

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One Year, cash in advance, \$1.25 Six Months, cash in advance, 75 Cents Entered at the North Platte (Nebraska) postoffice as second-class matter.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1897.



REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. For Judge of the Supreme Court. A. M. POST. For University Regents. C. V. KALEY, J. N. DRYDEN.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET. For County Treasurer. A. C. BARRY, of Buchanan Precinct. For County Clerk. W. M. HOLTRY, of Sutherland. For Sheriff. CLAUDE WEINGAND, of North Platte. For Supt. Public Instruction. BERTHA THOLECKE, of Osgood Precinct. For County Judge. A. S. BALDWIN, of North Platte. For Surveyor. CHAS. P. ROSS, of North Platte. For Coroner. N. F. DONALDSON, of North Platte. For Commissioner, First District. WM. WOODHURST, of North Platte.

THAT 1896 LEVY.

The Era in its issue of October 14th seeks to show that the raise in the valuation of all taxable property, except railroads and telegraph lines, made in 1896 by order of the populist board of county commissioners only caused an extra taxation of \$3,243.00. Now let us see what the facts are. By examining the recapitulation of taxes levied in 1895 we find that the gross amount of taxes levied for that year for all purposes was \$124,648.68. The recapitulation of all taxes levied for 1896 was \$140,922.48, making the difference SIXTY-SEVEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-CENTS in the increased taxation.

It may be true, as the Era says, that the county general fund was benefited but \$3,243.00 by this enormous advance in taxation, but it is not true that the state, city or school authorities are responsible for any part of this increased taxation. The maximum rate of taxation for these several municipal divisions is fixed by statute. The city may levy ten mills for all purposes, except water tax; the county fifteen mills for all county purposes except interest and principal on bonds. The school districts are limited in the same manner, and as long as property has been assessed at one-fifth actual valuation these different municipal sub-divisions could only receive the amount that would be raised by levying the lawful rate on such valuation.

But when the populist county commissioners ORDERED the assessors to change the basis of valuation from one-fifth to one-fourth they caused not only an increase of taxation for county purposes, but for ALL purposes. And it seems to us only an aggravation of the wrong they have done the tax-payers to say their taxes have been increased the sum of \$16,273.80 in order that these county commissioners might have \$3,243.00 more to disburse.

The strangest part of this transaction is that by reason of the fact that there was no increase in the valuation of railroad or telegraph lines in 1896. The whole of this increased taxation of \$16,273.80 was wrung from the common people that our populist officials so dearly love. The foregoing figures of taxes levied for 1895 and 1896 may be found in the tax-lists for those years, now in the county treasurer's office.

Precincts and School Districts Robbed for the Benefit of the Populist Ring. The tendency of public officials is to expend all the money that can be wrung from the taxpayers, and this fact has caused our legislature to put a limit on the taxing power. Thus the county is limited to 9 mills for general purposes and 15 mills for all purposes except interest and principal of bonds. The maximum levy is also fixed by law for school district, cities, etc.

And it is a rare thing to find the levy less than the maximum rate. Taxes are high now and have been for some time, yet we find that the populist legislature enacted a law and the populist governor approved it, which enables our populist county officials to indirectly increase taxes for the benefit of the county general fund, besides causing a great injustice to a portion of our tax payers.

The county treasurer's annual statement shows that the balances in the several precinct bond funds aggregate the sum of \$16,367.46. These funds are annually increas-

A STARTLING DISCLOSURE!

Cost of County Government Under Populist Rule as Shown by the County Records.

A Comparison of Expenditures Made by the Republicans for a Period of Five Years and the Expenditures of the Populists for a like Period.

A Chapter from the Official Records of Lincoln County.

The populists are asking the support of the people of this county on the record they have made for economy and reform, and their organ has challenged comparison with the former republican administrations. It refers with glee to the fact that in 1887, under republican rule, it became necessary to vote \$20,000.00 bonds to fund the floating indebtedness. We propose to make a comparison between republican and populist administration from the official records of the county, and for the purpose of this comparison we will take the period of five years 1883 to 1887 inclusive, when the republicans were in control and compare it with the five year period of 1893 to 1897 when the populists have been in control.

The assessed valuation of property in the county during the first mentioned period was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Valuation. 1883: \$1,439,851; 1884: 1,542,677; 1885: 1,543,541; 1886: 1,301,969; 1887: 1,812,833. Total: \$7,640,161.

Total divided by five gives the average \$1,528,032

On the average valuation during that period there was levied by the county commissioners for county purposes 15 mills on the dollar, making an average annual levy of \$22,920.48.

But the populist organ says that it became necessary to issue twenty thousand dollar bonds to fund the floating indebtedness in 1887.

That's true, but such debt had been accumulating for twenty years previous, and to be fair in our comparison there should be added to the amount levied during that period one-fourth of this bond issue which will give us the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Taxes levied in five years, 1883 to 1887: \$114,602.40; Add one-fourth of bond issue: 5,000.00; Total: \$119,602.40

Which gives us the total cost of maintaining the county government in five years of republican rule at \$119,602.40.

Under the five years of populist rule from 1893 to 1897, the assessed valuation of property for taxable purposes was:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Valuation. 1893: \$2,727,000; 1894: 2,498,987; 1895: 2,510,205; 1896: 2,937,028; 1897: 2,559,833. Total: \$13,333,053.

Total divided by five gives the average \$2,666,610

A 15 mill levy, which was the amount levied on this annual average would amount to the sum of \$39,999.15 average tax for each year, and in five years would amount to the sum of \$199,995.75, the cost to the tax-payers of five years of populist rule from 1893 to 1897 inclusive. If we subtract from this latter sum the cost of operating the county from 1883 to 1887 we will find how much more was expended in five years by populist rule:

Cost of county government 1893-1897, \$199,995.75

Cost of county government 1883-1887, \$119,602.40

five years, under republican rule, \$119,602.40

Difference in favor Republican rule \$80,393.35

The difference of \$80,393.35 is the price that the tax-payers have paid for the privilege of having a REFORM (?) GOVERNMENT. This makes an annual average increase of \$16,078.67 in the amount expended under populist management over the cost of the county government under republican rule.

The basis of the foregoing figures is taken from the official records in the county clerk's office and can be verified by any tax-payer.

What think you, disinterested tax-payers? Is it not time that we put a stop to such waste of the public money by "turning the rascals out."

ing in amount and for the next ten years will average \$30,000.00.

The statement also shows balances due the several school districts of the county to the amount of \$13,946.53. These balances during the next ten years will probably average \$15,000.00.

Under the law as it stood prior to the passage of the law referred to above these funds were put out at interests and the interest on the funds of each precinct or school district was credited to the respective precinct or school district and thus helped to reduce the taxation in such precinct or school district. But now under the provisions of this new (sec. 4 chapter 23 session laws of 1897) all of this interest is to be taken from the precincts and school districts and placed to the credit of the county general fund, thus giving our county official that much more money in excess of 9 mill levy to squander.

The precinct funds being mostly sinking funds of a permanent nature, not subject to diminution from year to year have drawn 5 per cent interest. This on an average amount of \$30,000.00 would amount to \$1500.00 per annum or \$15,000.00 taken from these precincts in ten years and converted into the county general fund.

We can hardly conceive of a more inequitable law. Take the case of one of these precincts that have voted bonds to build a bridge across the Platte rivers such as Nichols, O'Fallons, Birdwood, Brady Island or Maxwell. The taxpayers in these precincts pay into the county general fund 9 mills on the valuation of

their property the same as the rest of the county, but in addition to this they are compelled to contribute to the county general fund all of this interest on the money that has been collected from them to pay for their bridges. The \$15,000.00 that the precincts will under this law contribute to the general fund would go a long way to reduce their precinct taxes if so applied. The same is true of the school districts.

Unlawful Work of the Populist County Commissioners

One of the ways the populist ring have raised money beyond the lawful levy for general fund purposes to squander in salaries, fees and perquisites is illustrated by the following facts:

Section 77 of chapter 77 of the Compiled Statutes limits the amount that can be levied for general fund purposes to nine mills on the dollar valuation. This is mandatory and the county commissioners have no right to expend a dollar for general fund purposes beyond that limit. But this wise provision of the statute has been set at naught by the populist ring.

Year after year they have deliberately made excessive levies in the bridge fund with the intention of transferring a portion of such levy into the general fund. The following is only a sample of what occurs from year to year:

The bridge levy for 1895 amounted to \$9,539. There was drawn against this levy \$4,971.90 for bridge purposes, leaving at the end of the year \$4,567.10 in this fund unexpended. With this large balance in the bridge fund there would have been

no need to make a levy for that fund in 1896. But in place of so using this balance we find that it was transferred to the general fund and a new levy made for the bridge fund of 8,811 dollars, against which there was drawn warrants for bridge purposes to the amount of 4,035.10, leaving a balance of 4,776.90 not expended at the end of the year. With this large balance in the bridge fund, we find the board making a new levy of two mills in 1897 for the bridge fund with the undoubted intention if not already carried out of transferring this balance of 4,776.90 to the general fund.

Thus in two years the ring has misappropriated out of the bridge fund 1895 levy 4567.10 1896 levy 4776.90

Total 9344.00

The Populist treasurer and board are responsible to the county for every dollar of this misappropriation and a judgment could be secured against them on their bonds for the amount.

The officials we understand are relying upon sec. 4 of chapter 18, compiled statutes for their authority for making these transfers. This law reads as follows:

"That the board of county commissioners of the several counties of the state may appropriate to the county general fund any county sinking fund not levied for the payment of any bonded indebtedness; also any county moneys from whatever source, excepting moneys levied for school purposes, that remain on hand in the county treasury and are no longer required for the purpose for which the same are levied."

It is evident that this law does not authorize the transfer of any part of a bridge fund which is one of the permanent funds of the county, but was intended solely to apply to transient funds such as a balance in a sinking fund levied to pay bonds when the bonds were all paid or a balance in a judgement fund after the judgements were all paid and even in the case of these transient funds, an excessive levy made with a view of transferring the balance to the general fund would be void.

The supreme court of Nebraska in discussing this law on page 257 of the 12th Nebraska supreme court reports says: "The limitation on upon the rates of taxation is for the protection of the taxpayers, and to secure economy in the expenditure of public moneys. It is the evident intention of the law that only the amount required in any particular fund in one year shall be levied and no more. If the law limits the levy for the ordinary county revenue to ten mills on the dollar valuation, no greater sum can be raised for that purpose by levying more than is required for a sinking fund or any other tax, and then transferring the surplus to the general fund. If the law could thus be evaded it would afford no protection to the taxpayer whatever."

That is exactly what the county board have done. They have deliberately made the excessive levies for the bridge fund with the intention of transferring the surplus to the general fund and thus indirectly compelling the tax payers to pay in the two years of 1895 and 1896 the sum of \$9,344.00 into the county general fund in excess of the lawful limit.

DEER CREEK

Mrs. A. LeBounty returned home Wednesday from a visit with her parents in the east part of the state.

H. H. Johnson has gone east on a visit.

Frank Speck and family have moved to Gothenburg, where Frank has secured a position in the mill.

A. Holderman has moved to J. R. Shaw's farm.

Os Wilmeth has been plastering a new house for Frank Fletcher.

Will and Ed Houghtaling have returned from Dakota.

Several pops from this part of the county heard the silver orator deliver his address at North Platte.

If Chas. Wallingford does not stay out so late he will not be so sleepy when he goes after a load of hay.

There was a dance at Wm Peterson's new residence at Ingham Friday night.

Ingham is to have another elevator soon. The new firm will also buy stock.

Fred Wilmoth and wife of Frontier county were visiting with North Platte friends before leaving for the east.

Rev. Sprague, of Farnam, preached at the Shaw school house last Sunday night; also Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, evenings.

Wm Larne is moving his barn from the bottom to the hillside; a good move.

BILL

Everybody Says So.

Casacrets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver, and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispels colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today; 10, 25 and 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Rosa L. Hammond Made Postmaster. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The following appointments of presidential postmasters were announced: Iowa—David S. Wilbur, Rising Sun. Nebraska—Ross L. Hammond, Fremont.

Two State Banks Out. LINCOLN, Oct. 15.—The State bank of Clay Center, with a capital of \$15,000, and the Citizens' State bank of Elwood, with a capital of \$15,000, have been granted permission by the state banking board to go into voluntary liquidation.

Bars Petition Candidates. LINCOLN, Oct. 20.—The 15 days limit of time for filing tickets by petition expired yesterday, and no petitions having come in only the regularly nominated state tickets will appear on the ballot. The certificates of nomination and sample ballot to the county clerks were all sent out today.

United Presbyterians at Pawnee City. PAWNEE CITY, Neb., Oct. 17.—The synod of the United Presbyterian church for Nebraska and Colorado convened at the Second United Presbyterian church here last evening. Dr. Gilchrist of Omaha was elected moderator, and Rev. C. H. Mitchell of Sumnerfield, Kan., clerk.

Damages for a Dead Husband. FAIRMONT, Neb., Oct. 18.—In district court in the case of Kate Smiley against Zimmerman & Barnister and their bondsmen for \$5,000 damages by reason of the sale of liquor to George S. Williams, under the influence of which he killed her husband, the jury returned a verdict of \$1,000 for the plaintiff.

Will Have Case Reviewed. LINCOLN, Oct. 13.—Chairman Dahlan of the Democratic state central committee says that he will apply to the courts to have the action of Secretary of State Porter reviewed in the matter of the decision that the "National Democrats" are entitled to have their ticket go on the ballot under that designation.

Take the Hat Pin From His Lung. HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 17.—Herbert Crow, the young man who was stabbed by his sweetheart, who used a hat pin for a weapon, was compelled to be again operated upon yesterday. He felt a severe pain near his left lung, and it finally became so severe that he could hardly breathe. He was taken to a physician's office and an operation was performed. The steel pin was soon located in the left lung. A surgical instrument was inserted which fastened onto the pin, which was soon removed. The piece of steel measured just four inches.

Trains Collide on a Curve. FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 17.—A bad wreck occurred on the main line of the Elkhorn near the Chautauqua grounds north of the city yesterday. Regular freight No. 27, westbound, collided with a special loaded with sheep. The engineer and fireman of each train saved themselves by jumping. The engine of the special was thrown off the bridge and smashed into kindling wood and scrap iron. The first car of sheep was badly wrecked, though the trucks still remained on the track, and the front end of the westbound engine stove in. About 100 sheep were killed.

Odd Fellows Elect Officers. LINCOLN, Oct. 21.—The grand encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Nebraska began its 26th annual meeting yesterday and will continue three days. In connection with the encampment is the meeting of the grand lodge and the Rebekah order. There was a large attendance. The encampment last evening elected the following officers: Grand patriarch, A. D. Allamand, Arapahoe; grand senior warden, L. F. Karnes, Platte; grand high priest, James Tyler, Lincoln; scribe, I. P. Gage, Fremont; treasurer, Sam McClay, Lincoln; junior warden, K. C. Hedrick, Tecumseh; grand representatives, F. R. Bryan, Omaha, J. S. Hoagland, North Platte.

EX-SENATOR PADDOCK'S DEATH. Taken With Heart Disease He Passes Away Suddenly. BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 19.—At 10 o'clock Sunday morning death came to ex-Senator Algernon S. Paddock, the prominent Nebraskan being taken with heart disease. His wife and daughter were by his bedside at the Paddock hotel when he passed away.

The funeral of ex-Senator Paddock will be held Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Paddock hotel. The remains will be taken to Omaha for interment.

Algernon S. Paddock was born at Glens Falls, Warren county, N. Y., November 9, 1839; was educated at an academy in his native town, taking there the regular Union college course; in the early spring of 1857 he came to Nebraska and was soon afterward admitted to the bar. He took a prominent part in the general development of the territory and afterward of the state.

He held a number of minor state offices at different times. He was elected United States senator from Nebraska as a republican in 1883, when he resigned; was again elected United States senator in Jan. 1887, to succeed Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck. His term of service expired March 3, 1893.

Since that time he has retired to private life and given his attention to private commercial enterprises.

THEATER DISASTER.

THREE KILLED AND TWENTY-SIX INJURED AT CINCINNATI.

Falling of the Plastering Gives Warning of Impending Catastrophe, Otherwise the Death Roll Would Have Been Much Greater.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—"The Danger of a Great City," on the stage of Robinson's opera house last night, was cut short in its performance by a tragic realization of the actual dangers of a great city. The house was fairly well filled, not crowded. A little before 8:50 o'clock a lady in the audience says she heard a creeping noise which continued for five minutes before the catastrophe. She gave it little attention, thinking it was part of the performance. Presently the plastering began to fall in particles at first, but enough to alarm some of the timid or cautious, who retired. A little later the plastering began to shower down in great chunks. It came from the ceiling above which supported the dome. There was a rush from the gallery which was not very well filled. The balcony was soon emptied. Those in the dress circle retired as promptly as possible, and strange to say, without an apparent panic. The crowding of these to the door obstructing the passage from the parquette, which amounts in a measure for the number of casualties. Nobody expected at the moment any other danger than from the falling plastering.

Suddenly and with a great crash the great central truss of the ceiling, 80 feet long and 30 feet wide, came plunging down. The ends of it struck on the two gallery wings and doubled it up in the center, sending it down into the parquette with a great scattering of joists and timbers. Nothing on the stage was harmed. Of course there were moans of the injured and as often happens, loudest from those least hurt.

The news spread rapidly and there was a rush of patrol wagons and of firemen to the scene. The salvage corps with its wagon was first on the ground, and it was followed by all the police patrol wagons, who carried the injured to the Cincinnati hospital.

The list at the hospital showed three dead, five dangerously, if not fatally wounded, and 36 more or less seriously injured. In addition to these a large number, probably 25 or 30, were so slightly injured as to be able to walk home. Of the dangerously injured at the hospital several will require amputation, yet everyone is refusing to submit to the operation. A score of surgeons volunteered their assistance to the hospital corps. A sufficient number was accepted. The scene in front of the hospital door was a sad one. Hundreds of people gathered there, clamoring for the names of the injured. An attendant stood at the door with a list of those brought to the hospital and answered these anxious inquiries. Many names were inquired for that were not in the hospital list.

WINDSOR A WASTE OF SMOKING RUINS. Three Thousand Homeless—Loss, \$3,000,000—Origin of Fire a Mystery. HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 19.—Historic Windsor was devastated by fire Sunday morning. For six hours, beginning shortly before 3 a. m., the fire, fanned by a violent northwest gale, raged so fiercely that the local fire department was utterly helpless to overcome it and within half an hour after its discovery the mayor began to call for outside assistance. Long before noon the town had been eaten up almost completely, the area covered by the flames being nearly a mile square and of the four hundred or more buildings occupying the section barely half a dozen scorched structures remain.

The latter is the only hotel left standing. No Nova Scotia town has ever been visited by a conflagration of such dimensions. Of the 3,500 people that inhabited the place few have homes of their own today. Over 3,000 have been taken in by the residents of the surrounding country and neighboring towns, while the remainder of the sufferers have gone to Halifax or are sheltered in army tents erected in the vacant plots by a detachment of British troops from the garrison city. The disaster is appalling in its extent.

The origin of the fire is mysterious. A severe lightning storm passed over the town before the flames burst forth and some think the barn in which the fire started may have been struck by lightning, but many strongly suspect that the conflagration originated through the carelessness of some drunken man.

When morning broke the site of Windsor was a scene of desolation with hundreds of frantic, thinly clad and destitute men and women and children rushing back and forth through the smoky streets. Fortunately no lives were lost, although the streets were perilous with flying bricks and slabs, which the fierce hurricane drove like thunderbolts from the roofs. In the hurry and excitement horses and cattle in the stables were forgotten and many perished in the flames or were scalded from smoke.

SPANISH SHIP AND MANY LIVES LOST. Pursuer and One of the Passengers Reach Maricel With News of the Disaster. HAVANA, Oct. 17.—The coasting steamer Triton, from Havana to Bahia Honda, province of Pinar del Rio, has been wrecked between Dominica and Maricel, on the north coast of that province. The steamer went ashore this morning during heavy weather, grounding about eight miles from the coast. The pursuer and one of the passengers have arrived at Maricel.

Among those who were lost were five army officers and 77 soldiers. The Spanish gunboat Maria Christina and the tug Louisa have left this port for the scene of the wreck.

Two Millions a Year. When people buy, try, and buy again, it means they're satisfied. The people of the United States are now buying Casacrets Candy Cathartic at the rate of two million boxes a year and it will be three million before New Year's. It means merit proved, that Casacrets are the most delightful bowel regulator for every body the year round. All druggists 10c, 25c., 50c. a box, cure guaranteed.



Vanity in women is forgivable. It was Nature's intention that woman should be vain of her personal appearance, and the woman who fails of this falls of her full womanhood. No woman should be satisfied to go through the world with a complexion made hideous by unsightly blotches, pimples and eruptions. No woman should be satisfied to have a sallow, sickly complexion.

The remedy for these conditions does not lie in cosmetics. Skin disease is caused by impurities in the blood, and by nervous disorders due to weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the greatest of all known blood-purifiers. It not only drives all impurities from the life-stream, but fills it with the rich, life-giving elements of the food. Pierce's Food is a prescription acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burden of wifehood and motherhood. It makes them pure, strong, well nourished, happy, amiable companion, with a skin that is clear and wholesome. These medicines are made from herbs and roots, and contain no minerals of any kind. They simply assist the natural processes of assimilation, secretion and excretion. Medicine dealers sell them.

It is a druggist's business to give you, not to tell you, what you want. "About four years ago," writes Thomas Harris of Wakefield Station, Sussex Co., N. H., "my daughter Helen was afflicted with eczema in a distressing form. Dr. Pierce's medicines cured her after all other remedies had failed."

In sending for a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, enclose 21 one-cent stamps, to cover mailing only, if a paper-covered copy is desired, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS. The Defendants, Joshua Hall and Elizabeth Hall will take notice that on July 30, 1897, Henry Cole, plaintiff, filed his petition in the county of Lincoln county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by said Elizabeth Hall and Elizabeth Hall to the Nebraska Mortgage company of Harvard, Nebraska, that prior to the maturity of said note the said Mortgage company duly assigned, endorsed and delivered to the plaintiff, Henry Cole, and also to sue and now the legal owner and holder of the same, upon the southwest quarter of section 23, township 10, range 28, situated in the county of Lincoln county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of a promissory note dated August 1, 1894, for the sum of \$450.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from August 1, 1894. That there is now due and payable upon said note the sum of \$500.00 and payable with interest at ten per cent per annum from August 1, 1894, for which sum the plaintiff craves for a decree of foreclosure and sale of premises. You and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 15 day of November, 1897. HENRY COLE, Plaintiff. By Hurd & Spangloe, his attorneys.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE. U. S. Land Office, North Platte, Neb., September 28th, 1897. Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph E. Hawkins, plaintiff, against Neil Smith for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 1297, dated July 9th, 1895, upon the southeast quarter of section 31, township 9 N., range 30 W., in Lincoln county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that claimant has failed to cultivate or cause to be cultivated any part of said tract for the past three years, and also that no planted or caused to be planted any trees, seeds or cuttings on said claim since date of entry. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of November, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure to comply with law. JOHN F. HINMAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at North Platte, Neb., October 19th, 1897. 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 and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on November 27th, 1897, viz: CHARLES E. BARKER, Entry No. 1547, for the southeast quarter section 31, township 10, north range 30 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Cecil Tuel, William Joffit, John McCommel, and George W. Miller, all of Somerset, Neb. JOHN F. HINMAN, Register.

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