LOST-A STEER.

A Tale of Two Nations With a Local Application.

WHERE IS THE NEBRASKA STEER?

Passing of the Cattle Industry - The Greager Gets the Fat of the Westorn Cattle Market.

The story has not heretofore been told of the passing of the cattle-raising indus-try in Nebraska and the west. Yet it is a story that interests every farmer, every stock-raiser and every feeder. It is a true story, and the telling of it could be made to fill volumes. It is a tale of two nations,

to fill volumes. It is a tale of two nations, and whatever thrilling there may be about it felates to the migrations of the Mexican steer in the United States.

It is now two years and a few weeks since the first shipments of Mexican cattle to the United States, under the benevolent provisions of the Wilson bill, crossed the border into Texas and sought a market in Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago. Since that time many hundreds of thousands of cattle from Mexico have come into the United States and entered into competition with our western cattle, the effect being a great diminution of the number of cattle between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains and a very considerable

Rocky mountains and a very considerable lowering of the price of beef products.

It will readily be remembered that under the provisions of the McKinley law a specific tax of \$10 per head was laid upon specific tax of \$10 per head was laid upon cattle importations to the United States. This tax really placed a prohibition on cattle importations, and by protecting the home cattle-raiser enabled him to control the home market and sell his beef on the hoof at a profitable price. It will also be just as readily remembered that when the Wilson bill went into effect, August 27, 1894, it changed the tariff from \$10 per head, specific, to \$0 per cent, ad valorem. head, specific, to 30 per cent, ad valorem. This 30 per cent on the appraised valuation is virtually no bar at all, affords no protection to the native industry, and amounts to nothing as a revenue producer, because the average valuation is about \$6.50 a head and the tax would be but \$60 cents on that valuation. but 80 cents on that valuation. This brings a Regionn steer over the line for \$3, so use round numbers. This is a brief ment of fact.

The Decline of the Cattle Industry in Ne-

The returns of the county assessors of the state of Nebraska, made to the auditor of the state, tell another interesting story. They show that In 1894, provious to the passage of the Wilson bill, there were in Nebraska and assessed for purposes of state revenue, 1,250,878 head of castle. Their total valuation was \$5,117,300. The average valuation upon which taxes were paid was \$5.95, virtually \$4 per head. And this is \$1 more than the average value of Mexican cattle upon the marane value of Mexican cattle upon the marane value of Mexican cattle upon the marane value. age value of Mexican cattle upon the mar-ket after they have been admitted to the United States and the tariff has been

The returns of the assessors in 1895 showed a reduced total of 1,028,897, valued at \$4,125,794, or an average of \$3.87 per head. The loss shown in 1895, as compared with 1894, is \$29,481 head. The loss in dollars of assessed valuation was \$064,495, with a loss on the average valuation of 9 cents per head. This loss was not only to farmers and cettle rejears as only to farmers and cattle raisers as sources of wealth, but was also a loss to the state for purposes of taxation and de-

riving revenue.

Before passing to the assessors' returns for 1935 it is fair to say that there was considerable loss to the state in the number of cattle caused by the drouth of 1894; but that will only partially account for the loss, and a very considerable portion of it must be astributed to the workings of the must be attributed to the workings of the Wilson bill. There was a fairly good crop in 1895 and farmers who had sacrificed their cattle the year previous began to increase their herds again. Indeed, from 1895 to 1895 there should not have been any further loss, because the impoverished herds were again being built up and the assessors' returns for 1895 should have shown a substantial and encouraging cain. But the contrary is shown.

thown a substantial and encouraging gain. But the contrary is shown.

The 1855 returns abowed a further decrease to 1,680,685 head, being a net loss of \$2,908. But while the number was decreasing and the market falling, the valuation over 1895 was raised in order to make ands meet in supporting the county and state governments. The valuation for this year is \$4,908,569, which is an interest of \$75,059, or \$1 cents per head, for se of \$76,058, or 21 cents per head, for anne purposes.

The deduction is inevisable, in the light the above showing, that more than narral causes have been undermining the attle industry in this state. What these ther causes are will be shown further on. ing of Mexican Cattle Impor-The telegram which is printed below

was clipped from the regular telegraphic columns of the Omaha World-Herald of the date of October 19, 1894, and comment

the date of October 19, 1894, and comment upon it is unnecessary.

"SAM AFFORMO, Tex., Oct. 18.—A trainload of beef cattle from the Cheeseman ranch in the state of Coahitala. Mexico, passed through Jure yesterday, destined for the Chicago market. This is the beginning of heavy shipments of cattle from Mexico under the Wilson bill reduction of duty. It is estimated that the northern states of Hanloo will contribute 100,000 head of fat cattle to the markets of the United States during the next few months."

As an evidence that the trainload of cattle referred to above reached the Chicago market it is but necessary to reproduce the following paragraph from the market news of the Drovers' Journal published at the Union stock yards, Chicago, October 20, 1894, one day after the appearance of the above telegram in the World-Herald:

"Mexico shipped her first cattle to Chicago

orald:
"Mexico shipped her first cattle to Chicago day. There were cloven care in the shipped by There were cloven care in the shipped by Chicago day. There were cloven care in the shipped by the cattle day cown. 762 quada, at 42.5. The write care from the core is Chicago at 42.5. The write care from the core is Chicago at 42.5. The write care from the core is Chicago at 15.5. Gounnies. They cannot be the fire of Engle Prim. and the ad varyonated the line of Engle Prim. and the advantage day on the whole left was \$5.0, which is about 10 per cent of their valuation on a market. The freight was \$161.55 per head. Mr. at the matte netted \$10.55 per head. Mr. at the cattle netted \$10.55 per head. Mr. assessman is well pleased with this trial shipper and will continue to send cattle to this street.

men certainly had re tessed with a net profit of nearly \$11 head and if he is still in the business a undoubtedly milking the markets of United States with the cheap cattle of

this shipment was received at Chi-car-President Harrison made the fol-ng reference to Mexico's great oppor-ty under the Wilson bill, and the equant leaf to this adding, in a speech

I came over. In it I noticed a dispatch from Mexico, to the effect that trade has greatly wakened up in the exportation of horses, mules and cattle. Under this new tariff bill they have taken the markets which belong to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In Canada business is also improving. These people can bring goods in cheaper than ever before, because there is more of a middle, and it is perfectly natural for trade to be good in Canada and Mexico."

His reference to the markets of Ohio. Indiana and Illinois would have applied just as well then to the markets of Iowa, nebraska and Wyoming. The effect began to be felt in the states west of the Mississippi and on the Rocky mountain slope immediately. The telegram first quoted above and the extract from the Drovers' Journal and ex-President Harrison were used in the Sixth congressional district in this state two years ago, but the evil was then so new that the far of that section could not be aroused to a realization of its magnitude. It affects now the entire state and all of the Missisnow the entire state and all of the mississippi and Missouri valley states, and is really one of the most important questions that appeal to the interests and intelligence of the farmers of this great

section.

An Interview With a Mexican Cattle Im-

Men who are in the business of importing Mexican cattle to the United States are not very communicative when asked for information and for this reason it has been difficult to get at the inside of the business as at present conducted or to learn from a person competent to make a statement just what the effect of Mexican importations has been. Such a person was found, however, who has been engaged in the business for two years, has been in the cattle business all his life and whose patriotism is in excess of his love of gain at the expense of the cattle raisers and in antagonism to the best interests of his state. This gentleman gives many important facts, the only stipulation being that his name should not be used.

The gentleman giving this information, who is a prominent man and well known to thousands of people in Nebraska, states that during the nine months ending September 1, 1896, 315,000 head of Mexican cattle were brought over the line into the United States. Of this number, he says that about thirty thousand head have gone into western Nebraska and that not less than fifteen thousand have replaced

There are many buyers in western Ne-braska and eastern Wyoming. They do but little shipping by rail. The plan is to buy large herds and bring them over the old Texas trail. These herds start over-land about April 1 and it will be noticed that they get into Nebraska after the an-nual assessment has been taken and are ed of before the next one comes disposed of before the next one comes around. Sixty to seventy-five days are sufficient for the trip. The cattle are permitted to drift through, the cows dropping their young in transit, and bringing their through without loss. Five theusaid is a small herd. There are many herds ranging from 5,000 to 15,000, but a herd of 7,500 is about the average. They graze all the way through and fatten as they travel, the only expense of transportation being the pay of herders, which will average about 25 cents per head. No feeding of grain is required after they feeding of grain is required after they reach the north, and indeed they cannot be fed on grain until they have been here

a year.

If shipment was made by rail the cost would be in the neighborhood of \$3 per head

would be in the heighborhood of \$2 per head.

The average value on the Mexican side is \$2.50 per head for steers weighing eight to nine hundred pounds and for cows of corresponding weight. The tariff being but 50 cents on that valuation makes the net price to the buyer \$3 per head. A western stockman has an offer to lay down this grade of cattle by the carload at a net cost of \$5 per head, at a point 300 miles inland in Nebraska. Can any Nebraska farmer compete with the Mexican cattle raiser with this enermous disadvantage staring him in the face? Certainly not, any more than he can compete with the cheap wheat of Argentine and India. India.
Rail shipments to American markets

are principally to Chicago and Kansas City, and the stock yards at the latter point are filled nearly all the while with Mexican cattle. This product is used largely by packers and goes into cans to compete with native beef. The meat is not so good, but when it is once in the can the consumer is none the wiser. The effect has been, says our informant, to reduce the price of cows and common beef cattle in Nebraska from an average of about \$55 a head to an average of about \$17, entailing an average loss of about \$9 per head. Considering the fact that there are enough cattle grazing in Mexico on the perpetual summer ranges to supply the markets of the United States, it would appear to be only a question of time when the cattle industry in this country will be entirely destroyed.

the markets of the United States, it would appear to be only a question of time when the cattle industry in this country will be entirely destroyed.

It is estimated that at least twenty-five thousand "feeders" have been consumers of Nebraska corn every year until the Mexican importations commenced. The cost of fattening has been \$3 to \$5 per head. Under the new condition of things this is principally lost. Feeding yards have in the past maintained a good local market for corn in many localities, and it has usually been the custom to pay a little more than the local market quotations for corn for feeding purposes. Mexican cattle will not eat corn, hence there is no hope for building up feeding yards with Mexican importations. They are kept principally on the ranges until ready for slaughter, and the cost of maintenance meantime is but a trifle.

Another serious loss to the farmer and the stock raiser is in the hog. Two or three thousand hogs can be fattened without additional expense for feed in the yards where one thousand head of cattle are being fattened, and the demoralisation of our feeding industry cuts off in this manner another very great item of profit and source of wealth.

It is not generally known, but is nevertheless true, that the western army posts and Indian agencies are supplied from these Mexican herds, and the contractors for beef supplies are the principal persons now engaged in that business. Thus the Nebraska farmer enters into sharp competition in the Chicago and Kansas City markets, where au immense product is used by the packers, and again on the west in supplying beef directly to consumers for whom the government is the provider.

These cattle are not shipped to market as Mexicana per are they known as each

These cattle are not shipped to market as Mexicans, nor are they known as such, but appear in the market reports as Texans. The cattle industry in Texas has also received a severe blow, and complaints are very loud upon the Texas cattle ranges.

Why Cattle Can Be Raised Se Cheaply in

Why Cattle Can Be Raised Se Cheaply in Mexico.

As before stated, Mexican cattle range in an atmosphere of perpetual summer. The ranges are of great extent and cost the cattle raisers comparatively nothing. No fences are required. Immense herds roam at will for months. If herders are needed, and not a very great number is ever required, their compensation does not exceed 25 cents per day, never in fact exceeding 37 cents, all in Mexican money, of course, worth at the present time but 52 cents, gauged by the American standard. No Nebraska farmer can escape the payment of taxes, there is a fixed value to his lands, the cost of raising and feeding is based on the American system and cost of labor, and he could not, if he would, be able to compete now or ever with every-

thing fitted to the advantage of his Mex-

can competitor.

A wealthy citizen of Lincoln is fitting up a large ranch or haciends in Mexico. He sees an opportunity there for investing the capital that he has accumulated in this state in farming and cattle raising, because Mexico furnishes cheap lands, cheap labor and a desirable climate, while the United States supplies the market for cattle at enormous profits. Uncl. Sam furnishes the market "for a song," and even sings the song himself. Lands worth \$25 to \$50 an acre in the United States are \$25 to \$50 an acre in the United States are offset against lands equally good in Mexico, producing two crops a year, for \$1 per acre in Mexican money, or \$2 cents in American coin. The Lincoln gentleman referred to, writing over his own signature, says: "THE ONLY RELIEF TO THE FARMERS OF THIS COUNTRY WILL COME THROUGH PROTECTION." That this is true of our cattle industry there is not a particle of doubt, and it is of the cattle industry alone that this article is intended to treat. Some Observations Made in Texas.

doubt, and it is of the cattle industry alone that this article is intended to treat. Some Observations Made in Texas.

A resident of the Republican valley in Nebraska, who spent considerable time in Texas two years ago, before and after the Wilson bill went into effect, had his attention drawn to this matter very sharply through frequent association with cattle men and familiarity with the cattle ranges. The Texas cattle raiser, who has a decided advantage over the northern farmer in cattle raising, declared that he could not compete with the Mexican, with the change to a 20 per cent tariff, owing to the great difference in cost of raising in favor of the Mexican. It was considered in Mexico that there was a good profit in a steer when sold on a basis of \$1 for each year of its growth. That is, \$1 for a yearling, \$2 for a two-year-old, and \$3 for a three-year-old. It seems unreasonable to suppose that a steer could be sold according to such a scale of prices, but the Mexican can do it and be good money ahead. The small farmer in Mexico could not do it, of course, but farming in Mexico is conducted by wealthy men and the raising of cattle is carried on by owners of immense herds.

The cattle-raisers of Texas have tens

conducted by wealthy men and the raising of cattle is carried on by owners of immense herds.

The cattle-raisers of Texas have tens and tens of the usands of acres of grazing land under fence at great cost. The land has a cash value and demands a rental in American money that would buy nearly two acres of land in Mexico. They also maintain large establishments, pay their herders good wages, and consequently were not prepared for the competition that was thrust upon them by the Wilson bill. There are government contractors in Texas as well as in the northwest, who have large contracts to supply the tribes in the Indian country, and these contractors were the very first to buy their beef cattle on the Mexican side and leave the Texas cattle-raiser to hold the sack.

So there has been a great loss to the cattle industry in Texas and the complaints from that state, all of which are justifiable, are both long and loud.

Robert P. Forter on Cattle Importations.

The distinguished statistician, Robert P. Porter, compiler of the census of 1890, in an article printed since the above was written, and printed in the Omaha Bee on Sunday, September 18, goes into this matter of cattle importation at considerable length. Briefly summarized, we find: First, that under the McKinley law the tariff was \$3 on eattle one year old. Second, that under the Wilson bill the duty was changed to 20 per cent ad valorem, which opens the way for "fraudulent invoices and undervaluation." On this head Mr. Porter states that Mexico might, for instance, send in cattle and value them at \$2 per head, duty \$0 cents; Argentine at \$3 per head, duty \$1. The following table shows the importations for six years, the year 1895 being the first full year under the Wilson bill:

Year. Number. Value. Number.

1894. 1,280. 18,355
1895. 227,635. 1,891,594
These cattle sold in the United States at an average price of \$15 per head, giving the foreign shippers a net profit of about \$3,500,000. It is further shown that these cattle were imported under an average appraisement of \$2.54 per head. Both of these statements, as to average price of \$15 and average valuation of \$2.54, sustain the statements of our informant under the heading, "An Interview With a Mexican Cattle Importer," and the comparison will be found particularly valuable and interesting to the person seeking light.

light.

Again Mr. Porter shows that our ex-

light.

Again Mr. Porter shows that our exports have fallen from 394,856 head in 1890, 874,679 in 1891 and 394,607 in 1892, to 289,850 in 1895, a loss of over one hundred thousand in that year, under the operation of the Wilson bill, and a net shrinkage in value of about ten million dollars. Meantime, between 1893 and 1896, the number of cattle in the United States had decreased 5,000,000 head, or from 87,000,000 in 1896.

Mr. Porter sums up his conclusion in these words: "Thus is the withering effect of the dead hand of democracy felt in both agricultural and industrial endeavor, and in no industry is the lesson so clear as in the cattle and hide trade. I have shown that this legislation introduced uncertainty where certainty existed; it brought about undervaluation and instigated fraud; it increased importation to a point where it no longer became profitable for American farmers to raise cattle; it reduced our herds at home 5,000,000 head; it decreased our exportation 100,000 head; making a loss of \$9,000,000. And for what? That Wilson and Bryan and a few other visionaries might try an experiment. That an 'object lesson' might be given the people. If there is any other reason it is not apparent, for the changes were as absolutely senseless as they have proved disastraus.

What Should the Nebraska Farmer De? It ought not to be necessary to sak this question. There is but one thing to do, and that one thing is to vote for Republican candidates for congress, whe will when elected assist in placing a tariff on cattle importations that will again give the farmers of this country the control of the American live stock markets.

In no one respect has the farmer lost so much as in this one industry, and his loss will soon run beyond computation if the evil is permitted to continue. He is assalled on all sides by the cheep farm labor of other countries, who can sell to him on his own doorstep cheaper than his own cost of production. He cannot go out of business. He must live. Self-preservation is the first law of natu

ing upon him that in no one particular is this so true as in its application to the cattle industry.

The facts here presented are given to the farmers of Nebraska for their careful consideration. They have not been overstated. It has been the intention to present them in a thoroughly conservative manner. A great deal more than has been said could be written and printed upon the subject, but it has been the object to present it as briefly as possible, covering the essential points, so that it could be quickly read and be perfectly understood. Having been read and considered, the farmers of Nebraska will certainly see it to their interest to vote for William McKinley, America's greatest exponent of the beneficent policy of protecting the producer as well as the laborer and the manufacturer, and for the candidates for congress who will co-operate with him in placing again on our national statute books a tariff law that will restore the country's prosperity on the farm as well as in the factory, and among the nation's laborers of every kind and degree.

M. A. BROWN.

A Sound Liver Makes a Well Man.

Are you bilious, constipated or troubled with jaundice, sick headache. bad taste in mouth, foul breath, coated tongue, dyspepsia, indigestion, hot dry skin, pain in back and between the shoulders, chills and fever, etc. If you have any of these symptoms, your liver is out of order, and your blood is slowly being poisoned, because your liver does not act promptly. Herbine will cure any disorder of the liver, stomach or bowels. It has no equal as a liver medicine. Price 75 cents. Free trial bottle at P. C Corrigan's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guarranted to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by P. C. Corri-

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this abstract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought kown with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free Weekly State Journal, Lincoln, Neb., at P. C. Corrigan's drug store. Regular supplies the demand, as it will be mailed

600 pounds. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses. P. J. LANSWORTH.

A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.

RESOURCE, Screven Co., Ga.-I have been subject to attacks of billious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail .- G. D. SHARP. For sale by P. C. Corrigan.

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla is prepared for cleansing the blood from impurities and disease. It does this and more. It builds up and strengthens constitutions impaired by disease. It recommends itself. Morris & Co.

Clitonn. Missouri.

Mr. A. L. Armstrong, an old druggist, and a prominent citizen of this enterprising town, says: "I sell some forty different kinds of cough medicines, but have never in my experience sold so much of any one article as I have of Ballard's Horehound Syrup. All who use it say it is the most perfect remedy for cough, cold, consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs they have ever tried." It is a specific for croup and whooping cough. It will relieve a cough in one minute. Contains no opiates. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Poison ivy, insect bites, bruises, scalds, burns are quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. Morris & Co.

Those of our readers who want some good, reliable newspaper during the campaign should subscribe for the Toledo Weekly Blade. It is for McKinley and Hobart, stands squarely on the St. Louis platform and gives valid and lucid reasons for so doing.

If you ever have seen a little child in the agony of summer complaint, you can realize the danger of the trouble and appreciate the value of instantaneous relief always afforded by DeWitt's Colic & Cholera cure. For dysentery and diarrhoea it is a reliable remedy. We could not afford to recommend this as a cure unless it were a cure. Morris & Co.

DELICATE WOMEN Should Use

FEMALE REGULATOR.

IT IS A SUPERB TONIG and exerts a wonderful influence in strengthening her system by driving through the proper channel all impurities. Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.

My wife was bedridden for eighteen months, after using BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR for two months, is getting well.—
J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

IT SAVES CROUPY CHILDREN.

SEAVIEW, Va.-We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.-Kellam & Ourren. The 25 my wife. While 1 was pastor of the and 50 cent sizes for sale by P. C. Corrigan.

INTERESTS YOU.

Offer of Cheap Reading Matter You Can't Afford to Miss.

During this great campaign people want newspapers and want them while they are fresh and newsy. The Semitwice a week from now until January 1, 1898, for one dollar. The twenty-five-cent proposition takes you all through the campaign, gives you the election returns, and through the proposition and overcoming such difficulties. Morris & Co.

Ballard's Snew Liniment.

This wonderful liniment is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf. It is the most penetrating liniment in the world. It will cure rheumatism, neuralgia, cuts, sprains, bruises, wounds, old sores, burns, sciatica, sore throat, sore chest pure solutions and such controls. The semi-weekly during this period. The Semi-Weekly and an order to sell the property unless you have a sum of size of the property unless you have a sum of the property unless you have a sum of the series twice a week from now until January 1, 1898, for one dollar. The twenty-five-cent proposition takes you all through the campaign, gives you the election returns, and through the balance of this year. A dollar for the safet wind a sum of the property of the estate of Barret Scott and a the same lime the said county court issued an order of attachment which said order was placed in the hands of the sheriff of Holt County, Nebraska, as guration of a new president. Never since the war has so many incidents of the sheriff of Holt County, Nebraska, as your property, and that on the 22nd day of August 1896 said case was continued for 60 also for the sum of the sheriff of Holt County, Nebraska, as your property, and that on the 22nd day of August 1896 said case was continued for 60 also for the sum of the sheriff of Holt County, Nebraska, as your property, and that on the 22nd day of August 1896 said case was continued for 60 also for the sum of the sheriff of Holt County, Nebraska, as your property, and that on the 22nd day of August 1896 said case was continued for 60 also for the sum of the sheriff of Holt County, Nebraska, and on the 1891 and the county of the sheriff of Holt County, Nebraska, as your property, and that on the 22nd day of August 1896 said ca failed. It will cure barbed wire cuts Journal is almost as good as a daily.

for years have used Ballard's Snow Liniment and thrown away their crutches and been able to walk as well as ever. It will cure you. Price 50 cents. Free trial bottles at P. C.

If dull, spiritless and stupid; if your blood is thick and sluggish; is your appetite is capricious and uncertain, you need a sarsaparilla. For better results take DeWitt's. It recommends itself. Morris & Co.

Corrigan's.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSOLIDATED NOTICE. TIMBER CULTURE FINAL PROOF. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Lann Office, O'Neill, Neb. Sept. 15, 1896.

O'Neill, Neb. Sept. 15, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that Willie Anderson of Cyrene. Missouri. has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Register and Receiver at their office in O'Neill, Neb., on Saturday, the 24th day of October, 1896, on timber culture application No. 6286, for the NW¼ of section No. 34, in township No. 27, north, range No. 13, west. He names as witnesses: James Holden, T. V. Norvell, E. E. Hanna and Al. Ayers, all of Chambers, Nebraska.

E. E. Hanna and Al. Ayers, all of Chambers, Nebraska.

Also, Willie Andersen, one of the heirs and for the heirs of Adoniram J. Anderson. deceased, on timberculture application No. 6285 for the SW3 of section No. 27, in township No. 27 north, range No. 13 west.

He names as witnesses: James Holden. T. V. Norvell, E. E. Hanna and Al. Ayers, all of Chambers, Nebraska.

11-6 JOHN A. HARMON, Register.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
O'Nelll, Neb., August 15, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that Agnes T.
Bentley has filed notice of intention to make
final proof before the register and receiver at
their office in O'Nelll, Neb., on Friday, the
25th day of September, 1806, on timber culture
application No. 6200, for the N½ Ne½ N½
NW¼ of section No. 23, in township No. 28
north range No. 11 west. She names as witnesses: Joseph Musel, of Inman, Neb., J. E.
Harding, Cyrus H. Bentley and H. M. Weekes,
of O'Nelll, Neb.

JOHN A. HARMON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT O'NEILL, NEB. August 8, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at O'Neill, Nob., on Septemoer 19, 1896, viz:

ELSIE B. HOWARD, H. E. No. 1421, for the SEM SEM WMA SEM Section 5, and NWM, NEM section 8, township 26, north, range 11 west. 6th P. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuas residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Elias E. Perkins, Rudolph Mielke, Robert Starr and John Reitz, all of Little, Neb.

6-6 JOHN A. HARMON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT O'NEILL, Neb.,
July 17, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claims and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at O'Neill, Nebraska on August 28, 1896, viz.

CHARLES M. BROWN, H. E. No. 14389, for the E½ NE¾ and E½ SE¾ section 30, township 27, north range 12 west.

He names the following witnesses to provhis continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz. Gotlieb Niemand, Carl Niemand, Andy Walch and Ignats Walch, all of Chambers, Nebraska.

3-6np. JOHN A. HARMON, Register.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

James C. Bullock and Mary E. Bullock non-resident defendants: Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of August, 1896, Kirby and Howe the plaintiff in this action, filed his petition in the office of the clerk of the district court of Holt county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by Mary E. Bullock and James C. Bullock upon the northeast quarter section 37, township 32, north range 16, west 6th P. M. in Holt county, Nebraska, which mortgage was executed and delivered to plaintiffs and filed for record on the 5th day of January, 1893, and recorded in book 66 of mortgages at page 343; that there is now due upon said mortgage the sum of \$480.00.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 19th day of October, 1896, or the same will be taken as true and judgment entered accordingly.

H. M. Uttley.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

H. M. UTTLEY. Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

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John Newman, Tresa Newman, J. F. Brasford and Mrs. Brasford his wife, whose first and full name is unknown, non-resident defendants. Notice is hereby given, that on the 28th day of August, 1896. Equitable Securities company, the plaintiffs in this action, filed his petition in the office of the clerk of the district court of Holt county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by John Newman and Tresa Newman upon the north half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter of northeast quarter and northeast quarter of northeast quarter section 34, township 31, north range 12, west 6th P. M.. in Holt county, Nebraska, which mortgage was executed and delivered to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., and filed for record on the 19th day of February, 1889, and recorded in book 45 of mortgages at page 256; that there is now due upon said mortgage the sum of \$425.00.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 19th day of October, 1986, or the same will be taken as true and judgment entered accordingly.

H. M. Uttley.

LEGAL NOTICE.

failed. It will cure barbed wire cuts and heal all wounds where proud flesh has set in. It is equally efficient for animals. Try it and you will not be without it. Price 50 cents, at Corrigan's.

THE IRRIGATION CONVENTION. at Lexington. Neb., Oct. 7 to 9, will be a great event in the history of this state, as will also be the IRRIGATION FAIR and Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, to be held at North Platte, Neb., Oct. 9 to 16, 1896. For both these occasions the Union Pacific will sell tickets from all points on its line in Nebraska and from Cheyenne, Wyoming, at a rate of one fare for the round trip. For limit of tickets, dates of sale, etc., call on or address any agent.

TAKEN UP

On my premises, at Agee, Neb., one mouse colored mare pony, weight about 600 pounds. Owner may have same by

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Now is the season when you want a good gun and want it cheap. I have a line of guns that cannot be beaten anywhere and am going to sell them cheap. Come early and get first choice. I also have hunting coats and sell them cheap. The line of guns that cannot be beaten anywhere and am going to sell them cheap. The line of guns that cannot be beaten anywhere and am going to sell them cheap. The line of guns that cannot be beaten anywhere and am going to sell them cheap. The line of guns that cannot be beaten anywhere and am going to sell them cheap. The line of guns that cannot be beaten anywhere and am going to sell them cheap. The line of guns that cannot be beaten anywhere and am going to sell them cheap. The line of guns that all the line of guns that all the line of guns the line of guns that all the line of guns that all the line of guns that all the lin said premises for the year 1892, and said taxes became delinquent and on the 3rd day of October. 1893, said Adams paid said taxes amounting with interest to 20.50. That when said Adams purchased said premises at said tax sale a tax sale certificate was duly issued to him by the treasurer of said Holt county and that said premises have never been redeemed from said tax sale and all of said taxes constitute a valid lien on said premises. That on the 24th day of July, 1893, said E. W. Adams, for a valuable consideration, soid and assigned said tax lien upon said land and all interest he ever possessed on said land under and by virtue of said tax sale, and under and by virtue of all taxes ever paid by him on said premises to this plaintiff who is now the owner thereof. That there is now due the plaintiff on said tax lien the sum of \$168.00, for which sum with interest from this date at ten per cent. per annum. plaintiff prays for a decree, that defendants be required to pay the same, or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 19th day of October, 1896, 10-4

LEGAL NOTICE.

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Johann Daniels, Check H. Toncray, Emma Toncray and Mrs. R. A. Lester, (first name unknown,) defendants, will take notice that on the 7th day of September, 1896, Helen A. Berry, plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the district court of Holt county. Nebraska, against said defendants impleaded with Ed F. Gallagher and Nebraska Loan and Trust Company, also defendants, the object and prayer of which petition are to foreclose a tax lien held by the plaintiff upon and against the east half of the northeast quarter of section six (6,) and the west half of the northwest quarter of section five (5,) in township twenty-five (25,) north of range twelve (12,) west of the 6th P. M., in Holt county, Nebraska. That on the 5th day of December, 1890, E. W. Adams purchased said premises at private tax sale in accordance with law for the delinquent taxes levied on said premises for the year 1883, and paid for said delinquent taxes, interest and costs, at said tax sale the sum of \$13.80. That on the 30th day of September, 1892, said E. W. Adams paid the taxes levied on said premises for the year 1891, and which at the time of such payment were delinquent, and that said delinquent taxes with interest amounted to \$12.25 at the time they were so paid by said Adams. That the taxes levied upon said land for the year 1892, became delinquent and on the 3rd day of October, 1893, said E. W. Adams paid said taxes amounting with interest of \$14.86. That when said Adams purchased said premises at said tax sale a tax sale certificate was duly issued to him by the treasurer of said Holt county, and that said premises have never been redeemed from said tax sale and all of said taxes constitute a valid lien on said premises. That on the 24th day of July, 1893, said E. W. Adams, for a valuable consideration, sold and assigned his tax lien upon said and, and all interest he ever possessed in said land, and the owner thereof. That the s is now due the plaintiff on said tax lien upon said premises to this plaintiff, who is now the o

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