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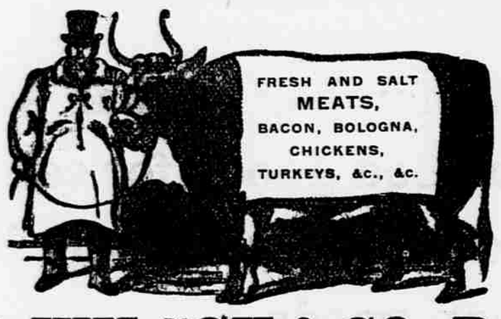

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This well-known remedy has stood the test of years, almost generations.

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40 TO 2000 ACRE TRACTS.

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S. H. COLVIN, McCook, Red Willow Co., Neb.

District Court Proceedings.

CASES CONTINUED.

Nebraska & Kansas Farm Loan Co. vs. Wm. Nutt et al, equity.

Burnham Tulleys & Co. vs. George E. Mayo et al, equity.

Western Loan & Investment Co. vs. John Green et al, equity.

First National Bank, Ainsworth, Neb., vs. Edward Price, appeal.

The Anglo-Am. Loan & Trust Co. vs. Wm. Y. Johnson et al, equity.

Nina A. Smead vs. George C. Roberts et al, report of referee.

Gilmore & Rhul vs. Henry Crabtree et al, replevin.

Nat Bruen vs. Harrison National Bank et al, replevin.

The Anglo-Am. Mortgage & Trust Co. vs. John P. Reiter et al, equity.

Susan B. Van Vliet vs. Allen R. Mitchell et al, equity.

Phelps & Bigelow Windmill Co. vs. Mary F. Gray et al, equity.

T. H. Rider vs. Sam'l Young et al, equity.

Emma J. Lane vs. Mary Leonard et al, equity.

J. H. Ludwick vs. J. H. Bennett et al, replevin.

William C. Metcalf vs. Home Fire Ins. Co. of Omaha, appeal.

The Citizens Bank of McCook vs. R. C. Orr, appeal.

Samuel R. Smith et al vs. Laura V. Marker et al, equity.

Lewis B. Korns et al vs. Red Willow Co. Live Stock Association.

Citizens Bank of McCook vs. E. R. Banks et al, appeal.

Great Western Watch Co. vs. John W. Wolt, appeal.

Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Alfred Carter et al, equity.

E. C. Popejoy vs. Thomas Real, appeal.

Minnie C. Ballard vs. John Green et al, equity.

Nebraska Mortgage Co. vs. August Kreidt et al, equity.

A. M. Beveridge vs. Ellen Burdick et al, equity.

Helen T. Campbell vs. Sarah R. Snavely et al, appeal.

Augusta Schultz vs. Henry Schneider et al, equity.

John A. Thomas vs. Chas D. Cramer et al, equity.

Newman Dutcher vs. Albert Stegman et al, equity.

Great Western Watch Co. vs. Charles H. Liston, equity.

McKinney, Hundley & Walker vs. O. M. Knipple, revivor of judgment.

Franklin W. Eskey vs. Chas F. Wœhner, appeal.

The American Investment Co. vs. Richard G. Mitchell et al, equity.

David Fisher vs. Chas. W. Beck, appeal.

Chas. C. Ely vs. Francis M. Burt et al, equity.

Mary N. Clark vs. Isaac S. Shirey et al, equity.

The State of Nebraska vs. C. B. Thompson, appeal.

People's Building Loan and Savings Association vs. Samuel R. Smith et al, equity.

Wm. A. Hinesley vs. Peitsch & Kimberly, appeal.

Michael Walch vs. George Nicholson, appeal.

The Great Western Watch Co. vs. A. P. Bodwell, appeal.

The Great Western Watch Co. vs. J. F. Black, appeal.

Edward H. Ogden vs. Stephen S. Brown et ux, equity.

B. M. Vincent vs. George S. Cundiff et al, equity.

Howard H. Shields, administrator, vs. J. M. Inman's estate et al, equity.

Esther G. Shaw vs. C. J. Higgins et al, equity.

S. L. Stiether vs. W. H. Williams et al, equity.

W. C. Bullard & Co. vs. Nettie B. Moore et al, equity.

The State of Nebraska vs. John L. Rouch, grand larceny.

Charles Nash vs. Allen Bartley et al, equity.

American Savings Bank vs. Ella M. Piper, equity.

G. H. Warring, Jr., Trustee, vs. A. H. Orman et al, equity.

Susan Cutting vs. Santord McGriff et al, equity.

Garwood H. Atwood vs. Louis Mather et al, equity.

St. Joseph Loan & Trust Co. vs. Annie Hill et al, equity.

Warren O. McClure vs. H. M. Ashmore et al, equity.

Ruth W. Lathrop vs. Wm. Anderson et al, equity.

Charles C. White, Receiver, vs. Ida M. Fisk, confirmation of sale.

CASES DISMISSED.

Edward Pierce, executor, vs. Chas. D. Cramer et ux, equity.

Agnes E. Smillie vs. A. H. Bowdish et al, equity.

B. B. Davis & C. H. Jones vs. The Co. Red Willow, appeal.

Kate W. Doty vs. Thos. M. [illegible] al, equity.

F. S. Smith vs. H. Schlœsser et al.

John W. Vandike vs. C. B. & [illegible] damages.

Angelo P. Welles vs. Geo. Huggins [illegible] peal and attachment.

Emily M. Reed, executor, vs. J. A[illegible] mond et al, equity.

John W. Hart vs. Elizabeth A. Hart [illegible] equity.

People's Building Loan & Savings Ass'n [illegible] Geo. W. Short et al, equity.

Arthur W. Evans vs. Edward B. Brown, attachment.

Jennie Pierce vs. J. B. Teeters et al, equity.

Joseph A. Webster vs. Mrs. T. Boyd et al, equity.

DECREES OF FORECLOSURE.

Herbert E. Vail vs. O. S. Vandoren et al, equity, due $528.

V. D. Reed vs. J. A. Cordeal et al, equity, due $677.75.

The Phœnix Ins. Co. vs. Wm. Knape et al, equity, due $1,103.33.

Ezra Crowell vs. W. O. Russell et al, equity, due $670. 66.

Edinburg Lombard Investment Co. vs. Mary Lang et al, equity, due $368.18.

Ellen Law vs. J. Morgan et al, equity, due $830.93.

Smith Bros. vs. Elizabeth Lyon et al, equity, $74.10.

A. M. Beveridge vs. Wm. W. Gerver et al, equity, due $642.41.

Arthur A. Hyde vs. Robert S. Cooley et al, equity, due $1,631.45.

E. M. Leach vs. George Leland et al, equity, due $558.40.

Mary J. Cole vs. Stephen Tuttle et al, equity, due $710.84.

Nebraska Loan & Trust Co. vs. Kate Thomas et al, equity, due $295.85.

Wm. J. Parkinson vs. Wm. H. Gerver et al, equity, due $860.

Mary Spier vs. John Janeck et al, equity, due $631.35.

R. Frunson & Co. vs. W. M. Nutt et al, equity, due $1,207.70.

Montgomery Bennett vs. J. C. Morgan et al, equity, due $860.35.

Mattie G. Wood vs. Nichols Marcy et al, equity, due $571.

John J. Shepherd vs. Elisha Royce et al, equity, due $887.

Nancy Socum vs. Elizabeth Joy et al, equity, due $410.

Charles Slocum vs. Elgenia Pearson et al, equity, due $1,039.

H. G. Brainard vs. Sadie Bates et al, equity, due $732.60.

Lillian M. Whish vs. John N. Lucas et al, equity, due $719.

S. G. Edmonds vs. Chas. A. Dibbie et al, equity, due $883.

Charles N. Griffin vs. W. E. Winslow et al, equity, due $674.50.

Mary E. Bliss vs. James A. Houchin et al, equity, due $579.75.

M. E. A. Van Vliet vs. Deatrick Blake et al, equity, due $752.15.

George Hocknell vs. James W. Speer et al, equity, due $103.17.

Martha A. Farrington vs. Samuel Ellis et al, equity, due $659.

J. L. Moore, Trustee, vs. Wm. Relph et al, equity, due $415.05.

J. A. Harris vs. John N. Yarnal et al, equity, due $105.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Western Loan & Inv. Co. vs. Swan Peharson et al, equity, consolidated with West vs. Peharson.

Charles F. Elliott vs. J. H. Bennett, judgment for defendent to amount of $132.90.

Eli C. McMillen vs. Garner, Brown & Friend paint company, attachment, attachment sustained, due $5,415.98.

Eugene A. Rose vs. A. D. Ashley et al, equity, motion for new trial withdrawn, decree last term.

Edna E. Briggle vs. Albert Briggle, divorce, divorce granted.

Laura Cole vs. Rufus A. Cole, divorce, divorce granted without further alimony.

Joseph S. Holmes vs. Jannette Holmes, divorce, set for trial at chambers.

Robert H. Thomas, contestant, vs. Vocances Franklin et al, contestee, at request of contestees case continued and restraining order issued against county officers.

State of Nebraska vs. Earl Kelley, incorrigibility, found guilty and committed to reform school at Kearney.

Frees & Hocknell Lumber Co. vs. Robt. H. Thomas, confirmation of sale, taken under advisement.

Ann Huff vs. Samuel A. Shaffer, confirmation of sale, settled.

McCook Co-operative Building & Saving Association vs. Sweeney Munson, confirmation sale, taken under advisement.

Petition to sell real estate in the matter of the estate of Geo. H. Starbuck, deceased, hearing set for December 3d, 1892, at chambers at Cambridge Neb.

In the matter of the estate of Frank H. Fowler, deceased, petition to sell real estate, set for hearing at chambers at Cambridge, Neb., December, 2, 1892.

CASES CONFIRMED.

Nebraska Loan & Trust Co. vs. F. J. Bushong, confirmation of sale, deficiency judgment $24.55.

Nebraska & Kansas Farm Loan Co. vs. Julia A. Newkirk, deceased, confirmation of sale.

Nebraska Loan & Trust Co. vs. J. A. Barton et al, confirmation of sale.

Clark & Leonard Investment Co. vs. Jennie Walters, confirmation of sale.

Edward Pierce vs. Palmer Way, confirmation of sale.

Huddleston Lumber Co. vs. J. Byron Jennings, confirmation of sale.

Joseph Menard vs. Susan Farley, confirmation os sale.

Thomas Lonergan vs. Stanton Rolly, confirmation of sale.

A. M. Doty vs. Geo. W. Koons, confirmation of sale, deficiency $5.86.

Jennie Bush vs. Adolph Schamoni, confirmation of sale, deficiency $1,017.98.

Harriet Coomer et al vs. A. J. Pate et al, confirmation of sale.

Margaret Mullen vs. John F. Buskirk, confirmation of sale.

George Hocknell vs. J. A. Brewer, confirmation of sale, deficiency $938.

Geo. A. Kelsey vs. Jesse D. Welborn, confirmation of sale.

J. W. Dolan vs. Mary E. Goodrich, confirmation of sale, continued.

Nebraska Loan & Trust Co. vs. James R. Gilstrap, confirmation of sale.

Phœnix Insurance Co. vs. Henry C. Schroeder, confirmation of sale, deficiency $262.63.

Cyrus Eastman, trustee, vs. Austin B. Wilson, confirmation of sale, deficiency $528.63.

Martha A. Wilson vs. William Fruin, confirmation of sale.

Jas. H. Clark & Jos. C. Glenn vs. Daniel Dollar, confirmation of sale.

Elizabeth S. Brayton vs. John Peake, confirmation of sale, deficiency $257.43.

George A. Kelsey vs. Almond Gustin, confirmation of sale.

David A. Boyer et al vs. Katherine K. Boyer, confirmation of sale.

Phœnix Insurance Co. vs. Jacob Schaffert, Sen., confirmation of sale.

New Home Machine Co. vs. John G. Winsor, confirmation of sale.

Lillian M. Whish vs. Harvey Z. Jessup, confirmation of sale.

Lillian M. Whish vs. Joseph A. Hays, confirmation of sale.

Lillian M. Whish vs. Chas. A. Dibble, confirmation of sale, deficiency $325.08.

W. V. Jones vs. George Ray, confirmation of sale.

[illegible] L. Brown et al vs. Jas. C. Lafferty, confirmation of sale, settled.

[illegible] T. Van Zandt vs. Dennis St. Germain, [illegible]mation of sale.

[illegible]m Rankin vs. Corintha Conklin, con[illegible]n of sale.

[illegible] Eastman, trustee, vs. Francis A. [illegible]m, confirmation of sale.

McKinley-Lanning Loan & Trust Co. vs. Zeri H. Sherman, confirmation of sale.

Eleanor G. Little vs. Thos. F. Coward, confirmation of sale.

Elsie C. Prichard vs. Mary J. Gore, confirmation sale, deficiency $328.48.

John E. Arthur vs. Western Farm Mortgage Co., confirmation of sale.

Powell Bros. vs. S. A. Brown, confirmation of sale.

C. H. Fargo & Co. vs. Hiram W. Johnson.

K. W. Griswold vs. Jas. A. Everist.

CANDIDATE ANDREWS in this big Fifth congressional district will not cast a single vote to the discredit of the district, of the state or nation; but his opponent, Mr. McKeighan, will, just as he did at the last session. Mr. Andrews is for America and American institutions. Mr. McKeighan is for W. A. McKeighan first, last, and all the time. District, state or nation are not in it, so far as any effort he may make for their advancement. —Harvard Courier.

SHE BUYS CURTAIN[illegible]

DOROTHY SELECTS WINDOW DRA[illegible] ERIES FOR HER BACK PARLOR.

And with Her Little Feminine "Fist" She Drives a Large Sized Spike Through a McKinley High Price—Any Other Woman May Be as Enterprising.

Dorothy had determined to have only "real" things in her home, you know; but when it came to lace curtains for her prospective back parlor, she had to draw the line. They cost several hundred dollars a pair, and Dorothy's ship has not come in. While we were considering the matter I saw a private letter from Marshall Field, the great Chicago dry goods merchant, in which a clerk said that such curtains as Dorothy wanted cost "thirty-five cents more a yard than they did before the McKinley bill."

"And I don't believe it," said I.

"Neither do I," said Dorothy.

"Let's look it up," we both said. Upon which we made up our minds that we wouldn't buy a stitch from anybody who lied to us about "McKinley high prices."

My official tariff book (you can get one yourself by writing to Washington for it) tells me that the duty on lace curtains has been raised from 40 to 60 per cent by the McKinley law.

"Why was it raised? What was the result of it?" Dorothy and I wanted to know. If we liked the answers we would buy the curtains. If it was to make "the rich richer" and "the poor poorer," as the Democrat papers claimed (I have been reading tariff literature lately), we should certainly not be a party to that sort of thing. If, as the Republican papers said, this advance in duty was really a benefit to the men and women who work at curtain making and to the people who buy them I should do everything in my power to let the women of the country know what unprincipled, selfish people Democratic McKinley tale fabricators are.

We went to O'Neills on Sixth avenue first. They had such curtains as we wanted, but the price was eighteen cents a yard higher than before the McKinley bill. We didn't deal with them.

Next we went to Simpson & Crawford's. A polite man said that "the price of curtains had not been raised in that store anyway by the McKinley bill." He laughed in a funny little way when we asked the question, and seemed to have something in mind which was a good joke on somebody. Then he said, "No, indeed, we can't raise the prices on Sixth avenue; the people would get after us if we did."

"Then it isn't necessary to charge more?" persisted Dorothy.

"I wouldn't like to answer that, miss. The wholesale people can tell you all about prices." Then he gave us the address of Mills & Gibbs, of Broadway and Grand street.

"Yes, the duty has been raised, and there was good reason for it," said the salesman at that store. "There are a large number of factories trying to establish themselves here, and they could not compete successfully with imported curtains made by laborers who work for one-third of what our curtain people are paid. By raising the tariff the curtain manufacturer can and does pay his workmen enough to live comfortably, even luxuriously, as American citizens should live. At the same time he can compete with the imported curtains, even though the labor on them costs the foreign maker but one-third as much."

"Why, that is as clear as daylight," said Dorothy. "But when I come to think of it we who buy lace curtains have to pay that extra duty, don't we?"

"No; the foreign maker lowers his workman's or workwoman's wages enough to pay that duty."

"Well, what keeps the American manufacturer from charging too much?"

"Competition, miss; sharp competition, such as is stimulated by a fairly high protection."

"Well, then," I put in, "why are not the American workers' wages lowered by this competition?"

"Because there is a constant demand for their services, and if one employer doesn't do the right thing by a man he can go to another."

"Well, I think that tariff is the best thing I know of for working people, and I don't care if it does make the rich employers keep their eyes wide open. It seems to me that Mr. McKinley has made the poor richer and the rich a trifle more energetic," I added.

"Now finally," Dorothy went on, "I want to know the truth. Is curtain muslin more expensive than it was before the McKinley law went into effect?"

"No, it is as cheap, and in many instances cheaper. For, as I told you, the foreign manufacturer pays that extra duty."

"Well, then," Dorothy replied triumphantly, "please show me some white lace curtains of fine net, with a fern pattern."

We found what we wanted at four dollars a pair; they had been a trifle higher two years before. And Dorothy had another treasure for that "home."

On our way to the station we stopped at Mr. Horner's gorgeous furniture store on Twenty-third street to see about some furniture, and Mr. Horner himself told us that he knew of a very large concern "on the other side" that is coming to this country if Mr. Harrison is elected. That would mean another big factory here with employment for ever so many people.

Oh, it would be such a wicked thing if Grover Cleveland should be elected! The tariff would be changed, and that would make it so hard for people who work "by the day." Every woman ought to realize that and influence her husband to vote for the party that cares for the happiness of laborers.

Of course Dorothy and I don't know whether Marshall Field and Mr. O'Neill direct their clerks to belie the effect of the McKinley bill, but we think it is pretty small if the heads of dry goods concerns do sanction such dealing.

GRACE ESTHER DREW.

[illegible]S SPEAK.

THEY TELL WHY THEY SUPPOR[illegible] HARRISON FOR PRESIDENT.

Some Important Suggestions Which Ev[illegible] German Voter Will Read — Vie[illegible] Many Prominent German-American[illegible]izens.

The following letter addressed to "[illegible] voters of German descent" has been i[illegible]sued by a large number of leading G[illegible]man-American citizens of New York:

Recognizing the great commercial and industrial importance of the approaching presidential election to our adopted fatherland, and being fully convinced that the Republican party not only represents the best interests of the nation, but is ever most actively engaged to further them, the undersigned citizens of German descent have constituted themselves a committee to work for the election of the standard bearers of that party. We have no active connection with politics, but as citizens and business men who realize that the prosperity of this country is due to the wise commercial policy of the Republican party, we consider it our duty to give energetic expression to our convictions, and to oppose the vague theories of the free traders, which have no substantial basis in fact.

The Republican party has, true to its traditions, declared itself for the protection of our industries and for honest money. The Democratic party has declared itself for unlimited free trade and for a return to that dangerous system of state banks which in times past affected our commerce so disastrously. It was the small business man and the workman who were chiefly injured by that system, and it is these men who will be injured if it is reintroduced.

Both free trade and protection have been sufficiently tested. The direct consequence of the free trade legislation of 1833 was the marked decline in our national prosperity, which culminated in the great commercial crisis of 1837. Protection took the place of the tariff for revenue only; the country recovered, commerce and industry thrived, till in 1846 the tariff was again reduced and the terrible panic of 1857 was the result. Again the people of the United States declared for protection. The consequence was a development of all our national resources beyond the wildest expectation and a general prosperity such as the world had never seen before.

When Grover Cleveland, true to the reactionary principles of the Democratic party, declared himself for free trade in his message of Dec. 6, 1887, the people, mindful of the bad experiences which it had made in the past with free trade, rejected the Democratic party and again intrusted the government of the nation to the Republican party.

Never was the balance of trade so favorable to us as now; never was the prosperity of the whole country so general; never were the wage earners so well off.

The legislative activity of the Fifty-first congress and the shameful inactivity and uncertainty of the Fifty-second congress sufficiently illustrated the difference between the parties. Both the presidential candidates have been tried by the people; both have served a full presidential term; their administrations belong to history.

Every reason given in the year 1888 for the election of Harrison is valid today, only in a higher degree. Through his firm stand on the silver question he saved the country from a great financial crisis.

Disdaining grandiloquent promises and preferring to gain the respect of his fellow citizens by a blameless administration, President Harrison has fearlessly defended the honor and dignity of the nation, and has once more forced from foreign nations that respect for the stars and stripes which had been almost entirely lost under Cleveland. Under President Harrison civil service reform has been a reality, while his appointments to the most prominent offices are admitted even by his most bitter political enemies to be unassailable.

If we compare with this the administration of Grover Cleveland, we find that in spite of bombastic promises of reform in the civil service, the spoilsmen never since the days of Jackson raised their heads so boldly as when Grover Cleveland, through Adlai E. Stevenson, deposed 44,000 postmasters who had honestly and faithfully administered their offices to make room for the Democratic place hunters who were to help him to a second term of the presidency. Not only has Mr. Cleveland been untrue to all his pledges of reform, but as a matter of fact he has ever yielded to the worst elements of his party whenever his personal interests were at stake, and in this very campaign we find him allied in the closest possible way with Tammany Hall.

The letter is signed by Dr. William Balser, C. F. Balzer, Julius Bien, Julius Bien, Jr., S. Bachman, Emil Berolzheimer, Blumenthal Bros. & Co., Dr. P. A. E. Boetzkes, Julius Brunn, Gustav Blum & Bros., Henry Brennich, Herman Cantor, George Dennerlein, Leopold Deutchberger, Alfred Dolge, Frederick Flaccus, P. Goepel, William F. Grell, F. W. Holls, Charles Horn, C. A. G. Intemann, Max Jaegerhuber, Gustave L. Jager, Gustave H. Jaeger, Sit. Carl Kapff, Dr. Hermann Kudlich, Adolph Kuttroff, William H. Klencke, S. J. Lesem, Lucius N. Littauer, Joseph Loth & Co., Charles Maurer, Paul H. Mehlien, Henry Merz, Carl Merz, Dr. N. W. Muller, C. W. Neuling, George Rau, William Reichman, Henry W. F. Schulz, Nicholas Schultz, Charles Splitdorf, Charles Stahl, Moritz Seckal, Ralph Traufmann, Edward Vorster, William Vigelius, Dr. H. J. Wackerbarth, William Wicke, Wurzburger, Goldschmidt & Co., Henry Zimmerer; from Newark, Dr. Edward J. Ill, Fred Kuhn, J. L. Kufer, Herman Lehilbach, Carl Lentz, Paul Roder, Carl F. Seitz, Julius Stapff, R. G. Salomon, and from Brooklyn, Louis Bossert, Herman Liebmann, Charles Naeher, John Rueger and H. C. Roehr.

The Australian ballot which now prevails in nearly every state except those of the south is not popular with farmers and workingmen, and has thus kept thousands of Republicans away from the polls. The Republican leaders should at once establish Australian ballot schools, so that every Republican voter may be at the polls and vote intelligently.

Business men should remember that a vote for Cleveland means a vote to change the general business system of the country, and will certainly result in great business uncertainties and irregularities for the next four years. Democratic success means Democratic control of senate, house and presidency, and full reign of the free trade sentiment.

If your business has been built up during the past thirty years a change in the tariff system under which it has prospered would at least result in great uncertainties and irregularities in the next four years. Your vote and that of your acquaintances may decide the condition of your business in th near future.

Republicans should remember that in five states having seventy-five electoral votes a change of 1 per cent. of the votes will reverse the result of 1888 in those states.