

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One Year, cash in advance, \$1.25 Six Months, cash in advance, .75 Cents Entered at the North Platte (Nebraska) postoffice as second-class matter.

Republican Ticket.

- For Supreme Judge—M. B. REESE. For Regents of the University—E. G. M'GILLTON, WM. B. ELY. For Member Congress—Sixth district M. P. KINKAID For Judge, 13th Judicial District, H. M. GRIMES. For County Clerk, WM. M. HOLTRY. For County Treasurer, C. F. SCHARMANN. For Sheriff, ENOCH CUMMINGS. For County Supt., BERTHA THOLECKE. For Clerk of District Court, W. C. ELDER. For County Judge, A. S. BALDWIN. For County Surveyor, CHAS. P. ROSS. For Coroner, D. W. BAKER. For County Commissioner, 3d Dist., LINCOLN CARPENTER.

In Nebraska this fall the war cry of the fusionists is: "anything to beat the republicans." Principle cuts no figure; any old thing of a platform will answer just so the defeat of the republicans is encompassed.

No republican in the Sixth congressional district will find fault with the men who head the ticket—Reese for supreme judge and Kinkade for congress. They are able men, clean men and stand for good principle and patriotic policies.

The Kearney Hub says, "advices from Judge Neville's campaign are to the effect that he has encountered an early frost and sent home for his winter clothing." Yes, and notwithstanding he has put on his winter flannels the chill of certain defeat makes him hunt a stove at midday.

Fusionists in Nebraska have contributed a little over two thousand dollars in cash to the million dollar fund which "Coin" Harvey has set out to raise for next year's campaign expenses. The fusion crowd evidently believe that their platocratic brethren in the east should furnish all the sinews of the presidential campaign.

The Omaha World-Herald says that by withdrawing from the congressional race in this district M. C. Harrington shows his devotion to the cause of reform. This, of course, is thrown as sop to Harrington in order to heal any soreness that gentleman may feel, but if the fusion elements in this district were really sincere in their cry for reform, they would have turned down the professional politician Neville and kept Harrington, the business man, on the ticket.

It is said that A. F. Parsons will be Judge Neville's private secretary in case the latter is elected congressman. We would not advise Mr. Parsons to relinquish his law practice prior to November 7th.

The Era's attack on Lucien Stebbins is pretty good evidence that the latter's expose of the "reform" candidates struck a tender spot. Mr. Stebbins is now afforded an opportunity to pour additional shot into the ranks of the fusionists, and he will probably do so.

Neville says Bryan must see to it that he is elected to congress or Bryan will be defeated for the presidency. Now, boys, isn't Neville a great man? Think of it! Neville threatens to defeat the selection of a president unless Bryan elects Neville to congress! Little guns and great fishes! But that threat ought to make Bryan's hair stand alone! Bryan ought to cut the throat of the democratic party in the Sixth district, have Harrington summarily kicked off the democratic ticket and proceed to save himself by saving Neville.—Kearney Democrat.

The conspiracy and combine under the silver plated dome of the capitol at Lincoln by which the populist managers proposed, as has been proved, to count in some amendments to the organic law of Nebraska and two members of the supreme court has not yet been prosecuted by Attorney General Smyth. But as soon as the legislative committee officially publish their report and the evidence upon which that report is based, proceedings will no doubt be instituted against the ballot trust, made up of several populist office holders. Whether House Rent Holcomb, who seems to have been governor for "the money rather than the honor" appertaining to the position will be sued is a question. Did he ever say with Bryan, "it is the money that attracts me rather than the honor" of the office.—The Conservative.

"VERY long will be the way, very hard the hills to climb with Slippery Si Holcomb weighing down the popocratic band wagon in Nebraska." These prophetic words form part of an editorial that appeared in the Papillion Times shortly before the late convention of the allied forces of reform. They were the spontaneous utterances of a man who has long been recognized as one of the foremost fighters in the serried ranks of popocracy. They were spoken before the party lash had been swung by the bosses over the heads of those who would dissent from ring rule. Howard is silent now, because Bryan demands it. But, is Silas Holcomb any less slippery than when those lines were written? If he was dishonest then, is it likely that he is honest now, or will be by and by?—Journal.

In the florescent language of the special Bryan press agent who is trailing the great orator over the Nebraska prairies the stage at Grand Island "was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting and the likenesses of those greatest of modern democrats, Abraham Lincoln and W. J. Bryan." We have not been surprised to have Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson held up as Bryan democrats, or even to have the shade of George Washington brought out to conjure up a resemblance to the Nebraska coloneel. In the campaign of 1896 Lincoln was freely quoted and imitated by the silver champion, but the republicanism of Lincoln was never questioned. To label a portrait of Abraham Lincoln with the sign-board of democracy is an imputation of the honesty and sincerity of the martyred president. If Lincoln was a democrat what were Douglas, Breckinridge and all the others who ranged themselves against him in the political contests of his day?—Bee.

The B. & M. is advertising for laborers to work on its extension from Arcadia. The wages range from one dollar and fifty to one dollar and eighty cents per day.

Down in the south part of the county they say that Smith, the populist candidate for county commissioner, took aid from the supplies sent in for the Nebraska drouth sufferers, while at the same time he had \$1,400 buried in his door yard. Since then he has been known as "Hid" Smith.

INDUSTRY'S GROWTH

ONE OF PROTECTION'S GRANDEST ACHIEVEMENTS.

Remarkable Development of Our Domestic Iron and Steel Industry as the Result of Guarding the Home Market.

There is no industry among the many which are, so to speak, indigenous to this country which has prospered so marvelously as that of iron and its various manufactured forms. And there is no industry which is so greatly indebted to protective tariffs for its development. Indeed, without protection the phenomenal progress in this industry, which has been the wonder of the civilized world during the last 30 years, would have been impossible.

For more than two centuries the development of the iron industry was slow. Not until ten years after the discovery in 1830 of bog iron ore in Massachusetts was the metal converted to useful purposes, and it was not until nearly a century after its discovery that forges were constructed for the manufacture of nail rods, and a decade elapsed before rolling mills were established.

There was, however, good reason then for this slow development. The country was young and sparsely settled, the inhabitants were devoted more to agricultural pursuits than to manufactures, and, moreover, Great Britain sought by every possible means to stifle industrial progress in the colonies, especially in lines which would be competitive and therefore prejudicial to her interests. With the birth of the new republic came a gradual expansion of this industry, and in 1777 steel was first made in this country. Thereafter manufactures of iron and steel gradually grew in importance. The development of the country which followed the construction of the first railroad in 1830 gave an impetus to the railmaking industry, but it was not until 30 years later that the progress became at all rapid.

After the close of the civil war there came a marked expansion of our railroad system, but it was not until the introduction of the bessemer process for making steel that the substitution of steel for iron rails was made possible. Then followed the extension of railroads in the more sparsely settled portions of the country, which extension aided in opening up many sections rich in minerals, besides affording cheap transportation for ores and the products of the farm. The population of the country greatly increased, thus developing our resources and leading to new and vastly important discoveries, not the least valuable of which were those of minerals and metals. The iron and steel industry kept even pace with the development of the country, aided by the protection against foreign competition which was afforded by the tariff of 1861 and the subsequent enactments during Republican administrations.

But it was not until the opening of the Columbian exposition in 1892 that attention was directed to new and more general uses for steel. Thereafter the demand for structural work had a marvelous effect in stimulating the steel industry, and each year has witnessed enormous additions to the capital employed in iron and steel manufacture. Now, at the close of the nineteenth century, thousands of millions of dollars are invested in iron mines and plants, and we find the world's center of the industry transferred, from England to the United States, while our manufacturers of iron and steel are successfully competing in every quarter of the globe.

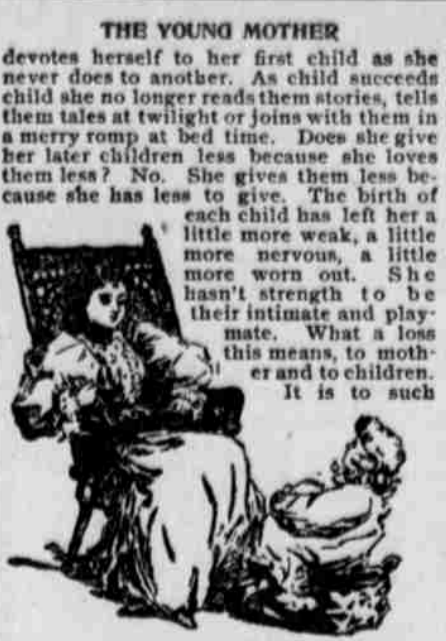
RAW AS BEEF FROM ECZEMA!

No Torture Equal to the Itching and Burning of This Fearful Disease.

Eczema—which is more than skin-deep, and can not be reached by local applications of ointments, salves, etc., applied to the surface. The disease itself, the real cause of the trouble, is in the blood, although all suffering is produced through the skin; the only way to reach the disease, therefore, is through the blood.

Mr. Phil T. Jones, of Mixersville, Ind., writes: "I had Eczema thirty years, and after a great deal of treatment my leg was so raw and sore that it gave me constant pain. It finally broke into a running sore, and began to spread and grow worse. For the past five or six years I have suffered untold agony and had given up all hope of ever being free from the disease, as I have been treated by some of the best physicians and have taken many blood medicines, all in vain. With little faith left I began to take S. S. S., and it apparently made the Eczema worse, but I knew that this was the way the remedy got rid of the poison. Continuing S. S. S., the sore healed up entirely, the skin became clear and smooth, and I was cured perfectly."

Eczema is an obstinate disease and can not be cured by a remedy which is only a tonic. Swift's Specific—S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD—is superior to other blood remedies because it cures diseases which they can not reach. It goes to the bottom—to the cause of the disease—and will cure the worst case of Eczema, no matter what other treatment has failed. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to be free from potash, mercury or any other mineral, and never fails to cure Eczema, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Tetter, Rheumatism, Open Sores, Ulcers, Boils, etc. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place. Books on these diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.



THE YOUNG MOTHER devotes herself to her first child as she never does to another. As child succeeds child she no longer reads their stories, tells them tales at twilight or joins with them in a merry romp at bed time. Does she give her later children less because she loves them less? No. She gives them less because she has less to give. The birth of each child has left her a little more weak, a little more nervous, a little more worn out. She hasn't strength to be their intimate and playmate. What a loss this means, to mother and to children. It is to such mothers, worn with the burden of motherhood and drained of vitality, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes as the greatest of blessings. The timely use of the remedy prevents the strain and stops the drain from child bearing. Where this strain and drain have been experienced, mothers find that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acting directly upon the delicate organs which bear the burden of motherhood, restores them to a normal condition of health and elasticity. Ulcerations are cured. Inflammations are removed. The appetite becomes good, sleep is refreshing, the nerves grow quiet. There is a new brightness in the eye; a new lightness in the step. There has come the perfect happiness of perfect health.

"I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' in August, 1897," writes Mrs. Mollie E. Grimes, of Plomaton, Escambia Co., Ala. "and took it until after my baby was born. I was in better health than I ever was with any of my other children. I think all women with child should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will keep everything that flesh can't suffer with all the rest of my children, and I was also subject to miscarriage. Now I am the happy mother of a fine baby. She was the largest one of all my babies and at the birth I had an easier and shorter time than I ever had. I am stouter and healthier than I ever was."

States, while our manufacturers of iron and steel are successfully competing in every quarter of the globe. In this retrospect we have noted the progress of iron and steel manufacturing from its inception in the seventeenth to the climax of its development at the end of the nineteenth century. While the industry was unprotected it languished. Early protective tariffs were measurably promotive of its development, but it was not until the adoption of a general system of protection, which extended to all industries and which gave an impetus to every form of manufacture, bringing in its train highly prosperous conditions, which, indeed, are always the results of protection wisely administered, that the development became rapid.

The baneful effects of the Wilson-Gorman free trade tariff were to a great extent minimized in the iron industry, mainly for the reason that this industry had then attained such sturdy growth under the fostering influences of the protective tariffs of 1861 and 1890 that its progress could not be materially checked. The bessemer process and the later processes had cheapened the cost of the product; the expansion of our railroad system had reduced the rates of transportation; the network of roads which linked together distributing points and far distant producing fields had opened up marvelous deposits of ore of exceeding purity; the inventive genius of the country had devised new uses for steel, and the adoption of new processes of manufacture and the use of labor saving appliances had so far reduced the cost of production that competition with European manufacturers was made almost possible. The Dingley tariff of 1897 gave such a tremendous impetus to the industry that the possibility of successful competition was demonstrated, and the results are shown in the present surpassingly prosperous condition of the iron and steel industry. The industrial history of mankind furnishes no parallel to this tremendous development. It is one of protection's grandest achievements.

See OUR NEW Fall and Winter Suitings

Which have just arrived. F. J. Broeker, Merchant Tailor.

City Property

- For sale by the Receiver of the North Platte National Bank, North Platte. No. 1. Lots 11 and 12, block 6, North Platte Town Lot Co's addition to the city of North Platte, Neb. Location on the corner of Sixth and Lincoln Avenues. No. 2. Lot 6, block 24, of the original town of North Platte, Nebraska. No. 3. East half of lot 6, block 116, of the original town of North Platte, Nebraska. This property is only one block and a half from the court house square. On the lot is a comfortable story and a half, five room frame house. Location is on Fifth street, between Locust and Vine streets. No. 4. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, and 16, Block 2 in North Platte Town Lot Co's Addition to the City of North Platte, Locust street on Sixth street between Madison and Jefferson Avenues. No. 5. Lots 3 and 4, Block 98, in the original plat of the City of North Platte, Nebraska. Location on Front street corner of Ash. On Lot 3 is comfortable eight room frame cottage. Convenient to railroad and shops.

FOR SALE.

FARM WAGONS, SPRING WAGONS TOP BUGGIES, And all kinds of Farm Machinery. Standard Goods at Reasonable Prices.

LOCK & SALISBURY, NORTH PLATTE.

FOR SALE Improved Yorkshire

PIGS. Call on or address WM. N. PARCEL, WELFLEET, NEB.—range 5 1/2 miles northwest of Welfleet.

Legal Notices.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

To Hanford P. Bishop, Mattie C. Bishop, Fred J. Tomkins, Catharine Mary Tomkins, Samuel Chosen and Mrs. Samuel Chosen, his wife first and second defendants, will take notice that on the 16th day of September, 1899, H. W. Davis, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which was to foreclose a tax lien and certain mortgage executed by defendant Hanford P. Bishop and Mattie C. Bishop to Elroy Bros., and duly assigned to this plaintiff, upon the following described premises, to-wit: Two west half of the Northeast quarter and the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 22 in Township 9 north, Range 30 west, 6th P. M., in Lincoln county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, dated June 17th, 1890, due and payable five years from its date hereof, also for a tax lien which plaintiff holds against said premises amounting to the sum of \$31.35 for the years 1891, 1892, and 1893; there is now due on said tax lien, notes and mortgage the sum of \$996.02, for which sum, with interest from this date, plaintiff prays for a decree that defendant be required to pay the same or the said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due, and for other proper relief. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 30th day of October, 1899. Dated this September 16th, 1899. H. W. DAVIS, Plaintiff. 194 By Davis & Roush, his Attorneys.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Take notice that the undersigned have, on the 25th day of September 1899, associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Nebraska, and for that purpose have adopted the Articles of Incorporation in substance as follows: First: The name of the corporation is Brady Island Creamery Association. Second: The principal place of business of this corporation is and shall be Brady Island, Lincoln Co., Nebraska. Third: The general nature of the business to be conducted by said corporation is and shall be the manufacture of and dealing in dairy products; the acquiring and owning necessary real estate; the erection and maintenance of necessary buildings, and more especially the building of separator station to lease. Fourth: The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$2000, divided into 40 shares, at par value of \$50.00 each. Fifth: The commencement of this corporation is and shall be the 8th day of September, 1899, and continue for 99 years, unless sooner dissolved by mutual consent or act of law. Sixth: This company shall not subject itself to any indebtedness. Seventh: The affairs of this company shall be conducted by a Board of Five Directors. These officers, as well as President, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be elected by the stockholders of the company. C. A. PREITAUER, CHARLES D'HOUBRKE, J. H. GIFFEN, F. D. LEWIS, G. KRATZENSTEIN.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, SIDNEY, Nebraska, August 16, 1899. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to instruction and in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of the third section of the Act of July 3, 1884, (23 Stat., 103) the following tracts in the Fort Sidney, Neb., abandoned military reservation, Nebraska, viz: Lots 1, 2, 3 & 4, Sec. 14, N. W. 1/4, the S. E. 1/4, and the S. W. 1/4, Sec. 2, T. 14 N., E. 49 W., containing 620 acres, will be offered for sale at public outcry at the local land office at Sidney, Nebraska, in tracts of the smallest legal subdivision, on the 15th day of November, 1899, at ten o'clock a. m., to the highest bidder, at not less than the appraised value, for the land and for the improvements, the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, the subdivisions which contain government buildings to be offered and sold, together with the buildings thereon, and the water right on the reservation to be offered and sold as a whole, separately from the lands and other improvements. ROBLEY D. HARRIS, Register; MATT DAUGHERTY, Receiver. Approved: THOM. BYAN, Acting Secretary.

LAND OFFICE NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb., September 15th, 1899. 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 and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on October 26th, 1899, viz: WILLIAM H. HOUGHTALING, for the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 10 north, Range 27 west, 5 P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Peterson and William Houghtaling of Ingham, Neb., and J. W. Johnson and Fred Jacobs of Moorehead, Neb. GEO. E. FRENCH, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb., Sept. 14th, 1899. 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 and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on October 26th, 1899, viz: ARTHUR C. HOWARD, who made Homestead Entry No. 17875 for the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 10 north, Range 27 west, 5 P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ashley Peters, Jesse Osterhome, George Ray, and Hugh T. Crookall all of North Platte, Neb. GEO. E. FRENCH, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, North Platte, August 23d, 1899. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof before the Register and Receiver at their office in North Platte, Nebraska, on Friday, the 9th day of October, 1899, on Timber Culture Application No. 19617, for the southwest quarter of Section No. 29 in Township No. 10 north, Range No. 23 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ashley Peters, Jesse Osterhome, George Ray, and Hugh T. Crookall all of North Platte, Neb. GEO. E. FRENCH, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, North Platte, August 23d, 1899. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof before the Register and Receiver at their office in North Platte, Nebraska, on Friday, the 9th day of October, 1899, on Timber Culture Application No. 19617, for the southwest quarter of Section No. 29 in Township No. 10 north, Range No. 23 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. J. Beatty, of Sutherland, Neb., H. Winkenswerder, John Mason and William Mason all of Hershey, Neb. GEO. E. FRENCH, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb., September 15th, 1899. 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 and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on October 26th, 1899, viz: NELS M. SWANSON, for the southeast quarter of Section 26 Twp. 13 N., Range 24 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: S. A. Hultman, G. W. Burkland, John Freeman all of Sutherland, Neb., and J. S. Hickey, of North Platte, Neb. GEO. E. FRENCH, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, North Platte, Neb., September 15th, 1899. 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 and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on October 26th, 1899, viz: WILLIAM H. HOUGHTALING, who made Homestead Entry No. 16388 for the south half of the Northeast quarter and Lots 1 and 2, Section 2, Town 9 north, Range 27 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William McGinnis, William Peterson, Claud Glendenning and Gus Wilmuth, all of Ingham, Neb. GEO. E. FRENCH, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb., September 16th, 1899. 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 and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on November 8th, 1899, viz: JAMES W. WATSON, who made Homestead Entry No. 17065 for the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter Section 6, the east half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, Township 10 north, Range 31 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William McInnis, William Peterson, Claud Glendenning and Gus Wilmuth, all of Ingham, Neb. GEO. E. FRENCH, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb., September 16th, 1899. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on November 8th, 1899, viz: JAMES W. WATSON, who made Homestead Entry No. 17065 for the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter Section 6, the east half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, Township 10 north, Range 31 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William McInnis, William Peterson, Claud Glendenning and Gus Wilmuth, all of Ingham, Neb. GEO. E. FRENCH, Register.

NOTICE.

To Dudley L. Miller, defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 21st day of August, 1899, Mrs. Lena Miller filed a petition against you in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which was to obtain a divorce from you on the ground of extreme cruelty, lack of support and habitual drunkenness; and also praying for a decree for the care and custody of minor children. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 8th day of November, 1899. JAMES W. WATSON, LENA MILLER. By J. E. Evans, her attorney.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb., September 23d, 1899. Notice is hereby given that Martha E. Artley, widow of David Artley, deceased, has filed notice of her intention to make final proof before the Register and Receiver at their office in North Platte, Nebraska, on Friday, the 24 day of November, 1899, on Timber Culture Application No. 13738, for the south half of the northeast and lots 3 and 4 of section 4, township 10 north, range 31 west. She names as witnesses: Jacob Cusins, Sarah E. Cusins, William Griffith and William Jones, all of North Platte, Neb. GEO. E. FRENCH, Register.

The best 5c CIGAR

IN TOWN Can be found at..... J. F. SCHMALZRIED'S. Our Ten-Cent Cigars are the equal of any. Your attention is invited to our fine line of Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos and Smokers articles.

J. F. FILLION,

Plumber, Tinworker General Repairer. Special attention given to BICYCLE REPAIRING. WHEELS TO RENT