhaps the sound money speech in greatest temand ip all parts of the country, and the dewand for which is most constantly growing, is that of Judge George N. Altiredge of Dallas, Tex., delivered Oct. 16, 1836, at the convention of the American Bankers' association at Atlanta, Ga. We are certain that all of our readare will relish the wit and humor which upset the dignity of the bankers. They will also find it very instructive reading. We reprint it in

The proposition that this government should coin silver for the world, in unlimited amount, at double its market value, is so repugnant to he common sense of mankind that it ought to be unnecessary to discuss it, and would be but for the fact that a portion of our people have been misled by appeals to their prejudice and by the specious reasoning of sophists. If our government were asked to declare that two government were asked to declare that two quarts equaled a gallon or to revise the multiplication table and enact that 10 times 10 squaled 200, all men would see the folly, but when asked to believe that \$10 worth of eliver, by being touched by the government stamp, instantly becomes worth \$50, many people honestly believe this miracle may be accomplished, and many others affect to believe it

for practical purposes.

In all ages of the world there have been depusions in reference to money, and in spite of uniform disastrous results many are ever yeady to listen to the teachings of any charla-lan who claims that he has discovered a shorter route to wealth. They refuse to apply to money that hard common sense which they exercise in dealing with the everyday affairs of life. The ignorant have always had superstition about eliver. Among the negroes of the south nothing would kill a witch but a silver bullet.

That our ancestors 100 years ago fixed a unit That our ancestors no years ago fixed a unit of value in gold or silver and fixed a ratio between them is immaterial to us. Their example in so doing is not more binding on us than their methods of business, their means of transportation, or the implements with which they sorred and reaped. It would be a sad commentary upon our intelligence if we had learned nothing in 100 years. We do know that in fixing a ratio they attributed no magic to the government stamp, but sought diligent-ly to ascertain the market value of the two metals in the leading nations of the world and conformed, as they thought, strictly to this market ratio. By pursuing the method adopt-ed by them we would now fix the ratio at about 32 to I. The consistent man is not the one who stands in one place always, regardless of the changing conditions around him, but it is he who, with intelligence and circumspec-tion, adapts himself to the changed condition of affairs.

Gold Versus Silver Standard Countries.

For nearly 20 years every enlightened nation in the world has been an a gold standard basis. They are all representative governments, and their taws are made by their people and for their people. The government which first es-tablished the gold standard is more obedient to the will of its people than ours is. When an important administration measure is defeated by the representatives of the English people, ands of the opposition. The gold standard actions are those that have reclaimed the world from barbarism and have given it all its Searning and invention, where schools and oburches abound, where the dignity of man is maintained and labor properly rewarded, and they control the commerce of the world.

These nations, after testing gold and silver for hundreds of years, voluntarily adopted the gold standard. No nation today has the silver standard from choice. It is only because they are weak and helpless to remedy the evil that any of them remain on a silver hasts. But to day the United States the formest patter to day the United States, the foremost nation in all the earth in solvency and resources, in intelligence and energy, is seriously invited to abandon the standard of civilization and commerce and to consort with half civilized, half clad people, who are weak and ignorant, who have little or no commerce, where bull fights abound and achools do not, where human labor abound and achools do not, where human labor is in sharp competition with the mock and lowly jackness, where a breechelout is preferred to a full suit and where the bulk of the people know no more about a standard of value than a mule about the nebular hypothesis. Surely we would do well to take a look at the com-pany before we sit down to the feast.

Free Coinage Arguments. The invitation is that this country, after having adjusted its enormous business for 2 years to a gold standard, shall suddenly readjust all business and all values to what is termed a double standard of gold and sliver. The arguments advanced in behalf of such a

First .- A double standard resting upon gold and silver would give a more correct measure of value and one less liable to fluctuation than a single gold standard.

Second.—Gold has appreciated in value and all property measured by it has declined in

Third.—The supply of gold is inadequate to make it a safe standard, and the scarcity of it will tend to the depression of prices.

Fourth.—The free, unlimited coinage of silver at the ratiosof 16 to 1 will create unlimited departs for silver and restors it to over femend for silver and restore it to par Fifth.-Free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will increase the prices of property.

Mythical "Double Standard."

With reference to the first proposition: A standard of value is some exact measure which standard of value is some exact measure which enters into and becomes a part of every contract, and to which all obligations are referable. If our government could, by legal enactment, flx the value of gold and silver in the markets of the world and could keep them adjusted to a fixed ratio, a double standard would be practicable. But it cannot fix or maintain value. The bayers of the world, the merchants in that, when Abraham purchased his lot in Ephron's cometory, he weighed out to Ephron silver "current money with the merchant." And the merchants of the world have been saying what shall be "current money" from that day to this.

Governments are as powerfees to suspend the law of value as they are to suspend the law of value as they are to suspend the law of value as they are to suspend the law of yaute as they are to suspend the law of yaute as they are to suspend the law of yaute as they are to suspend the law of yaute as they are to suspend the law of yaute of two standards, one of gold and the

seive of two standards, one of gold and the other of silver, and contracts might be made referable to either standard, but the indeter estnate double standard, resting on two met als not linked together by any binding obli-gation, but both acting under go as you please rules, is to me absolutely incomprehensible. We cannot bind them together as we do two motals in the pendulum of a clock or in the mainspring of a watch. No people ever did business under the imaginary double standard, and every attempt to enforce it has resulted in alternating from one standard to the other. England tried it for 470 years, and it was an atter failure. France changed her ratio 118 times in 12 years trying to walk the double standard tight rupe. We tried it and went first to a silver basis, then to a gold basis, then to a paper tasis and then back to a gold basis. The phrase "double standard" is a contradiction of terms. Standard mean correct measure, and there cannot be two different correct rules, is to me absolutely ince uro, and there cannot be two different correct sares of value any more than there can be two different correct weights to mill by, two Eagent current thermometers to measure

Sumpels the by. Work medware is correct, the agent differ from it and be correct.

Greaturo's Law. It is an immorphia law of money that when two metals are used at a fixed ratio and both made legal tender, if either is undervalued in the coimage low the undervalued metal goes out of circulation. About the middle of the out of circulation. About the middle of the fourteenth century Nicholas Oreans, the father of finance in France, announced his great law to Churles V; 150 years later Copernicus, the founder of modern astronomy, announced it to the Pressians, and 32 years still later Greatum announced it to Queen Elizabeth. Macaulay in his "History of England" shows how perfectly this law worked in England and cloquency describes the direful sonsequences. He was describing coins debased by clipping, but still lags! tender. A coin bused by clipping, but still legal tender. A coin is just as bad when debased by overvaluation in coinage as when clipped or counterfeited. In the one case the creditor is descrived, and in the other he is forced. It is simply the differences between their and robbery. The law of money has never failed. We know what will be its operation just as we know that the deadlest poison will kill because it always has

We Now Have 16 to 1 Rimetallism. The gold standard advocates believe in gold as a standard with the largest possible safe use of silver among the people. The 16 to 1 dreamers believe in the so called double standard, and we are driven by this law to the use of silver alone. All gold standard countries use large amounts of silver and no silver standard country uses any gold whatever. As the practical question is the use of the metals, it follows that we are the bimetallist and the 16 to 1 people are the monometallist. Hence the battle that is to be fought to a finish next wear is whether we be fought to a finish next year is whether we will remain under a gold standard, with actual himetallism in use among the people—gold and silver circulating freely without discrimjustion against either-or shall we have a so called double standard at the mints and nowhere else, with silver monometallism in actual use? The battle is between substance and shadow, between those who want timetallism in fact and those who want it in name only. We are the friends of silver money, who would bring to its aid the power of the government to keep it good, and they are its enemies, who, by unlimited cotnage, would take from it the guarantee of parity by the government,

and thereby degrade it to its market value.

Our government has been and is now coin ing silver es the ratio of 18 to 1. It is enabled to do this, because under the law it can restrict the amount coined, and, being vested with this control, it undertakes to make every dollar good money. The moment the government loses control of the coinage, confidence in its ability to protect the money issued is gone, and a silver dollar then rosts on its morit and is worth 50 cents. To illustrate: A merchant could very well guarantee the expenses of his clerk if he were allowed to control the expenses, but if the clerk demanded free and unlimited expenses then the mer-chant would have to "stand from unler" and

let the expenses take care of themselves.

We hear a great deal of indignant declaration because the government does not pay its "coin" obligations in silver. To maintain the parity between gold and silver it is essential that the government in receiving its does and paying its debts must ignore the inferiority of silver, just as a mother pretends not to see the limp of her lame child. This gives the option of metals to the person dealing with the government, whether as debtor or creditor. If the government should discriminate against silver by refusing to receive it for dues, or by insisting on paying it instead of gold, that moment the parity would be gone and the silver in n's pocket would would be as a dis count. Its coinage being under the control of the government, the government makes it good at its counter, and this makes it good at

every counter in the world.

If there is anything in the double standard stability idea we ought to work for it for all it is worth. If two metals will fix value better than one, then three metals will best two, and four best three, and by having eight or ten metals in the standard we can anchor it so that it will not crawl an inch in 1,000 years.

The second proposition is that gold has appreciated and thereby depressed prices. The same cause operating upon a number of articles will produce the same effect in all those not affected by a contravening cause. When gold standard was adgited, Feb. 13, 1873, some remained stationary, while come risen in price, and no contravening causes will acalike. We find that no two articles have de clined at the same time or in the same degree, nor has any one article remained uni-formly depressed. This demonstrates that, as articles that have declined, no one to those articles that have designed as having controlling cause can be assigned as having duced these results.

The stock argument of the 16 to 1 people is that wheat and cotton have declined, and they seem to gleat over the fact. I knew an old negro who, when saked how he was getting along, always replied, "Poorly, thank God!" and they are thankful when the country is poorly on wheat and cotton. Since 1878 the vast fertile prairies of the northwest have been turned into wheatfields, so that the production of wheat in the United States has been doubled since then. The same thing has been going on in Russia and South America. The wonderful improvements in machinery for harvesting wheat and the extension of railroads for transporting it to market gave an immense impetus to the production of it. A farmer can make more money ruising it at 50 cents per bushel today than he could at \$1 per bushel 20 years ago. The result has been that the overproduction of wheat has reduced its and the gold standard had nothing to do with the reduction. Its price is regulated by supply and demand.

Chinch Bugs, Caterpillars and Boliworms. Last May a little bug settled down on the wheatfields of the northwest, and in one or two weeks eat up one half of the 16 to 1 argument on prices and sent the prices back into the neighborhood of these of 1873. The old hay-seeds, who knew the habits of the chinch bug and the kind of a multiplication table be used in regulating the increase in his family, took the trains for Chicago, commenced buying wheat and broke all the "smart Alecka" in the city. They may have talked gold standard depression at home, but they put their money on the chinch bug in the city and won. The caterpillar and bollworm can do the same thing for cotton. I only know the chinch bug by reputation, but I am personally acquainted with these worms. They are composed of appetite and skin. They do not care a tinker's idessing for anybody's standard, and when they invade the cotton fields of the south they send the price of cotton up in every mart of the world, gold standard or no gold standard. They have been doing business with us this stammer and have moved the price of ootton up 60 per cent. This bug and these worms haven't many friends, but as sluggers in an argument with a 16 to 1 crank they are entitled to the beit. Cotton brought \$1 a pound in New York dur-

ing the war, and 30 to 40 cents a pound the first year after the war on account of the four years' cotton famine from 1861 to 1865, and it was several years getting down to its normal price. The price declined when we made too much of it. The largest cotton crop made with slave labor was 4,603,770 bales, and I remember it was confidently predicted that no such crop would ever be made with free labor. The crop of 1872 was less than 8,000,000 bales, and we gradually increased it to a little less than 10.000,600 bales in 1894. India, Egypt and Brazil are also raising larger crops of octton. The immense crop of 1804 was thrown upon a market tilly prepared to receive it. For three years there had been less cotton goods consumed than usual, owing to the worldwide panic and depression of business following the Baring failure, and these two conditions meet-ing—everproduction and under usumption— brought cotton down to a very low price. me of the Populiats tell us there cannot be expreduction until every man, woman and shild in the world has a round stormen and full suit of clothes. This is based upon the communistic idea that it is the duty of government to take care of every laafer who be o lazy to work for a living, and is too cor temptible to waste an answer ca.

Prices of Corn, Hogs, Butter, Potatoes, Etc. Have Risea Since 1873. If the gold standard depressed wheat and otton, it was surely loaded at both ends, for

It his shot some things up in price. The corn both the whost and cotton crops com bined. The erop of corn made just precuring the gold standard, in 1892, sold for 35 cents at gold figures, and the crop of 1804 was worth 45 cents in gold, and it has generally been above the 1872 price. The out crop is about equal to the wheat crop. Onto were worth 20 cents in 1802 and 82 cents in 1804. Fat beef steers were worth \$40 in gold in 1872 and \$60 in gold in 1865. Hops are worth more now than they were in 1872 and have generally been higher than they were then. The farmers' wives get as much in gold now for butter, chickens and eggs as they did in greenbacks in 1972, and this crop is more valuable than the wheat and cotton crops combined. Tobacco, potatoes, bacon, hay, coffee, leather, whisky and a hundred other things have not declined in price. Labor, Land, Wool and Morres.

The labor crop is equal in value to all other crops combined, and it has steadily advanced in price. Land is much more valuable in gold now then in 1872, notwithstanding it was de-pressed by the panic of 1892 and 1898. The price of wool has declined, but the world's production of it, since 1872, has doubled and the use of it has been partly supplanted by the use of cotton goods. Horses have declined, but the railroads, electric cars and bicycles are doing the work they did. The cost of the produc-tion of an article fixes its value. This is necessarily so, because if the profit is large, others will be attracted to the business until the price is brought to its proper level. All articles man-ufactured by machinery have declined in price, for the reason that with each invention the cost of producing the article is lessened. Human genius has produced more results for cheapening production in the last 60 years than in all the ages of the world before that time. These grand triumphs of man over mat-ter, instead of showing depression from a standard of value, show forth the glosy and dignity of the human intellect, and are an un-mixed blessing to the whole human family. Could any one outside of a lunatic asylum at-tribute all these diverse and inconsistent movements of prices to one cause, and that cause acting evenly and uniformly upon all

What Makes Interest Low? Interest has declined since 1872 in my part of the country from 3 per cent per month to 3 and 8 per cent per annum. There is no desying the fact that the goldbugs did that. The south and west have saved more on the decline of interest than they have lost in the decline in wheat and cotton. Interest is always low in wheat and cotton. Interest is always low under an honest standard, among an honest people, where money is plentiful. It is lower in London than in any other spot on the globe because her standard is stable and her commercial integrity has been the care of her statesmen and her people for ages past. Eng-land's punctuality in meeting her obligations has made London the clearing house of the world. Tyre was the London of ancient times. Seated on the eastern end of the Mediterranean, she reigned queen of commerce for cen-turies. The scepter of commercial greatness passed from her when her own children reared Carthage at the other end of that sea. Some 300 years ago England planted colonies in America, and today the United States is England's only formidable rival for the com-merce of the world. The object lesson of an-cient history is being repeated. If the insati-able mine owners by use of their millions, and the place hunting demagogues by unctuous ap-peals to prejudice, succeed in driving this country from the standard of civilization and commerce, the standard that announces in-tegrity at home and inspires confidence abroad, to a fiat standard and silver basis, then England will have no rival to grapple with her in the marts of the world.

More Gold and More Credits. The third proposition is that the supply of sold is insufficient to make it a correct standard and its scarcity will tend to depress prices. The average annual output of gold of the world for the first half of this century, in round numbers, was \$15,000,000. From 1851 to 865, covering the gold boom in California and Anstralia, the yearly average was \$180,000,000. The output for 1898 was \$185,000,000 and for 1894 \$181,000,000. The birth rate among gold using countries is not increasing, while the produc-tion of gold is on the increase, as just stated. This answer eight to satisfy even the extreme 16 to 1 people—the "per capita" Populist—es-pecially in view of the fact that improvements in power and machinery are being applied to Congress. the predication of cold, while the gentus of in vention finds no inducement offered por field for operation in the population business.

My next answer is that the more highly enlightened the world becomes, and the greater the improvements in business mothods, the less necessity there is for the use of actual money of any kind, Steam and electricity have so knitted civilized people together that they are practically one community. Business men speak to each other around the world as if they were assembled in the same building. Their business is done on a system of credits, without the use of money, except for ultimate settlement. Nor is this method confined to business men. It is broadening with the evolu-tion of man from a lower to a higher plane of intelligence. A farmer may now live for a whole year on the fat of the land and never handle a deliar in money during that time. He may receive checks for his crop, deposit them to his credit with a back and draw on the bank for what he owes and spends. Netther he nor the men who bought his crop had a dollar in the bank. They only had credit

The bank owns the money in its vault, and its customers simply have the bank's obligation. Bank credits perform precisely the same work that gold and sliver do, and they perform it much quicker and more conveniently. The Scots are the most conservative people in the world, and they have had the best banking the people of any recold for 200 years. On a gold system of any people for 200 years. On a gold reserve of \$23,652,600 they support bank credits to the amount of \$448,288,000. The best authorities estimate that only one bill of exchange in 500,000 is ever paid in money in England. Gold, eliver and other money perform 1 per cent of the exchanges in this country, and credits in the shape of bills, notes, checks, etc., do the other 99 per cent. The business of the world could no more be done today with gold and silver than its inland transportation

could be done with ox wagens.

The 16 to 1 orators, in denouncing the act of 1873, assert that half the money of the country was destroyed and hold out the idea that our money has been contracted to that extent. In money has been contracted to that extent. In 1872 our population was 40,506,000 and our per capita of money was \$18.70. In 1894, after the country had been suffering with gold standard for 21 years, our population is 63,275,000, and our per capita of money is \$35.44, and we have much better money now than he had then. The adoption of the gold standard as a meas-ure of value did not increase the demand for gold for use to any great extent. Alcohol is gold for use to any great extent. Alcohol is the standard for measuring the strength of all spirituous liquors, yet that fact has never been found to be very straining on alcohok.

A Surfeit of Silver. Fourth proposition, that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would create unlimited demand for silver and restore it to par. How the mere coinage of silver can in any way increase its use among the people is am unable to understand. If there was no am usable to understand. If there was not enough of it for use as money and the govern-ment was limiting the coinage of it and there-by denying the people of the use of it as money, then there would be force in the propesition to increase the coinage of silver. But our condition is exactly the reverse of tast. The amount of coined and uncoined silver in the treasury is \$512,000,000, while the amount

in circulation is about \$107,000,000.

To encourage the use of aliver by the people the government exchanges coined silver at its mints for gold or legal tender currency and pays the express charges on the allver to any part of the country. This exined silver is all good money. The dollars are legal tender for all debts in any amount, and the naives, quarters and dimes are exchangeable in sums of \$30 for gold or other legal tenders. Notwithstanding the induscment offered by the government to promote the use of silver, it has hitherto been unable to force into circulation more than about one fifth of its stock on hand-Then, why all this clamor for more coinage? If a man had five times as much blood is his bod as his arteries and veins would circulate an four-lifths of it was lying idle around his heart, would say one say that such a man headed a free and unlimited infusion of blood? A government can no more induce people to

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

Closing Out Sale of Clothing!

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

From the National Capitol.

The Virginia democratic Asociation, of Washington, at its last meeting unanimously adopted a. resolution endorsing Senator Daniel of that state for the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination. The Convention might easly nominate a worse man than Senator Daniel.

In declining to furnish the Senate with the correspondence connected with the arrest by the Spaniards of American citizens on the fillibuster Competitor, President Cleveland merely exercised his constitutional right to withhold information which in his judgment ought not to be made public, and doubtless he will explain his reasons to such Senators as may take the trouble to call on

The republican house was so disgusted with a resolution offered for the impeachment of President Cleveland by Representative Howard, of Ala., that it refused by an almost unanimous vote to give him a hearing on it. Howard has been virtually ostracised ever since he became a member of the House, except by his fellow populists, because of a disgraceful book he wrote just before he became a candidate for

There is food for thought in the words of Senator Hill concerning the probability of tariff legislation any time in the near future. He said: "There will be no tariff legislation in this Congress, or in an extra session if one should be held, or in the two years during which the next Congress will be n session." It looks as though most of the Senators agree will Senator Hill's very emphatic assertion, for not one of them even made a pretense of denying or of challenging them.

Direct information from chairman Harrity, of the Democratic National Committee, knocks out the sensational report that Mr. Harrity had said that no delegate who gave advance notice of his intention to bolt the candidate and platform, if they did't suit him, would be admitted to the Chicago convention. Of course Mr. Harrity didn't say so. Neither he nor KING" and his French coach any other individual has the stallion, QUINAULT, I will stand authority to say who shall be admitted to the Convention. What farm, six miles west and two north he did say, and what has been said of Hemingford. Terms, \$5 to inby scores of democrats in Congress sure. These stallions are too well is that no delegate who threatens known to need further description. to bolt ought to be admitted to the Convention.

The McKinleyites knocked the last prop from under the republican ant's when they brought their patteries to bear upon the members of the republican National Committee with such good results that thirty-two of the fifty one members are now announced by name as having pledged their support to Mr. McKinley, the latest recraits being Senators Hansborough, of North Dakota, and Shoup, of Idaho, the former having just returned from a visit to McKinley, This destroys the hope of his republican opponents that McKinley might be beaten by the National Committee throwing out McKinley delegates from all the states in waich there are contests, as the committee will now be certain to fovor hin whereever it can be done.

Senator Harris, of Tenn., Chairman of the sub-committee which will make the bond investigation under the recently adoped Senate resolutions says he favors conducting the investigation in secret and making public its result when obtained. He takes this stand not because he tavors hiding anything but because he is opposed to having the testimony published by piece-meal as it is taken and commented upon in the public press. The matter will be decided by a vote of the Committee as soon as it is ready to begin work, which will be as soon as the statement of Secretary Carlisle, upon which Treasury clerks are now working, is in the hands of the committee. The probabilities are that the investigation will not begin until after Congress adjourns unless the session shall be unexpectedly prolonged.

President Cleveland's consistent record of refusing to sign River and Harbor bills, to say nothing of the extravagantly large appropriations already made by this Congress and the lack of money in sight to pay them. makes it reasonably centain that the River and Harbor bill now in his hands, which breaks the record by providing for the enormous expenditure of \$75,000, 000, will be vetoed. Congress is expecting a veto, and, owing to the wide distribution of the appropriations provided for in the bill, expects to be able to pass it over the veto. It was stated in washington ten days ago that enough votes had been pledged to pass the bill over a veto. While nothing is positively known, democrats generally hope and be-lieve that the President will make his message vetoing this bill a

son, from May 1st to Oct. 15th.

E. D. PIPER.

Having purchased of J. M. Trout his Shire stallion, "SAXON them during the season at my A. S. ENYEART.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS The county board of commissioners of Box Butte county will meet as a Board of Equalization on June 9th 1896 at the clerk's office in the court house in Hemingford, Nebraska, for the purpose of equalizing the assessment of taxes for 1896 as required by law, the session to hold not less than three, nor more than thirty days. Complaints concerning aid assessment will be heard at

By order of the County Board F. M. PHELPS, County Clerk.

TUTTLE & TASH

HFMINGFORD. -

Final Proof Notices

HON. J. W. WEHN, In., Register.

Parties having notices in this column are requested 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, 1816, viz.

MARTIN MACPHEE. of Maraland, Neb., who made H. E. No. 1516 for the NE 1, sec. 25, tp 29 g, r 51 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Sullenberger, Edward T. Gregg, William P. Burton, of Marsland, Neb., Morrison Howchard, of Belmont, Neb. Also, Notice is hereby given that

LUTHER L. MAXFIELD, of Calleway, Neb., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register or Beceiver at same time and place, on timber culture appli-cation No. 319 for the N.E. & sec. 34, tp.25 n. vg. cation rot, or 42 w.

He names as witnesses: George W. Eparke, James Pinkerton, jr., Wm. Michaels, W. F. Waiker, all of Hemingford, Neb. J. W. Wenn, Ja., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., May 21, 1895.

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 the Begister or Receiver at Alliance, Neb., on June 29, 1899 etc.

MATHIAS SOLBERG, of Clearmont, Wro., who made H. E. No. 568, for the b W 1, see 53, tp 29 n, ra 48 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, riz: John Barnstead, Peter G. Anderson, of Homingford, Neb., Chris McClin, Peter Soderberg, of Danlap, Neb.

J. W. WERN, JR., Register.

U. S. Land Office, Allianes, Neb. May 6, 1893.
Notice is hereby given that ENGCH C. HAB-PER, of Ponca City, Ok'ahoma, has filed notice of intention to make final preof before Register or Receiver at his office in Allianes, Neb., on the 15th day of June 1898, on timber culture application No. 516, for the swit, spc 26, tp 29 n. 85 50 w.

He names as witnesses: John W. Pierce, nf neuringford, Neb., J. C. Wood, Peter Spracklez, of Marsland, Neb., John D. Johns, of Remine ford, Neb. J. W. WEIN, JR., Register,

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., April 27, 1836.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his in intion to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Rebest Lucas U. S. C. C. Commissioner at Hay Springs.

BRIGGS H. WRIGHT, of Hay Springs, Neb., who made H. E. No. 244 for the E is N E is N W is, N E is & N E is N W is see. If the 29 u rg 47 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and subjustion of, said land, viz: William Albrigh, Haus Kemp, James Clemens, Ellis Garner, all of hay Springs, Neb.

WILLIAM H. ALBRIGHT, of Hay Springs, Neb., who made H E No. 2755, for the W 14 N W 14 & W 14 S W 14 sec. 25, tp 30

ringing protest against the extravagance of this Congress—something that will make a strong and convincing democratic campaign document.

The understgoed will take cattle to herd for the season of 1896, at Foshet's ranch. Terms, \$1, for season, from May 1st to Oct. 15th.

J. W. Ween, Jr., Begister.

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., May 12, 1896. Complaint having been entered at this office of the season and convincing democratic campaign documents.

J. W. Ween, Jr., Begister.

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., May 12, 1896. Complaint having been entered at this office of the Season and Complaint having been entered at this office of the Season and Complaint having been entered at this office of the Season of 1896, at June 18, 1889, upon the N. E. Is an advantage and only this formested entry No. 2475, dated June 18, 1889, upon the N. E. Is an advantage and only the season of 18 w, in Box Butte county, Nobraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said alleged abandonment.

Contestant will procure publication of this notive to be made in some newspaper published and alleged abandonment.

J. W. Ween, Jr., Begister.

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., May 12, 1896. Complaint having been entered at this office of the season of 1896, at June 18, 1889, upon the N. E. Is an advantage and the season of 1896, at 190 clock at the cancellation of said entry; the said alleged abandonment.

Contestant will procure publication of this notive to be made in some newspaper published an other county. Season of the said alleged abandonment.

J. W. Ween, Jr., Begister.

L. W. BOWMAN Physician and Surgeon.

ALLIANCE, NEB.

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

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 favora, will try to merit a continuance of same. Miss L. Adams.

