

The Tribune.

STEVENS & BARE, EDITORS AND PROPS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention in the city of Lincoln Wednesday, July 2, 1890, at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state offices:

- Governor.
- Lieutenant Governor.
- Secretary of State.
- Auditor of Public Accounts.
- State Treasurer.
- Attorney General.
- Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.
- Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. George H. Baileys, presidential elector in 1888, giving one delegate to each county, and one for each 100 votes and the major fraction thereof.

COUNTIES.	DELEGATES.
Adams	14
Arthur	14
Antelope	10
Banner	12
Blaine	12
Boone	10
Box Butte	10
Brown	12
Buffalo	12
Burt	12
Cass	12
Cedar	12
Cheyenne	12
Clay	12
Cherry	12
Columbia	12
Cuming	12
Custer	12
Dakota	12
Dawson	12
Deuel	12
Dixon	12
Dodge	12
Douglas	12
Dundy	12
Fillmore	12
Franklin	12
Frontier	12
Garfield	12
Gosper	12
Grant	12
Greely	12
Hall	12
Harrison	12
Harlan	12
Hayes	12
Hibcock	12
Holt	12
Hooks	12
Johnson	12
Kimberly	12
Lincoln	12
Logan	12
Madison	12
Maxwell	12
McPherson	12
Merick	12
Miami	12
Minnekahta	12
Morrison	12
Nemaha	12
Nebraska	12
Nickols	12
Otoe	12
Perkins	12
Pierce	12
Platte	12
Rock	12
Saline	12
Seward	12
Sheldon	12
Stanton	12
Thayer	12
Thomas	12
Tioga	12
Valley	12
Washington	12
Wayne	12
Webster	12
Wheeler	12
York	12
Total	519

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention and that the delegates present be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The republican electors of Lincoln county, Nebraska, are requested to send delegates from their several precincts to meet in convention in North Platte, at the court house, on Saturday, July 13, 1890, at 8 p. m. for the purpose of electing representatives to the republican state convention to be held at Lincoln, Neb., July 2, 1890.

The several precincts are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. T. A. Norval for supreme judge at the last election, giving one delegate to each precinct and one for each twenty votes cast and the major fraction thereof:

PRECINCTS.	DELEGATES.
No. 1	1
No. 2	1
No. 3	1
No. 4	1
No. 5	1
No. 6	1
No. 7	1
No. 8	1
No. 9	1
No. 10	1
No. 11	1
No. 12	1
No. 13	1
No. 14	1
No. 15	1
No. 16	1
No. 17	1
No. 18	1
No. 19	1
No. 20	1
No. 21	1
No. 22	1
No. 23	1
No. 24	1
No. 25	1
No. 26	1
No. 27	1
No. 28	1
No. 29	1
No. 30	1
No. 31	1
No. 32	1
No. 33	1
No. 34	1
No. 35	1
No. 36	1
No. 37	1
No. 38	1
No. 39	1
No. 40	1
No. 41	1
No. 42	1
No. 43	1
No. 44	1
No. 45	1
No. 46	1
No. 47	1
No. 48	1
No. 49	1
No. 50	1
No. 51	1
No. 52	1

The primary to be held at the usual places of holding elections, in the county precincts from 8 to 10 p. m. on the 12th day of July, 1890, and in the city of North Platte from 8 to 9 p. m. on said day. No proxies will be admitted to said convention, but that the delegates elected and present be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation. It is recommended that delegates and alternates be elected from the precincts.

W. T. WILCOX, Chairman.
R. F. FORREST, Secretary.

The disability pension bill as agreed upon by the conference committee was called upon in the senate on the 24th of June and after a lengthy and spirited debate passed by a vote of 38 to 18. It is now in the hands of the president, who will unquestionably sign it, if he has not already done so. The substance of its provisions were published in THE TRIBUNE last week.

For an old stager, ex-Governor Butler holds his own in a remarkable way. An active politician in the territory twenty-five years ago, he elected himself governor of the new state and was the chief factor in locating the capital at Lincoln. His course in the sale of public lands was denounced as fraudulent, and in the face of the charges he ran for a second term and was elected, a fact that he considered a triumphant vindication, and so announced to the legislature in his message. But the legislature did not look at it in that light; he was impeached and removed from office. He retired to a farm near Pawnee and for more than ten years was not heard from even in a school district meeting. In 1880 he came out of his obscurity and became an earnest advocate of the greenback theory of interconvertible bonds and greenbacks. Since then he has been more or less active in politics, but always on the off side; he is a crank, and there are very few things he can see as others see them. In the late Union Labor conference at Lincoln he was the loudest and most persistent talker, making himself obnoxious to most of the younger agitators. They don't like to be sat down on by the old man and they will be likely to assert their independence when their conference meets again.

Congress is having a red-hot time over the national election bill. A letter from Washington informs us that the measure will fail in the senate, but we are not so sure of that. The rank and file of the Republican party do not object so much to the whites ruling the south, but they do object to their sending to congress a solid democratic delegation — democrats of the most

radical rebel type, who flaunt the confederate flag and give the rebel yell on the very floors of congress. If the democrats of the South would occasionally send a white republican to Congress, say at least one from the small states and two from those having large representations, there wouldn't be so much kicking. As long as the southern elections are conducted at the point of the revolver and none but rabid democrats sent to congress, the white people of the south may expect remonstrance from the north. The democrats down there seem to be mad. They should beware!

Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. Thirty years ago the fire-eaters of the south acted just as they are acting to-day; they were mad, but the cholera was taken out of them and they were practically destroyed. We do not pretend to say that there will be another rebellion, but there will be a division among the whites, resulting in the blacks gaining complete control in many places, and in whole States. The best and only way to prevent this is for the democrats to send up some white Republicans to Congress.

THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

Most of the people of the west and especially the agricultural class, have been in favor of the free coinage of silver, but perhaps their views on this subject will be modified when the question is fully understood. A recent consideration of the silver bill in the house, the following dispatch of June 25, may put the subject in a new light to Republicans:

Just before the vote was taken on the committee report to non-concur in the senate amendments to the silver bill this afternoon it looked as though it would be a victory for the free coinage men and that the amendments would be adopted in the house. But the eastern Democrats, who are against free silver, outnumbered the western Republicans who were disposed to vote with the Democrats on the proposition, and the committee was sustained by a majority of fifteen.

This was due in part at least to the belief which was general that the president would not approve a free coinage bill, and this idea is doubtless correct. In fact, it is asserted upon very good authority that the president is opposed to the idea of furnishing a dumping ground in the mints of the United States for all the foreign surplus silver. It is not known that anyone has the right to say that the president has expressed himself in so many words in opposition to the free coinage of silver, but he doubtless shares the belief held by his secretary of the treasury that the unlimited coinage of silver will result in driving gold to a premium, and further that it will result in dragging all the surplus Indian and European silver into this country, which could not prove other than disastrous to the interests of the entire country in the end.

The conference committee will, without doubt, recommend the passage of a bill which will be substantially all that the silver producers can ask. It will be a measure authorizing the monthly purchase of four and one-half million ounces, to be coined and paid for in certificates which shall be full legal tender for all dues and demands, public and private. Such a measure as that outlined above will be practically the free coinage of all silver produced in the United States, but will, in a measure, at least, bar out foreign silver from the mints of the United States. Besides it will meet the approval of the president and this is the most important consideration, as it is easy to see that the free silver advocates could never master enough votes to pass their bill over the veto in either house, and a veto would mean no silver legislation whatever at this session of congress.

STATE VETERAN'S ASSOCIATION.

The State Veteran's Association, consisting of 246 old soldiers representing forty counties, met in Lincoln Wednesday, June 25th. The members showed in advance that they had met for business. Following are the resolutions adopted:

We, the veteran soldiers of Nebraska, in delegate convention assembled, are in favor of the absolute redemption of the pledge made to the Union soldiers during and since the war. We demand the redemption of promises made by the members of congress in the north in the campaign of 1888. We demand the redemption of the promises made in all the party platforms in the last campaign. We are opposed to the domination and dictation of Wall street and the money sharks of the east in the congress of the United States. We pledge ourselves to stand united and to support no candidate for congress or the senate who will not pledge himself in favor of the propositions here following, which are adopted as our platform.

First—We are in favor of the repeal of the arrears of pension act. Second—We favor the bill pending in congress in the interests of the prisoners of war.

Third—We are in favor of equalizing the soldiers' bounty.

Fourth—We are in favor of a per diem service pension bill, based on service, to be in addition to any disability pension now allowed the soldier.

Fifth—We oppose any reduction in the revenue of the United States

until all the promises of the war are redeemed.

Sixth—We call the attention of congress to the fact that the soldiers in all past wars have received land warrants and we deem it but just that a service pension should be granted at a much earlier date than those given to soldiers of the revolution, the war of 1813 and the Indian and Mexican wars.

Seventh—We demand that applicants for pensions ordered before medical boards, be sent in all cases before the nearest board.

We urge the old soldiers to form in every county associations of veterans that through their officers shall report to this state association and we urge that the county organizations take action in the line indicated in the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will work for the nomination and election to the national house of representatives of no one who will not pledge himself, unequivocally and publicly to use his best efforts for the early passage of a service pension bill which shall grant to every honorably discharged soldier or sailor who served for a proper time in the army or navy of the United States, a reasonable pension and which shall increase that minimum in proportion to the time of service either at the rate of one cent per day for all service over a stated period as provided in what is known as the "Grand Army Per Diem Bill" or some similar plan which shall recognize the principle that those who served the longest shall have the largest provision and which shall grant to the widow of every honorably discharged soldier or sailor, irrespective of his cause of death, a pension with a suitable provision for any minor child he may leave under the age of sixteen years and until they reach that age. And he must pledge himself unequivocally not to be bound by any caucus action in the house to support any pension bill which does not contain such provisions.

THE PENSION BILL.

Inter Ocean.

One great pledge of the Republican party may now be set down as redeemed. The dependent pension bill, as agreed upon in conference, passed the Senate Monday. The bill now goes to the President. There is no question what he will do. He is not a pension vetoer. He did his fighting in person and not by proxy.

According to the estimate of Senator, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee, the expenditures under this bill will be about \$40,000,000. With an absurd show of exactness, a mere pretense, Senator Gorman, of Maryland, estimated that the expenditures under it would aggregate \$78,973,054. He should have added the pennies which he was about it. He might as well attempt to count the flies on the Democratic party.

The exact amount is a matter of indifference. Of course there is a reasonable limit to expenditures for any purpose, no matter what, but this money is kept right here at home. The interest on government bonds is largely sent abroad, and the rest, for the most part, goes to swell the bank accounts of the rich who spend a great deal of their money abroad, or in the purchase of imported luxuries. But the pensioner stays right at home, and nearly everything he buys is of home production. No other expenditure made by the government is so emphatically a home affair, little else than pouring water into a tube which empties into the cistern from which the water was originally taken. The nations of Europe are taxed to death to support standing armies in idleness, but the pensioner is free to engage in the ordinary pursuits of life, according to ability and bent. The American people have never felt the featherweight of burden from any pension appropriation.

This conference bill is a disability bill, neither more nor less, and each year is adding to the percentage of disability. A soldier may have come out of the army without a scratch or an ailment, and yet develop in time a disability directly traceable to the hardships of the field. Then, too, many of the "boys" are now old men, some of whom are not prepared for the "rainy day," and should be made comfortable through the Pension Bureau.

We have said that this bill redeems the pledge of the Republican party. The plank of the National platform referred to reads thus:

"The gratitude of the Nation to the defenders of the Union can not be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform should become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent upon private charity."

That is the Republican doctrine on pensions, and to that line all legislation on the subject should be hewed. No more is asked, no less should be offered.

It is said that the fees of one firm of pension attorneys in Washington have averaged more than \$2,500 a day for several years, and it is expected that the new disability pension bill will double this for a year or two.

WALLACE NEWS.

WALLACE, June 27, 1890.

EDITH'S TRIBUNE:

Crops down here in "Egypt" are just splendid. All small grain is swifter in straw than it has been in former years, but it is well headed and promises to fill well, especially if we should get another small shower, which is threatening in the west at this writing. There is a large acreage sown here. Mr. Light leads with 100 acres, Sam Farmer has 130 and nearly all have from 40 to 60 acres. If we should get good prices some of the farmers here will have money to loan at three per cent per month. Who knows but we may yet have an alliance bank in Wallace.

The postoffice war has quieted down, presumably to bury the dead and care for the wounded, politically speaking.

Cole Bros' circus and menagerie gave two exhibitions in our city yesterday to good audiences. All the old bachelors had their best girl or their neighbor's wife out to see the monkeys and the tumbler, and to drink chemical lemonade at ten cents per glass. The performers and show people in general were above the average of their ilk morally, and the show was remarkably free from the nighthawk and fakir element and rough crowd which generally follow traveling shows.

To-day the Wallace and Elsie base ball clubs played a match game at the latter place. The victory was on the side of the Wallaceites, the score standing 14 to 9 at the end of the game.

Elsie is eleven good, long miles west of Wallace, nevertheless the editor and devil of the Mail and Mr. Mothershed, the fat man of the town, made the round trip on foot, so we are reliably informed. We should think the walking would be very poor this hot weather. The car fare is seventy cents, but if judiciously jingled in nickels and pennies would show up in grand shape to the country ladies in treating to soda water.

There is within a few miles of Wallace two old men who are old enough to know better than to live as they are doing. Our advice is to go immediately to the county judge, procure a license and get married. You may get up some nice morning and find a bundle of switches at your door and this will be the beginning of the end.

I. R. BUR.

PATENTS TO U. S. LANDS.

Washington, June 28.—The secretary of the interior to-day sent to the senate a response to the resolution of that body directing him to report the cause of withholding patents for lands within the limits of the grant to the Union Pacific Railway company, which are free from all claims and which was not reserved at the date of the definite location of the company's road. The secretary says the conclusion has been reached that the indebtedness of the railroad company to the United States does not authorize his department to withhold the lands granted to the company and for which lists have been filed. It is a subject for legislative control if it can be controlled at all. A large portion of the lands now unpatented lie in the states of Kansas and Nebraska and have already passed into the hands of innocent purchasers from the railroad company. They are being cultivated by citizens of those states for farms and on their homes of people have been established. Delay in giving these settlers full title to the lands they have fully paid for and improved cannot be justified. This railroad was built in time and has complied, so far as is known, with all conditions of the land grant. No reason remains therefore why the secretary should not proceed to deliver to the Union Pacific company lands which have been earned and it is his intention to certify these lists, commencing at the eastern portion of the unpatented lands in Kansas and Nebraska, where the lands are agricultural, have been sold and are in the use of actual settlers. If there is any objection existing on the part of congress this action may be prevented by any resolution or act that may be controlling in its effect. Patents that have been executed already by previous executive will be recorded. Patents will be issued on lists approved by the previous secretary, and lists not yet approved will be examined in due order. This conclusion, the secretary adds, is in accordance with recommendation of the commissioner of the general land office and also with the opinion of the assistant of the general department. Lists of lands selected by the company now on file in the interior department, patents which have been until now held in suspension are said to aggregate 2,000,000 acres.

The long expected contest in the House over the Federal election bill is now on and will continue until next Wednesday, when a vote is to be taken. The bill will pass the House, but it will have no show in the Senate. If the Senate was favorably disposed towards it, it would not get through the House, notwithstanding the caucus decree. Anyway it will not receive the full Republican vote, though it is not expected that any republicans will vote against it—a few of them will simply absent themselves when the vote is taken, without being paired.

President Harrison has stated that he will veto the River and Harbor bill if the House agreed to the \$4,000,000 increase made by the Senate.

Superintendent Porter says that he has no objections to the publication of the returns of the enumerators for Nebraska districts. He authorizes the supervisors to give them out.

When the Flail advises the farmers to stand by the old parties if they desire to work the reform they crave, it cannot be accused of partisanship. There is no paper in Nebraska that has greater contempt for the party whip than the Flail, and it defies the dictum of the junta and the manipulations of those who would set up the pins to wrest the control of any party from the hands of the people. The producers of this country do not need a new party, for they may control either party, and the third party agitation is only by the old, wind broken backs that have been kicked out of the old parties, and who take this means to again get into prominence. Let the farmers beware!

Some years ago Benj. F. Butler, well known for numerous queer exploits in the political world, to say nothing of his military and legal career, built a great big stone house opposite the Capitol, which was quickly named "Butler's folly." His son-in-law, Senator Jones of Nevada lived in it for a while, and President Arthur occupied it a few weeks; but it has been mostly idle and unproductive. At the last Congress its owner tried to lease it to the House for committee rooms at a fancy rental, but for some reason he failed. Now he has a better scheme. The House committee on Public Buildings has favorably reported a bill to buy it. Uncle Sam is always asked to come to the relief of the owners of unproductive Washington property.

The point that Secretary Blaine makes on free sugar is worthy the undivided attention of the national law makers. Suppose, says Mr. Blaine, in substance, that sugar goes on the free list the result would be the same as when the tariff was removed from coffee—The country selling to us would at once proceed to lay on an export tax which would keep our sugar up to present prices, and be of no benefit whatever to the American consumer. This was the experience with coffee, and history would in all probability repeat itself if we made a free market for sugar without securing reciprocal benefits before the tariff was taken off. This is a doubtless fact that ninety-nine one-hundredths of the many able people who have been demanding free sugar have not stopped to consider, but they are being given an opportunity now to consider it.

Portland, Mich., June 28.—A cyclone passed over this town and Orange, in Ionia county, yesterday afternoon, causing great damage. The storm first struck William Sayer's timber, a tract of ten acres of fine hard wood, and levelled the whole grove, tearing up the trees by the roots or twisting them into all kinds of fantastic shapes. From here the cyclone crossed a belt of open country, carrying fences and trees with it. Edward Harwood's barn was in the track of the tempest and it was first set on fire by lightning, then demolished by the wind. Three valuable horses were killed. Stephen Drum's house was blown to atoms and the family of five buried in the ruins. All escaped alive, however. Farm fences are obliterated and dozens of persons injured. Crops are ruined and much stock killed.

A continual coughing is annoying to persons sitting near you in any kind of a gathering; besides, it is of great damage to the throat and lungs, and is exceedingly dangerous at this season of the year. One-half bottle of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup will relieve any ordinary cough, and this remedy costs no more than the inferior grades that are thrown on the market to sell at enormous profits. A. F. Streitz Druggist.

WM. NEVILLE,

Attorney-at-Law,

OFFICE: NEVILLE BLOCK, SIXTH STREET,

NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by Serris Rutten to Wm. Brown and dated June 27th, 1889, and filed for record in the office of the county clerk of Keith county, Nebraska, on the 27th day of June, 1889, to secure the payment of the sum of \$54.00, upon which there is now due the sum of \$42.80; default having been made in the payment of said sum and no suit or other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, therefore I will sell the property therein described, viz: one sorrel horse ten years old, branded with white brand on left hip, weight 1000 pounds, called "Bif"; one monee colored horse, ten years old, white spot on right side, branded "C" on left shoulder, weight 1000 pounds, called "Magg"; one Studebaker farm wagon, one set of double harness complete; at public auction at Ritter's livery barn in the city of North Platte, County of Lincoln, State of Nebraska, on Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1890, at one o'clock p. m. of said day.

Dated North Platte, June 28th, 1890.

Wm. Brown, Mortgagee.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb., June 27, 1890.

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 September 8, 1890, viz: David E. Johnston, who filed D. S. No. 11,376, for the east half south-east quarter, north-west quarter south-east quarter, north-east quarter south-west quarter, section 24, T. 15 N., R. 29 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Lane, Abraham L. Berthold, Lafayette Pesce, Charles Kent, all of Merrill, Lincoln County, Nebraska.

JOHN I. NISBET, Register.

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Seventy-five Overalls. They are worth

any man's one dollar.

We also have Star \$1.25 working pants, which are without an equal.

We are determined to have everybody in Western Nebraska know that

THE STAR

is the only place to buy good, first-class goods at prices

lower than others ask for shoddy.

All summer wear will be sold regardless of cost. Straw

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes just one

notch lower than ever.

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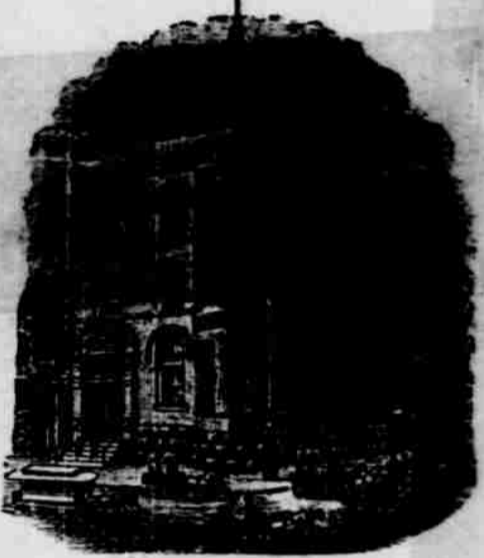
No. 3496.

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