

Republican Ticket.

- For Governor, T. J. MAJORS, of Nemaha. For Lieutenant-Governor, R. E. MOORE, of Lancaster. For Secretary of State, J. A. PIPER, of Harlan. For Auditor of Public Accounts, EUGENE MOORE, of Madison. For Treasurer, J. S. BARTLEY, of Holt. For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, H. C. RUSSELL, of Colfax. For Attorney-General, A. S. CHURCHILL, of Douglas. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. E. COBBETT, of York. For Congressmen, Sixth District, M. A. DAUGHERTY, of Keith. For State Senator, 16th District, J. A. SCAMHORN, of Sheridan.

Daugherty and Scamhorn at the court house this afternoon.

It will only be a short time until Men will realize that his salary for doing nothing will be cut off after March next.

If you want to be represented by a person who is not tied to the apron strings of a female lobbyist in the employ of a corporation vote for Scamhorn.

Thurston and Bryan had two joint debates last week. One at Lincoln and the other at Omaha. They were listened to by many thousands of people and the friends of each declare that he got the best of each other. Both are recognized as brilliant orators but it is safe to say that as he had the best foundation to work on, Thurston had the best of the contest at the close.

The reports from all over the senatorial district are that Scamhorn will be elected by a good round number. The people have got onto the fact that Stewart is all wind and is not the kind of a man the people want to represent them in the state capital and will vote as they think. Scamhorn will win and retain the respect of those with whom he will be brought in contact.

The fact that the sugar planters of the south invited and urged McKinley to come to that part of the country and instruct the voters as to the workings of protection is a pretty good indication that they are not satisfied with what was dealt out to them by the last congress. Republican congressmen from Louisiana were hardly expected by the most sanguine partisans for many years to come but the indications are now that such a thing will be a fact the next session.

The reference by Hon. James White head in his speech at this place on last Friday to Tom Majors called out the most enthusiastic applause of any part of the speech. The fact was noted in the report of the meeting sent to the Lincoln Journal and Omaha Bee. The former published it as it was said, but the latter omitted that part of it referring to Majors. That is a sample of the kind of what is seen in the Bee. If it suits Rowwater it goes, if it does not it is not news. Facts do not seem to be considered by the writer of that paper.

Henry F. O'Connell writes a letter to the Grand Inland Independent offering to build a factory for the exact cost of the plant to date, and to allow a commission of twenty five thousand dollars to any person who can effect the sale. This offer looks as though the factory was a business, of both state and national reputation and that the contracts had been made. The Grand Inland Independent, who is shipping all the goods to Nebraska, had more than a little doubt that the factory at the latter place had been closed last year. -Harrison Truth.

Rowwater has secured the assistance of Jerry Simpson and his congressional frank to help in the fight against Tom Majors and documents printed at government expense are being sent out in the hope of detaching voters from Majors. Such work will not prove very effective, nor will it result in defeating the republican nominees.

The democrats who do not follow Bryan into the pop camp have put their ticket in the field by petition under the name of "Straight Democrat" and as such it will go to the people. It did not suit those who have been upholding the principles of the democratic party in Nebraska for years to have Bryan deliver it body and soul to the pops in the hope of advancing his personal ambitions.

The general election will occur on one week from next Tuesday. At that time a complete list of state officers will be chosen, a congressman and also legislators, a county commissioner for the 2nd district, county attorney, and a county judge to fill vacancy. For state officers there will be four tickets on the ballot and for three places there will be five candidates. The complete tickets will be the republican, straight democrat, populist, prohibition and the three who were made a part of the Bryan ticket who were not named by the populist convention. The fight for a seat in congress has but two contestants, the republican and populist. The matter of the state tickets has been pretty thoroughly canvassed so we will pass that in the congressional contest the men are Men, seeking a third term, and Matt Daugherty. The former has a record for doing nothing which has never been equalled by any man from Nebraska who ever drew \$5,000 a year from Uncle Sam.

The latter is a man of action and ability and will do something for the interests of the district which he seeks to represent. For the legislature the candidates for the upper house are: J. A. Scamhorn, republican. J. W. Owens, democrat, and H. G. Stewart, populist. Stewart has made a record as an office-holder and a very narrow minded man which has few if any equals in the state and some of his actions do not bear inspection with credit to him. Owens seems to be a candidate for fun, as he stands no show of being elected, and Scamhorn is a man who has lived in northwest Nebraska for years and has friends in all localities and in all parties who will be glad of a chance to help honor him. He will be a credit to the people of his district and will work for their interests and not spend his time trying to get through little schemes of his own, neither will his actions be controlled by a female lobbyist. For the lower house of the legislature there are but two candidates: H. A. Cox, democrat of Lawes county, and Win. Lemmey, populist of Box Butte. The republicans have made no nomination so they will go where they please, but in view of the fact of the history of the last legislature in regard to extravagance it is safe to presume that a large per cent of the republican votes will be cast for Mr. Cox. In the county the fight of commissioner in the second district is between J. A. Stubbs, populist and M. J. Weber also a populist, who is on by petition. As this precinct is not in that district and the republicans have no candidate the voters of that district can settle it among themselves. There was supposed to be a "union" for A. F. Clark for the office of county attorney, but it seems that "union" do not go under the Admission ballot law as W. O. Patterson has come out against him as a candidate for the office by petition and will see what the voters think of it. For county judge the populist put up Robert Wilson. Bert S. Snuck is on the ticket by petition. The official acts of the former in the commissioner contest are still fresh in the memory of the people and they must decide whether or not they are satisfactory to them. The latter has been a resident of this place for some years and should be elected if it will not be necessary to have a mandamus issued in order to get him to do his duty. THE JOURNAL has refrained from saying much about local politics as it is the only paper in the county and had it made a hard fight for or against any one it would have appeared to have been attempting to take advantage of the situation. It believes that the voters of the county have ability and judgment enough to cast their votes for the best interests of the county, at least, the past has demonstrated that to be the case and the present campaign is one of thought and not of prejudice so that all that can be asked is that the voters use their best judgment in making up their ballot and not allow any one to dictate how it shall be. Vote for the interests of your both, your county and your state.

It is a fact that the sugar planters of the south invited and urged McKinley to come to that part of the country and instruct the voters as to the workings of protection is a pretty good indication that they are not satisfied with what was dealt out to them by the last congress. Republican congressmen from Louisiana were hardly expected by the most sanguine partisans for many years to come but the indications are now that such a thing will be a fact the next session.

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Republican Platform.

The republicans of Nebraska in convention re-probated the course of the administration of the "whigs" in the public and in the national government, decreed by the people; a time when the mental balance of the country was temporarily disturbed by the exhibition of a long course of peace, progress and material prosperity and the clamor of demagogues and political quacks, and confidently appeal to the people of the state for a return to the condition that existed prior to the elections of 1892.

Disseminated by the financial revolution that paralyzed the business centres of the country, when the results of the national and state elections made it certain that the policy of protection of home industries and the maintenance of public credit and a sound currency were about to be overthrown by a democratic president and a congress democratic in both branches, the leaders of the party wholly in power for the first time in thirty years, have had neither the courage to embody the principles set forth in their national convention at Chicago on organization, or the wisdom to abandon their threatened raid on the industries of the country.

But they have kept the business interest of the people in suspense and uncertainty during twelve months of unprofitable debate over the work of framing a revenue bill founded on no definite or recognizable economical system, corruption on its face, discriminating against northern industries for the majority of those whose votes carried it to its passage, and not only fraught with disaster to the people, but confessedly stamped with "party perjury and party dishonor" as an abandonment of the cause of a "tariff for revenue only," and the principles and pledges upon which they were placed in power. "How can they face the people after indulging in such outrageous discrimination and violation of principle" as are found in nearly every paragraph of the sugar trust tariff.

In view of the practical results of a year and a half of democratic rule, we reaffirm with renewed faith and fervor the platform of the national republican convention at Minneapolis. We demand the restoration of the American policy of protection, and commercial reciprocity with our sister republics of Mexico, Central and South America, and the governments of the West India islands.

The republican party of Nebraska has always been the consistent friend and aggressive champion of honest money, and it now takes no step backward, while we favor bimetallicism, and demand the use of both gold and silver standard money, we insist that the parity of the value of the two metals be maintained, so that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other.

We adhere to the doctrine that all railway lines are subject to regulation and control by the state and we demand the regulation of railway and transportation lines to such an extent and in such a manner as will insure fair and reasonable rates to the producers and consumers of the country, so that our interest that the laws shall be enforced forbidding the fictitious capitalization of such corporations and that the constitutions of the state shall be rigidly enforced where it is provided "no railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds except for money, labor, or property actually received and applied to the purpose for which corporation was created, and all stock dividends and other fictitious increase of the capital stock of individuals in any such corporation shall be void."

We are in favor of the enforcement of all laws which affect the individual or the corporation, and therefore demand the enforcement of the maximum rate law passed by the last legislature, and the same law should be enforced by the courts. We are in favor of the continuation of laws by congress that shall provide for the supervision, regulation and control of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, with a view of preventing the notorious capitalization and excessive bonding in such corporations.

We denounce all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade, and as a means of regulating the manner of competition of the tariff bill, now in the hands of the president, to the sugar and whisky trusts.

We recognize the rights of laborers to organize, and an honorable measure for the purpose of organizing their common and placing them on an equal footing with capital, and that they may with integrity be secured that they are necessary to the prosperity of the country, and that no corporation shall take the place of strikes and boycotts in settling labor disputes.

The establishment of a university is essential to the good government of the nation, and we therefore favor the pending bill in congress for the extension of an archbishop.

We recommend that the pending legislative amendment to the constitution, to be voted upon by the people at the next general election, providing for the investment of the permanent school fund in state, county and school district bonds.

We believe that the industries of our state should be diversified, to relieve the masses of the people from dependence upon one class of agricultural products, subject to crop failures, and it being demonstrated that the soil of this state is adapted to the production of sugar beets, even in dry seasons, a source of wealth, we favor legislation that shall bring to our people its full realization. Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we protest against the immoderate and unjust policy of the pension department under the present administration, and we demand the veterans soldiers of the republic a recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

There's Always a Reason. It is an easy thing to account for the wonderful growth of the Daily State Journal recently. Its price has been reduced to 50 cents per month without Sunday, or 65 cents with Sunday. The Journal has always been reliable and honest, printing the news without fear or favor. The people of Nebraska realize that they had a paper published at the capital, and when the price of the Journal was reduced the subscription list grew at a phenomenal rate. The Journal is a Nebraska paper through and through.

"The Ugly Duckling"

Unfeeling people are apt to speak as if plain or deformed ones were responsible for their own defects, and sensitive children are often made to suffer in this way. While it is wrong to try to depreciate the true value of beauty, it is far from wise to give any child reason to think she is less an object of love and tenderness because she lacks that gift. To the true mother "the ugly duckling" is as precious as any of the brood. A most fascinating but plain woman told me that when she was a child a relative whom she had never seen came to make the acquaintance of the family, and she hid herself under the nursery bed because she thought he would dislike her for her ugliness.

I was walking one day with a child, little more than a baby, on the high bank of a river. I warned her that she was to keep the edge. She drew closer to me and as she did so she raised her face and said most pathetically: "It wouldn't be right for me to make myself fall over, but it might be a good thing if my foot should slip, because after people die they are made over again, and perhaps I might be made prettier. You see I'm very ugly, and it's such a disappointment to mama."

That was her idea of the resurrection. A like thought has come to older minds. Near the end of his life I heard a man, who had been loyal and devoted to the homely woman whom he loved, repeating to himself a verse—his own, I think—of his belief that she would rise in beauty, the true enshrinement of her angelic spirit.—From "Beauty and Ugliness," Demorest's Magazine for November.

Just From the Press.

A very attractive publication has just been issued by the passenger department of the Burlington Route. It bears the title "The Newer North-west" and describes in a most interesting and readable fashion those portions of northern Wyoming and the Black Hills of South Dakota which are reached by this company's lines. The scenery, towns, mines, people and industries of these two remarkable sections of country are treated with absolute fidelity. 200 pages with illustrations, sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. J. F. RICE, G.P. & T. A. Omaha, Nebraska.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There never was a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally was so great as now. The necessities of mankind in the factory and workshop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the apparatus and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of the government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. To great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skilful attorney to prepare and present an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially in this respect applicants to those who adopt the "no patent, no pay" system. Inventors who neglect this business, or this kind of attorney, do so at enormous loss, as the original and original idea is never considered in view of a quick contract to get an answer and obtain the fee. JOHN W. WEBER, GENERAL MANAGER, 502 E. 12th St., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general proprietors of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from the base methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice. JOHN W. WEBER, 512 E. 12th St., Washington, D. C. P. O. Box 30.

Sioux County,

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NO BONDS, NO DEBTS, LOW TAXES. Fuel, Posts, Logs and Lumber Cheaper Than at any Other Place in Nebraska.

Sioux county is the northwest county of Nebraska. It is about thirty miles east and west by about seventy miles north and south and contains

OVER 1,300,000 ACRES of land. There are more bright, sparkling, small streams in the county than can be found in the same area elsewhere in the state. It has more pine timber in it than all the rest of the state combined. Its grasses are the richest and most nutritious known so that for stock raising it is unequalled.

The soil varies from a heavy clay to a light sandy loam and is capable of producing excellent crops. The principal crops are small grain and vegetables, although good corn is grown in the valleys. The wheat, oats, rye and barley are all of unusually fine quality and command the highest market prices.

The water is pure and refreshing and is found in abundance in all parts of the county.

The county is practically out of debt and has over forty-five miles of railroad within its borders, has a good brick court house and the necessary fixtures for running the county and there has never been one dollar of county bonds issued and hence taxes will be low.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad crosses Sioux county from east to west and the B. & M. has about fifteen miles of its line in the northeast part of the county.

The climate is more pleasant than that of the eastern portion of Nebraska. There is still

OVER 800,000 ACRES of land in Sioux county yet open to homestead entry. It is better land and more desirably located than that for which such rushes are made on the opening of a reservation. There is no railroad land in the county and for that reason its settlement has been slow for no special effort to get settlers was made, as was done in the early days of the settlement of the eastern part of the state.

Good cleared land can be purchased at reasonable rates with government land adjoining so that a person who wants more than one quarter section can obtain it if he has a little means.

There are about 2,500 people in the county and there is room for thousands more.

Harrison is the county seat and is situated on the F. E. & M. V. railroad, and is as good a town as the thinly settled country demands.

School houses and churches are provided in almost every settlement and are kept up with the times.

All who desire to get a homestead or buy land cheap are invited to come and see the country for themselves and judge of its merits. Homesteads will not be obtainable much longer and if you want to use your right and get 160 acres of land from Uncle Sam free it is time you were about it.

Map of Sioux County showing North, West, and South directions. Text: F. E. & M. V. & S. C. & P. RAILROADS. H. G. BURT, General Manager. K. C. MONTGOMERY, J. R. ROCHAMAN, Gen'l Freight Agt. Gen'l Pass. Agt. CHAMPAINE, WYO.



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