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Entered at the North Platte (Nebraska) postoffice as second-class matter.

Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL.

For President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
For Vice-President, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

STATE.

For Governor, CHARLES H. DIETRICH.
For Lieutenant Governor, E. P. SAVAGE.
For Secretary of State, GEORGE W. MARSH.
For Treasurer, WILLIAM STEUFFER.
For Auditor, CHARLES WESTON.
For Attorney General, FRANK N. PROUT.
For Land Commissioner, FRED D. POLMER.
For Supt. of Public Instruction, W. K. FOWLER.
Presidential Electors, JOHN F. NESBITT, R. B. WINDHAM, EDWARD ROYSE, L. W. HAGUE, S. P. DAVISON, JACOB L. JACOBSON, JOHN L. KENNEDY, JOSEPH L. LANGER.

For Congress, Sixth District, MOSES P. KINKAID.

COUNTY.

For County Attorney, H. S. RIDGLEY.

BROTHER NEVILLE will need no ice in his campaign. The reports which come in from the district are sufficient to put icicles on William's whiskers.

As THE democrats in some states appear to have trouble in securing an emblem for the head of their ticket, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat suggests that a soup-house would be unequalled for that purpose.

THE effect of government fiat on circulating medium is being illustrated in the Transvaal, where many burghers who had supposed themselves rich have been ruined by accepting paper money, now of questionable redemption. Transvaalgold, however, continues to pass current at the same value it did before the disaster to the arms of the South African republic.—Bee.

REMEMBERING that "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the Chinese is peculiar," it is not likely that the powers will place any great amount of faith in China's promise to deliver the ministers safe at Tien Tsin if the advance on Pekin is abandoned. To guard against possible massacres on the road from Pekin to Tien Tsin, the ministers should have a strong guard of the international troops.

THE fusion crowd which met at Lincoln this week to talk over the campaign declare that the fusionists will have a walkaway in Nebraska this fall, yet it is noticed that at the same time they are preparing for the most desperate campaign they have ever made. The fusionists are whistling loud to keep up courage; they realize that the 12,000 plurality Bryan received four years ago might be wiped out without much trouble.

In speaking of the political outcome this fall, the Kearney Democrat says: "Nebraska has been held in line for Bryan through fusion tactics alone. In 1896 it gave Bryan 12,900 majority, and in 1897 the state ticket received 13,800 majority, but in 1898 the majority fell to 2,700 for the fusion candidate for governor, W. A. Poynter, who was an exceedingly weak candidate. He is a candidate for re-election, he has not strengthened himself in the minds of the voters of his own party, and a pronounced split has taken place in the fusion ranks. The existing conditions have made Nebraska debatable ground with about even chances between McKinley and Bryan carrying the state."

EMPLOYEES at the state house are making a kick against the heavy assessments which are being made against them for campaign expenses. They evidently feel that the chances for retaining their positions after January 1st are exceedingly slim.

Not even the persuasive eloquence of William J. Bryan, the oft repeated reassurances of William V. Allen, or the powerful invective and fervid rhetoric of the World-Herald, can stop the mid-road movement, or prevent the return of a large number of populists to their former republican allegiance. When the story is all told they are pretty well satisfied with the McKinley administration, and they have had very little to be satisfied with in connection with fusion administration in Nebraska.—Hub.

THE undoubted news of the safety of the ministers at Pekin, July 21, is not only a great relief to the whole civilized world, but is, as Minister Wu observed, a triumph for the wisdom of Secretary Hay and American diplomacy. While every foreign office in Europe was sneering at the childishness of state in allowing himself to be deceived by Chinese promises, Mr. Hay steadfastly announced that he must continue to put confidence in the Imperial government until it should have been proved a liar. As a consequence the United States was in a position to use every effort of diplomacy to insure the safety of those in Pekin, while at the same time it was hurrying troops to Taku.

THE New York Evening Post turns the tables neatly upon one of its correspondents, who is unable to understand why it does not support Bryan since his sincerity as a reformer is not questioned. The Post, conceding for the sake of the argument that Bryan is sincere, replies that it is unable to see what reform he could be expected to accomplish when his most trusted lieutenants are such men as Altgeld, "who would not lift a finger to suppress the frightful rioting at Chicago, but foamed at the mouth when President Cleveland put down the anarchy which had come to threaten the peace of the country;" Croker, who "has made the democratic party in New York a stench in the nostrils of the community," and Clark of Montana, who has given of his millions to help Bryan's cause.—Chicago Tribune.

CONGRESSMAN CHAMP CLARK, the Missouri buffoon, has pictured the "imperialism" bogey in perhaps the most frightful aspect of any of the fervid "antis," Clark, with the vision of the prophet on the Isle of Patmos, sees two United States senators from each of at least 120 islands of the Philippine archipelago. Then he holds up his hands in holy horror and asks his auditors if they want the votes of the United States senators "killed" by Filipino senators, who would be three times as numerous as the present members of the senate? This is about as good a democratic argument as we remember to have seen, though we are convinced the Hon. Champ Clark has not made the most of his opportunity. There are, as near as the best geographers can guess, about 4,000 islands in the collection. Now if the distinguished Missourian would give each one of them a couple of senators, he would erect a more frightful bogey than the creation depicted in Mrs. Shelley's Frankenstein. We marvel at the excessive moderation of Champ Clark. Eight thousand United States senators would be more terrible than any army with banners. They would be something to get scared at but we positively refuse to become frightened at a paltry 240—Fremont Tribune.

ECZEMA = SATANIC ITCH.



This most aggravating and tormenting of all skin diseases is caused by an acid condition of the blood, and unless relieved through certain instrumentalities too much of this acid poison reaches the skin and it becomes red and inflamed. The itching and burning are almost unbearable, especially when overheated from any cause. The skin seems on fire, sleep or rest is impossible, the desperate sufferer, regardless of consequences, scratches until strength is exhausted. This burning, itching humor appears sometimes in little pustules, discharging a sticky fluid, which forms crusts and scales. Again the skin is dry, hard and fissured, itches intensely, bleeds and scabs over. This is a painful and stubborn form of the disease. While Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and many like troubles are spoken of as diseases of the skin, they are really blood diseases, because

THERE CAN BE NO EXTERNAL IRRITATION WITHOUT AN INTERNAL CAUSE.

If the blood is in a pure, healthy condition, no poisonous elements can reach the skin. External applications of washes, lotions, and salves sometimes mitigate the itching and soothe the inflammation, but cannot reach the disease. Only S. S. S., the real blood medicine, can do this. S. S. S., the only purely vegetable remedy known, is a safe and permanent cure for Eczema and all deep-seated blood and skin troubles. It goes direct to the seat of the disease, neutralizes the acids and cleanses the blood, re-inforces and invigorates all the organs, and thus clears the system of all impurities through the natural channels; the skin relieved, all inflammation subsides, and all signs of the disease disappear.

Mrs. Iels M. Hoffman, of Cardington, Ohio, says she was afflicted with Scrofulous sores and Eczema from birth. Her face at times became so badly swollen that she was not recognizable, and her limbs and hands were very sore. She was treated by all the doctors in town without being benefited, and in her researches for relief, was told by an old physician to take S. S. S. She followed his advice and was promptly cured, and has never had a return of the disease. This was seventeen years ago. She sincerely believes she would have been in her grave years ago but for S. S. S., and adds, "what it has done for me it will do for others."

Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and write our physicians fully about your case; they will cheerfully give any information or advice wanted. We make no charge for this. Address, Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.



THE REPUBLICAN LABOR PLANK

Here is the expression of the Philadelphia platform on the subject of labor:

"In the further interest of American workmen we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract, convict labor, and an effective system of labor insurance."

The labor plank which was approved by President McKinley and really represents the party was in the draft of the platform presented by Hon. Charles Emory Smith, and this draft in addition to the above contained three other important labor propositions, one declaring in favor of a general and gradual reduction of the hours of labor towards uniformity throughout the country, another declaring in favor of the principle of organization for labor on the same terms as capital and guaranteeing it the same rights and privileges before the law, and a third declaring in favor of the suppression of sweatshops in our large cities. These were eliminated, presumably by the wisdom of Mr. Quigg, to the astonishment of the administration. In reality the Philadelphia platform commits the republican party to six definite labor propositions, which constitutes a remarkably advanced trade union platform, the equal of which has never found its way into any political platform hitherto promulgated—Gunton's Magazine.

BRYAN AND LABOR.

You and your organs, Mr. Bryan, backed by the silver mines of the west, are asking labor how it has benefitted by the prosperity which followed your defeat in 1896.

Do you suppose that they don't know as well as you know:

That every morning when the workman now leaves home he leaves it with a full dinner pail, and that when he returns in the evening he has done a full day's work at a full day's wages?

That every mill, factory, mine and other industry in the United States is employing more labor and paying more wages than at any time since the triumph of the democratic party in 1892?

That whereas the wage-earners of the United States in the Wilson law years could not earn enough to meet their current expenditures, depleting their savings bank deposits by more than \$37,000,000 in the one year of 1894, they since have earned enough to save and invest a surplus in savings banks deposits alone of more than \$482,000,000?

That in the year of 1890 the savings banks deposits of the United States, representing the surplus earnings of the bread-winners, had advanced to more than the combined savings banks deposits of any two other nations in the world and to half the deposits of Austria, Hungary, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Prussia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Australasia, Canada, Cape Colony, India, Natal and the Crown colonies all put together, their combined deposits being in 1899 \$4,595,949,450?

In 1899 the savings banks deposits of the United States advanced to \$2,230,366,954. Do you think, Mr. Bryan, that labor doesn't know all this and what it means? Mr. Bryan, do you think that labor is a fool?—N. Y. Press.

This early in the campaign it looks very much as though Governor Poynter will meet political death by the hands of his professed friends.

NORTH CAROLINA held its state election Wednesday and with the aid of shotguns to intimidate the "niggers," the colonels rolled up a democratic majority of about forty thousand.

An effort is being made throughout the western part of the state to enforce the game laws and thus put a stop to the ruthless slaughter of prairie chickens. The movement is an excellent one, and the law breakers should be given the full punishment provided by the statutes.

Nebraska Will be Watched.

In the approaching campaign no other state will be more closely watched than Nebraska. One reason is that it is the home of the fusion candidate for president, William J. Bryan. Another and still more potent reason is, that it is an agricultural and manufacturing state, and as such has been largely benefited by republican property. Four years ago Nebraska, hypnotized and frightened by the alluring promises and startling predictions of the fusion campaigners, and by those of Bryan in particular, gave its electoral vote to the fusionists. The people of Nebraska had faith in the predictions of the "boy orator" and they followed his leadership. He was defeated notwithstanding and his predictions have been exploded.

Bryan declared from the rostrum that if McKinley was elected, farm products would decline in value. On the contrary, they have advanced. He contended that the adoption of gold standard would precipitate a slavery of the masses. On the contrary it has resulted in better wages, more money and general prosperity. He said through the free coinage of silver alone could prosperity come. Free coinage was defeated along with Bryan and such prosperity as this country has never before known now prevails.

But Nebraska, though swept by adversity from end to end under a democratic administration, which, barring the silver proposition, was a reminder of what Bryan's election meant, gave its vote to Bryan. What will it do this year? Will it still believe in a prophet who has fallen and in prophecies which when now held up before the lamp of intelligence and experience appear ridiculous? Will it turn its back to the advance agent of prosperity and its face to the advance agent of the silver or bullion trust? Will it still insist on the government making it so that the man who produces silver bullion can have its value increased 100 per cent, so that he may trade 50 cents worth of silver bullion for a dollar's worth of wheat, or corn, or labor, or will it be loyal to itself and insist on getting 50 cents worth of silver or 50 cents worth of gold for 50 cents worth of wheat, corn or labor?

Nebraska Otherwise Concerned. And Nebraska is otherwise concerned than in the ultimate triumph of the national republican ticket. The success of the congressional and state tickets are of the highest importance.

The re-election of Congressmen Burkett and Mercer should by no means fail. Both have rendered splendid service. Congressman Burkett, during his term, secured the allowance of 342 pensions, mostly for veterans of the civil war. He has been, like Mercer, a strong advocate of the rural mail service, and has succeeded in establishing three of these routes in his district, with more to follow. He has also succeeded in having several additional postoffices established. Though not on the committee, he was successful in securing an appropriation of \$250,000 for improvements along the Missouri river, special provisions being made for improvement at Rulo and Nebraska City.

Congressman Mercer was equally successful in securing appropriations and concessions vastly beneficial to the state. He is a firm advocate of equitable pensions, and has gladdened many a home in his district by success in securing the allowance of a pension claim. Congressman Mercer strongly champions the rural mail delivery system and has done much to encourage it. Much credit is due him for the Missouri river appropriation. In the other districts the republicans have chosen their candidates for congress from among the very best and ablest men in the party. Every one of these stands in strict accord with the administration, and their elec-

tion means support to republicanism as typified in President McKinley. It should require but little mental energy to determine the importance of such planting fusion congressmen with these.

Fusion Shams Reform. Fusion management is a stench in the nostrils of the people of Nebraska. Governor Poynter's administration has made it so. Never before in the history of the state has there been such an exhibition of utter incompetence and political depravity. Never before have the interests of the people and of the state been so openly disregarded and trampled upon. There is not a state institution that is not blighted by dishonesty or cursed by incompetency. The public patronage has been divided up as spoils among the politicians, and they in turn have looted the treasury, and, in most instances, wrecked the institutions under their care. Nebraska under the administration of Governor Poynter has paid a terrible tribute to ignorance and incompetency. This applies no more to Poynter than to the rest of the state officials, particularly to the Attorney General's department, where the people have been treated to an exhibition of tom tom beating that would startle the Chinese.

The State Ticket.

In nominating a state ticket the republicans, having in mind the evils of the fusion administration, and the necessity of selecting honest and capable men, nominated a ticket composed of the strongest material in the party. It headed the ticket with C. H. Dietrich for Governor, a man of wide business experience and splendid judgment. In business and social affairs Mr. Dietrich commands the respect and esteem of all. He is not a politician, in the general acceptance of that term, but is a citizen who recognizes the right of the people to summon him to duty, and a compliance with that request is at the same time an implied promise and assurance that he will, if elected, perform that duty fearlessly, honestly and conscientiously. The election of Mr. Dietrich will insure an economic, business-like administration, and would put the institutions and the affairs of the state in the hands of a man who is noted for his honesty and shrewd business sagacity.

E. P. Savage, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is well and favorably known throughout the state. He is noted for his sterling qualities. The same may be said of G. W. Marsh candidate for Secretary of State; William Stuefer, candidate for treasurer; Charles Weston, candidate for Auditor; George D. Follmer, candidate for Land Commissioner; F. N. Prout, candidate for Attorney General; and W. K. Fowler, candidate for Superintendent of Schools. All these candidates were selected on account of their special fitness for the respective positions. In one way and another they will have important duties to perform, duties which take into account the interests of the state, and in the proper performance of which the people of Nebraska are vitally interested and deeply concerned.

During the campaign the electors of Nebraska will have the pleasure and opportunity of hearing party issues discussed by some of the ablest orators of the nation. An effort will be made to secure Governor Roosevelt and other speakers equally distinguished.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN.

The North Side Cash Grocery. Everything that goes to make up a first class meal, can be found in this store. Also the nearest store in Western Nebraska, Fresh Butter and Eggs constantly on hand. Call and give us a trial and be convinced that we are the CHEAPEST place to buy in North Platte. Telephone 103 We are here to stay. U. G. SAWYER

We are Kept Busy

Repairing shoes for people who appreciate neat, substantial work — the only kind we do. If not already a customer we solicit your work. GEO. TEKULVE, Yellow Front Shoe Store.

Legal Notices.

LEGAL NOTICE. The defendants Catherine E. Wivill. Wivill her husband first name unknown, will take notice that on the 25th day of June, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the northeast quarter section 14 in township 15, north of range 33, west of the Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1893 in the sum of \$12.00; for the year 1894 in the sum of \$12.00; for the year 1895 in the sum of \$12.00; for the year 1896 in the sum of \$12.00; for the year 1897 in the sum of \$12.00; for the year 1898 in the sum of \$12.00; for the year 1899 in the sum of \$12.00; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of May, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid. Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax liens and a sale of said premises. You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 20th day of August, 1900. Dated July 18, 1900. THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The defendants Callista M. Dudley. Dudley her husband, first name unknown, Adda M. Collins, assignee, Smith Bros. Loan and Trust Company and John De Lave, true name unknown, will take notice that on the 25th day of June, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the northwest quarter section 14 in township 15, north of range 33, west of Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1893 in the sum of \$12.00; for the year 1894 in the sum of \$12.00; for the year 1895 in the sum of \$12.00; for the year 1896 in the sum of \$12.00; for the year 1897 in the sum of \$12.00; for the year 1898 in the sum of \$12.00; for the year 1899 in the sum of \$12.00; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of May, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid. Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax liens and a sale of said premises. You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, 30th day of August, 1900. Dated July 18, 1900. THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The defendants National Insurance Company, August Dickson. Dickson his wife, true name unknown, Law E. Darrow, R. E. Russen, first name unknown and John Doe, true name unknown, will take notice that on the 2nd day of July, 1899, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the District Court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the north half of the southwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 22, in township 15, north of range 33, west of the Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1893 in the sum of \$10.25; for the year 1894 in the sum of \$10.25; for the year 1895 in the sum of \$13.10; for the year 1896 in the sum of \$6.94; for the year 1897 in the sum of \$6.94; for the year 1898 in the sum of \$6.94; for the year 1899 in the sum of \$6.94; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of May, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid. Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax liens and a sale of said premises. You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 3rd day of September, 1900. Dated July 18, 1900. THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The defendants Olive T. Webster. Webster her husband, first name unknown, and John Doe, true name unknown, will take notice that on the 25th day of June, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the southwest quarter of section 14 in township 15, north of range 33, west of the Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1893 in the sum of \$4.54; for the year 1894 in the sum of \$4.54; for the year 1895 in the sum of \$4.54; for the year 1896 in the sum of \$4.54; for the year 1897 in the sum of \$4.54; for the year 1898 in the sum of \$4.54; for the year 1899 in the sum of \$4.54; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of May, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid. Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax liens, and a sale of said premises. You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 3rd day of September, 1900. Dated July 18, 1900. THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The defendants Stephen A. Albro, Dana Albro, Samuel Albro and Mrs. Albro his wife first name unknown Phoenix Investment Co. will take notice that on the 25th day of June, 1900, the plaintiff, The County of Lincoln, a corporation, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose certain tax liens, duly assessed by said plaintiff against the southwest quarter of section 6 in township 10, north of range 33, west of the Sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, for the year 1893 in the sum of \$8.00; for the year 1894 in the sum of \$8.00; for the year 1895 in the sum of \$8.00; for the year 1896 in the sum of \$8.00; for the year 1897 in the sum of \$8.00; for the year 1898 in the sum of \$8.00; for the year 1899 in the sum of \$8.00; with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of May, 1900, all of which is due and unpaid. Plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax liens, and a sale of said premises. You and each of you defendants are required to answer said petition on or before Monday the 3rd day of September, 1900. Dated July 18, 1900. THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, A Corporation. By H. S. Ridgley, its Attorney.

LAND OFFICE NOTICES.

CONTEST NOTICE. U. S. Land Office, North Platte, Neb. June 26, 1900. A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by John Dieder, of Adams, Neb., contestant, against Timber Culture Entry No. 13,137, made October 5, 1889, for south half of southeast quarter, south half of southwest quarter of section 34, township 15, north of range 33, west of the Sixth principal meridian, in which it is alleged that George A. Travers has failed to plant trees, meads or cuttings, or to cultivate any part of said tract since July, 1895, and from the appearance of the land at that date there has never been any breaking or planting done on said tract and defects exist in this case, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock, a. m., on August 18, 1900, before the register and receiver at the United States land office in North Platte, Lincoln county, Nebraska. The said contestant, John Dieder, has a proper affidavit filed June 26, 1900, which shows that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication. 1195 GEORGE E. FRENCH, Register.

Land Seekers or Users Take Notice. I have 400,000 Acres of Pasture Lands for Sale or Lease, at prices ranging from 90 cents to \$2 per acre. Ranches, farm, hay, and irrigated lands, and other classes of Real Estate. Land sold on the 10 year U. P. R. R. time plan, one-tenth down, balance in yearly payments. Call on I. A. FORT, U. P. R. R. Land Agent Ottenstein Building, NORTH PLATTE, NEB.