

HALL of Lancaster seems to be making things fairly interesting for the gang from Douglas. No lachrymose demonstrations.

The investigation of the late Omaha elections discloses a paralyzing amount of rascality, roguery and fraud. The purity of the ballot seems to be but a hollow sound in that city of political trickery and political prostitution.

The accident at the state insane asylum exposes to hardship a class of patients ill prepared for it. The matter should be closely investigated. Exploding boilers are becoming too common. Ordinarily there is no better excuse than carelessness for such a catastrophe.

As the first of March draws near the cabinet makers grow more and more busy with their "slates." The predictions, Wednesday, all agreed as far as Blaine, Windom, Bask and Wamsmaker are concerned, but beyond these four, a great difference of opinion seemed to exist. Mr. Harrison is cruel. With about twenty words he could settle all this anxiety and worry on the part of the newspaper correspondents, but he fails to speak the words. However, the worry is all borrowed trouble.

The friends of the Oklahoma measure secured a victory in the Senate Tuesday by obtaining the reference of the House bill by the Committee on Territories instead of the Committee on Indian Affairs. If the latter committee had secured control of the bill, it is probable that the weakness of the sentimentalists would have prompted an adverse report. As it is, the rights of the Indians will be sufficiently protected, while the demands of civilization and the rights of white home-seekers will now receive some consideration.

The facts would indicate that the county of Dundee needs a general weeding out and purification, politically speaking. The "gang" have worked the county over head and heels into debt, and convictions for almost any offense are difficult, if not almost impossible, to secure. The Tribune in the main commends the efforts of Mr. Howard of the Dundee County Democrat in showing up sundry rotten spots in the body politic. It is palpable that some of the shady transactions of that county need airing and Howard seems to be the man to do the work "neatly and with dispatch."

Now that the submission question is settled some alarmists there are who vociferously prophesy all sorts of dire disaster to the financial interests of the state—assuming submission and prohibition synonymous. Be calm. Be reassured. Even in the event of prohibition sun, moon and stars will perform their usual and customary functions. The earth tickled, aided by the recurring seasons and the rains and mists of heaven, will gladden and delight the husbandman's labor with the plenteous and diversity of the golden harvest, as of yore. Man will continue to inhabit this little commonwealth of marvelous promise—his wants will not decrease, while his means of satisfying his normal needs will increase. The economic and moral status of the people will improve, and this great round world will wag on at her customary gait, the better for a brave act of a noble people. But the millennium will not yet dawn.

AND still the wail comes up from Lincoln that the railroads persist in their cruelty and coldly refuse to send a lobby to the capital. The policy is a shrewd one, as results show. When the lobby was there, any impetuous member could raise a stake by getting up an extreme measure regulating the corporations, but since they have changed their course and decline to become agitated, it isn't worth while to waste time and manufacture bogus bills. The success of the experiment will probably induce the roads to continue it in the future. It does not cost anything and seems to be quite effective. It was much pleasanter for the boys when the lobby was on hand in full force dispensing hospitality, but it did not pay. In spite of all the efforts made two years ago; there was twice as much railroad legislation as there has been at this session.—Omaha Republican.

THE TRIBUNE believes it apprehends the quality of a pure, manly and conscientious act; an act heightened in high-mindedness by contra-pressure of great force and persistent friends. Such was Representative Wilcox' vote in favor of submission,—a measure to which the party was pledged in all honor, a measure in favor of which are a clean majority of his constituency in Red Willow county, no doubt. Then again the people of Nebraska are entitled in pure justice to vote on the amendment involving so vital a question of economics, morals, and human happiness; or any other amendment to our constitution. The people are absolute judges of their desires in this and all other matters, and no man or set of men has the constitutional right to refuse them the exercise of the fundamental right of suffrage in all that the term comprehends. Almost two years intervene between now and the date of action on the question of prohibition or high license. The matter will no doubt be very carefully canvassed in the mean time. It should be. Fairly, prayerfully. When the conscience of the people is aroused, we believe their action will be on the side of right, and we believe the temperance people are on that side. THE TRIBUNE is in the habit of concurring in the will of the people fairly and honestly and constitutionally expressed, and the liquor interests are just as amenable to that will as the individual citizen, or should be.

NEBRASKA should feel perfectly safe and secure from foreign attack from any nation on the face of the earth. Her available force numbers one hundred and ten thousand men, and Iowa is willing to act as a buffer with two hundred and twenty-five thousand soldiers according to the report of the adjutant general.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, the Irish patriot, enjoys the sympathy of a large part of the American people in the harsh and unjust persecution to which he has been subjected by the Balfour administration. It seems almost incredible that the right of free speech, of which the English boast so much, should have brought upon O'Brien's head the tyranny of an overbearing government.

The battle cry of freedom now so popular in many quarters, "On to Oklahoma," is just a little bit previous. It may some day be in order to move in that direction, but before setting off your goods and chattels preparatory to removal a season of patient and calm waiting will do no harm. It is barely possible that if you do your moving before the handkerchief is dropped you will be seen on your way home again with a hired man pulling the arrows out of your system.

CAPT. WILLIAMS, of the New York force, is not much of a sentimentalist and he is tired of having his men clubbed and stoned by strikers just to make things interesting. So he has the policemen under his charge load their revolvers carefully and instruct them publicly in an impressive manner that they are not to receive all the complaints of the season from a mob. He orders them to "shoot to kill." The hint has been sufficient, for everybody knows in New York that Capt. Williams means what he says.

PRESIDENT HARRISON will have one more cabinet minister to appoint than President Cleveland had. That is the secretary of the agricultural bureau. At last the tillers of the soil will have a representative in the cabinet, and surely, if any class of men deserve representation, it is the farmers. The force of employees in the agricultural department is enormous, but until now it has been without a proper head. Its affairs are constantly before congress, and it becomes necessary to appoint a person who should look after these matters. The bill has very recently passed.

THERE is less talk in Washington than a month ago regarding an extra session of the Fifty-first congress, but this would seem to be due to a pretty general conviction that it is inevitable. Republican senators and representatives, who a short time ago thought an extra session might be obviated, are now said to concede that the logic of events points to it as a necessity. There is still a minority unfavorable, but it is small. The attitude of General Harrison is uncertain, but it is thought that as a matter of personal preference he is not favorable to an extra session. All the arguments that have been presented in favor of calling the next congress together before the regular date gain force as time goes by.

It is noteworthy that the passage in the house of the Oklahoma bill, with the amendments proposed by Congressman Payson, was a signal defeat for Gen. Weaver. He has labored in season and out of season for the bill embodying a gigantic job of land grabbing and town site speculation. The greatest effort of his life was made in furtherance of the scheme which had the life let out of it by Mr. Payson's amendment to leave the location of all the town sites in the proposed territory to the discretion of the secretary of the interior, town lots to be sold at a minimum of \$10 each and the proceeds to be held in trust for speculative sharks and syndicates, but for the school fund and for the municipalities.

THAT a public boiler inspector is one of the needed officials of this city, probably of the state, is emphasized by the explosion of Tuesday at the state insane hospital. What was the cause of this particular explosion can not yet be told positively, time may tell, but it is more than likely that carelessness brought it about. The boilers are said to have been in good condition and if this is true the theory of carelessness is strengthened. What the city and the state ought to have is a system of examination for engineers. With this system strictly adhered to the number of such accidents would undoubtedly greatly decrease and the loss of life hereby materially lessen. The legislature is now in session; is this a matter deserving legislative attention?—Journal.

HEREAFTER the constituent whose heart was annually gladdened with a package of pumpkin seed or cabbage leaves which bore the frank of the senator of his state or the congressman of his district will no longer be the recipient of such favors. And well may it be so. The practice of sending seeds through the mails by senators and representatives has long ago degenerated into a farce. It is now proposed that the commissioner of agriculture shall supply these seeds directly to the several agricultural experimental stations for distribution, and it is to be hoped that this arrangement will be a decided improvement. The farmers of the country want the seeds much more than the lawyers and storekeepers who seemed by a strange fatality to have had a monopoly of these favors under the former system.

The death of Rudolph, the crown prince of Austria-Hungary, has made a profound sensation in Europe. Unlike the majority of royal families the house of Hapsburg is not a pro-life one, and Rudolph was the only son of Franz Josef. The succession is therefore unsettled and the future looks full of trouble for Austria. It has been suggested that the death of this young man is another link in the chain of mysterious providences that have appeared to work of late for the hand of Bismarck. The hostility between the late prince and the German chancellor was very marked and it was generally believed that had anything happened to put him upon the Austrian throne the tripartite alliance would come to a speedy end and Russia rather than Germany would have been the nearest friend to Austria. Rudolph's widow is a daughter of the king of Belgium and he leaves no son, but a daughter still in her childhood.

THE tariff must be revised, and it must be revised with intelligence and discrimination, and from an unselfish and purely patriotic standpoint. More than this, the Republicans are now in power, not only in the executive department of the government, but in both branches of congress, and the onus of rational revision is distinctly upon them, and in such a way that they cannot possibly evade their responsibilities. The Republican majorities in the senate and in the house are, it is true, very slim, and so small that Democratic obstruction during the next two years, or maybe during the term of President Harrison of any Republican scheme of tariff revision; but if there is a failure in this connection, it is most important that the responsibility of it shall be clearly and unmistakably put upon Democratic obstructiveness.

SENATOR ALLISON'S declination of the treasury portfolio will be very generally regretted by republicans in the west and northwest. Indeed, no other man, except perhaps Senator Sherman, would be so acceptable to republicans throughout the country at the head of the treasury, and not even the Ohio senator would enjoy more fully the confidence of the business public. The declination is both disappointing to the party and embarrassing to the president-elect, but its most serious results may be that a western man will not be selected for the treasury department—certainly none can be found of equal capacity with Senator Allison, and possessing to the extent that he does the confidence of the public. If his motive, it is inferred, for declining to go into the cabinet was mainly personal, he has surrendered far more to individual friendship than the circumstances justify. The party had a claim upon him which he should have held superior to all others.

SPEAKER CARR is the Haynes of West Virginia. Finding that he had the casting vote in the house, being the only "union labor" candidate for the legislature elected, he held the boys down until they elected him speaker, as they could not elect anybody else. Then when the senatorial contest came up he commenced the same tactics. Neither the republicans nor democrats seem able to elect anybody without his help and he stands them off. They have balloted until he thinks they must be getting tolerably sick and now he announces himself as a candidate for senator and proposes to bring the other eighty-nine members of the joint convention to his terms. He is a balance of power statesman.

ARBuckle has taken an appeal to the court of appeals on his breach of promise suit. The supreme court of New York affirmed the damage verdict of the inferior court, but "Baby Bunting" doesn't like the idea of paying to his former dear "Bunnie" that \$45,000. Every day he delays the payment, probably will make "Bunnie" dearer to him than before.

Chief Dispatcher Rees was registered a Lincoln visitor, yesterday.

REPRESENTATIVES MORRISSEY and Fenno of the Douglas delegation have been unseated.

C. H. Meeker and Frank Harris arrived home on to-day's flyer from their visit to Topeka, Kansas, looking up the sugar interest.

Itch, Mange and Scratches on human or animal cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sundry Lotion. This never fails. Sold by C. M. Smith & Sons, Drugists, McCook.

Notice of Meeting of the Council of City of McCook to Make Special Assessments for Improvements.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of February, 1889, at 7 o'clock in the evening, there will be a special meeting of the Council of the city of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, to be held in the council chamber of said city at the office of W. M. Anderson, city clerk, to levy a special tax on the lots and parcels of land fronting on the highway known and designated on the plat of said city as Main Avenue, between Dodge and Dearborn streets on said Main Avenue; and to provide for said levy, the council will make an assessment at such special meeting, by resolution fixing the valuation of such lot assessed, taking into account the benefits derived or injuries sustained in consequence of such improvement, and the amounts charged against the same, for grading and permanently improving the said Main Avenue from and including the intersection of Dodge street on the south and including intersection of Dearborn street north, being the highway as aforesaid on Main Avenue in said city of McCook. All persons owning or occupying lots or parcels of land adjoining or abutting on Main Avenue as aforesaid, are hereby notified of the time, place and object of the special meeting of the Council of said city of McCook. Dated January 25th, 1889.

W. M. ANDERSON, City Clerk.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage, dated February 6th, 1888, executed by Eugene Dunham to H. T. Anderson, deceased, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, dated February 6th, 1888, for the sum of \$80.00, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from maturity due and payable on August 11th, 1888, and upon which note there is now due the sum of \$75.00, with interest from maturity at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; and default having been made in the payment thereof, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said money, I will sell at public auction, the following described goods, chattels, and property, to-wit: 1 Spotted cow, white and red, 8 years old. 1 Red cow, white belly, 5 years old. 1 Red and white cow, 4 years old. 1 Red cow, \* in foal, 4 years old. 1 Roan heifer, 1 year old. 1 Morrison stirring plow. 1 Grand Duster cultivator. 1 Morris breaker. Said sale to take place on Main street, in the city of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, on Saturday, March 24, 1889, at 1 o'clock, A. M. W. O. RUSSELL, Sheriff of Red Willow County, Nebraska.

Notice to Land Owners.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The Commissioner appointed to locate a road commencing at a point 4 chains south of N. W. Cor. Sec. 30, T. 3, R. 30 in Perry precinct, Red Willow County, Nebraska, running thence in the following courses and distances: N. 85 deg. E. 40 chains, S. 70 deg. E. 22 chains thence S. 80 deg. E. 25 chains, thence S. 70 deg. E. 11 chains, thence S. 89 deg. E. 8 chains, thence S. 69 deg. E. 57 chains, thence N. 70 deg. E. 8 chains, thence S. 75 deg. E. 25 chains, thence N. 78 deg. E. 30 chains, thence S. 77 deg. E. 30 chains, thence S. 30 chains to 1/4 Cor. on South line Sec. 28, thence East 1 1/2 miles to S. E. Cor. Sec. 27, thence East 11 chains, thence S. 50 deg. E. 18 chains, thence S. 65 deg. E. 20 chains to bank of Republican River, thence S. E. along bank of River 67 chains to mouth of Priestwood, thence East along 1/4 Sec. 28 to East line Sec. 30, Town 4, Range 30 and terminating thereat, has reported in favor of the location thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the County Clerk's office on or before noon of the 15th day of April, A. D. 1889 or said road will be established without reference thereto. GEO. W. ROPER, County Clerk.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB.,

January 22nd, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Saturday, March 6th, 1889, viz: AMELIA CONRAD, widow of Elias H. Conrad, deceased, H. E. No. 6468 for the N. 1/4 N. W. 1/4 Sec. 24, N. of Range 30, W. of 6th P. M. She names the following witnesses to prove her claim, and continues to reside upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert Moore, Charles M. Collins, Nettie C. Collins, James R. Barlow, all of McCook, Nebraska. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant. S. P. HART, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB.,

January 22nd, 1889. 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 McCook, Neb., on Monday, March 11th, 1889, viz: JOHN GREENE, who made P. E. No. 5269 for the W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 and W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Section 32, Town 3, North of Range 30, W. of 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob C. Poutz, Franklin W. Weaver, John W. Tolman, and William Miller, all of Danbury, Neb. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant. S. P. HART, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB.,

February 6th, 1889. 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 Harlow W. Keyes, county judge at Indianola, Neb., on Wednesday, April 3rd, 1889, viz: SAMUEL MILLEN, H. D. No. 28 for the N. W. 1/4 of Section 33, Township 2, North of Range 28, West 4th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob C. Poutz, Franklin W. Weaver, John W. Tolman, and William Miller, all of Danbury, Neb. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant. S. P. HART, Register.



AGNES—"He praised your tresses in his rhyme, Your shining hair, your golden hair; He sang that sunshine lingered there; The sunshine of the summer-time; He told you love had hid a lair, In tangles of your shining hair." LOUISE—"Yes, Agnes, I have caught a beau With these blond tresses fair; Because I cleanse them oft, you know, With IVORY SOAP, as pure as snow, The soap without compare."

A WORD OF WARNING. There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it. Copyright 1888, by Procter & Gamble.

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STOVES AND TINWARE

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IN THE

McCook Building & Savings Ass'n

is now open, in which a limited number of shares will be sold at 50 cents per share membership fee, and \$1.00 dues, to be paid on or before February 20th, 1889. Call on or address, E. E. LOWMAN, Sec'y.

REMOVAL.

I AM NOW LOCATED IN

The Old First National Bank Building,

My Collection of Fine Fabrics

For gentlemen's wear, is now complete, and it will give me pleasure to have you see my stock.

L. BERNHEIMER, Merchant Tailor.

The McCook Loan and Trust Co.

OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA. Makes First Mortgage Loans on Farm Property

OFFICE IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. A CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT. B. M. FREES, 1st VICE PRESIDENT. GEO. HOCKNELL, SECRETARY. S. L. GREEN, 2d VICE PRESIDENT. F. L. BROWN, TREASURER.

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THIS WILL BE COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!

LOOK FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE continue for a short time our SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

Remember 20 per cent. discount on all Winter Goods. We don't intend to carry over any of these goods if LOW PRICES will sell them.

We shall have ready in a few weeks, a Larger, Finer, and if possible a more complete line of Spring Goods than we have ever shown before.

We intend to maintain the reputation we have, as the Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Gents' Furnishers in Southwestern Nebraska.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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THE FAMOUS CLOTHING CO. JONAS ENGEL, Manager.

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WINTER GOODS!

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods

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AT SHOE STORE OF J. F.

REMOVAL. GANSCHOW.

Owing to the extreme mildness of the season, I have on hand an extraordinarily large stock of winter goods, and as I am about to receive large consignments of NEW SPRING GOODS, more space is absolutely required. I have therefore determined to sell at the lowest possible rate ever known in the annals of the boot and shoe trade, BEGINNING JAN. 26th.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS CHEAP RATE.

J. F. GANSCHOW,

THE OLD RELIABLE, MCCOOK, NEBRASKA.