KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:-That we, Isaac Dillon and Thaddeus J. Foley, of Lincoln county, Nebraska; Joseph Standley and James F. Benedict, under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Nebraska, and do hereby de-

That the corporate name of said com-pany is and shall be "The Colorado-Ne-braska Land and Canal Company."

SECOND. That the objects and purposes for which said company is formed are, to acquire and become the owner of the right to appropriate and take from the North Platte river, in Lincoln county, Nebraska, sufficient water to fill and supply the canals and ditches hereinafter mentioned and described, and to build, construct, operate and maintain irrigating ditches or canals and laterals, and to enlarge and extend the same from time to time, as in the opinion of said company may be necessary or expedient, and that the purpose for which said canals or ditches are to be built, widened and extended is for the purposes of irrigation, supplying water for domestic, milling, agricultural and manufacturing purposes, and to construct, maintain and use reservoirs for storing water along the line of said ditches or canals, or adjacent thereto; and also the right to acquire by purchase, or other-wise, all of the property, real, personal, or mixed, of every name and nature, together with all the franchises, grants, immunities, privileges, capacities, proper-ties, rights-of way, priority of water-rights, and rights to appropriate the water of the said North Platte river, which are, or have been granted to, or conferred upon, or possessed, acquired or enjoyed by the North Platte Irrigation and Land Company, of North Platte, Lincoln county, Nebraska, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Nebraska; the property of said corporation consisting principally of irrigating canal, and the laterals thereof. of the State of Nebraska; the property of said corporation consisting principally of irrigating canal, and the laterals thereof, together with a strip of land one hundred (100) feet in width, extending the entire length of said canal; said canal takes its water from the North Platte river at a point in section thirteen (13), township fourteen (14) north, range thirty-four (34) west; thence extends in an easterly direction, terminating in the North Platte the right to acquire by or irrigating rights which may be of use or value to said company, and also to buy, sell, mortgage or otherwise acquire or dispose of any or all lands, franchises or property which may be deemed necessary for the purpose of development, cultivation or securing profit in the conduct of the business of said company. For the purpose of carry-ing out the objects of this company, and in payment for any or all property pur-chased or owned, services performed, labor done or money or property actually received or hereafter received, said company is hereby authorized to issue such bonds, debentures or stock as may be necessary for said purposes. To locate and plat town-sites and lay out towns upon said lands, under the laws of said State; to lease or sell the water acquired from sald North Platte river to cities, towns, corporations and individuals, as the same may be necessary to the parties desiring the use of the same. To build, use and maintain such lateral or branch Fine Boot and Shoe Maker. ditches or canals as may be necessary for the proper distribution of the water; also to use the bed or channel of all streams, of seepage or waste water, in the course of said canal, as a part of its ditch system; and to use all water so percolating or seeping from the main canal, its branches or laterals, or the waste water from overflow, in the irrigation or natural rain-fall of the land lying along its canal; also the right to erect, construct and maintain all necessary dams, dykes, flumes or tunnels in, across or from said North Platte river, or any other stream or body of water, for the purposes aforesaid.

The capital stock of said company is hereby declared to be two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000), and shall lbe divided into two thousand (2,000) shares, of one hundred dollars (\$100) each, and the stock shall be non-assessai FOURTH.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which said company shall at any one time be subject, shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-five thousand A full line of first-class funeral supplies dollars (\$125,000).

Said company shall exist for the term | East Sixth street, next door to First Na

of twenty (20) years, unless sooner dis-solved according to law. SIXTH. The affairs, concerns, business and management of said company, the use and control of said property, and its fran-chises, shall be under the control and

management of eight (8) directors; and Isaac Dillon, J. H. McConnell, T. J. Foley, Guy C. Barton, Joel E. Davis, George H. West, James F Benedict, and Joseph Standley are hereby selected to act as said directors, and to have full power, as aforesaid, for the first year of the and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. existence of said company, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Hundreds of cases have been cured by SEVENTH.

The directors of said company shall have full power to make such prudential by-laws as they may deem proper and necessary for the management and con-trol of the affairs, business, concerns and property of the said company, not inconsistent with the laws of this state. EIGHTH.

The principal place of business is here-by declared to be in the city of North Platte, Lincoln county, State of Nebraska, and the principal office of said company shall be and is hereby located at said city of North Platte; but meetings of the directors or stockholders may be held at convenient places beyond the limits of the State of Nebraska.

NINTH. The principal operations of said com-Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 8th day of

October, A. D., 1890. ISAAC DILLON, (Seal) THADDEUS J. FOLEY, (Seal) JOSEPH STANDLEY, (Seal) JAMES F. BENEDICT, (Seal) GEORGE H. WEST, (Seal) JOEL E. DAVIS, (Seal) STATE OF COLORADO, | 88.

COUNTY OF ARAPAHOE.

ly proved itself such a specific is a Before me, W. J. Edwards, a notary public, in and for said county, in the state well-known fact that cannot be too frequently and urgently proclaimed.

A distinguished physician has recently recorded his belief, founded aforesaid, personally appeared Joseph Standley and James F. Benedict, to me personally known to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing articles of incorporation, and acknowledged that they made, signed and executed the said articles of incorporation for on the most satisfactory and reliable evidence, that "the faithful use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will thoroughly eradicate scrofula." He further asserts: the uses and purposes therein mentioned.
WITNESS my band and notarial seal this "I have used it as an alterative and blood-purifier, and must say that I 8th day of October, A. D. 1890.

( W. J. EDWARDS. honestly believe it to be the best bloodmedicine ever compounded." This testimony, which has been re-affirmed by

Notary Public. SEAL. y commission expires September 16th

State of Colorado, } ss.
County of Weld, } ss. Before me, Henry T. West, a notary public in and for said county, in the state aforesaid, personally appeared Joel E. Davis and George H. West, to me personally known to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing articles of incorporation, and acknowledged that they made, signed and executed the said articles of incorporation for the uses and purposes therein men-

WITNESS my hand and notarial sea this 8th day of October A. D. 1890.

## Notary Public.

~ My commission expires May 19, 1892 State of Nebraska | 88. County of Lincoln

SEAL.

Before me Thos. C. Patterson, a notary public, in and for said county, in the state aforesald, personally appeared Isaac Dillon and Thaddeus J. Foley, to me personally known to be the of Denver, Arapahoe county, Colorado; persons whose names are sub-and Joel E. Davis and George H. West, of Greeley, Weld county, Colorado; have associated ourselves together, and by they made, signed and executed the said whose names are subthese presents do organize a corporation articles of incorporation for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 10th day of October, A. D. 1890. THOS. C. PATTERSON. Notary Public. SEAL. My commission expires May 17th, 1894.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

DY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF D sale issued by W. C. Elder, clerk of the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, upon a decree of foreclosure of a of Anglo-American Mortgage and Trust al., I have levied upon the following real estate as the property of the said J J. Heinrich Schrader, to wit: The east half of the northwest quarter and the east half of the south west quarter of section twenty-six (26), township ten (10). north of range thirty-one (31), west of sixth principal meridian in Lincoln Chromic a Sulphuric 11th day of November, 1890, at ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the court house of said county, in North Platte, sell said real estate at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said order of sale, the amount due thereon in the aggregate being the sum of \$80.00, and \$28.68 costs and accruing interest and costs. North Platte, Neb., Oct. 7th 1890.

D. A. BAKER, Sheriff. BRECKINRIDGE, BRECKINRIDGE & CRO FOOT, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF SALE.

direction, terminating in the North Platte river in section twenty-eight (28), township fourteen (14) north, range thirty (30) west, in Lincoln county, Nebraska; said

being commonly known as
North Platte Ditch or Canal;

North Platte Ditch or Canal; BRECEINRIDGE, BRECEINRIDGE & CROFOOT, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

## R. D. THOMSON.

Architect.

127 Sixth St. Cor. of Vine, NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA

H. MacLEAN,

MEN'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.

AND EMBALMER.

always in stock.

tional Bank,

NORTH PLATTE, - NEBBRSKA

Telegraph orders promptly attended to.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin

Ointment.

Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema,

it after all other treatment had failed.

PREVALENCE OF ILL-HEALTH.

affair-it is no uncertain and problemat-

ical condition. The necessity, at times,

for medical treatment is as evident and

pressing as any other necessity, and

it is for this reason that we would

earnestly caution our readers against

the use of any but the most approved

remedies. Irreparable injury is often

done by placing confidence in medi-

cines which, although new and preten-

tious, are often worthless. It is the

almost inevitable failure of these com-

pounds that throws discredit upon phar-

Physicians are now of the opinion that

macy and medical science in general.

many diseases are the result of a morbid

condition of the blood, either through

inheritance or contagion, and that the

only rational and effective way of cur-

ing these complaints is to produce a radical change in the vital fluid. The

prevalence, for example, of scrofuls is the most prolific cause of consumption.

A specific that expels the hereditary taint of scrofula from the blood is,

therefore, a preventive of consumption.

That Ayer's Sarsaparilla has repeated-

hundreds of others, should be sufficient to induce all who are of scrofulous habit

to resort, without delay, to the use of

Another malady very prevalent in the

United States is catarrh. This is also a

blood disease, and one of the most stub-

born with which physicians have to con-

tend. We have been repeatedly as-

sured, however, that the persistent use

of Ayer's Sarsaparilla effectually ex-

pels from the system this most dis-

gusting and dangerous complaint. In a word, the way to health is through

the purification of the blood which

nourishes the whole system. Try Ayer's

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ill-health is a very matter-of-fact

It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA.

E. B. WARNER, cent.; 50 per cent. Sartonine and salts containing over 80

per cent. of sartonine, \$2.50 a pound; \$3. Castile soaps, 1% cents a pound; 20 per Saleratus, 1 cent; 1½ cents. Sulphate of soda, \$1.25 a ton; 20 per cent. Strychnine, 40 cents an ounce; 50 cents.

Refined sulphur, \$8 a ton; \$10. Flowers of sulphur, \$10 a ton; \$20. Sumac, ground, 410 cent a pound; 8-10

EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE. Fire brick, plain, \$1.25 a ton; 20 per cent. Fire brick, glazed, 45 per cent.; 20 per Tiles, from 25 to 45 per cent.; 25 to 60 per

Hydraulic cement, 7 cents per 100 pounds; Lime, 6 cents per 100 pounds; 10 per cent. A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes,

Gypsum, ground, \$1 a ton; calcined, \$1.25 a ton. Old law, 25 per cent. for all. Common plain earthen or stone ware, 25 Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old per cent.; 20 per cent. above ten gallons Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples Decorated ware of all kinds, including lava tips for burners, 60 per cent; 55 per

> Gas retorts, \$3 each; 25 per cent. Glass bottles, holding from 1/4 to 1/4 pint, 11/4 cents a pound; holding less than 1/4 pint, 50 cents a gross. Old law-Green and plored glass, I cent a pound; flint and ime glass, 40 per cent.

Decorated flint, lime and pressed glassvare, 60 per cent.; 40 and 45 per cent. Glass chimneys, etc., 60 per cent.; 40 and Heavy blown glass, 60 per cent., 40 per

Porcelain or opal glassware, 60 per cent .. Unpolished cylinder crown and common window glass, from 1 3-10 to 3½ cents a pound, according to size; 1½ cents to 2½

Cylinder and crown glass, polished, 4 to 40 cents a square foot; 2½ to 40 cents.

Plate glass, obscured in any way, shall
pay same duty as polished glass unsilvered

Looking glass frames, 30 per cent.; new Cast polished plate glass cyclinder crown or window glass, decorated, 10 per cent. additional duty (new provision). Spectacles and frames, 60 per cent; 25 to

Lenses costing \$1.30 gross pairs or less, 0 per cent., 45 per cent. Painted window glass, glass windows or mirrors not exceeding 144 square inches, 45 per cent.; 3) and 40 per cent.

MARBLE AND STONE. In measuring marble slabs uone shall be computed at less than one inch in thickess (new provision) Barr stones, 15 per cent., 20 per cent. Undressed building or monumental tone, Il cents a cubic foot; \$1 a ton.

Dressed. 40 per cent.. 20 per cent. METALS, IRON AND STEEL Iron ore containing not more than 314 per cent. copper, 75 cents a ton; ore containing 25 per cent. or more of sulphur, free, except on the copper it contains. No deduction to be made from weight of ore n account of moisture (new provision). Ferro manganese and ferro silicon iron n pigs, 3-10 cent a pound (new provision). Round and square iron not less than % inch cross section, 9-10 cent a pound;

Flat fron less than I inch wide and % nch thick, round iron not less than 7-16 inch in diameter and square iron less than (inch, I cent a pound; 1 1-10 cents. Round iron less than 7-16 inch and rolled ron shape, 1 1-10 cents; 1 2-10 cents. Structural iron, 9-10 cent; 1 4-10 cents. Plate iron or steel not thinner than No. 10, valued at less than 13 cents a pound, 14 to 8%cents a pound; above 13 cents, 45 per

#### cent.; old law, 1% cents if Iron; 45 per cent. Forgings of iron or steel not specially provided for, 2 3-10 cents, but shall not pay

Hoops or ties, manufactured, 2-10 cent additional; 1 1-10 cent if iron; if of steel, 45

Railway bars, 6-10 cent a pound; old

rates varied from 7-10 cent a pound to \$17

The duty on tin plate goes into effect

July 1, 1891, 2 2-10 cents a pound on manu-

pound on higher values.
Wire, smaller than No. 10 gauge, 1%

cents a pound; 11/4 to 3 cents.

bined, 18-10 cents a pound; 2 cents.

Heavy tools, 21/2 cents; 21/2 cents.

ill other 25 cents; 45 and 25 per cent.

Axles, 2 cents; 21/4 cents. When fitted in

wheels they shall pay the same duty as the

Boiler tubes, etc., 21/4 cents; 21/4 and 3

Steel card cloth, 50 cents a square foot.

Cast iron pipe, 9-10 cent a pound; I cent.

Cast iron vessels, 12-10 cents; 14-10 cents.

Castings, malleable iron, 1% cents; 2

Chains, 16 10 to 2½ cents; 1½ cents 202½ cents; no chain to pay loss than 45 per cent.

Penknives and erasers, 12 cents to 32 a

lozen and 50 per cent., old law, 50 per cent.

Razors, \$1 to \$1.75 a dozen and \$0 per

cent., all other knives, 10 cents to 85 a

Files, etc., 35 cents to \$2 a dozen; \$1.50 to

Shotguns, \$1 to \$6 each and 25 per cent.

Revolvers, 40 cents to \$1 and 35 per-cent

Iron or steel articles glazed with vitreous

glasses, 45 and 50 per cent. (new provision).

Wire nails, 2 to 4 cents; 4 cents.

Cut nails and spikes, I cent a pound: 14

Spikes, horseshoes, etc., 1 8-10 cents:

Cut tacks, 21/2 and 25/2 cents; 21/2 and

Plates, engraved or lithographed, for

Wood screws, 5 to 14 cents a pound; 6 to

Ingots and blooms for wheels, 1% cents

Aluminum, crude or alloy, 15 cents s

Aluminum in leaf, 8 cents a package; 10

Coarse copper and cement, 1 cent; 31/4

Free copper for the United States mint

Builion and metal thread, 30 per cent;

All ores containing lead, 114 cents

Sheet lead and shot, 214 cents; 3 cents.

Mica, 35 per cent.; free. Nickel oxide or alloy, 10 cents; 15 cents.

Gold pens, 35 per cent.; 12 cents a gross.

Quicksilver, 10 cents a pound; 10 per cent.

Type metal, 134 cents a pound for lead

Block tin, 4 cents: free unless product of

tin mines in the United States in any year

Chronometers, 10 per cent.; 25 per cent.

num (new provision), not otherwise pro-

WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Hewn timber, etc., 10 per cent.; 20 per

White pine, \$1 a thousand; \$2. In esti-

mating board measure under this schedule

no deduction shall be made on board meas-

Pig zinc, 1% cents a pound; 1% cents. Manufactures of metal, including alumi-

5,000 tons; then it shall come in free.

vided for, 45 per cent.; 40 per cent.

Bronze powder, 12 cents; 15 per cent.

Copper ore, 14 cent; 214 cents.

Gold leaf, \$2 a package; \$1.50.

pound on the lead (new provision).

Pig copper, etc., 11/4 cents; 4 cents.

Old copper, 1 cent; 3 cents.

omitted in the new law.

ontained; 29 per cent.

printing, 25 per cent. (new provision).

Railway splice bars, I cent; 11/2 cents.

dozen and 30 per cent., 35 per cent.

Bolts, hinges, etc., 21/2 cents; 21/2 cents.

was 1 4-10 centa.

wheels.

85 per cent.

2 cents.

per cent.

25 per cent

pound; free

The Most Thoroughly Studied Bill Yet Framed.

HERE SYNOPSIZED.

and Binder Twine-Sugar Almost Untarified-The House Carries Most of Its

Mr. Durfee, clerk of the senate committee on finance, which had charge of the bill for the senate, has compiled a complete list of the changes, which is presented herewith. It has been a work of great labor. requiring an expert knowledge of the tariff. The first figures in each case are those of the McKinley bill; the last those mortgage upon the premises hereinafter of the law in force since the revision of described, rendered in said court in favor 1883. As the change in many instances has been from ad valorem to specific, it Co., against J. J. Heinrich Schrader, et will be seen that per cent. is in many cases only used in the figures for the old law:

CHEMICAL SCHEDULE. Acetic acid not exceeding 1.047 specific gravity, 1% cents a pound; 2 cents. Boracic acid, 5 cents a pound; 4 cents for

Chromic acid, 10 cents; 15 per cent. Sulphuric acid, % cent a pound; free. Tannin, 75 cents; \$1. Carbonate of ammonia, 13/ cents: 20 per

Muriste of ammonia, % cent; 10 per cent. Sulphate of ammonia, 1/2 cent; 20 per

Blue vitriol, 2 cents: 3 cents. Chloroform, 25 cents a pound; 50 cents. Sulphuric ether, 40 cents; 50 cents. Nitrous ether, 25 cents; 30 cents. Oil of cognac, \$2.50; \$4. Oil of rum, \$2.50; \$6. Dyeing or tanning extracts, 1/4 cent

ound; 20 per cent. Extract of hemlock bark, 14 cent; 20 per

Carmined indigo, 10 cents; 10 per cent. Iodoform, \$1.50; \$2. Licorice, 5% cents; 7 cents. Carbonate of magnesia, 4 cents; 5 cents. Calcined magnesia, 8 cents; 10 cents.

Epsom salts, 3-10 cent; 12 cents. Morphia, 50 cents an ounce; \$1. Alizarine containing 50 per cent. or mor castor oil, 80 cents a gallon; less than 50 per cent. castor oil, 40 cents; all other, 30 per cent. Old law, 8 cents. Cod liver oil, 15 cents a gallon, 25 per

Cottonseed oil, 10 cents, 25 cents. Croton oil, 30 cents a pound; 50 cents. Flax or poppy seed oil, 32 cents a gallon; 25 cents. Poppy seed oil free. Olive oil, 35 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Peppermint oil, 80 cents a pound; 25 per

Fish oil, 8 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Opium containing less than 9 per cent. of morphia and opium prepared for smoking, \$12 a pound; \$10 a pound. The old law prohibited importation of opium containing less than 9 per cent. morphia; containing more than that, crude, \$1 a pound.

Barytes, crude, \$1.12 a ton; 10 per cent.

Barytes, manufactured. \$6.72 a ton; 1/2

Blues, 6 cents a pound, 20 per cent. Satin white, % cent a pound; 25 per cent. Chromium colors, 4% cents; 25 per cent. Artists' water color paints, 30 per cent.; 25 per cent. Ochre and umber, dry, ¼ cent; ground

in oil, 1½ cents, ½ and 1 cent.

Ultramarine blue, 4½ cents; 5 cents.

Varnishes, gold size or japan, 35 per cent.
and \$1.32 per gallon ad valorem on spirit
varnishes. Old law, 40 per cent. on varprior to July 1, 1895, shall have exceeded nishes, gold size free; japan, 40 per cent. Vermilion red, 13 cents a pound; 25 per

Wash blue, 8 cents; 20 per cent. Orange mineral, 3½ cents; 3 cents. Phosphorus, 20 cents; 10 cents. Caustic, 1 cent; 20 per cent. Saltpeter, 1 cent: 11/4 cents. Mercurial medicinal preparations, 35 per

ure on account of planing tongue in and grooving; provided that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood, or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for when

imported from such country shall remain the same as fixed by the laws in force prior to the passage of this act (new provisions) Cedar posts, ties and poles, 20 per cent. after March 1, 1891; free. Sawed cabinet woods, 15 per cent.; 22 Veneers, 20 per cent., 25 cents a ton. Pine clapboards, \$1 a thousand; \$2.

Pickets and palings, 10 per cent.; 20 per White pine shingles, 20 cents a thousand; all others, 30 cents; old law, 35 cents for all

shingles. Furniture partly fluished, 35 per cent.; 80 per cent. 6UGAR.

The bounty of 1% cents on all sugars produced in the United States testing above 80 and under 90 by the polariscope, and of 2 cents on all testing over 90, is a necessary provision. Sugars below No. 16 Dutch standard in color are admitted free; above that grade they pay 34 cent a pound duty, and in addition 1-10 cent a pound shall be collected on sugars above No. 16 coming from any country that pays a greater export bounty on refined sugars than on the raw product. All machinery imported into the United States between Jan. 1, 1890, and Jan. 1,

1832, to be used in making beet sugar shall not pay duty. Under the old law sugars between Nos. 16 and 20 Dutch standard paid 3 cents a pound duty; above No. 2), 3 51-100 cents a

pound; beet sugar machinery, 65 per cent. The payment of the bounty shall begin April 1, 1891; provided that in March, 1891, sugars not above No. 16 may be refined and stored in bond without payment of Confectionery not specifically provided for, 50 per cent .: 5 to 10 cents a p

TOBACCO AND CIGARS. Cigar wrappers, & a pound; if stemmed \$2.75; 75 cents and \$1. All other leaf, stemmed, 50 cents;

Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of all kinds, \$4.50 a pound and 25 per cent.; \$2.50 and 25 per cent. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

Horses and mules, \$30 if valued at over \$150; 30 per cent. Cattle more than 7 years old, \$10; less than 1 year, \$24; hogs, \$1.50; sheep, 75 cents and \$1.50; all other live stock, 20 per cent. The old law made all animals dutiable at 20 per cent.

The agricultural schedule contains many items of small importance; the general tend of the change being an increase on oranges, lemons and limes, however, there is a decrease of about 25 per cent. SPECIAL WINES, ETC.

Spirits distilled from grain or cordials not specially provided for, \$2.50 a gallon; Imitation liquors shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles, and in no case less than \$2.50 a gallon; \$1 to \$2. Bay rum, \$1.50; \$1; provided that it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials and other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable

to ascertain such proof by the means pre-scribed by existing lawor regulations (new Sparkling wines, \$2 a dozen per half pint; in excess of three gallons, \$2.50 a gallon. Old rates were, \$7, \$3.50, \$1.75 a dozen bot-

Ale, porter or beer, bottled or jugged, 40 cents a gallon; 85 cents.

Ginger ale, etc., imported in plain glass bottles holding less than 1½ pints, 13 and 26 cents a dozen; if otherwise than in such bottles, 50 cents a gallon, and same duty on coverings as if imported empty; 20 per cent. Mineral waters and imitations of natural less than 45 per cent.: 2½ cents.

Band or scroll iron, valued at 3 cents a pound or less, 8 inches wide or less, 1 to 18-10 cents a pound, according to thickness; 1 to 14-10 cents.

waters, in plain bottles, containing not more than one pint, 16 cents a dozen; quarts, 25 cents; if imported otherwise, 20 cents a gallon and same provisions as to coverings; 80 per cent.

COTTON MANUFACTURES. Yarn, 10 to 48 cents a pound, valued un-der \$1; over \$1 a pound, 50 per cent; 18 to 25

The duty on cloth is laid on a basis of 2 cents a square yard, not exceeding fifty threads to the square inch, and ranges factures of which tin is a part, 55 per cent. It is provided that if on Oct. 1, 1897, the from that up to 10 cents a yard and 35 per amount of plates manufactured in the United States does not equal for the preceding year one-third the importations then the duty shall cease. The old rate cent., a reduction of % cent on the lower grades and an increase of 1/4 cent on higher. Cloth containing mixture of silk pays 10 cents and 30 per cent. Ready made clothing, 50 per cent; with rubber a component Steel ingot billets, saw plates, etc.. 4-10 o 7 cents a pound, according to value; part, 50 cents a pound, and 50 per cent. Old rates, 35 and 40 per cent.

old law, 45 per cent. on all valued at less Pile fabrics, 10 cents a yard and 20 per than 4 cents a pound; from 2 to 31/2 cents a cent.; old rates, 35 and 40 per cent. Hose, 20 cents and 20 per cent. to \$2, and 40 per cent. a dozen according to value; 40 per cent. Cotton cords, 40 per cent.; 35 per cent.

No article manufactured wholly or in part of tin plate or boop, bound or scroll Manufactures not specially provided for. ron or steel shall pay a less duty than the naterial of which it is composed (new pro-10 per cent.; 25 per cent. FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE. Hackled flax, 3 cents a pound; \$40 a ton. Forgings of iron or steel or both com

Hackled bemp, \$50 a ton; \$25. Binding twine manufactured in whole or in part of istle, manilla, sisal or luan, -10 cent a pound; 214 cents. Cables, cordage and twine, 11/4 to 3 cents: 14 to 314 cents. Burlaps not over 60 inches wide, 1%

ents: 30 per cent. Grain bags of burlap, 2 cents; 40 per Cotton bagging and gunny cloth, 1 6-10 and 1 8-10 cents a yard; 1% and 2 cents a pound and 3 and 4 cents a yard. Flax gill netting, etc., 15 cents a pound

and 35 per cent., and 20 cents a pound and Oper cent.; 25 per cent.
Odlcloth valued at 25 cents a square yard or nore, 15 cents and 30 per cent.; 40 per Yarns, 6 cents a pound valued at less

than 13 cents; over 13 cents, 45 per cent.; 35 and 40 per cent. All manufactures of flax or hemp not specified or provided for, 50 per cent.; provided that until July 1, 1894, all such flax of more than one hundred threads to the square inch shall pay 35 per cent.; old law. 35 and 40 per cent. Luce embroideries, etc., 60 per cent., 3

and 40 per cent. Manufactures of jute, ramie, sisal, etc., valued at 5 cents a pound, 2 cents; over 5 cents, 40 per cent.; 35 per cent.

WOOLS AND MANUFACTURES. Bales of wool shall be dutiable at the righest rate on any class contained there in. The old law made any attempted evasion of duty punishable by double duty. Wools of first and second classes shall pay 11 and 12 cents a pound respectively. The old law made divisions of each class at 10 and 12 cents respectively.

Shoddy and waste, 20 cents a pound; 10 Woolen rags, etc., 10 cents (new pro-On the various manufactures of wool in named. The letter closed with a re-

added to keep pace with the increased duty used toward a settlement of the strike on raw wool, amounting in some cases to more than 100 per cent. On carpets the duty has been increased from 25 to 50 per cent.

SILE AND SILE GOODS. Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from wash silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, 50 cents a pound; 35 per cent. All manufactures containing wool or camel or goat hair shall be classified as tors now under prosecution. A consilmanufactures of wool (new provision). PULP, BOOKS AND PAPER

Wood pulp, \$2.50 to \$3 a ton; 10 per cent. Tissue paper, made up or loose, 8 cents a pout d and 15 per cent.; 20 per cent. Se isitized paper, 35 per cent.; 25 per cent. Si trace coated papers and manufactures thereof and albums, 35 per cent.; 25 per

Envelopes, 20 cents per 1,000; 25 per cent. Blank books, 25 per cent.; 20 per cent. Playing cards, 50 cents a pack; 100 per Manufactures of paper, 25 per cent.; 15 to 35 per cent.

Bristles, 10 cents a pound; 15 cents. Brushes and brooms, etc., 40 per cent.; 25 and 30 per cent. Pearl and shell buttons, 214 cents a line, button measure, and 25 per cent.; 25 per Ivory, bone or horn buttons, 50 per cent ...

Shoe buttons, valued at not exceeding cents a gross, 1 cent a gross; 25 per cent. Cork bark, 10 cents a pound. Corks, 15 cents a pound; 25 per cent. Fire crackers of all kinds (no allowance r tare), 8 cents a pound; 100 per cent.

Powder valued at less than 20 cents a pound, 5 cents; 6 cents. Friction matches, 10 cents a gross box and 1 cent per 1,000 according to size of box; 35 per cent. Undressed feathers, 10 per cent; 25 per

Glass beads, loose, 10 per cent; 50 per cent. Human hair, unmanufactured, 20 per cent; 30 per cent.

Crinoline cloth, 8 cents a square yard; 30 Hair for mattresses, 15 per cent; 25 per

Beaver hats and fine hat bodies, 55 per cent; 20 and 30 per cent. Jewelry, 50 per cent; 25 per cent. Precious stones, set, 25 per cent; 25 per

Belting and sole leather, 10 per cent: per cent. Leather suitable for conversion into manufactured articles shall pay duty according to articles intended; 30 per cent. Kid gloves, \$1.75 to \$3.25 a dozen, according to size; suedes, 50 per cent.; leather gloves, 50 per cent., with from 50 cents to \$1 a dozen additional, according to style; provided that all gloves represented to be selow their grade shall pay \$5 a dozen additional, and that no gloves shall pay less than 50 per cent. The old duty on these gloves was 50 per cent. Miscellaneous manufactures show a gen-

eral reduction of about 25 per cent. in the various rates of duties. Common tobacco pipes of clay, 15 cents a gross; 35 per cent. Hatters' plush, 10 per cent.; 25 per cent. Silk and alpaca umbrellas, 55 per cent .;

50 per cent. Umbrellas, etc., covered with other ma terial, 45 per cent.; 40 per cent. Sticks for umbrellas, etc., plain, 35 per cent.; covered, 50 per cent; 30 per cent. CHANGES IN THE FREE LIST.

In the free list the following changes are Animals imported for breeding purposes must be of pure blood of a recognized breed and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed. The old law admitted such animals on proof satisfactory to the secretary of the treasury also the teams of persons coming into the United States from foreign countries. Wild animals intended for exhibition in

profit, are also admitted free. The provision providing for the return free of duty of articles of American manufacture once sent out of the country is extended to make its terms more explicit and to prevent fraud. Bolting cloths to come in free must not

zoological collections for scientific and ed-

ucational purposes, and not for sale or

be suitable for manufacture into wearing Straw braids, etc., for making or ornamenting hats and bonnets dutiable at 20 per cent. are added. Cotton waste, or flocks, is made free.

Precious stones other than diamonds. rough or uncut, glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set, and watch jewels are in-Free eggs are limited to those of birds fish and insects. Fashion plates engraved

made free. The provision about fish which stands in the old law, "Fresh for immediate consumption," reads, "Fish, the product of American fisheries, and fresh or frozen fish (excepting salmon) caught in fresh waters by American vessels or with nets or other vices owned by citizens of the United

The following are added to the free list: Currents, dates, jute, jute butts, sisal grass, sunn, other textile grasses, unmanufactured grease, sour orange juice, paper stock and other waste, phosphate for other than fertilizing purposes, potash; seeds and bulbous roots, not edible; sugars under No. 16 Dutch standard, and all forms of sugar and molasses below that grade; tar and pitch, tobacco stems, turpentine; nickel and nickel matte, with this proviso: That ores of nickel and nickel matte, containing more than 10 per cent. of copper, shall pay a duty of 1/4 cent a pound on the opper contained therein. The following provisos are inserted re

specting the subjects named: The term 'periodicals' shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper covered publications, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly or quarterly. The term "regalia" shall be held to embrace only such insignia of rank, or office, or emblems as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exercises of the society or institution, and shall not include articles of furniture or fixtures, or of regular wearing ap als. There are numerous restrictions made in the list confining the articles named to their unmanufactured state in order to enable them to come within the law. All raw or unmanufactured articles not named in the act shall pay a duty of 10 per cent. All manufactured ar-

ticles, 20 per cent. In nearly all the cases of change from ad valorem to specific duties the change is an increase as the article has declined in price since the first duty was placed on it. Many ingenious calculations have been made as to the proportion of total imports which come in free under the McKinley bill, some placing the amount as high as one-half and others at less than a third; but it is impossible to estimate it with any exactness, as nothing but experience will show how much the import of any article will increase or decrease by reason of lowering or raising the duty. The new bill contains many minute provisions as to the method of its administration-too numer ous to cite here and not interesting to the general reader.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 20. - The rep resentatives of the employers have made written reply to the suggestion of the lieutenant governor for a conference with the strikers. The employers refuse to meet the strikers, because the latter broke the agreement reached at a former conference and have coerced the free laborers to whom the employers owe a debt a of gratitude. But while declining to accede to the unionists' demand for the discharge of the free men, they are willing to forget bygones, and receive the strikers back on the old terms so far as vacancies exist. eding 13 cents value, 50 per cent.; 5 cents | valve no animosity toward unions of emyleyes, the employers themselves having unions. They are convinced that the strikers made an unhappy mistake and that a majority of the men are willing to resume work at the terms clothing, etc., compensatory duty has been ouest that the governor's influence be on the fore joing lines.

> The Czar's Iron Rule LONDON, Oct. 20 .- The German ambassador to St. Petersburg was instructed last week to remonstrate against the severity with which the Germans of the Baltic provinces are being treated, and to intercede in behalf of the paserable number of Germans have recently emigrated to Germany from Russian territory, unable longer to endure the harsh treatment exercised by the Russian authorities, who are using the same methods so long pursued in Poland, to crush out all native spirit and attachment. (A newspaper has been suspended at Revel for printing a historical sketch which appeared not sufficiently landatory of Russia : rule, and the open display of the portrait of the Emperor William is expressly forbidden, while Greek priests are maintained at considerable expense to minister to a few members of the orthodox church in communities which are over-

whelmingly German and Lutheran. The Halle Congress. London, Oct. 20 .-- It is the general opinion of commentators upon the Halle Socialist congress that the meeting has effected but little for the advancement of the socialist cause, but that it proves that the Socialists are inclined to use their newly granted liberty with moderation. The weight of opinion is that if they continue in the path of peaceful agitation which they have marked out for themselves they will give Europe no cause to fear evil

resuits. Viennese May Walk. VIENNA, Oct. 20.-The employes of he tramways of this city went on a strike. The servica is entirely suspended. The conductors asked increase of wages and the other employes quit work in order to support the demand. The police are in possession of the tramway premises and troops are under arms in the barracks ready to act in case of

public disturbance. A Nationalist Meeting. London, Oct. 10.—The Nationalists Merchant held an enormous meeting Sunday at Nearh, near Waterford, Ireland. Bands and banners were numerous and much enthusiasm was displayed. Several members of parliament were among the speakers. The police were out in force, but contented themselves with watching the proceedings and taking copious notes of what was said.

Tariff Retallation. London, Oct. 20.-A committee of leading "Fair Traders" who believe in tariff retaliation as a national policy, Only first-class workmen employed. have asked Mr. David Dudley Field to deliver an address next month on the subject of customs reprisals. The "Fair Traders" are making many converts as a result of the McKinley tariff Shop on Spruce Street over Hans Gertler & Co. | DANHA NATURAL MINERAL WATER and its effects upon British exports.

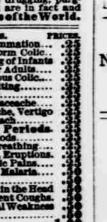
Ien of Tipperary. Dublin, Oct. 20 -An appeal signed by Father Humphreys and other clergymen has been placarded at Tipperary, addressed to "Men of Tipperary, the heart and pulse of the nation, the centre of Ireland's hope," and exhorting them to give generously next Sun-day and show America that Ireland is not asked for help for men unwilling to help themselves.

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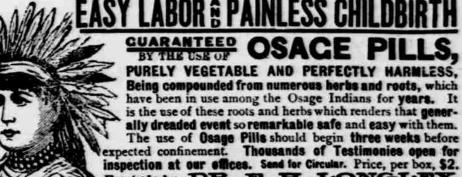
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