one money they do not want than it can industries to eat what they do not like. The true place of silver is as a change money. It is indusplace of silver is as a change house. It is a parameter, and at the silver tengued creators is the land cannot change this fact. The Si, 52 and like sold change this fact. The Si, 52 and like sold change the fact and were unpopellic sold change the process of property. If this will increase the prices of property. If this

Bit goldineess were too small and were unpopular as change money, and the government stopped the colonge of them.

On the other hand, silver to plat a debt paying money in any considerable amount, nor the money of constance, for the reason that it is too builty and too heavy. When a man gets over \$5 or \$10 of it, he unloads on the first bank he comes to, and the bank unloads of the treasure. The treasurement is all inthe treasury. Thus the circulation of it is limited to Just what the people will use. When the people will use. When the people we tenough of a thing, they know it, and you cannot argue with them about it. They are guilible on theories, but intensely practical in business.

"The Great Crime of 18787"

We have beard a great deal about dem sation of silver. Let us see the extent of "the great crime of 1872." In 1889, in order to pregreat crime of 1874." In 1886 in order to pre-yust the subsidiary coin from going abroad.
The silver half deliar was reduced in weights from 20% to 10% grains, and the quarters dimes and 5 cent pleecs were reduced in the same proportion. These coins were then made a legal tender for only \$5 in amount, and the coinage of them for private account was stop-ped, but the government purchased the silver builton and coine i them as they were needed. So, no crime was committed in 1873 egainst the halves. The first dimes and half dimes. That crime was committed under Millard Pill-more. In 1859 these coins were made legal ten-sion 376 mans not exceeding \$10.

for the same not exceeding \$10. grains was left out of the comage act and the trude dollar of 430 grains was substituted for This was done at the request of the Pacificthe Mexican define of about that weight, in China and Jepon. The standard deliar was not a legal tender from Feb. 12, 1863, to Feb. 28, 1878, at which time its recoinage was provided for, and it was reinstated as a logal tender for all debts, in whatever amount. But \$8,000,-600 of this "daddy dellar" was coined prior to 1873, but of a total coinage of \$1,000 003,000. Leaferson stopped the coinage of it in \$505 and for 30 years not one of them was coined, and for 30 years not one of them was corned, and the daddies never complained. They did not have sense enough to see that Jederson had sold out to Lombard street! These dollars were not in fact legal sender; prior to 1872, because the people did not tender them in payment of debts nor in purchase of goods. They had not been in circulation since Andrew Jackson was president, and hardly any middle aged man had ever seen one of them. The people had demonstrated them by melting them down or by sending them abroad for that purpose, and to this good day they have never been demonstrated in any other way.

parpose, and to this good day they have never-ties demonstrated in any other way.

The act of 1873 simply recognized what the people had done and for five years continued the policy that the people had been purming for nearly half a century. The legal tender faculty of this dollar was restored to it 17 years ago. The government has \$250,000,000 of 1s on high new, and has stood ready at all those to fitrnish it to anylode who wented it of it on hand now, and has stood ready at all times to hirmshift to anybody who wanted it. This is, the biography of the demonstration mouse that has been evolved from amountain of denunciation. The poor little thing never lived but five brief years and has been as dead as a door nail for if years. While it lived it was so harmless the people paid no attention to it. Shakespeare anys, "The evil that men do lives after them," But it is even worse in the case of this mouse. The evil that it did not do lives after it in the shape of grasping mine owners, two ply editors and unserupulous politicians.

Thriving on Assassination.

We are told that the standard dollar is not primary money. It is not a promise to pay, it is a legal tender for all debts, and it does not have to be redeemed in anything on the face of the earth. If any man can give a better definition of primary money than this, I would like to see it.

This government is the fast friend of allvor goney and of the people who use it, rather than of the American and English corpora-tions who mine silver and would coin it at a fillions valuation. Prier to 1878 this govern-te-at coinci 114,000,000 of giver; since then, 1867,000,000 25 21 years, under a gold standand nearly four times as much silver was coined as in 51, years under the so called dou-ble standard. A certain kind lady always chloroformed her child when she whipped it. Miss filver was assassinated in 1879, at a time when there was almost none of her in circula-sions and since that fateful day she has thrived on assissination and has grown from a living sistleton to be the fat woman in the circust In contemplating her brilliant post mortem career I am constrained, with the apostle, to exclaim: "Oh, death, where is thy sting? Oh, grave, where is thy victory?"

After 1873 this country prospered as no other ever did for 19 years, and we are asked to bettere that II took this wide awake nation 19 years to fail out that it was ruined by the legislation of 1873. The negroes in some acctions believe in a hoodoo-charm, which is harmless for a year and then suddenly develops insanity, fits, etc. The crime of 1873 orang to have worked in a hoodoo way. The Egy Argument.

The 16 to 1 people tell us that the coinage of allce. will create unlimited demand for it. They begins to give us the howness or the wherefore ness of this new born demand, but with child-like faith they expect it to rise in all its bearlike faith they expect it to rise in all its beau-ty as the fished Venus rose from the froth of the ses. They say the denand will come: so the Seventh Day Adventists tell us the end will come, and if their picnic comes off first, they will not need silver; the demand will be for free and unlimited water. They contend, if this government takes are the silver that comes at 16 to 1, silver will be worth par all over the world, and they use an egg argument to prove it. They say, if a merchant advertises that he will pay in cents per dozen for eggs, so long as he has the ability to take

all that come, eggs will be worth 25 cents in all that country. But suppose the merchant that take them! Suppose when a farmer up to his store the merchant said unto his above the merchant said unto him. My friend, you have misunderstood to not buying eggs. I am simply counting them, certifying that they are good and handing them back to you." What would eggs them is worthy The same old 10 or 15 cents are come.

ter Chien. Turber unlimited coinage the government at the coins. It would stamp it "without recontras." Silver would come from every country in the world and the government would he a feel to undertake to guarantee the value of the coins by trying to preserve the parity between the metals. If a horder drove a lot of cow penies through the mint and they were bransed "\$100 horse" and delivered to the aware at the other end of the building, it would not improve the broad of the poerente a wild domand for them at the

Our government has lost \$200,000,000 trying to create demand for silver, for the sole and separate use, behoof and length of the silver mine owner, by buying it when it did not want it and had no need of it, and the silver mining "villain still pursues," iff. Uncle Sam has this silver on hand now. It would lend a \$ po lorse wagon train 173 miles long, putting Most prounds on each wagon and letting them occupy in feet each in line, and I am mean shoto want to see him get even with the before we start a new deal for anybody's

Can't Stop the Flood of Silver. If the unlimited columne of sliver by our government could bring it to par, the imme-diate effect would be to start every mine and will in the world running as its uturest capac-ity, a large partian of the anemployed capi-tal of the world would seek this field, and the bowels of the mountains of the carta would be torn asunder to get the benefit of the couble In 1804 \$214,000,030 of sliver was mined and sold at about 60 cents per curse. If the price was raised to 130 cents per curses, the 16461 price, what would the harvest be? The old rule of three will solve the problem. If a railway engine will run 30 miles an hour on the pounds of steam pressure, how fust would it run on 129 pauses of pressure? The biastest thing would have to step once in awhile, and wait for its shadow to catch up. Senator biew-

art and his crowd tell us there can be no floot of niver. In Nonh's thue there was a man of

maguine topperament like that. He was planning on the tip end of a high mountain

and the sealers were Holding his toes. He halfand the refers as we licking as toos. In any ed Neak and Legard to be taken in the ark, but Noah has esting orders from above and refused to take him abourd. As Josh sailed away he shock his fist at the off from and exclaimed, "Go to the devil with your old dugout; it isn't going to be much of a shower

will herease the prices of property. If this government should open its mints to comage of the world's silver at 13 to 1, we would go at once to effect monometallism. This is the once to effvor monometallism. This is the voice of all history cophasized by the present status of every free coinage country on the cartis, We can ne more have bimetallism in actual use and unlimited eliver coinage than actual use and unlimited silver coinage than we can have a square, round object, or dry, wet weather. Wherein would the people be benefited if they get double prices in half value money? If farmers' products brought double prices so would the manufacturers'. The benefits and advantages would be equal, except that buyers would always deduct enough to safely cover the fuctuations of silver, and this amount would be a dead loss to producers and a pramium to speculators. I knew a boy who sold a cur dog for field, but he took you who solds our dog for \$100, but he took pay in pursuit \$20 apiece, so he was not materially benefited by the inflated prices.

Cheap Money Burts Labor. The inflationists admit that their scheme is against the interest of all those who live upon against the interest of all those who live upon fixed salaries. This includes every one whose services are past for by the year, menth, week or day, from president of a railway system to bodcarrier and those who draw pensions from the government. History teaches that wages have never participated in boom prices created by dehauching the money of a country. They have remained about the same whether paid it good or bod money. The wage earner is a truitor to himself and his family when he lets his prejudice lead him to family when he lets his prejudice lead him to the inflation camp and agrees to take his fixed pay in a depreciated money. If this 16 to 1 scovement should succeed, he would find that he had lost all the vantage ground for which he and his brothren had struck and struggled for a hundred years. The modicum of pros-perity in manufacturing interests in Mexico is based on the degradation of their labor. We do not want prosperity at such a price, and we are getting it rapidly without swindling our labor. When the laborer prospers, he becomes a consumer and his presperity reacts upon and benefits all other interests. In Mexico they have many refined and wealthy people, but their laborer is a peop. He gets from 10 to 20 cents per day in money worth half its face value. He lives in a miserable mud hut, eats the poorest food that will keep his body alive, wears the meanest cloth that will hide it and is even denied the privilege of a gentlemanly jag and has to get drunk on cactus juice. In every silver or double standard country in the world the same degradation of labor is ap-

We are told that silver is the poor man's gioney. This appeals to his projudice and is wholly untrue. Wages are not paid in silver at the end of each day, but they are paid by the year, month or week, in currency or good, with just enough silver to make the correct charge. The kind of money is transit is immaterial so it goes, but when it is hearded, hid by for a rainy day, then its staying quality becomes interesting. The rish man heards by investing in property or by depositing in a bank, and the bank has the option of paying him in silver, while a large per cent of the poor men patronize the sock log and the boson We are told that sliver is the poor man's poor men patronize the sock leg and the bosom of the earth, and they always hide gold for two reasons—they have more confidence in its stability and being less bulky it is easier to hide. So these poor men are on a gold basis and the rich men are on a silver basis, if the

banks elect to put them there.

Prejudice is the curse of this country. It is the only reef in the path of our ship of state, the only menace to our experiment of self gov-ernment. The prejudice of the uniformed makes them the prey of professional agitators, calamity howers and politicians who are an

Our Excellent Financial Showing. The argument is made that we owe so much

foreign debt that the interest is confiscating us. The ablest financiers on this continent who have made the subject a study place our foreign debt at \$2,000,000,000, which as they osmate at a 43 rate of interest amounts to an abnual interest account of 400,000,000. Our globe trotters are spending annually \$47,000, 000 abroad. Most of them are ignorant of the beauty and grandeuv of their own country. beauty and grandeau of their own country, which fay surpasses anything they see abroad. They ought to give up this foofish fad and spend their millions getting acquainted with this country for a few years. If we are actually insolvent and cannot pay we ought to make a general assignment for the benefit of all our creditors. This is the way an honest man does when he falls in business. He does not hide out his preferety and offer file out his preferety and offer file out his not hide out his property, and offer 50 cents on the dollar. Instead of being insolvent we are better able to pay that any people on the face of the earth. Our national debt is in yound numbers \$315.003.000. It has been re-duced to one third its form ramount. In 1855, it was \$2,845,007,000. The debt of Great Britain and Ireland (the creditor matten) is \$3 230,719,-300; the debt of France is \$4,440,000,000; Rus-\$3,401,000,000; Austria-Hangary, \$2,868,000, 300; Italy, \$2,824,000,000; Germany, \$1,050,000, Spain (with one-fourth of our popula-

The per capita debt of France is \$116; of Great Britain and Ireland, \$57; Italy, \$70; Spain, \$73; Bussia, \$30, while our per capital debt is \$14. Uncle Sam, bless his old soul, is the only good housekeeper in the whole lot! Our bank deposits amount to \$4,000,000,000, while those of all Europe only amount to \$6,500,000,000. By our last census our per capita of wealth, as shown by the assessment rolls, was \$341, and the people have never been

bad about assessing their property too high.

The war veterans cannot be for repudiation on account of our alleged inability to pay. It is a fundamental principle of law and morals that a man must be just before he is generous and that gifts made by an inselvent are yold as to creditars. Our government is giving them about \$140,000,000 nanually. If we can afford to be liberal, we ought to strain a point and like a prince, it ought to may like a gentle-

A large part of the debts figured against us

ere in fact not interest bearing debts. They consist of railroad, suplessate and other corporation debts where defaults were made, and mortgages on the property have been fore-

mortgages on the property have been tore-closed, the property sold and the debts prac-tically extinguished.

The only-debts that the people at large are interested in are the national debt and the state debts. The state debts, by the last con-sus, amounted to \$22,507,387. The county debts amounted to \$425,045,045; school district debts, \$35,704,048, white the debts of cities and towns amounted to \$724,453,689, making a total of \$1,155,210,442. You will observe that about three-fourths of this total debt is owed by the cities and towns. With this borrowed money they have built gas, electric light and water works plants, paved their streets, etc. Now, the 16 to 1 city man asks his country brother. who uses coal oil in his house and darkness outside, who draws his water from a well and bathes in the creek, who splits the mud in web weather and kicks up the dust in dry, to help-him repudiate the dobt incurred by him in-getting ahead of the countryman as to these mforts and conveniences of life. As to all our private demestic deats, it is immaterial to the government whether the redheaded men owe the black headed ones, or the black headed ones owe the redheaded ones. One holds the debt and the other holds the prop-erty it purchased, and they cancel each other.

Injustice of Scaling Debts. The suggestion is sometimes made that, by the exhibitement of gold, dobts have been increased when measured in protecty, and therefore they ought to be scaled. I have discussed the gold enhancement theory, but desire to add: That practically all our debts, were contracted since the gold significant was adopted, and that standard entered into and, became a part of secretaries. became a part of every contract, and if gott-has advanced is would be just as dishenest to pay by may other standard as it would be stir. and not alvanced. If a man contracts for 1,000 bushels of corn, it is no maswer to bis ntract to say that corn has risen since the contract was made. B sides, all our colling flows have passed from hand to hand, most of their super times, and the present helders had as more to do with the rise or fall of gold

The underlying, fractifying element of this 18 to I movement is socialism. It is the same 16 to I movement is socialism. It is the same old effort to got something for nothing. The Coxyltes wanted grak for nothing. The single tax cranks want land for nothing. The single tax cranks want land for nothing. The single tax cranks want land for nothing. The single tax cranks want government monopoly of the waiting business for nothing. The is to I people want business for nothing. The is to I people want business for nothing for nothing. And I might suggest that the new woman wants our bifurcated garments for nothing, but that is not pertinent to the subject under discussion and I will not do so.

The movement means repudiation. All else is theory, pretense and dreams. It is an effort to pass a left handed, bankrupt bill, not for the benefit of the unfortunate debter who cannot pay, but for the rich as well, who can pay, but want to beat their creditors. The poor man is not in debt; he never lend a chance to get in debt. The corporations, speculators and plungers generally constitute the debter and plungers generally constitute the debtor class. Every wage earner belongs to the creditor class. No one would be benefited by if to 1 coinage except the debtor class. Even the mine owner would not, for the temporary stimulus given to silver would increase its production until the price would fall below what it is now. On the other hand, all would suffer. If a bill for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 were to pass either house of congress, and it was ascertained that it would pass the other house and that the president would sign ther house and that the president would sign It, the panic that would ensue would be to that of 1893 what a tornsdo is to a zephyr. Creditors, to avoid being paid in debased mon-ey, would crowd and crush for payment as the ey, would crowd and crush for payment as the people do for exit in a theater on an alarm of fire. Credit and conflicence, the twin divin-ties of prosperity, would depart from us. All business would be purulyzed, labor unem-ployed, and depair would haz her black pall in a million of homes, only to be lifted when reason resumed her sway. It took France 50 years to entirely recover from the

How England Is Ruining Us. The demagogues, in order to undermine the moral sense of the people and make repudia-tion palatable, rall about England's wealth and falsely assert that she is trying to dictate our monetary system and to crush us. England is rich, but if she is trying to ruln us she has peculiar way of manifesting her hostility. For peculiar way of mainlesting for mostlity. For the year ending June 10, 1804, she took \$422, 000,000 of our exports, about saven times as much as all the free silver countries in the world. We took \$107,000,000 of her exports, and she paid us the difference in gold or its equivalent. Did you ever hear a lutcher or a baker or a man with cotton to sell complaining that his customers had too much money to spend! Instead of trying to drive us to a gold stand-ard, it would be immensely to her interest to have her commercial rival abandon the stand-ard of commerce and take a back seat with jie half civilized, noncommercial nations. The ridiculous story of Ernest Sayd was explosed years ago, and, though the vase was shattered, the scent of that lie hangs round the country still. The silver tongued crutors still tell the people there was a conspiracy to demonstrate silver, although no man has ever been able to call the name of a single conspirator. In 1878 the motive for demonetizing silver was on the wrong side. The silver dollar was then worth nearly 3 cents more than the gold dollar. Who at that time could foresee the fail of silver? Our statemen and financiers are as shrewd as any on earth, and they got no glimpse of the coming event. Only to these unnamable conspirators was the revelation vouchsated. It seems they had a little Patmos isle all to them selves and worked the world on the heavenly

solves and worked the world on the heavenly tip!

Beveral congressmen, in the presence of an irate constituency, have stated they did not know the standard dollar was being demone tized when they voted for the act of 15%. It was read several times in their presence. There is no way to make people understand things. They might have been deaf. One all sufficient reason why they did not so understand is that it was not being done. This dollar was not demonetized, but on the contrary has been money, and good money, every day since 1792.

England has loaned us money at a lower rate

since 1762.
England has loaned us money at a lower rate of inborest than anybody else would. This is the very head and front of all her effending, and the violent 16 to 1 people want to punch her head for doing this. There is no lot adage which runs this way, "If you want to lose a friend, lend him money."

Want Repudiation, Not Free Coinage, Want Repudiation, Not Free Coinage,
To prove that it is repudiation of debt and
not coinage the 18 to 1 man is after, propose to him free and untimited coinage
without the legal tender attackment. If
there is nothing the matter with silver except
the fact that 1c is asbarred from the mints,
then free and untimited coinage, without the
legal tender prevision, would set it all right
and bring it to par. Gold would not suffer by
such a test. Your proposition would museate
him. Why? Because it is not coinage ho is
after, but repudiation by means of legal tender law.

him. Why? Escause it is not coimage he is after, but repurifaction by means of legal tender law.

They propose two plans for forcing a debased silver standard on the country. First, not allow contracts for payment in gold. Second, if this does not work, then reduce the gold in a gold collar. With reference to the first plan, maintaining the value of money by legal enactment and penalties has been tried in most countries and has proven an ignominious failure in every instance. England tried it off and on for nearly 500 years. France tried it off and on for nearly 500 years. France tried it for centuries. The north tried it with Confederate money. While it was a death penalty in France to roinse the assignate, they fell in value until it took \$50,000 of them to buy \$1 in specie. Eggs must have been worth \$500 uplece in assignate. What a pity our inflation friends could not have lived there and then!

A government can rob one part of its people for the heachit of the other part as be existing debts, but there its power ends. If cannot make its people trade with each other, except upon terms satisfactory to both parties to the centract. If the money offered to the seller does not suit him he does not sell. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need rest. If offered to a laborer, he would need to the need to the w

A New Counterfelt Device.

the belin of state.

A New Counterfelt Device.

The other method suggested to bring about parity of the metale is to reduce the gold in a gold dolbar. Our government has hitherto manifested blind, unreasoning prejudice against that kind of statesmanship. Indeed it has had its deputy marshals busy for 160 years hunting misgulated patriots who were trying to take this near cut to wealth. If this sort of a bill over passes congress, I suggest as a rider to the bill that all convicted counterfeiters be ilberated and given right of action against the government for failse imprisonment. All governments have honored their pioneers, and these men were but the foregunites—the John the Baptists—of this new religion of debauchment of our money.

A republic rests entirely upon the morals of its people. The story of Washington and his hatchet, told by loving lips to innocent childhood, has made millions of truthful men and women. What would be the effect in this romater, upon mhorm generations of a story like this: At the close of the nineteenth century the people of the United Stafes becames secorrops they repudiated one-half of their debits by psying them in money worth only half of its face value.

An American in a foreign land looks with a swelling heart upon the symbol of liberty and heave. Plass this act of repudiation and heaver. Plass this act of repudiation and heaver land upon it with shame. For enthusing purposes we might as well pull it down and run up a dish rag.

But, Mr. President and gentlemen, allow me in conclusion to say that our country is in no danger of repudiation. This is to led coinage clanar is but one of the manifestations of heavilless, but when the bright san olimbs over the hillops and shoots his purifying rays and the bottom, the minance is day that our country is in a foreign on the singular and in legislative holds, this country is rapidly and in legislative halls, this country is required by the singular of them with a surgerial of the suggestion of the religious with a country is reputingl

Closing Out Sale of Clothing!

For the Next THIRTY DAYS I Offer my entire stock of CLOTHING at the Lowest Possible Prices Regardless of cost. W. K. HERNCALL.

The republican county convention will be held at Alliance, Monday, June 22. Messrs. Montgomery and Knight of Alliance attended the central committee meeting at this place Monday.

The citzens of Hemingford are making great preparation for decoration day and an invitation was received at this office to attend. Press of business prevents our accepting the kind invitation, but the event will be one long to be remembered as the citizens of Hemingford are thoroughly hospitable. The various committees msure its success and the address of Hon. W. R. Akers will be a rare treat.—Edgemont Express.

Rains Common.

Chadron Journal: This section of the state, like other parts, has been blessed with numerous and and bountiful rains. The ground is thoroughly soaked and the prospects for a big crop were never mention every rain storm that comes the paper would be reduced to a mere weather report.

Secretary Carlisle lost no time in paying the sugar bounties in accordance with a decision of the supreme court, handed down last week. The sugar makers who will share in the \$5,000,000 apwill sha about 85 per cent of their claim, and it is expected that the money will all be paid before the first of

Box Butta Bulliten, Charlie Wilson spent a few days it home last week.

C. L. Snedeker went to Marsand to work Monday.

Julia Blair returned from Syracuse Saturday. Mr. Jim Graham had the mis-

fortune to break his arm last Mr. Kroesing will give a dance

June 13th in honor of his daughter Lizzie. A public dance will be held in Hardscrabble schoolhouse Friday

Mr. Frederick and Miss Trinkle will be married next week at the residence of Mr. Bowers. Invitations are out for the wedding

Beres.

Erick Rasmussen has his wire mill up and in working order. Miss Edna Johnson finished a

three months' term of school west of Nonpariel last Friday.

Mrs. W. T. Johnson returned from her visit at Plattsmouth and other points east last week. The young "gentry" of Berea

and vicinity contemplate starting a Cornet band sometime this summer. Berea keeps right up with he procession.

Miss Lilly Johnson was brought home from her school near Lakeside sick with fever a couple of weeks ago and has been laying at the point of death ever since but at present is somewhat better so there is hope of her recovery.

Taken up by the undersiged, three black shoats, weight about 100 lbs. each.

H. N. EART EST. Dated May 27, 1816.

ALL GOOD REPUBLICANS should make a point of attending the National Convention, to be

held at St. Louis, Tuesday; June

The expense is not great-if you take the Burlington.

On the 13th., 14th. and 15th of June, you can purchase a round trip ticket to St. Louis at THE ONE WAY RATE.

Think-isn't it worth a few dollars-a few days time-to see

the next President nominated? Full information on application to any agent of the B. & M. R. R. R. or by addressing J. Francis, Gen'l. Pass'r. Agent, Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

ESTRAY.

Strayed from my place six miles northeast of Hemingford, the last of March, one iron grey bald-faced mare, weight about 1100. A liberal reward will be paid for recovery of same. A. FELDER.

Having purchased of J. M. better than now. A Journal sub- Trout his Shire stallion, "SAXON scriber who lives in another state KING" and his French coach complains that this paper does not stallion, QUINAULT, I will stand chronicle any wet weather. In ex- them during the season at my planation we will say that it has farm, six miles west and two north been so common a thing here this of Hemingford. Terms, \$5 to inspring that it has escaped notice sure. These stallions are too well in these columns. Were we to known to need further description. A. S. ENYEART.

Secretary Carlisle lost no time

Secretary Carlisle lost no time

paying the sugar bounties in paying t

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS

The county board of commissioners of Box Butte county will meet as a Board of Equalization on June 9th 1896 at the clerk's office in the court house in Hemingford, Nebraska, for the purpose of equalizing the assessment of taxes for 1896 as required by law, the session to hold not less than three, nor more than thirty days. Complaints concerning said assessment will be heard at at this session.

By order of the County Board. F. M. PHELPS. County Clerk.

L. W. BOWMAN Physician and Surgeon,

ALLIANCE, NEB.

Office rooms and residence in Draver block, up stairs. Special attention given to dis-

eases of children.

New Spring and

Summer Millinery Hats of various kinds, Timmings of laces, Ribbons, Flowers, etc., of latest style, and prices to suit the times. Thanking you for past favors, will try to merit a continuance

F. E. HOLSTEN,

of same. MISS L. ADAMS.

Watchmaker

Jeweler,

ALLIANCE, NEB. (B. & M. Watch Examiner.)

Charges reasonable; satisfaction Taken up by the undersigned on section is 28 48, two grey mares, weight about 90 to 1000, age about 10 or it pears, one mare is branded 2 on left shoulder; taken up May 10, 1921. Unpears attention.

Final-Proof-Notices

Hos. J. W. WEHN, JR., Register. Hon, F. M. BROOME, Receiver.

Parties having notices in this column are requested to read the same carefully and report to this office for correction any errors that may exist. This will prevent possible delay in making proof.

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., June 3, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that WHLIAM L.
CLAPP, of Fairfield, Iowa, has filed notice of
intention to make final proof before L. A. Dorrington, U. S. C. C. Com'r at his office in Chadron, Neb., on the 11th day of July, 1895, on timber culture application No. 619, for the S ¼ N E
¼ & N ½ S E ¼ of section No. 33, in township
53 n, range 49 w.
He names as witnesses: Loyd Harren Powell, Charles W. Minard, Thomas C. Rhyan, of
Hemingford, Neb., Charles W. Dorgan, of
Hough, Neb. J. W. WEEN, Jr., Register.
U. S. Land Office, Alliance Neb. Max 21, 1886.

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., May 2t, 1896.
Notice is bereby given that MATHIAS SOLEERG, of Clearmont, Wyo., has filed notice of
intention to make final proof before Register or
Receiver, at Alliance, Neb., on June 29, 1896, on
timber culture application No. 500, for the S W
4 sec. 33, tp 29 m, rg 48 w.
He 'names as witnesses: John Barnstead,
Peter G. Anderson, of Hemingford, Neb., Chris
Modin, Peter Soderberg, of Dunlap, Neb.
J. W. WEIN, JR., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Nob., May 30, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has died notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be unde before E. S. Ricker. County Judge, at Chadron, Neb., on July II. 1895, viz:

STEPHEN A. GILLETT, of Esther, Nah., who made H. E. No. 425, ror the S & S W & & W & S E & sec 34, tp 33 n. rg 48 w.

48 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albion H. Ricker, James B. Kims, Commodore Willis, Robert Fleming, all of Eather, Neb Kime, Commodore William of Eather, Nob.
BENRY L. FISHER,
BENRY L. FISHER,

of Eather Neb., who made H. E. No. 3478 for the w ½ n w ½ se ½ n w ½ & w ½ n e ½ sec. 15, tp 30 n, rg 48 w.

He names the following witnesses to prova his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Tharles A. Nebols, Isaiah Hallstead, Geo ga W 1 · of Eather, Neit, Alonzo M. Clara, o Chad. , Nob.

J. W. WEIN, JE., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., May 20, 1998.

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 Register se Receiver at Alliance, Neb., on June 30, 1898, viz:

MARTIN MACPHEE, of Marsland, Neb., who made H. E. No. 1516 for the NE h sec. 29, to 29 n, r 31 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz. John Sullenberger, Edward T. Gregg, William P. Burton, of Marsland, Neb., Morrison Bowchard, of Belmont, Neb. Also, Notice is hereby given that

LUTHER L. MAXFIELD. of Calloway, Neb., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register or Receiver at same time and place, on timber culture appli-cation No. 319 for the NE & sec. 34, tp 28 n, rg 49 w. 49 w.

He names as witnesses: Geoige W. Sparks,
James Pinkerton, jrs. Wm. Michaels, W. F.
Walker, all of Hemisaford, deb.

J. W. Whun, Ju., Register.

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., May 6, 1885.
Notice is hearby given that ENCCH C. HAft-PER, of Ponca City, Ok'ahoma, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register or Receiver at his office in Alliance, Neb., on the 15th day of June 1895, on timber culture application No. 516, for the s w is sec 25, tp 189 n. rg 50 w.

He names as witnesses: John W Pierce, of R. mingford, Neb., J. C. Wood, Peter Sprackies, of Marsland, Neb., John D. Johns, of Bemingford, Neb.

J. W. WEBS, JR., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., April 27, 1804.
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in expport of his claim, and
that said proof will be made before Robert
Lucas U. S. C. C. Commissioner at Hay Springs,
on June 8, 1896, viz:
BURGER H. WELGER BRIGGS H. WRIGHT.

of Hay Springs, Neb., who made H. Z. Ne. 2144 for the E is N E is, N W is, N E is & N E is N W is, N E is & N E is N W is sec. 11 up 25 n rg 47 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, vizz William Albrigh, Haus Kemp, James (Limene, Eills Garner, all of Hay Springs, Neb.

WILLIAM H. ALBRIGHT,
of Hay Springs, Neb., who made H E No. 205.

of Hay Springs, Nels, who made H E No. 2755, for the W 14 N W 14 & W 14 S W 15 sec. 25, tp 20

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE, UNDER DISTRESS WARRANT.

DISTRESS WARRANT.

State of Nebraska, Box Butte County, as:

Ry virtue of a distress warrant is deal by the Treasurer of Box Butte county, seemanding me the Sheriff of said county to collect from Eilen Schlumpf by distress and saie of goods and chattels of the said Ellon Schlumpf within said county, the sum of Five dollars and Three cents with interest therein at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first of February 1863; and also by virtue of a like warrant commanding me, the Sheriff of said county, to collect by distress and sale of the spools and chattels of the said Eilen Schlumpf within said county, the saim of Eighty-seven cents with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of February 1863; the said ambunts being parsonal taxes of the said Eilen Schlumpf, assessed against her for the years 1872 and 1865 respectively. I have levied upon and caused to be appraised, the chattels bereing after described, and will sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder for case in ham, to satisfy said taxes and all costs accraing and fees and penalties allowed by law for the collection unier said distress warrants. The propasty levied upon and to be soid, is as follows, to-wit:

One can mare, six years old, and mare colt. One grey mare, eight years old, and sucking colt.

One grey mare, eight years old.

One dark from grey colt with white strip in forchiad, two years old.

One bay horse coll, white star in forchead, one year old.

One black one-year-old mare colt with white strip in forchead.

The sale of saud chattels, to satisfy said taxes, will be had at the front of three allvery bars, it the village of liceningford, in Box buttateomity, Nebrasha, on the Twentist day of June A. B. less, at the hour of three o clock in the attended of said day, where and when due attendance will be given by the undesagned.

Dated June 3, 1886.

E. P. SWEENEY.

E. P. SWEENEY, Sheriff of said county.

ESTRAY SOTICE.