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GEO. B. DENT, Physician and Surgeon. Office: Over McDonald Bank. Phone 130. Residence 115.

DR. L. C. DROST, Osteopathic Physician, Rooms 7 and 8, McDonald State Bank Building, Phone 148.

WILCOX & HALLIGAN, Attorneys-at-Law. Office over Schatz Clothing Store. Phone 48.

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RED POLLED BULLS



FOR SALE

Being through with my herd bull I offer him for sale; four years old and a choice individual. Also some fine young bulls ready for service for sale. One-half mile south of court house.

F. E. Payne.

Notice

No hunting allowed on the lands of the undersigned. All violators of this notice will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law:

- A. C. Lane, Frank Ebele, Julia Merkle, H. C. Ridinger, Geo. F. Patterson, A. Coolidge, H. Lamplough, J. A. Shaw, J. E. Lister, Abbie Macomber, P. U. Quality

LABOR LEGISLATION

Republican States Have Been Liberal in Legislation for Labor.

Democratic States Have Done Little to Make Labor Conditions Better Within Their Bounds.

It is a fact that every important step for the benefit of American labor has been taken either by a Republican Congress and administration, or by the Legislature of a Republican State, of course with the consent, and sometimes by the advice, of the State executive. Democratic States have either done nothing to make labor conditions better within their bounds, or have slowly and reluctantly followed at a distance in the trail of Republican reforms.

State Legislation.

The States have control of labor legislation within their respective bounds, federal authority being confined, so far as labor is concerned, to the District of Columbia and the territories, federal reservations and federal public works. The story of labor legislation shows that nearly all labor reforms originated in Republican States, and at the present day the Republicans are far ahead of the Democrats in the enactment and enforcement of laws for the welfare of men and women and children who work for a living. Twenty-six out of thirty Republican States have labor bureaus, and only seven out of sixteen Democratic States have similar bureaus, without which labor laws are often dead letters. Twenty-three Republican States have factory inspectors to see to the enforcement of the factory laws. Only six Democratic States have factory inspection services. Fifteen States—thirteen Republican and two Democratic—have free employment agencies. Eighteen States have laws on their statute books prohibiting labor on government works or public contracts for more than eight hours a day. Of these States sixteen are Republican and two Democratic. Four Republican States and one Democratic State have laws declaring eight hours to be a legal working day in the absence of a contract. Twenty-seven States prohibit the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories. Of these twenty-three are Republican and four are Democratic States. Laws limiting the hours of the employment of children in factories or stores have been enacted in twenty-four Republican and thirteen Democratic States. Eighteen Republican and ten Democratic States prohibit night work by children. Twelve Republican and three Democratic States prohibit the employment of children in operating dangerous machinery or cleaning machinery in motion. Fifteen Republican and six Democratic States limit the hours of labor of women. It should be noted that twelve of the Republican States which limit women's hours of labor have factory inspectors to see that the law is obeyed, while only three of the Democratic States make such provision. In twenty-three Republican and ten Democratic States employers are required by law to provide seats for female workers. Twelve States have enacted legislation intended to effect the extinction of the sweatshop system, with its degrading and revolting accessories. Of these twelve States ten are Republican and two Democratic. Seventeen Republican and five Democratic States have laws requiring the payment of wages weekly or fortnightly, or, in some instances, prohibiting a longer period than one month between pay days.

Trade Union Labels.

Fourteen Republican States and only one Democratic State—Nevada—have laws in force prohibiting employers from discharging persons on account of membership in labor organizations, or from compelling persons to agree not to become members of labor organizations as a condition of securing employment or continuing in their employment. Forty States have passed laws allowing trade unions to adopt labels or trademarks to be used to designate products of the labor of their members, and prohibiting the counterfeiting of the use of such labels or trademarks by unauthorized persons. Of these States twenty-eight are Republican and twelve are Democratic. The foregoing presents for consideration by intelligent, patriotic labor substantial facts and figures taken from the statute books of the several States. No platitudes can upset them. They prove the records of the Republican party and of the Democracy on the labor issue, and they must convince every reasonable reader that the Republican party has not only brought American labor up to its present honorable standard, but that labor can look only to the Republican party for assurance of protection and prosperity in the future.

Would Restrain Unlawful Trusts. Mr. Bryan asks me what I would do with the trusts. I answer that I would restrain unlawful trusts with all the efficiency of injunctive process and would punish with all the severity of criminal prosecution every attempt on the part of aggregated capital to suppress competition.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Columbus, Ohio.

Business Men Honest. The business men of our community as a whole are honest and their methods are sound. The President has never said otherwise. Indeed, it is chiefly in the interest of the great body of honest business men that he has made his fight for lawful business methods.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Boston, Mass.

Gratitude to McKinley. The highest claim of William McKinley for the gratitude of his countrymen is that, in spite of his abuse and contumacy that was heaped upon his head for this policy, he placed our country in the forefront of nations as a civilization and uplifter of unfortunate peoples.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Cleveland, Ohio.



President ROOSEVELT'S tribute to MR. TAFT

I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I have known him intimately for many years and I have a peculiar feeling for him, because throughout that time he worked for the same object, with the same purposes and ideals.

I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man so well fitted to be President.

He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs, without and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens.

He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as Lincoln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery, the least tendency to arouse or appeal to class hatred of any kind.

He has a peculiar and intimate knowledge of and sympathy with the needs of all our people—the farmer, of the wage earner, of the business man, of the property owner.

No matter what a man's occupation or social position, no matter what his creed, his color, or the section of the country from which he comes, if he is an honest, hard working man who tries to do his duty toward his neighbor and toward the country, he can rest assured that he will have in Mr. Taft the most upright of representatives and the most fearless of champions.

Mr. Taft stands against privileges and he stands pre-eminently for the broad principles of American citizenship which lie at the foundation of our national well being.

BOUPELL ON BRYAN.

Is His "Shall the People Rule?" Simply "a Local Issue?"

Congressman Henry Sherman Boupell of Chicago, commenting on Mr. Bryan's speech in Iowa, says:

Mr. Bryan's question, "Shall the people rule?" implies that somewhere in this country the people do not rule. The only States where the people do not rule are the States that are expected to give overwhelming majorities for the Democratic ticket? Perhaps Mr. Bryan thinks that his question is purely "a local issue." If he is sincere, I challenge him to make a speech in Vicksburg, Miss., on "Government by the People." Let him repeat one of his famous anti-imperialist speeches, simply changing three words, substituting "Mississippi" for "Philippines" and "black brothers" for "brown brothers." Let him suggest that we have as chairman of his meeting John Sharp Williams, leader of the Democrats in Congress, and as vice-chairman the other members of the Congressional delegation from Mississippi.

And after he has made his speech in Vicksburg, if he shall have escaped the rule of the people in that community, I dare Mr. Bryan to repeat his oration on popular government in Charleston, S. C., with Senator Tillman as chairman of his meeting. Mr. Bryan's sentiments have a purely geographical sincerity. His epigrams and startling condemnations are especially designed to meet local demands. Of this nature are all his views on tariff and taxation.

Mr. Bryan's proposition that every time a trust is formed a tariff schedule should be repealed, and every time a trust is dissolved a new duty should be added, is too funny even for comic opera.

If on March 4 next Mr. Bryan should become President, with a Democratic Congress in both houses, and should actually place upon the statute books the financial and economic vagaries delivered by him in his speech of last Friday, it would plunge the nation into bankruptcy and bring on industrial chaos. If he should begin by repealing the duty on sugar to punish the sugar trust, he would upset the national finances by losing \$60,000,000 a year in revenues, and would stir up a revolution in Louisiana, Utah, Colorado and Michigan. Then, if he should repeal the duty on cotton goods, because some bustling manufacturers of New England or the Carolinas were dumping goods in China in rivalry with England and Germany, he would divert other millions from the treasury and invite still further industrial ruin.

But, of course, Mr. Bryan would do none of these things, any more than he will invade the solid South and summon the cohorts of Democracy to the defense of the Constitution with the battle cry "Shall the People Rule?" Mr. Bryan simply does not mean what he says. What he utters with Chad bandian unctious in the North he repudiates with Pecksniffian duplicity in the South.

Business Men Honest.

The business men of our community as a whole are honest and their methods are sound. The President has never said otherwise. Indeed, it is chiefly in the interest of the great body of honest business men that he has made his fight for lawful business methods.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, to Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Boston, Mass.

Gratitude to McKinley.

The highest claim of William McKinley for the gratitude of his countrymen is that, in spite of his abuse and contumacy that was heaped upon his head for this policy, he placed our country in the forefront of nations as a civilization and uplifter of unfortunate peoples.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Cleveland, Ohio.

ENEMY OF TARIFF.

Labor World Sees Danger in Bryan Plan of Tariff for Revenue Only.

(From the Labor World.)

Workingmen and producers generally should not delude themselves with the belief that, if Mr. Bryan shall be elected President, his plans for revision of the tariff will present no menace to the country. Mr. Bryan is the professed enemy of the tariff system. He would impose duties, if at all, for revenue purposes only. On articles competing with what he chooses to call trust-made goods he would have no duty at all.

Any apparent deficit in import duties arising from revised schedules he estimates would be more than made up by increased imports. Of course, his hope is to strike at the great protection States, which happen to be Republican in politics, like Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, etc. It does not seem to matter to him that every dollar's worth of foreign goods in the competitive class coming into the United States on a revenue or free trade basis necessarily by so much reduces the demand for home goods, thus displacing just that much American labor. What he wants to do is to rebuke and avenge himself upon protected manufacturers who do not agree with him in politics and who will have none of him at the polls, says an exchange.

But while Mr. Bryan is gunning for protected industries and Republican States, once his proposed tariff law should be in force it would fall alike upon all sections of the country, the only differences between one State and another being in the degree of hardship imposed. We hear of workmen saying that this time they intend to vote for Mr. Bryan, because for the past ten months we have had hard times. But what good will that do? How is a tariff for revenue, ignoring the protection idea altogether, going to open the shops and mills? How will the election of Senators by direct vote start the wheels of industry? Or the publication of campaign contributions? Or the further harassment of the railroads? Or the reorganization of the House, so that the Speaker may be powerless? Why open this country now to the markets of the world when we have not sufficient demand to consume what we ourselves manufacture? Under Republican rule we have just had ten years of unparalleled prosperity. Under Democratic administrations we have never had prosperity for any period, long or short.

Can't Dissect the Farmers. The failure of Bryan's desperate attempts to curry favor with the farmers is illustrated by the manner in which he was received at Crookston, Minn. According to Congressman Halvor Stevenson the event went off as follows:

"Bryan's speech at Crookston was a great disappointment. He actually lost ground there for Democracy. Thousands of people were there to hear him, and waited till ten o'clock in the evening before he appeared. The address was a narrow appeal to farmers, a harangue, trying to prejudice them against Republicanism. It didn't take at all. Only once was there the slightest symptom of applause. He spoke to a silent, disappointed audience."

Campaign of Education.

In the great battle of 1896 the Republican party again stood for the maintenance of the integrity of the nation. The fight was against odds produced by a great industrial depression, and against the most sophistical arguments. The Republican party maintained a campaign of education among the wage-earners and the farmers, which ultimately led to the complete defeat of this second financial heresy which has threatened the integrity of our business structure.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Kansas City, Mo.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3rd, A. D. 1908.

A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Sections two (2), four (4), five (5), six (6), and thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to Judicial Powers. As it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. Amendment proposed. That Section two (2) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. (Supreme court, judges, jurisdiction.) The Supreme Court shall consist of seven (7) judges, and a majority of all elected and qualified judges shall be necessary to constitute a quorum or pronounce a decision. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases relating to the revenue, civil cases in which the state is a party, mandamus, warrants, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 2. Amendment proposed. That Section four (4) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 4. (Supreme court, judges, election, term, residence.) The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the State of Nebraska, and their term of office except as hereinafter provided shall be six years. And said Supreme Court judges shall during their term of office reside at the place where the court is held.

Section 3. Amendment proposed. That Section five (5) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. (Supreme court, judges, election, term, residence.) That at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1909, and every six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; that at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1911, and every six years thereafter, there shall be elected two (2) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1913, and every six years thereafter, there shall be elected one (1) judge of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the period of six years. Provided that the member of the Supreme Court whose term of office expires in January 1914, shall be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during that time until the expiration of his term of office. And provided further, that upon the adoption of the amendments by the electors of the State, the Governor shall, immediately upon issuing his proclamation declaring said amendments adopted, appoint four (4) judges of the Supreme Court, two (2) of whom shall be appointed to hold said offices until the general election in 1909, and have qualified; and the other two (2) shall hold their office until their successors shall be elected at the general election held in 1911, and have qualified.

Section 4. Amendment proposed. That Section six (6) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. (Chief Justice.) The Chief Justice shall serve as such during all the term for which he was elected. He shall preside at all terms of the Supreme Court, and in his absence the judges present shall select one of their number to preside temporarily.

Section 5. Amendment proposed. That Section thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 13. (Judges, salaries.) That judges of the Supreme Court shall each receive a salary of \$4,500, a full year of the District Court shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly.

Approved April 8, 1907. Geo. C. Junkin, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, and that the same is on file in the office of the Secretary of State, and that the same is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1908.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-third, and of this State the Forty-second.

Geo. C. JUNKIN, Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3rd, A. D. 1908.

A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose an Amendment to Section 9, Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska. As it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. Amendment. That the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the first Monday in November, 1908, the following provision be proposed and submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska:

Section 9. (Educational Funds, Investment.) All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be invested and undivided, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds of this state, or registered school district bonds of this state, and such other securities as the legislature may from time to time direct.

And such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

Section 2. (Ballots, election.) That at said election in the year 1908, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the Constitution with reference to the investment of the permanent school fund," and "Against said proposed amendment to the Constitution with reference to the investment of the permanent school fund." And if a majority of all voters at said election shall be for such amendment, the same shall be deemed to be adopted.

Approved April 8, 1907. Geo. C. Junkin, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirtieth session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, and that the same is on file in the office of the Secretary of State, and that the same is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1908.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-third, and of this State the Forty-second.

Geo. C. JUNKIN, Secretary of State.

LEGAL NOTICE Lucy H. Francis, Mary H. Peck, Henrietta H. Hale, Christiana G. Reid and David H. Standard defendants will take notice that on the 9th day of October, 1908, Daniel L. Ritchman plaintiff herein, filed his petition in district court of Lincoln County, Nebraska, against said defendants implored with others, the object and prayer of which are quiet and confirm in plaintiff the title to the northwest quarter of section 34, township 9, range 28 in Lincoln County, Nebraska. And to substitute plaintiff in all rights and interests of each and all of the above named defendants in and to said premises claimed by them as heirs at law of Newton Hart deceased, under a certain mortgage against said premises given by Henry Jones to said Newton Hart, and for a decree foreclosing and satisfying said title and interest of each and all of the defendants herein and to said lands and for such further relief as may be equitable and just. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 16th day of November, 1908. DANIEL L. RITCHMAN, Plaintiff. By HON. JAMES H. HAZARD, its Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE

ORDER OF HEARING ON PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR OR ADMINISTRATRIX. State of Nebraska, County of Lincoln, In the matter of the estate of William H. Welby, deceased. A reading and filing of the petition of Catherine M. Miller and Henry D. Welby, praying that the administration of said estate may be granted to John E. Evans as administrator. Ordered, That October 13th, 1908, at 9 o'clock a. m., is assigned for hearing said petition when all persons interested in said estate may appear at a County Court to be held in and for said County, and show cause why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted. This notice will be published for three successive weeks in the North Platte Tribune prior to October 13th, 1908. W. C. ELDEN, County Judge.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, Land Office at North Platte, Nebraska, September 10th, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Carl W. Metcalf, of North Platte, Nebraska, who on December 9th, 1901, made a homestead entry for the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) section 5, Township 15 north, Range 29 west of North Platte, Nebraska, and who has intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on the 29th day of November, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: F. C. Peterson, A. Rudolph, T. J. Calkins, and W. A. Stearns, all of North Platte, Nebraska. J. E. EVANS, Register.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA.

In the Matter of Cloa Louella Case No. 3 In Bankruptcy, trading under the name and as the sole proprietor of U. S. Grocery Company, a voluntary assignee of U. S. Grocery Company, an involuntary assignee of U. S. Grocery Company, by Petition. NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS. To the creditors of Cloa Louella Case No. 3 In Bankruptcy, trading under the name and as the sole proprietor of U. S. Grocery Company, and District aforesaid a bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1908, at the said Cloa Louella Louella trading under the name and as sole proprietor of U. S. Grocery Company was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and the first meeting of her creditors will be held at the office of Walter V. Hoagland, Referee in Bankruptcy, at North Platte, Nebraska, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1908, at 10 o'clock in the morning; at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Said meeting may be adjourned from time to time without further notice. Dated at North Platte, Nebraska, Oct. 7, 1908. WALTER V. HOAGLAND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of two chattel mortgages, one dated on the 11th day of August, 1908, and the other on the 11th day of August, 1908, and both duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Lincoln County, Nebraska, on the 10th day of September, 1908, and both mortgages being in full force and effect, the undersigned, E. Magnuson to Workman & Derryberry, the one to secure the payment of the sum of \$100 and the other to secure the payment of the sum of \$100, and the said Workman & Derryberry feeling unsafe and insecure, the said E. Magnuson having returned the consideration for which said mortgages were given in a fraudulent manner after using the same in bankruptcy proceedings, and no suit or other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said debts or any part thereof, the undersigned will sell a part of the property described in said mortgages, to-wit: 1 Jenkins side sweep; 1 7 foot standard mower; 1 10 foot m. s. and rake; 1 No. 2 auto grid stone; 1 dark brown mare, six years old, weight 1000 lbs.; 1 white hind foot, named "Pet" at public auction, in front of the store of Workman & Derryberry in the city of North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska, on the 24th day of October, 1908, at 1:00 o'clock of said day. Dated this 25th day of September, 1908. E. MAGNUSON & DERRYBERRY, By their Atty, J. G. BREWER.

NOTICE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage given by E. Magnuson to R. M. Weeks, I will on the 24th day of October, 1908, offer for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, the property described in said mortgage, to-wit: One iron grey stallion three (3) years old in spring of 1907, no brands. Said mortgage was given on the 10th day of November, 1907, and filed in Lincoln County, Nebraska, and there is now due on said mortgage the sum of \$27.00. Said sale will be in front of the livery stable of A. M. Lock, corner of Fourth and Locust Streets, at two o'clock p. m. of said day. R. M. WEEKS, Mortgagee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Annie M. Peblston, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the creditors of said deceased will meet the Administratrix of said estate, before me, County Judge of Lincoln County, Nebraska, at the county court room in said county, on the 17th day of October, 1908, and on the 14th day of April, 1909, at 9 o'clock a. m. on each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims and one year for the Administratrix to settle said estate from the 19th day of August, 1908. This notice will be published in the North Platte Tribune, a legal newspaper, for four weeks successively prior to the 15th day of October, 1908. Witness my hand and seal of said court, this 21st day of September, A. D. 1908. W. C. ELDEN, County Judge.

WOOD TURNING AND FURNITURE REPAIRS.

Cabinet Work, Screen Frames, Saw Filing and Setting. All kinds of Job Work done on short notice at prices to suit. Terms Cash. P. M. Sorenson. Shop North of P. O.

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