

The McCook Tribune.

By F. M. KIMMELL.

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Ohio.
For Vice President,
GARRETT A. HOBART of New Jersey.
For Presidential Electors,
At Large.....J. E. HOUTZ of Lancaster
First District.....F. J. SANDLER of Saline
Second District.....A. J. BURNHAM of Nemaha
Third District.....A. C. FOSTER of Douglas
Fourth District.....S. L. DRAPER of Knox
Fifth District.....G. A. DERRY of Seward
Sixth District.....J. L. McPHEEY of Kearney
Seventh District.....M. L. FRIESE of Valley
For Congressman—Fifth District,
WILLIAM E. ANDREWS of Adams County.
For Governor,
J. H. MACCOLL of Dawson County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ORLANDO TEFT of Cass County.
For Secretary of State,
J. A. PIPER of Harlan County.
For State Auditor,
P. O. HEDLUND of Phelps County.
For State Treasurer,
C. E. CASEY of Pawnee County.
For Attorney General,
A. S. CHURCHILL of Douglas County.
For State Superintendent,
H. R. CORBETT of York County.
For Commissioner Lands and Buildings,
H. C. RUSSELL of Colfax County.
For Supreme Judge—4 years,
ROBERT RYAN of Lancaster County.
For Supreme Judge—2 years,
N. P. KINKAID of Holt County.
For University Regent,
W. G. WHITMORE of Douglas County.
For Representative—6th District,
R. P. HIGH of Lebanon Precinct.
For County Attorney,
HARLOW W. KEYES of Indiana Precinct.
For Commissioner—First District,
ALEX. D. JOHNSTON of Valley Grange Prec.

THE registration in Kentucky shows a pronounced gain for the Republicans of the Blue Grass state.

IOWA Republicans are showing commendable activity in pushing the cause of McKinley and sound money. Iowa has always been one of the banner Republican states and it is not going to lower its record in that respect this year.—Bee.

AMONG the presidential electors named by the so-called "straight" Republicans in Lincoln, Tuesday of this week, at an alleged state convention, was Harry M. Reed, an engineer, of our city. The question now is, who is Harry M. Reed of McCook?

E. N. ALLEN of Arapahoe was honored at the Republican senatorial convention at McCook, Monday, by being nominated by acclamation. Mr. Allen is a clean man, and those acquainted with the situation claim that his chances for election are good.—Beaver City Tribune.

THE results from the "little towns" elections held in Connecticut, this week, indicate a landslide for the Republicans in November. Two years ago they reached what was regarded as the zenith—17,000 majority, but since the "little towns" elections Republican managers talk of 25,000 majority for McKinley in November.

THE count in Florida is progressing very slowly, on account of the Australian ballot just in vogue in that state, but the indications are that the Democratic majority will not exceed 15,000. The total vote was 50,000, divided as follows 15,000 Republican, 30,000 Democratic, 5,000 Populist. This no gain for the Democratic ticket.

THE state meeting of the Nebraska Veterinary Medical association, which is to be held in Omaha on October 28th, promises to be an interesting gathering for the veterinarians. One of the important subjects that will come under discussion will be the proposed enactment of a law to prescribe the qualifications necessary to practice in this state.

THERE is no other interest so vitally important as the congressional ticket of the Republican party. The Republican candidate for congress, Hon. W. E. Andrews, is a man commanding the love, respect and confidence of the people. In all his life no stain appears on his character. No man has to apologize to his conscience for having voted for him. His ability is far above that of the average congressman. His fidelity to the interests of the people of high and low degree marks him as one worthy of his confidence.—Hastings Tribune.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY ECKELS has issued a statement of his recent investigation of the amount of money held by the banks of the country. Of the banking houses and trust companies inquired of, 12,962, answers were made by 5,327, not reporting 7,635. Of the 77 clearing houses, 66 responded. The total cash in the 5,327 institutions was \$413,124,849, of which \$189,558,341 were gold and gold certificates. It is conservatively estimated that the total deposits amount to about five billions of dollars, divided among between ten and eleven millions of depositors.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BARTLEY.

Mrs. G. W. Jones arrived here, last week, from California.

Prof. Wymore spent Saturday and Sunday at his home in Frontier county.

J. S. Kikendall's family is preparing to move to Iowa. Mr. Kikendall has been there several weeks and the family expect to go Thursday evening.

Mrs. B. F. Sibbett fell down the stairs of the hotel, last Friday afternoon, and fractured her shoulder. Though the injury is very painful, Mrs. Sibbett is able to be around some.

Several persons from here attended the joint debate on the issues of the day, between J. C. Gammill of Frontier county and P. E. McKillip of Red Willow, at the Lemaster school house, Tuesday evening.

It is announced that Hon. W. E. Andrews will speak here the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock. A large crowd is expected, and Bartley will be ready to entertain all who come. A special invitation is extended to our populist friends to be present and hear the clear and unbiased argument that will be made by our future congressman.

The Republican caucus of this precinct was held here, Saturday afternoon, and the following men were nominated for the various precinct offices: Justice of the Peace, S. B. Rowe; Assessor, C. W. Hodgkin; Judges of Election, Jas. Epperly, W. H. Gartside, and R. E. George; Clerks of Election, Wm. Hamilton and A. E. Miller; Overseer in Road district 12, H. Walton, and in Road district 32, C. C. Richards.

INDIANOLA.

I. A. Sheridan was a Lincoln visitor, this week.

S. E. Hager was a county seat pilgrim, Tuesday, on business.

W. E. Rollings had business in the county capital, Monday.

Miss Alice Dye returned, Tuesday evening, from McCook.

Dennis Fitzgerald and wife visited relatives and friends here, Sunday.

Mayor Troth and wife and C. F. Babcock and wife took in the county fair, Wednesday.

Mr. Webber, formerly in the real estate business here, came in from Chicago on Thursday morning.

Congressman Andrews will speak at Bartley, Monday, October 19th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Quick and Miss Flora drove up to McCook, Wednesday afternoon, to do some shopping.

Attorneys S. R. Smith and J. S. Phillips went up to McCook, Wednesday morning, to attend district court.

Miss Lillie Welborn and Miss Bird Happersett visited McCook friends, Sunday, going up Saturday evening on 5.

Mrs. J. A. Hammond and sister, Miss Hayder, came down, Monday evening, and have been spending the week here.

Mrs. C. B. Gray and the baby came down from McCook, Monday evening, to spend fair week, and are guests of C. B. Hoag's family.

County Judge Smith was down from the county seat, Wednesday, and united in marriage Daniel J. Jennings and Lyda M. Rawson, both of Bartley.

A. Barnett and T. M. Phillippi were down from McCook, early in the week, arranging the fence exhibit of the Barnett Lumber Co. at the fair.

J. A. Hammond opened Secretary's quarters, Monday morning, vice J. H. Berge, whose duties as deputy county treasurer detained him at the county seat.

District Court.

A session of district court for Red Willow county opened in the city hall, Wednesday morning, with Judge G. W. Norris presiding. This is the first session of the court here since the removal of the county seat, and the first in the county for many months, so the docket is unusually long. There are over 200 civil actions and about 25 criminal cases, one of them a murder trial, on the docket. The session will necessarily run over into next week, and it is doubtful if the docket will then be entirely cleared. The jury will not be called until next week.

The County Fair.

The county fair opened at Indianola, Tuesday morning, and will close this afternoon. Considering the circumstances the fair has been quite successful. The display of agricultural products and of live stock has been choice if not large. The races have attracted some very fleet horses and helped to give those in attendance keen amusement. With a good day and consequent large attendance today, the management expects to be able to pay out. We will devote more generous space to the fair in our next issue.

SAVE THAT FARM.

Nebraska Soil Far Richer Than Mines of Silver.

WEALTH IN THE SUGAR BEET

Republican Legislation Fosters the Sugar Industry—Favors American Sugar for American Sweetening.

The agricultural and stock-raising interests of Nebraska have suffered seriously during recent years. There is little profit, sometimes none, in either grain or live stock. This loss of profit is partially owing to overproduction, to a great extent to overcompetition, and in a considerable degree to the partial paralysis of our home market. Nebraska farmers can recover from these setbacks in time, but the recovery will be slow and will be brought about largely by the development of latent resources and the building up of new industries, which will take them out of the mad whirl of competition in those products which are already yielding an over supply. Cheap labor produces a cheap product. At the present time the Nebraska farmer, situated long distances from the markets, is suffering from this competition in wheat and cattle, which in the past have been his greatest sources of wealth and profit, as never before, and the injury to these staples acts sympathetically to depress corn and oats, and sheep and hogs. It is therefore becoming evident that he must look to greater diversification for the solution of the agricultural problem that confronts him. But what new line of agriculture can he embark in that offers sufficient encouragement?

Development of the Beet Sugar Industry in Nebraska.

In referring to the beet sugar industry of Nebraska it is not necessary to go into the history of the sugar beet in this state. It is sufficient to say that it has been proven that our soil is adapted to it, that beet cultivation has been successfully carried on, and that it is developing into one of the great industries which promises more than any other one thing to lighten the burden and improve the condition of agriculture in our state. Under an act of the last legislature of the state of Nebraska, the farmer who raises beets gets a bounty of \$1 per ton from the state for beets that meet the required test. Under the wise provisions of this act beet growing has been greatly stimulated. The effect being that the factories at Grand Island and Norfolk had more applications for beet contracts in 1896 than they could handle. Had there been other factories in the state, at least double the present beet acreage would have been planted this season. So it will be seen that our farmers are not waiting now to satisfy themselves that beet growing is a good thing, but that they are waiting for the establishment of more sugar factories and refineries.

Nebraska Factories Commence the Season's Work.

It has been my good fortune to gain an interview with Mr. Sprecher, publisher of the Norfolk Journal, and to secure from him some valuable and interesting information which is not only good reading at all times, but particularly pertinent in view of the attitude of the various political parties and candidates in the pending campaign. Forty-five hundred acres were planted in sugar beets this season to supply the Norfolk factory alone. The product of this acreage is estimated reasonably at 60,000 tons, the beets being worth to the grower \$5 per ton, or a grand total of \$300,000. This all goes to the farmer. The factory, which opened for the season September 24, and will be in operation 24 hours a day until March 1, works two shifts of men with 150 in each shift, or a total labor roll of 800. In addition, the clerical force, and one inspector and two weighers, will add 25 men to the rolls. The pay roll for the entire time will reach \$5,000 a week, or \$50,000 for the season of five months. But the \$380,000 that will be paid out for beets and factory labor is only about one-half of the expense of producing the refined sugar. The factory uses 75 tons of coal each day, costing \$3.50 per ton. Also 50 tons of lime rock each day, costing not less than \$2 per ton. And in addition 10 tons of coke each day, costing about \$10 per ton. Then there are many thousands of yards of jute filter cloth, 100,000 each of outside and inside bags for the sugar, and many other things in the line of chemicals, sulphur, soda, oils and tallow, incidental expenses, repairs of machinery, insurance and taxes, etc., which run the cost of production and maintenance into the hundreds of thousands, and benefits directly many other lines of business and industry.

In the field and factory it is estimated that 500 people will be employed on an average of 12 working months in the year. It will be borne in mind that this refers alone to the Norfolk factory, hence it will only be necessary to multiply all of the above figures by two to arrive at the net product and net results in the state for the season of 1896-97.

Nebraska Product But a Drop in the National Sugar Bowl.

The product of the Norfolk and Grand Island factories for the current season will be about 20,000,000 pounds. If consumed entirely in the state it would supply our people about 13 weeks or three months. Eight factories the size of the present ones would, therefore, be necessary to supply the local Nebraska demand alone. Imports of sugar by the United States in 1895 were 1,804,866 tons, or 3,609,732,000 pounds. More than half of this supply came from the beet sugar producing sections of Europe. Yet every pound that enters into the national consumption can be produced in the United States. If a factory of the capacity of those at Norfolk and Grand Island was

located in every one of the 90 counties of Nebraska, and produced each 10,000,000 pounds each year, they would supply but a small part of the sweetening required by the American people. Indeed, it is estimated that along with the stimulation of the consumption of sugar attendant upon the development of so great an industry, coupled with the present normal supply, which by reason of hard times has been comparatively light, 800 to 900 factories would be required to supply the American demand alone, with not a pound for export. It will, therefore, be seen that the industry cannot be overdone in this state, because with 90 factories in Nebraska each of them would be but about one in ten of the entire number, and there are probably not more than 10 states that are perfectly adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet.

The Sugar Beet Enhances the Value of Our Land.

That which has happened at Norfolk and Grand Island would be repeated at other points where factories would be located. Land values have gone up considerably near these two cities. Mr. Sprecher states that people are already looking for land near Norfolk for beet growing, either to buy or rent, and that values have been increased considerably because of the profit in the sugar industry. Lands in the vicinity of Norfolk rent for \$5 and \$6 an acre, and the rates are advancing.

Local business has been greatly benefited in these towns, enabling the farmers to find a better home market for their produce and particularly for poultry and butter and eggs, which are the great money-makers of the farm when it is contiguous to the factory. So there is a mutual benefit to town and country which extends far beyond the immediate range of the industry itself.

A great benefit would also be wrought indirectly through the development of the sugar industry in Nebraska. Many thousands of acres now devoted to the cultivation of wheat and corn and oats, which pay but poorly, would be planted to the sugar beet. A new line of profitable industry would not only be opened, but a decreased acreage of the cereals would tend to enhance their price through the curtailment of production. This diversification would in a brief time equalize the interests of the farm, and through the interdependence of the farm and factory there would be a nearly perfect adjustment of the industrial equilibrium. The benefit would accrue to all classes and Nebraska would become one of the most prosperous states of the union.

The Sugar Beet in Legislation and in Politics.

A Republican legislature enacted the first sugar bounty law in Nebraska. The Grand Island and Norfolk factories were made a success as a result of that legislation. A populist legislature repealed the law. Again, a Republican legislature in 1895 re-enacted it, but improved upon it by giving the bounty direct to the farmer, instead of to the manufacturer. This has been satisfactory, and insures the farmer \$5 a ton for his beets if they meet the required test, which is made by an inspector who represents the state and not the factory.

The McKinley law provided for a bounty of 2 cents per pound, and had not that provision been repealed by a Democratic congress the number of factories in Nebraska would have been quadrupled ere this. As it is, not one beet sugar factory has been built in the United States since the Wilson bill became a law. A Democratic comptroller even refused to pass favorably upon the claims for bounties earned before the repeal of the bounty provision of the McKinley law, and did not finally do so until the supreme court of the United States had sustained the validity of the claims.

The records of our state legislature and of congress therefore show that the Republican party has been the friend of the beet sugar industry, and the record shows just as clearly that the Democratic and Populist parties have not.

To perpetuate the sugar industry in Nebraska it will be necessary at the coming election to return a Republican legislature.

To build up a great sugar industry in the nation, it will be necessary to elect a Republican president and a Republican congress.

William J. Bryan is opposed to bounties no less than he is opposed to a protective tariff. In 1894, when the sugar tariff was under consideration in congress, Mr. Bryan said: "If congress cannot properly give a bounty directly to the sugar industry, neither can it properly impose a tax upon sugar, for the avowed purpose of protecting the sugar industry. It is as easy to justify a bounty as a protective tariff, and it is impossible to justify either." Democratic and Populist candidates for congress stand upon this proposition.

The duty of the hour is to secure a Republican legislature in Nebraska, to prevent attack from within; and to insure a Republican congress for the nation, which will restore the bounty provision repealed by a Democratic congress.

Sugar Plank of the Republican National Platform.

As an assurance that the Republican party will, if restored to power, foster the sugar industry of the United States, and as an evidence to the voters of Nebraska that its policy will promote the greatest industry that can be built up within our borders, it should be but necessary to quote the sugar plank of the Republican national platform, to which William McKinley and every Republican candidate for congress stands committed:

"We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay \$100,000,000 annually."

The people of this state are interested in other things than the currency question. In a previous paper it has been shown how Mexican cattle importations have paralyzed our cattle industry. A Republican tariff will revive it. This paper proves, or ought to prove, that the full fruition of the sugar industry means as much to Nebraska as a proper settlement of currency and tariff controversies. What does the Nebraska farmer think about it? What is the Nebraska voter going to do about it? M. A. BROWN.

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NEW THINGS IN Neckwear, Hats and Caps, Children's Suits.

Qualities the Highest. Prices the Lowest. See our Lines of Underwear and Overcoats.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER OUR SPECIALTY. PRICES AND QUALITIES GUARANTEED.

JONAS ENGEL, Manager.

We have a large line WALL PAPER at hard times prices. L. W. McCONNELL & Co.

RED WILLOW.

Benj. Baker threshed, last week. We failed to learn how the grain turned out.

J. F. Helm is threshing his alfalfa and the machine will proceed from there to Wm. Byfield's.

Charlie Baker and Charlie Byfield are among the boys who are seeking to better their fortunes by a trip east.

There was a rousing party at Benj. Baker's, Saturday night, a farewell to Charlie, who departed, Monday, for a point near Grand Island.

John Longnecker and Jakie were going north, last week, to seek a land where potatoes abound, and if possible, by the sweat of their brow, to secure some for their winter use.

Sheriff Neel depleted the Byfield lunatic asylum by taking Joseph Lute under the state's charge. Wm. is pondering on who next will fetch up under his roof in like conditions, as several fit subjects have from time to time had a home with him, until he feels as if he were actually in charge of a branch institution for the insane. Poor unfortunates, they ought not to be allowed to wander about and starve or freeze to death, yet fear often causes people to send them on and on, until that result follows.

PROSPECT PARK.

Lafe Method is working for R. P. Barr.

J. H. Wade finished putting in rye, Monday.

Mrs. Barnes visited Mrs. J. Pickrell, Tuesday.

Chas. Boatman began putting in rye, Tuesday.

Chas. Shears is visiting near Colby, Kansas, this week.

L. A. Stephens spent Saturday night and Sunday at home.

Col. Dunham and family visited at L. C. Caldwell's, Sunday.

Jas. Cain was out getting the lumber out of his sod house, Tuesday.

Quite a number from this place took in the Republican rally at McCook, last Friday night.

Mrs. W. N. Cratty has been entertaining a sister and nephew from the east, the past two weeks.

Charley Boatman and wife and W. A. Holbrook and wife visited relatives north of McCook, Saturday night and Sunday.

Try that 15 cent box paper at THE TRIBUNE office. Worth 25 cts. Also cheaper grades.

We are just in receipts of a new supply of tablets and box papers memorandums, etc.

That Cough

Is liable to become serious unless it is promptly stopped.

Try a bottle of

McConnell's

Balsam.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

PERSONALS.

GEORGE T. WORK of Hastings was in the city, this week.

J. L. BLOOD, county treasurer of Hayes county, was in the city, Wednesday evening, on business of his office, that county having no banking facilities. J. F. Dye accompanied him.

Engineer and Mrs. C. M. Bailey, John Custer and wife, Harry Kingsbury, wife and mother, Mart Trammell and Ed. Beyrer were among the carnival visitors in Denver, this week.

JOS. SCHAICK, who has been clerking for L. W. McConnell & Co., departed on Monday evening, for LaCruz, New Mexico, where he will practice medicine. Verlie Berry is assisting in the store now.

C. C. FLANSBURG and A. E. Harvey of Lincoln, A. H. Kidd of Beatrice, B. F. Smith of Juniata, L. H. Alberti of Beaver City, and F. M. Flansburg of Trenton were among the lawyers present from abroad at district court, this week.

He Couldn't Explain.

A very small newsboy, who had just sold his last paper, leaned against the iron lamp post and shouted with all his lung power: "Pa-i-i-per! Twelvy-clack pa-i-i-per! Extry twelvy-clack!" The boy was working overtime, either from force of habit or because of his natural exuberance. It is not uncommon in Calhoun place for a boy to stop short and yell several times, merely to relieve himself.

It happened that a pedestrian was attracted by the shouts of the boy against the lamp post. He smiled as he looked at the youngster and then said, "All right, give me one of your papers."

That startled the boy. He looked sheepishly at the man, rubbed his hand into his pocket and said, "I ain't got any."

"Didn't I hear you calling a 12 o'clock paper?"

"Yes, but I didn't mean"—It was too much of an explanation. A professor of psychology who had studied the laws of unconscious cerebration might have told why the boy stood on the corner shouting papers when he had no papers to sell, but the boy adopted a less difficult course and ran away.—Chicago Record.

Taking Exercise.

Poor Harry Shelman, the long haired poet who dressed his entire person to resemble Buffalo Bill, and who was, in fact, startlingly like the greatest of scouts, used to tell me of a literary friend of his who had a novel method of taking exercise. His workshop was on the top floor of his house, far from the noise of the street, and he used to write about 15 hours a day. He was not a Howells or a Bronson Howard, whose working hours never exceed four in any one day. He worked, he labored, he toiled. He had no time for a bicycle and could not afford a horse. He hated walking. Run he could not. Swimming was out of the question. Still he must have exercise. He kept his dictionary in the basement and his thesaurus in the kitchen. As he used both very often it was necessary to make many trips down stairs and up again, and in that way he kept himself in splendid physical condition. A visitor once saw him dashing down stairs like a madman and soaring up again like a kite and was distressed till informed by John's wife that John was simply hunting for a word and had found it.—New York Press.

Trunk Labels.

"I wish you would have a porter come up and wash the labels off my trunks," remarked a well dressed man as he signed his name to the book at the Continental last night. The guest as he spoke pointed to three big trunks that stood in the baggage room. The trunks were covered with the various labels that indicated that they had made a long continental journey. In days gone by these labels were the proper thing, and the man just home from Europe considered those glaring tags as almost sacred. But fashion has changed this year, thanks of the Prince of Wales setting the pace, and now these glaring showbills indicative of travel are no longer in vogue.—Philadelphia Inquirer.