

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

For Governor, JOHN M. THAYER, of Hall county. For Lieutenant-Governor, H. H. SHEDD, of Saunders county. For Secretary of State, G. L. LAWS, of Red Willow county. For Attorney General, WILLIAM LEESE, of Seward county. For State Treasurer, C. H. WILLARD, of Thayer county. For State Auditor, H. A. BABCOCK, of Valley county. For Commissioner of Public Lands, SAMUEL SCOTT, of Buffalo county. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, GEO. B. LANE, of Lancaster county.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Congress, Second District, HON. JAMES LAIRD, of Hastings.

SENATORIAL.

For Senator, 30th District, J. P. LINDSAY, of Furnas County.

COUNTY.

For Representative, 55th District, S. L. GREEN, of McCook. For County Attorney, R. M. SNAVELY, of Indianola. For Commissioner, 2d District, STEPHEN BOLLES, of Box Elder.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In accordance with the wishes of my friends as well as of the leading business men of McCook, and also many of the delegates who opposed me in the Republican Convention, and who have since reconsidered the matter, I do hereby announce myself as an Independent candidate for the office of Commissioner, in and for the Second Commissioner District in Red Willow county. J. P. SQUIRE.

NEXT Tuesday one week, is election day.

THE people's convention did not pan out at all. It adjourned sine die.

As usual, the railroads will be out politics, this year, until about election day.

THE Chicago strike is ended. The packers return to work under the 10 hour system.

Of course Van Wyck will be the "people's preference for U. S. Senator." His will be about the only votes cast.

"APEING demagogism" is a very general complaint in the fall campaign, according to the newspapers throughout the state.

OVER 500,000 people have died of cholera in Corea during the present season. The average death rate is yet 1,000 per day.

THE President has got a new parlor grand piano, and Mugwumps are breathlessly waiting to see whether he will invite Carl Schurz to play.

"COUSIN BEN FOLSON" gets the best foreign Consulship in the list. The "cousin" business pays with this "Jeffersonian simplicity" administration.

POLITICS in the 56th representative district are boiling merrily enough to satisfy the most enthusiastic. The fight over the assemblyman is becoming most interestingly warm, while boodle and trade and dieker are not unknown in the canvass.

"OUR VAN" is kept busy these days working his "submission to the dear people" dodge. The probabilities are that the people have taken Van's measure already, and that the matter of appealing to the popular vote is entirely unnecessary.

In 1833 the Courier considered and styled S. L. Green a "drug store saloonist." In 1836 he tries to make it appear that Mr. Green is a prohibitionist. The fact is that S. L. Green is about as much of a prohibitionist, practically and theoretically, as Beelzebub is saintly. Just about, and a river of alleged prohibitory water can't make his whisky record clean.

ON account of the great rush of business, and the fact that the new officers have not arrived to take charge, Register Laws, our next Secretary of State, has not been able to make any visits throughout the state, during the campaign so far, as he confidently expected to do. It is a matter of regret to Mr. Laws that this unfortunate state of affairs has been beyond his power to change or rectify. Nevertheless, the boys will roll up a handsome majority for the Valley's candidate, just the same.

AMONG the evils of the age are the ever recurring difficulties between labor and capital, the strikes and lock-outs, with their train of misery, want and woe, riots and bloodshed, destruction of property, business and industrial stagnation, fear, uncertainty and coyness on the part of capital, and the consequent withdrawal of wealth from the channels of all the activities of this busy world. That there is a continual friction and strain in the relations between labor and capital, we need scarcely state, the difficulty in Chicago, as well as scores of other facts are plain evidences of that unhappy condition of things. That arbitration, (that sovereign panacea for such a state of affairs,) has for the most part failed to arbitrate is equally undeniable. That the troubles continue indicates the insufficiency of the remedies—or the incurability of the malady. But why this friction, this strain? Is capital, (which is conservative ever,) too grasping and relentless in its acquisition of still greater worldly possessions, or is labor too unreasonable and imperious in its demands? Or is the blame a partnership affair? That the prosperity and happiness of the people is hampered and retarded, that property and life are in hazard, that uncertainty and fear reigns perforce thereof in no small degree none deny. That a sure and speedy settlement of the labor question is desirable, if not possible, will be readily acknowledged. There are at least two points to settle. First, the location of the responsibility for the malady. Second, the administration of the remedy. The far-reaching importance of the case suggests the necessity of sagacity, wisdom, judgment, cool-headedness, firmness and impartiality in prescribing the specific. He who can satisfactorily solve the problem will be the benefactor of the age. The want and unhappiness that prevails among the laboring classes, the silent spindles and unlighted furnaces demand its settlement and adjustment. Labor is honorable in this "land of the free and home of the brave," and the laborer is worthy of his hire. While on the other hand, capital, genius, enterprise and ingenuity are just as essential. As the hand is to the brain, so is labor to capital, and the sooner both recognize their mutual dependence the better it will be for them.

J. P. LINDSAY, the nominee of the 30th Senatorial District, was a caller at our sanctum, Tuesday. Mr. Lindsay is formerly from the same county in Iowa that ye editor is, and we remember to have met him some three years ago at Oxford, where he had but recently located. Soon after this he moved to Beaver City, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Lindsay is a young man of pleasing address and of more than average ability. He bears a good reputation at his own home, which is the best recommendation a man can have. The main point of interest to the people of Gosper county regarding his eligibility is, is he a railroad tool? That this question is truthfully answered in the negative, we can prove beyond a doubt, by stating what can be proven, that the heaviest kind of railroad influence was brought to bear on Mr. Lindsay to force him to withdraw from the race, but feeling that he had the sympathy of the farmers of his county, he declined to acquiesce, and is to-day the regular nominee of the party, and one in the election of whom, we believe neither the people nor the railroads or other corporations will receive the slightest injury. In the support of J. P. Lindsay we imagine we desecrate a point upon which the factional elements of the republican party throughout the district will become a unit. To this end let all good republicans work and roll up a spanking majority for J. P. Lindsay and the straight republican ticket.—Gosper County Citizen.

JAY GOULD has come and gone. Of course he fell in love with Omaha. He always does, just as he is in the habit of doing with every city where he wishes to make temporary friends for his latest road. He went into raptures over St. Louis, threw himself into hysterics of joy as he contemplated the future of Kansas City, and smiled in ecstasy as he dismounted upon the marvelous prospects of the saline industry at Lincoln. By the time he arrived in Omaha he had swept over the whole gamut of emotions and had to begin again. Mr. Gould's compliments mean nothing, and they are taken for just what they are worth.—Omaha Bee.

THE surrender of the Knights of Labor in the strike against the Chicago packing house was a well advised measure, all things considered. It would have been a bad end-of-for the order, if during the session of its national convention, a strike had been inaugurated that ended in disaster to many thousands of the members thereof. That the packing house strike could not succeed was apparent from the first. The prompt preparations made for defending the packing houses and yards and the new men employed from violence, and the rapidity with which the fresh men came in to supply the places of the strikers, indicated that the strike was a mistake. Slaughtering, cutting up and packing hogs and cattle with the improved machinery of the period, is not skilled labor in the true sense of the term, and it takes but a short time comparatively to turn a green hand into a tolerably expert workman. The great demand for situations for unskilled labor at this season of the year is apparent and the best thing the strikers could do was to stop the demonstrations as soon as possible. The packing house men have voluntarily improved the wages for ten hours' work, meeting the strikers a part of the distance, if not quite half way. It is very likely that the move for eight hours will not stop here and that the controversy will reopen from time to time as the conditions appear more favorable. They certainly are not favorable just now and the strikers were butting against a stone wall.—Journal.

THE Burlington & Missouri construction train, when backing for dinner, Tuesday, ran upon a bull and was thrown off a bridge thirty feet high, one mile west of Deweese station. The cars were mostly loaded with ties and were totally wrecked. There were fifty in the wreck, of whom five were killed and eleven wounded. The dead are: R. H. Marvin, Deweese; George Burke, St. Louis; Daniel Connor, Weston, Mo.; Dennis Hamilton, Michigan; Robert Collins, England.

The wounded are: Thomas Kelley, Ottawa, Can., internally injured, will die; T. F. Gordon, Arcadia, O., flesh wound; William Cutter, Germany, broken thigh; John Edwards, Kansas City, leg broken; Walter Ames, Aurora, leg and ankle broken; Alex. Campbell, Deweese, leg and wrist broken; Chas. Clark, thigh and leg broken; Ed. Fraza, Harlan, Iowa, head cut; John Fitzgerald, slight bruise; Owen Sharkey, Kansas City, arm and foot crushed. Several others were wounded slightly. Reports just in, state that two others were found under the wreck.

THE demagogue who recently said that a workman is far better off in Russia than in America, should note a recent cablegram, which says that hundreds of women in St. Petersburg would be glad to accept work at 20 copecks a day. Twenty copecks is about equal to 10 cents, and the purchasing power of 10 cents in St. Petersburg is not greater than that of 6 cents in New York. We are not all that we should be in America, but one strong indication that we shall be so, some time or other, is to be found in the fact that we are conscious of our imperfection. But, as compared with any other nation, we are in a condition to arise and call ourselves blessed.

IT is said that all the powers are threatening the Bulgarian assembly that has been chosen to re-elect a prince for their sovereign to succeed Alexander, with their dire displeasure if they happen to re-elect Alexander or any other man who hasn't been agreed upon beforehand by the signatory powers. The Bulgarian might be permitted to ask the signatory powers what is the bloody use of asking them to elect anybody, if they are restricted in this way. It is the roaringest sort of a farce and the signatory powers ought to be ashamed of it.—Lincoln State Journal.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal says: "Of the babies born in the white house not one appears to have gone there to live in its maturity. The babies destined to live in the white house in their later years are born in cabins, cottages or houses of modest dimensions." But why discuss babies, may the Greek editor ask?

THE contest in the 56th representative district promises to be the closest and most hotly fought one that has ever taken place in the district. Both candidates are canvassing their possibilities thoroughly.

Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup. Will relieve that cough almost instantly and make expectation easy. Acts simultaneously on the bowels, kidneys and liver thereby relieving the lungs of that soreness and pain and also stopping that tickling sensation in the throat by removing the cause. One trial of it will convince any one that it has no equal on earth for coughs and colic. M. A. Spalding has secured the sale of it and will guarantee every bottle to give satisfaction.

THE BAKERS OF PARIS.

A Quiet Life—Severity of the Work—Worn Out at the Age of 50. Parisian bakers excel all others in the quality of their bread and yet its process of making seems to date almost from the time when Abraham commanded Sarah, to knead fine meal, an I make cakes to give a morsel of bread to his three angel visitors. The bakers are the most inoffensive of citizens; like the butchers, they will never be found to figure in political riots or revolutions. The baker's life passes away in silence; he works by night and sleeps by day. He is generally married, and his numerous family shows how he ignores Malthus. He leaves that philosopher to recruit his adepts among the wealthy.

Being only passing rich, on 5 francs a day, he can not enjoy the liberality of the new college tariff, which allows the parent having five sons boarders in the establishment, the fifth to pay nothing. That resembles the assistance tendered in early days by the pawn-broking institutions—which lent only to the rich. The baker is a living anatomy—pale, thin, prematurely old, a martyr to rheumatism, and ever suffering from a graveyard cough. He works in a cellar, from 7 in the evening till 4 in the morning, almost naked and between a current of air blowing from the street railings to the mouth of the fiery furnace. The work is so severe that no lad is taken as an apprentice till between 1 or 18; his life is worn out at 50 years, and I never heard of any insurance office accepting bakers' lives for any risk.

I listen to the sigh, and note the head drop as he puddles at the dough. Each thud is a premature beat in his funeral march to the grave. No wonder that in early (Roma, slaves, aye, and in chains too, were condemned to the kneading trough and a flour-mill as penal punishment. In the fourth century in France, so difficult was it to obtain men to make bread that the master bakers established public houses near their workshops to entice men inside, and when the visitors were muddled they were dropped through a trap-door and made captive for life. It was a soldier who escaped divulged this Tour de Nesle. This may explain why the Romans insisted that the sons of bakers should become bakers.

The Meteoric Shower of 1832.

It was a rain of fire, not stars. The stars, or sparks, not only occurred at the end of the lines of fire, but a rain of molten iron striking the earth, each drop bursting into sparks. Nothing else will compare. I could not now describe it, if experience with foundries and smith-shops had not afforded the comparison. The fire fell in streams like the heaviest fire rain I ever witnessed and swayed to and fro just as the water is by the motion of the clouds or wind. The only stars I saw were just such as one sees when molten iron is running into or from the ladle, or when iron with a welding heat is withdrawn from the forge, or such as seen when the liquid metal drops upon earth, or such as seen in the wake of an exploded rocket.

The strangest feature to me was no sparks or stars appeared except at the end of the line of fire rain, which stopped about five feet from the earth, as near as I can judge. The piazza had three steps from the ground. I could not have been more than three feet high, and the line of fire rain burst into sparks on a level with my eyes. None that I saw struck the earth, but a ter sparkling on this line disappeared to be succeeded by others in quick succession. I recollect distinctly observing the scene around the yard, and the road led directly from the gate, and wondering why none of the fire or sparks reached the earth. It was not as light as day, but a lurid light greater than I have ever seen since. Objects were perfectly discernible, though not so well as by daylight.

The Fire God's Magic.

There is perhaps no excitement to which the average New Yorker is more susceptible than that which arises from a burning building. He will leave his business, his dinner, or any other occupation which he may be engaged in at the time, to run to a fire, and whether he has stopped to put on his hat or peg up his coat will be with him an after consideration. A fire engine drawn by a pair of infuriated steeds, tearing the arms out of the sockets of the hatless driver, with its sparks flying and its gong beating, can draw in its wake a perfect army of small boys and turn the most peaceful neighborhood at any hour of the day or night into a perfect bedlam.

A fire can gather together a bigger crowd in a shorter space of time and hold it longer than a political meeting, a brass band, or Barnum's circus. The mere whisper of the word "fire" in a crowded hall or theatre will suffice to bring an audience to its feet at once, and will cause women to shriek and faint and men to turn white as their own shirt-fronts. The wildest tempest at sea could scarcely give more alarm to the passengers of an ocean steamer than the information that the ship was on fire. However great may be the excitement consequent upon a conflagration at the time, it soon dies away after the cause has been removed, and it takes but a few hours for the matter to be forgotten by all except those who have suffered the loss.

The Bacilli of Leprosy.

Paul Guttman, in a careful study of the bacilli of leprosy, observed in elevated nodosities in a girl between 12 and 13 years of age, found the microbes always collected in cells, a feature which distinguishes them at once from the bacilli of tuberculosis, while the fact that they stain more easily than the latter further distinguishes them. The bacilli are found especially in the skin, but also in other organs the seat of the disease, and even in the blood. As a rule, the organisms are extremely numerous at the seat of the lesions. Their microscopic appearances are the same in every case, and hence it is no longer doubtful that they are the cause of the leprosy, notwithstanding the failure of attempts to inoculate animals. These seem to be satisfactory to the disease, inasmuch as in no case has it ever been observed among them.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

The FAMOUS CLOTHING CO.

JONAS ENGEL, MANAGER.

WHO WILL OCCUPY THE FRANKLIN BRICK, ON THE S. W. COR. OF MAIN AND DENNISON STS., MCCOOK,

ABOUT DECEMBER 1.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB., October 4th, 1886. 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 or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Friday, November 12th, 1886, viz: Heinrich Meyer, Homestead 515, for the south 1/2 of southwest 1/4, section 14, and north 1/2 of northwest 1/4, section 23, town 5, north range 24, west 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Peter Bernheimer, Philipp Schmidt, Frank Timmer and Jacob Thillner, all of Osburn, Neb. G. L. LAWS, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB., October 5th, 1886. 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 or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Monday, November 15th, 1886, viz: Gordon Ritchey, Homestead 328, for the northwest 1/4 of section 23, town 5, north range 24, west 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. H. Slesinger, Dr. Hartley, C. Mosford and F. Brown, all of Osburn, Neb. G. L. LAWS, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB., October 5th, 1886. 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 or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Monday, November 15th, 1886, viz: Roxie Billings, D. S. 1863, for the west 1/2 of northeast 1/4, and east 1/2 of northwest 1/4, of section 23, town 2, north range 29, west 6th P. M. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry Goodenberger, Isaiah Smith, Alvin DeMay and Fred Benjamin, all of McCook, Neb. G. L. LAWS, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB., September 27th, 1886. 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 or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Monday, November 29th, 1886, viz: John Henderson D. S. 3259, for the northwest 1/4, section 24, town 2, north range 29, west 6th P. M. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Whitaker, James M. Boutman, John McCaslin and Charles Jacobs, all of McCook, Neb. G. L. LAWS, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB., September 14th, 1886. 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 or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Saturday, October 24th, 1886, viz: John T. Gillespie, who filed D. S. No. 1448, for the west 1/2, northwest 1/4, and west 1/2, southwest 1/4, section 24, town 2, north range 29, west 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William H. Smith, Alvaro N. Griffin, Charles S. Kanouse and George Huggins, all of McCook, Neb. G. L. LAWS, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB., September 13, 1886. 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 or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Friday, October 23rd, 1886, viz: Franklin J. Bushong, D. S. 1276, for the northwest 1/4, section 22, town 1, north range 29, west 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: R. S. Cooley, John Crowley, George J. Myers and Eli Harger, all of McCook, Neb. G. L. LAWS, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB., September 11, 1886. 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 or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Friday, October 22nd, 1886, viz: Isaiah Smith, Homestead 468, for the west 1/2 northeast 1/4, and east 1/2 northwest 1/4, section 23, town 2, north range 29, west 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry Goodenberger, E. Henderson, William Harmon and Dr. DeMay, all of McCook, Neb. G. L. LAWS, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB., September 11th, 1886. 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 or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Saturday, October 22nd, 1886, viz: Stillwell Conner, Homestead 589, for the southeast 1/4, section 26, town 1, north range 29, west 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: B. B. Duckworth, Jacob F. Boyer, Wilber F. Saunders and George J. Myers, all of Danbury, Neb. G. L. LAWS, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB., September 14th, 1886. 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 or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Friday, October 15th, 1886, viz: Travis W. Benjamin, Homestead 553, for the northwest 1/4, section 31, town 1, north range 29, west 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Reiph, of Bankville, Neb., and John Goodenberger, R. S. Cooley, F. J. Bushong, of McCook, Neb. G. L. LAWS, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB., September 15, 1886. 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 or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Monday, November 15th, 1886, viz: Ephraim C. Gaston, Homestead Entry 128, for the southwest 1/4 of section 27, township 2, north of range 30 west 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Daniel K. Baker, James Robinson, John Modrell and Alfred Carter, all of McCook, Neb. G. L. LAWS, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB., September 21st, 1886. 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 or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Monday, November 29th, 1886, viz: John Henderson D. S. 1282, for the northeast 1/4, section 35, town 2, north range 29, west 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. H. Stephens, J. B. Piper, W. D. Trique and Wm. Weyzint, all of Box Elder, Neb. G. L. LAWS, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB., October 6th, 1886. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Friday, November 13th, 1886, viz: Gertrude A. Coleman, Homestead 356, for the southeast 1/4 of section 12, town 4, north, range 31 west, she names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Archibald B. Davis, Baxter J. Davis, John N. Smith and Esrom Rothelme, all of McCook, Nebraska. G. L. LAWS, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB., October 12th, 1886. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Friday, November 13th, 1886, viz: Nettie C. East, D. S. section 12, town 4, north, range 31 west, she names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: H. H. Berry, H. L. Berry, F. L. Brown and C. M. Collins, all of McCook, Neb. G. L. LAWS, Register.