

By F. M. KIMMELL.

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, H. C. RUSSELL, of Colfax. For Attorney General, A. S. CHURCHILL, of Douglas. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. R. CORBETT, of York. For Congressman—Fifth District, W. E. ANDREWS, of Adams County. For Senator, 20th District, F. M. RATHBUN, of Frontier county. For Representative, JOHN J. LAMBORN, of Indianola. For Treasurer, HENRY H. BERRY, of McCook. For Attorney, HARLOW W. KEYES, of Indianola. For Coroner, DR. A. W. HOYT, of Bartley. For Surveyor, EDGAR S. HILL, of Indianola.

COLONEL CRUZEN is wisser and just as pretty.

THERE seems to be only one candidate on the Times-Democrat's county ticket. Strange as it may seem when five nominations were made.

THE late Minnesota and Wisconsin forest fires make a frightful sum total of horrors. Hundreds of lives have been lost and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed, and greatest misery and suffering entailed.

OUR precocious friend Era Cole of the Culbertson Ira deliberately and with malice aforethought charges the slave herof with being a writer of "humorous articles." And then not satisfied with "laying on misery more than it can bear," stoutly maintains that we are "eccentric and sourly dispositioned." The erring brother is hereby notified that our office towel is in readiness, and that he will be reduced to impalpable dust the first time he appears in this sacred municipality.

THE New York World mourns the decadence of the United States senate. Hear its sorrowful wail: "In the place of Thurman and Chase we have Cal. Brice, railroad wrecker; as a successor to Marcy, Seward and Conklin we have Ed. Murphy, brewer; in the seat of Dayton and Frelinghuysen sits James Smith Jr., sweat-leather manufacturer; and under the broad toga of Reverdy Johnson the ex-page Gorman creeps silently in and out."

J. STERLING MORTON is an enthusiastic convert to sub-soiling. He concludes an interesting communication to a Lincoln friend thus: "The practical suggestion which I wish to submit our friends is: Why not sub-soil and cultivate more thoroughly? Instead of digging ditches let us first try sub-soiling as a means of catching and holding the water that nature supplies us on the spot. The success that Messrs. Younger & Co. have attained by sub-soiling their land as now explained by the mechanical analysis, suggests that this is the possible solution of the question that the irrigation convention is called upon to solve. My proposition is, therefore, instead of digging ditches sub-soil and cultivate thoroughly."

THOMAS J. MAJORS will be a safe, conservative and able man in the governor's chair. R. E. Moore will preside over the senate with ability and fairness. J. A. Piper will make a model secretary of state, and the same can be said of H. C. Russell as land commissioner. Auditor Moore and Treasurer Bartley have earned re-election by faithful public service. Mr. Churchill will bring a fine legal training and strict integrity to the office of attorney-general. Prof. Corbett is the choice of a large number of school men for superintendent. It is a strong ticket from beginning to end. It is a ticket worth fighting for and the Republicans of Nebraska will take great pleasure in seeing that every man on the ticket is elected.—State Journal.

POWHATAN'S TRIBE.

LAST REMNANT EXISTS IN THE PAMUNKEY INDIANS OF VIRGINIA.

A Town of 800 Acres With 110 Inhabitants. Proud of Their Lineage, They Accept White Persons as Equals, but Will Have Nothing to Do With Negroes.

How strange it seems that a remnant of the once powerful confederacy of Powhatan should actually exist at this day not so very far from Washington? This last fragment of a nation, which, at the time of the landing of Columbus, occupied all of the region hereabout, including a large part of Virginia and Maryland, consists of about 110 individuals. They call themselves the Pamunkeys and dwell at what is known as "Indiantown," which is situated on and comprises the whole of a curiously shaped neck of land extending into Pamunkey river and adjoining King William county, Va., on the south. The "town" consists of 800 acres and is almost entirely surrounded by water, being connected with the mainland by a narrow strip. The comparative safety afforded by the situation in time of war is doubtless accountable for the presence of the tribe in this spot. Very likely their survival is due to the protection thus given.

On the death of Powhatan he was succeeded by Opechancanough, chief of the Pamunkeys. The tribe was at that time the most powerful of the 30 warlike tribes which composed the confederacy. The entire nation had 2,400 warriors, and comprised about 8,000 individuals. Of this population 1,000 were of the Pamunkey contingent.

Powhatan was a chief of remarkable valor and judgment. The confederacy organized under the direction of his savage genius was one of the most notable among the many unions of native American tribes. The prominence of this aboriginal nation in the early history of this country is partly due to the fact that Captain John Smith was a writer as well as an explorer. Opechancanough himself was a man of unusual ability. His leadership in the massacre of 1622 made him the most dreaded enemy ever encountered by the colonists of that period.

The Pamunkey Indians, whose distinction it is to be the only Virginia tribe that has survived the encroachment of civilization, have excited the interest of the bureau of ethnology, which has issued a bulletin describing them.

Oddly enough, their number has varied hardly at all during the last century. Jefferson, writing in 1781, estimated the population of Indiantown at 100, and How, nearly 70 years later, placed it at the same figure. No member of the tribe is of full blood. While the copper colored skin and the straight, coarse hair of the aboriginal American show decidedly in some individuals, there are others whose origin would not be detected by the ordinary observer. There has been considerable intermixture of white blood and not a little of that of the negro, though the laws of the tribe now strictly forbid marriage with persons of African descent.

The Pamunkeys have a great deal of race pride. Though they acknowledge the whites as equals, they consider the blacks far beneath their social level. Their feeling toward the negro is illustrated by their recent indignation refusal to accept a colored teacher who was sent to them to conduct the free school which the state of Virginia provides for them. They are very anxious to keep their blood free from further mingling with that of other races, and how to accomplish this purpose is a serious problem of theirs, inasmuch as they recognize the danger of too frequent marriages within the pale of consanguinity. To obviate this difficulty the chief men have been trying to devise a plan by which they may induce immigration from the Cherokees of North Carolina.

The Pamunkey Indians are not particularly strong and robust, perhaps because of frequent marriages between relatives. They are temperate, moral and peaceable. There is good feeling between them and their white neighbors. They are exceedingly proud of their lineage and love to tell how bravely and stubbornly their forefathers resisted the encroachments of the whites. Opechancanough is their hero. They take great delight in reciting the familiar story of how this noted chief, when old and infirm, was carried on a litter to battle that his presence might inspire his men to deeds of bravery. Aside from their mode of subsistence, there is nothing peculiar in their manners and customs unless it be an inclination to excessive use of gaudy colors in their attire. Their homes are comfortable and well kept. They all belong to the Baptist denomination and attend church on the reservation every Sunday.

They obtain their living for the most part in true aboriginal style. Their chief occupations are hunting and fishing, primitive dugout canoes being used. Farming they do on a small scale, but for manual labor they entertain a truly aboriginal dislike, frequently hiring negroes to attend to their little truck patches. Considerable numbers of racoons, muskrats, otters and even deer are captured on the reservation. The skins are sold in Richmond and Baltimore as well as many of the fish they catch. They take shad, bass, herring and other fishes in large numbers by means of seines.

In the autumn they hunt reedbirds in a very curious fashion. They have what they call a "sora horse," resembling a peach basket in size and shape and made of strips of iron. Before they had iron clay was utilized as the material. The "horse" is mounted on a pole stuck in the marsh or placed upright in a boat. At night a fire is kindled inside it. The light attracts the reedbirds, and they fly around it, while the Indians knock them down with paddles. Every year white hunters visit the reservation for the purpose of shooting reedbirds, employing the Pamunkeys as guides.—Washington Star.

DEALING IN HUMAN HAIR.

How Makers of Wigs and Switches Treat Their Stock In Trade.

"Dealing in human hair is a peculiar business," said the proprietor of a wig-making establishment to a reporter. "People do not understand the ins and outs of a business that must on its face seem so simple."

"The mere matter of obtaining hair with which to make wigs, switches and other hairwork to adorn heads poorly favored by nature seems easy, but it is not so. We have to exercise the greatest care in buying hair, it being absolutely necessary to know from what source it has been obtained. A great deal of hair comes from the ash barrels and garbage piles. You can see that material of this kind would not be at all desirable, yet people often wonder why one wig costs four times as much as another when in appearance both are the same."

"The source from which the hair is obtained has a great deal to do in determining the price of the goods. If hair has been cut from a fever patient, the price asked is considerably lower than if it had been cut from the head of a healthy person. Hair retains disease germs longer than anything else. That this is appreciated is shown by the fact that even after hair found in uncertain places has been put through the severe cleansing process to which all the material used is subjected, still it does not command the same price as the healthy article. One would think that this process would kill all disease germs, but it does not seem to increase the value of such hair."

"When hair is collected, it is thrown into vats of boiling water, where it is left to boil for a considerable time. After that it is put through a chemical preparation, and then, after being combed out and sorted in sizes, it is laid away for a year. We never use any hair that has not been treated at least a year. Each box is marked with the date on which the hair was treated, the place from which it came, etc., so that we have a full history of every bit of hair in stock."

"We meet some peculiar people in our business. You would soon be convinced that women cannot claim exclusive title to vanity. We find men who are hairless more difficult to please than women. They insist upon having this bald spot covered just so, and their way invariably happens to be the only way in which it cannot be fixed."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Horse With a Mustache.

"Look dar, Bill. See dat horse wid a mustache!" This explanation from one street gambler to another attracted the attention of a reporter and a few friends with him who were conversing on the corner. Looking in the direction of the boys, he discovered that Letter Carrier Thomas Brown had driven up his little wagon to collect the mail from the box. Attached to it was a small sized sorrel horse, which had, sure enough, an elegant mustache about 2 inches long and curled in a manner which would excite the envy of any dude. From Mr. Brown it was learned that the horse was about 6 years old, and that he purchased him from a negro. The negro raised him from a colt, and in early life he commenced sporting his mustache. To relieve himself of the bother of answering questions, the colored man had kept the whiskers trimmed, but Mr. Brown, since he became possessed of the animal, had permitted them to grow.—Nashville American.

Power of Imagination.

A curious case of "cure by suggestion" is reported from a large German hospital. A girl of 18 was under the impression that she had swallowed a frog, which was alive in her stomach and often jumped almost up into her throat. The doctors had vainly tried to cure her of this illusion, and she was rapidly dying, when it occurred to one of the medical men to put a tube into her mouth in which a small frog had been placed. The lively creature jumped almost immediately out of its prison house onto the table in front of the girl, and a youthful student put it into spirits, labeling the bottle, "Extracted from a stomach." The moment the girl saw the creature a beaming smile spread over her pale face, she took food at once and greedily and is now completely cured.—Westminster Gazette.

Myrtle at Royal Weddings.

Near the flag tower at Osborne and bordering on the carriage entrance to the palace is a charming garden, which contains a very large myrtle tree grown from a sprig taken out of the wedding bouquet of the princess royal in 1858. Each royal bride has since carried a piece of myrtle from the bush in her bouquet on her wedding day, and two bits were sent to Coburg for the use of Princess Victoria Melita. Even the Duchess of Coburg had some of the myrtle from Osborne in her bouquet when she was married, the queen having sent the pieces all the way to St. Petersburg in charge of Lady Augusta Stanley.—New York Sun.

Rabbit Skin Jelly.

According to Figaro, a new and successful industry has been discovered in the selling of rabbit skins to confectioners for the making of calf's foot jelly. The hair is taken off and used for stuffing of couches, manufacture of hats, etc.; then the skin is subjected to certain processes until the oils are extracted. It is said that over 5,000,000 skins are annually imported into England from Melbourne alone.

A Woman and a Clock.

A woman who would spring on an unsuspecting husband such a ghastly looking object as an illuminated clock deserves to lose it, as a Biddeford woman did. The husband awoke in the night and saw what he took for a bullseye lantern staring him in the face. He made a rush for the supposed burglar, and the clock is no more.—Lewiston Journal.

F. M. RATHBUN, republican candidate for state senator from the 29th district, was born in 1849, at Courtland, DeKalb county, in the state of Illinois. Up to the age of 13 he had only the advantage of the common district school. Since his fourteenth year he has been entirely dependent upon himself. 1869-70 and a portion of '71 were spent in the south and southwest. In the latter part of '71 he went to Aurora, Illinois, where he accepted a position with the Hoyt Bros. Manufacturing Co., which he retained about five years. At this time being married and desiring a change of vocation, he began teaching in DeKalb county, for which work he had qualified himself by private study. After two successful terms of teaching he entered the academical department of Knox County College, at Galesburg, Illinois. Two terms of earnest study here were followed by another year of teaching, then, yielding to solicitation, turned his attention westward. In 1878 he located a homestead in Frontier county, since which time he has been closely identified with the interests of Frontier and Furnas counties. He has ever been a very earnest and loyal republican, somewhat of the aggressive type perhaps, and capable of dealing hard blows in defense of republican principles and honest republican principles.—Cambridge Kaleidoscope.

THE new officers of republican state central committee are: C. H. Morrill, chairman; T. E. Sedgwick, secretary; Guy C. Barton, treasurer. Headquarters at Omaha.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for GOING EAST—CENTRAL TIME—LEAVES, GOING WEST—MOUNTAIN TIME—LEAVES, and IMPERIAL LINE—MOUNTAIN TIME. Lists train numbers, destinations, and departure times.

WHERE HEALING WATERS FLOW.

Hot Springs, South Dakota, is a place that everyone should visit. It's a health resort; the best in the west. It's a charming place where pure air and healing waters put sickness to flight and make anything but perfect health weigh an impossibility. Invalids, no matter what their ailment, should give Hot Springs a trial. It's sure to benefit them, more than likely to cure.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

September 11th, 25th and October 9th the Burlington Route will sell round trip tickets good for 30 days at one first class fare, plus \$2, to all points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina and Louisiana, except Memphis and New Orleans, and to all points on the K. C., S. & M., in Missouri, east of Springfield, and to all points in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory and Texas.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

September 8th to 14th round trip tickets will be on sale at Burlington Route stations. The one-way rate plus 50 cents admission to the fair grounds. Tickets and full information upon application to the local agent.

G. A. R. NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Rates lower than ever before. Tickets to Pittsburg and return at less than half rates will be on sale at Burlington Route stations, September 7th and 8th. Tickets and further information upon application to local agent.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained before me in the case of W. L. Douglas vs. the estate of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 18th day of September, 1894, in favor of J. Coolidge Hills as plaintiff, and against Alonzo Jay, et al, as defendants, for the sum of six hundred fifty nine (\$659) dollars and forty-six (46) cents and costs taxed at \$23.08, and accruing costs, and co-defendants Barton & Harvey their cross petition obtained a decree for the sum of \$22.80, I have levied upon the following real estate taken as the property of said defendants to satisfy said judgments, to-wit: the east half of the south-east quarter of section six, and the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 5, in township 4, north, range 28, west of the 6th P. M., in Red Willow county, Nebraska. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1894, in front of the south door of the court house, in Indianola, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the last term court was held, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by the undersigned. E. R. BANKS, W. S. MORLAN, Sheriff of said county, 9-51. Attorney.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEBRASKA. August 24, 1894. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at McCook, Nebraska, on Monday, September 17th, 1894, viz: Lacy A. Peirce, one of the heirs of Clarkson Peirce, homestead entry No. 8,052, for the east half of the northwest quarter and lots one and two, section 30, township 5, north, range 30, west of the 6th principal meridian. He names the following persons as persons who have known the claimant since he first set foot on said land, viz: Thomas Whitmer of McCook, Nebraska; George Brown of McCook, Nebraska; Paul W. McCook of McCook, Nebraska; Henry Miller of McCook, Nebraska. A. S. CAMPBELL, Register.

Famous Clothing Company. Latest Fall Styles. Men and Boys Hats. Just Received. McCook, Nebraska. JONAS ENGEL, MANAGER.

STOCKMEN Attention! I still have a few good young Bulls that I will sell very cheap, if taken soon. All in want of anything of this kind will do well to call and examine my stock. W. N. ROGERS, PROPRIETOR. Shadeland Stock Farm.

It Will Pay You! Advertise Your Business.

NO MORE BACK ACHE NO MORE KIDNEY TROUBLES. OREGON MONEY GRAVEL, CONSTIPATION, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, AND ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.

Mixed Paints 90c a gallon at McMillen's drug store.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. \$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. \$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. \$2.175 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES \$3.25 \$2.175. BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

MRS. E. E. UTTER. -MUSICAL INSTRUCTOR-. Piano, Organ, Guitar and Banjo. VOICE TRAINING A SPECIALTY. STUDIO 204 MONROE ST. McCook, Nebraska.

AUSTIN J. RITTENHOUSE. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. MCCOOK, NEBRASKA. Office over the Famous Clothing store.

ELMER ROWELL. -NOTARY PUBLIC-. Real Estate, Collections, AND INSURANCE. McCook, Nebraska.

KARL'S GLOVER ROOT CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION DIZZINESS ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION. IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN. ANGRIBLE LAXATIVE AND NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 50c, 50c, and \$1.00 per package. Samples Free. KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 20c.

DEALER whose name will shortly appear here. Agents wanted. Apply at once.

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Non-pull-out BOW, the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled or wrenched from the case. Can only be had on cases containing this trade mark. -MADE BY- Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia. the oldest, largest, and most complete Watch Case factory in the world—1500 employees; 2000 Watch Cases daily. One of its products is the celebrated Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases which are just as good as solid cases, and cost about one half less. Sold by all jewelers, without extra charge for Non-pull-out bow. Ask for pamphlet, or send to the manufacturers.