THE CHIEF

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W. L. McMILLAN.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

For Governor,
M. L. HAYWARD,
Of Otoe County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
GEO. A. MURPHY,
Of Gage County.

For Secretary of State,
C. DURAS,
Of Saline County.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
T. L. MATTHEWS,
Of Dodge County.

For Treasurer,
PETER MORTENSEN,
Of Valley County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN F. SAYLOR,
Of Lancaster County

For Attorney General,
N. D. JACKSON,
Of Antelope County.

For Land Commissioner,
A. F. WILLIAMS,
Of Douglas County

COUNTY

For Representative,
J. S. WHITE.

For County Attorney,
RANDOLPH McNITT.

For Commissioner, 3d District,
J. W. RUNCHEY,

For Commissioner, 5th District,
JEROME VANCE.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.

So far as fighting is concerned the war is regarded in Washington as over. True, the Spanish government is still dilly-dallying about forwarding its official acceptance of our terms of peace, but it has caused President McKinley to be informed that it is acting for self-preservation, and not from any desire to delay the matter; that it must secure popular support at home in order to avoid a civil war. That the administration has accepted this information in good faith may be judged from the fact that the transports which carried the army of General Miles to Porto Rico, and which were to have been used to carry reenforcements to Miles, have been ordered to Santiago to assist in bringing the men in Shafter's army home. Gen. Miles is still daily occupying new territory in Porto Rico, but he is doing no fighting and it is not expected that he will do any, unless the dilly-dallying of Spain shall be prolonged to such an extent as to provoke the president into withdrawing the terms of peace that have been offered. There is also reason for stating that Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey have orders not to do any fighting at Manila unless it is forced upon them. Although President McKinley is naturally anxious that Spain should accept the terms of peace at once, he would be perfectly willing to stretch the "immediate" evacuation of Cuba, provided for in the terms, considerably, as he would prefer not having to send an army of occupation to Cuba until well into September, after the sickly season is over.

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To the strictly military mind, the protest signed by all of the generals of Gen. Shafter's army, against keeping our men at Santiago, to die or reach a state of debilitated helplessness from fever, which the latter forwarded to Washington, presented a case of insubordination that in any well regulated European army would have resulted in the court martial of every signer of the "round robin." But to the relatives and friends of the men who were dying by inches from the effects of the climate conditions around Santiago, whose removal was unquestionably hurried by the publication—charged to Col. Theodore Roosevelt—of the "round robin" although the war department officials persist in denying it, the protest was a good thing. The people of this country care more for the welfare of the men who compose its army than they do strict military rule. War department officials know this, that is why they started to bring Shafter's men home so quickly. It is perhaps, fortunate for the men whose names were attached to the Santiago "round robin" that the war is about over. The public reprimand given to Col. Roosevelt by Secretary Alger, for sentiments expressed in a private letter, is an indication of what they may expect while they remain in the service.

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The president of the Cuban provisional government has written President McKinley a long letter, expressing thanks to and confidence in the United States, but the most important paragraph in the letter is that which outlines the intentions of the insurgents. It says: "Our first step, with the approval of the United States government, will be to call a new assembly, which will represent, as far as possible every section of territory and condition of people. This assembly will elect a new provisional government that will possess more powers than the present one, which is, of necessity, a government of the revolution. But the result of the new assembly will be to form a government which will still be limited in power and whose important duty will be the establishment of a permanent and complete government, founded on the lines of that of the United States, and one which, we hope, and have every reason to believe, will be satisfactory, both to the United States and to Cuba." The prevailing impression in Washington is that Cuba will remain under United States military government for some time before the Cubans are allowed to make any experiments in the governing line.

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That there are good things in a paternal system of government must be admitted by every man who will take the trouble to investigate. The United States consul at Chemnitz, Germany, closes a report to the state department on the value of the German working men's insurance system, which provides not only for death indemnity, but for the care of the sick and their families for accidents, old age, and incapacity to work from any cause, by saying: "Whether a system which makes so much for paternalism is one to commend, I cannot say. Its effects here have been anything but bad. Poverty, in spite of poor wages, is practically unknown." The fund from which this insurance is paid comes from both employers and employes, the former paying one-third and the latter two-thirds. The insurance is compulsory.

In the Klondike.

The following letter received by J. H. Smith, from his son, W. H. Smith, who is at present in Dawson City, Alaska, will no doubt be interesting to Billie's numerous old friends in this city who will be pleased to hear of his good fortune:

DAWSON CITY, July 10, 1898.

DEAR FATHER—Your letter just received and was very glad to hear from you. I arrived here all O. K. The hardships on the trip are terrible. Just imagine me going five hundred miles in a little small boat through White Horse Rapids, Miles Canyon, and Thirty Mile river and seeing boat after boat wrecked and lots of people lose their lives, and so it goes, but I was lucky thank God. Dawson City has about 40,000 people, living in cabins and tents. Lots of business here. No nights, daylight all the time. Stores and business houses run the twenty-four hours and never close their doors. Lots of money and all have got dust, and if I keep my health will get some of it. We have a contract of $52,000 to get out 9,000 logs for the Alaska Lumber Company. Wages here are from $10 to $15 per day. Some of the prices here are, meals $2.50, shave $1, bath $2.50, cigar 50c, drink 50c, hair cut $2.50, washing shirt $1.00, and everything else in proportion. I shall make you a long visit if I ever get out of this country with plenty of money. Best respects to all.

W. H. SMITH.

State Crop Conditions.

The weather has been cool and the rainfall the past week has been general over the state, although this section has received but little. In the western part of the state from one-half to one inch, in the central from one to two inches, in the eastern from two to three inches, and is some localities more than three inches is recorded.

The average daily temperature deficiency was about four degrees. The daily maximum temperature generally exceeded 90 degrees on only one day, and the average maximum of the week was but slightly above 80 degrees.

The past week has been unfavorable for stacking, threshing, and haymaking, but very favorable for the growth of corn, potatoes and other crops. Corn has suffered considerable permanent injury from the July drouth in the central and southern counties, while in the northern counties little if any damage has resulted to corn. The greatest damage amounting to from 40 to 70 per cent of the crop, has occurred in Fillmore, Saline, Jefferson, Thayer and adjoining counties.

The rains of the week have placed the ground in excellent condition for plowing and the preparation of ground for fall wheat has generally commenced.

Spend August in the Black Hills.

Go first to Hot Springs. There you can bathe, ride bicycle, climb mountains, dance and play tennis, to your heart's content. If your limbs are stiff, your kidneys out of order or if you are troubled with eczema or any other form of skin disease, a month at Hot Springs will make a new man of you.

Sylvan lake and Spearfish are within a comparatively short distance of Hot Springs and everyone who visits the Hot Springs should see them. Sylvan Lake is the prettiest and coolest summer resort in the west. Spearfish is reached after a railroad ride that ranks among the experiences of a lifetime. There is nothing like it anywhere else on the globe.

During August the Burlington will run two low rate excursions to Hot Springs, one on the 9th, the other on the 26th of that month. Tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—half rates—and will be good to return any time within thirty days.

Organize a party. Arrange about your hotel accommodations at Hot Springs. Get your tickets from the Burlington agent and pass the most delightful month in the year in the most delightful summerland on the continent.

The Union Fire Insurance Company is the best mutual. Combine risks; in installments 3 per cent.—J. H. SMITH, Special Agent.

Subrcribe for The Chief,

$1.00 per year.