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Superior to any on the market, being Heavier, Stronger Built, and therefore a more Durable Mill. It is the only absolutely safe Mill built; and out of

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G. B. NETTLETON, McCook, Neb.,

Agent for Southwestern Nebraska and Northwestern Kansas Office and Salesroom in the McCook Feed Mill, Railroad St.

Republican Valley Lands.

io.	DESCRIPTION	SECTION	TOWN	RANGE	COUNTY	STATI
43	S. E. S. W. Sec. 30, E. M. N. W. N. E. S. W.	31	2	21	Red Willow	Neb.
10		24	1	:30	••	44
11	S. W.	10	2	26	**	
11 12	S. W. N. W. Lots 2, 3, and 4.	- 9	4	27		144
13	S. W. N. W. Lots 2, 3, and 4, S. M. S. W. Sec, 5 and N. M. W.	8	9	28 27 27	**	44
14	N. W.	23	0	07	W	744
33	S. E.	27	1	- 97	44	. (4)
	S. E.	29	1	27		41
34	W. 14 N. W. Sec. 33, and W. 14 S. W.	28		26	44	
42	S. E.		3	96	- 64	44
18	S.14 S.E. & S.W. S. E. Sec. 11 & N.W.S.W.	12		26	Frontier	Neb.
20		25	0	25	Fromier	Aven.
41	S. W.	-23		95		1.
41	S. W.		19 1	20	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

These Lands were carefully selected, are of an excellent quality, and are for sale on easy terms.

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Makes First Mortgage Loans on Farm Property. OFFICE IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

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**Having re-opened my establishment in McCook, I will be pleased to see all of my old patrons and many new ones, as I will sell better goods at lower figures than ever before offered in McCook. Call and see me.

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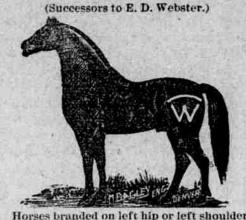
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Rain Does not Affect It. FOR SALE BY

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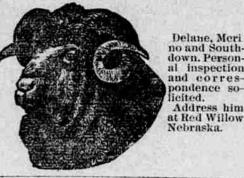
STOCK DIRECTORY.

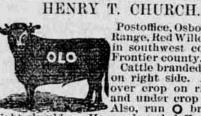
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P. O. address, Estelle, Hayes county, and Beat-rice, Neb. Range, Stinking Water and French-man creeks, Chase Co., Vebraska. Brand as cut on side of some animals, on hip and sides of some, or any where on the animal.

JOHN F. BLACK. Breeder of IMPROVED SHEEP





Postoffice, Osborn, Neb. Range, Red Willow creek in southwest corner of Cattle branded O L O on right side. Also, an over crop on right ear and under crop on left. Also, run O brand on right shoulder. Horses branded B on right shoulder.

GEORGE J. FREDERICK.



Postoffice address, Mc-Cook, Nebraska.

Ranch: Four miles southwest of McCook, on the Driftwood. Stock branded Al on

SPRING CREEK CATTLE CO. J. D. WELBORN, Vice President and Supt.



EATON BROS. & CO.



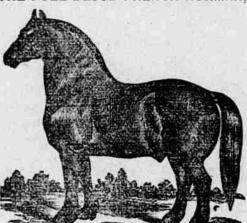
P. O. address, McCook 11 brands on left hip.
Horses branded the same on left shoulder.

STOKES & TROTH.



P. O. address, Carrico, Hayes county, Neb. Range: Red Willow creek, above Carrico. Stock branded as above Also run the following rands: S, J-f, U, X

THE FULL BLOOD FRENCH NORMAN.



YOLTAIRE

Will make the season at the barn of B. F. OLCOTT IN McCOOK, Neb., commencing April 1st, and closing July 1st, 1886.

A. H. BALLER.

The Fine Clydesdale and Sweet Briar, BIRD OF THE WEST,



Will commence the season the 1st of April. Will be found at my barn south of the Badger

Lumber Yard, McCook, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. At W. K. Lyuch's barn, Indianola, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. See bills. 42 A. J. Pate, Prop. BURT LUFKIN, Groom.

THE RED WILLOW MILL

Is now in operation and will do

General Custom Work.

The Mill is complete and we

Guarantee Good Work.

J. W. PICKLE & CO. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, val-uable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. 425-lyr. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Pature Triumphs of Electricity.

The most ambitious project yet broached for employing electricity to a universal motor is at present under consideration at Quebec. It has its origin in the successful use already made of Montmorency falls as the source of power for lighting Dufferin terrace by electricity. It is now proposed to put the famous water fall at work not only to run a short electric railway, but to furnish electric power superseding steam all the factories and workshops of Quebec.

The utilization of natural water-falls for this purpose is already known to be entirely practicable. One of the first electric railways built as a business enterprise was that at Portrush, opened by Lord Spencer some years ago. It derived its energy from a neighboring water fall. Near Grenoble a similar experiment was made, the water-fall being made to work a printing-press, a sand-mill, and other machinery in the city. These, however, were small affairs compared with the scheme now proposed in Quebec. Should that be successful, great water-falls would acquire a value besides that of their picturesqueness, and the practical man would no longer lose his enjoyment of their beauty in his regret over the amount of power allowed to go to waste.

Some other very interesting experiments in the use of electricity as a motor are soon to be practically tested. In New York city experiments are un-der way to use electricity instead of steam on the elevated roads. What is called the Daft motor is to be em-ployed. Philadeiphia expects to have an electric railway under operation within a very short period. Electric railways have been established for years, on a small scale, in Germany, Austria, Belgium, and elsewhere, and electric omnibuses and boats have been used in Paris and \ienna. Toronto, also, put in operation last month an electric railway about a mile long, to carry passengers to and from the neighboring fair grounds. But the question of questions still to be solved is the cost of electricity compared with steam.

> Dentistry of the Primitive Sort. [Boston Globe.]

Some of the more primitive methods of extracting teeth are worthy of mention. One was to attach one end of a stout string to the offending tooth, the other end to the handle of a half-opened door, and then suddenly close the door. The same object was sometimes attained by fastening the string to a window-sill, and then jumping out of the window. How high a window should be from the ground to perform this operation satisfactorily is not stated, though this is a question of but little moment to a man suffering with a

raging toothache. Early in the present century dentists Nebraska. Range, south traveled from town to town, provided Cattle branded on left with a tumkey, a scraper, and some kind of dentifrice. The latter commonly contained acids, which not only removed the tartar from teeth, but destroyed their enamel. As one of Boston's most prominent dentists expressed it: "To use such a preparation is like setting a barn afire to kill the rats." In destroying exposed nerves a hot iron was used in place of steptics. A small nerve in the ear, connected with a network of nerves, extending to the median line, was sometimes destroyed with a hot iron to prevent toothache. In other words, the burning of that little nerve precluded the possibility of toothache on one side of the face. This was not a general custom, though the operation is known to have been quite frequently performed in Massachusetts.

The Prospective Cocaine Supply.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.] It is difficult to state where the best varieties of the coca leaf may be obtained. The plant flourishes throughout the extent of the Andean plateau, from Ecu-ador to far south in Bolivia. In Peru it grows exurberantly in the far interior. from 250 to 500 miles from the Pacific coast. Back of Truyillo, in the north of Peru, toward the river Maranon, a very excellent quality is found, but, just now, in that district, as well as in the others of Peru, it is of difficult ex-portation, owing to the still unsettled condition of political affairs, the heavy rains prevailing in those sections and the limited means of transportation

The current value of the coca leaves at Lima and at Callao may be fixed at 30 cents, gold, per pound. The usual mode of packing for transportation is in hides, forming what, in commercial parlance, is termed "ceroons," but the article from the Maranon, to which I refer particularly, comes to hand in small packages covered with eorn husks. Manufacturers speak highly of this quality of coca.

What the Crow's Feet Mean. [New York World.]

M. Mantegazza, an Italian scientist, has written an article on wrinkles, which has appeared in The Pall Mall Gazette. He says the life history of a man can be written from his wrinkles. After giving the pros and cons of the different lines of the face, M. Mantegazza says the crow's feet mark the passing of the fortieth year, and are especially despised by ladies. He then cites a case of one lady who succeeded in keeping these tell-tale lines off long after they were due by means of springs, which kept the skin stretched at night at the corners of the eyes. A patent on such a spring would make a man's fortune here. "Going in the sun," says M. Mantegazza, "with the face insufficiently covered brings wrinkles on prematurely. But they are in every case normal at 49. Wrinkles in the upper eyelids, and sometimes in the lower, he assures us, are the result of hard living, grief or worry.

The Telephonic Voice. Philadelphia Ledger.

The fact is that a telephone does not disguise a voice at all; it simply accents its prevailing quality, making it rather more recognizable, if possible. A person who has a sharp ring in the voice will speak more sharply, a gruff voice will be more gruff; and, by the same rule, sincere. The telephone, indeed, if a in an o heial report to Washington. little more leisure could be given to the people who talk through it, instead of the feeling that the central office is waiting impatiently to gut them off, would give fine opportunity for weighing a man's words unperturbed by the actual presence.

Mr. Gladstone in Conversation. [New York World.]

Mr. Gladstone, having given up his recent morning occupations of reading the lessons in church and cutting down a tree, is in splendid vigor on the old stumping ground and is personally received with all the old enthusiasm, though Chamberlain's quick chariot wheels are leaving his political doctrines far behind. While Radical opinions ripen everywhere, frost-nipped Whig-gery pines itself away. He is himself, however, admittedly in full fettle—the voice clear and resonant, the wonderful face the same, strong, intense, full of force, but withal tender, delicately lined and pensive.

We have two portraits of him, one at 35 and one at 73, but no portrait gives you an idea of it. No portrait can, for it is a face in motion The late Mr. Samuel Ward, who was a guest with him at Dalmeny on his first stumping pilgrimage, and for whom Mr. Gladstone at once conceived that affection ate liking which that genial and accomplished American gentleman always inspired, was never weary of dwelling on that face. As he converses in private, he used to say, it speaks as eloquently as his tongue. As he stood at the end of the piano, sipping his afterdinner tea with us in the quaint old Scottish drawing-room of Dalmeny, nothing but a series of instantaneous photographs could have given the face or rather score of Gladstonian faces of the ten minutes of conversation.

The facial expression varies with every thought of this many-thoughted man. His thought was acted. Surprise, pleasure, interest, disdain, pity called different features into play in his Protean countenance. Eyes, nose, chin, all spoke not only so, but the whole body, so that his conversation was like a solo with an orchestral accompaniment. Hands, feet, the entire man, accompanied the flute-like voice in a conversation which was not epiSrammatic but sometimes involved; flowing along at times like a level lowland stream, with many serpentine windings, yet always forcible and clear. When his face is serlous, the inner lights seem momentarily put out. He seemed then to apply a brake to the thought-train, and every feature was pulled up into a portrait-like repose.

One of the Mistakes of "Culture."

[Cor. Kansas City Times.] I once knew intimately two violinists. One had a wrist like a steel spring in its strength and flexibility. His fingers were supple and strong. He could not produce a bad tone if he tried. He played easily and almost without effort. and to me his playing was the most exquisitely beautiful I remember to have heard. Still he had not taken the pains to study any particular school systematically and he was never allowed by professionals to possess any The other had a stiff wrist and clumsy fingers. He used his wrist, of course, but his bowing in rapid passages was never distinct and his execution while exactly according to Spohr was more for the eye than the ear. Yet he was the pet and pride of pro-fessionals and consequently of the

I have frequently sat through an opera near professionals. I heard nothing about beauty, but much of how cer-tain tones were "placed" and "ejected," whether they came from the throat or the roof of the mouth or the chest. Perhaps I am not up to the tension of culture required to understand art, but I cannot adn it that means are greater than ends. I can not forget that method which does achieve beauty is less admirable than beauty without method.

The fault is not confined to musicians. In painting, the drama, literature, religion and decorative art we hear more of schools than of essential beauty. All criticism is pervaded by this mechanical judgment. It strikes me that we ought to be more concerned with results than with methods.

Unsci .nt'fi.: Chemistry.

Many of the so-called applications of chemical science to the arts were first made by persons who were entirely ignorant of science and who did not know the meaning of the word chemis-try. Five hundred years ago tanners who did not know that a raw hide contained gelatine and were ignorant of the fact that tannin would render it insoluble produced better leather than is made anywhere in the world to-day. The stonemasons of the middle ages who did not understand the union made by silicious sand and quicklime made mortar that is stronger now than the rocks it binds together. The ignorant Hindoos on the banks of the Gauges and the wild Arabs in eastern Asia made steel that is worth its weight in gold.

Quite too much is claimed for science as a promoter of the useful and decora- through the house, be a thorn in the tive arts. It explains many processes but it produces very few that are new. Medical science, if indeed there is any such science, is little more than a classification of the remedial discoveries made by empiries.

The Good Spiders Do. [Boston Budget.]

Dr. C. Keller, of Zurich, claims that spiders perform an important part in the preservation of forests by defending the trees against the depredations of aphides and insects. He has examined a great many spiders, both in their viscera and by feeding them in captivity, and has found them to be voracious destroyers of these pests; and he believes that the spiders in a particular forest do more effective work of this kind than all the insect-eating birds that inhabit it.

He has verified his views by observations on coniferous trees, a few broadleaved trees and apple trees. An important feature of the spiders' operations is that they prefer dark spots, and therefore work most in the places which vermin most infest, but which are likely to be passed by other destroying agents.

> Whites of Alaska, (Chicago Heraid.)

There are 1,900 white people in southeastern Alaska. Vegetation is abundant and luxurious, the cattle sleek and fat, large proportions. These facts appear

A Hardy Cotton Plant. A man in Jeffersonville, Ind., who has been experimenting with cotton for

The McCook Tribune.

SUPPLEMENT.

Editors and Publishers. THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1886.

F. M. AND E. M. KIMMELL.

BONDVILLE GOSSIP.

A fine boy at Mr. Stone's.

Most of the farmers in this vicinity have finished planting corn.

A. S. Boughton attended the G. A. R. post meeting at Indianola, Thursday.

W. P. Elmer and wife and A. S. Boughton and wife visited Indianola, Saturday.

F. A. Griffin and mother, Mrs. A. M. Griffin, and Miss Smith, of Valley Grange, were in the city on Tuesday. Miss Mamie Whitesel, daughter of

N. Whitesel, has returned from Lincoln, where she has been attending school for the past two years. J. Peake and Al. Brock returned from

Curtis, last Thursday. They have been freighting to that place for the past few weeks. They report a heavy rain storm there, last Wednesday.

Tradition says it it rains on Easter Sunday, the seven Sundays immediately after will be rainy. We never kept a record to see if it is good, but will do so this year. Rain fell on Easter Sunday and last Sunday came in line. In some parts of the state, so hard did it rain, that it would appear as if the rains due on the next six Sundays had all been sent at once. Gossip.

VAILTON NOTES.

Mr. Barnes called on old neighbors,

Father Barklou has returned looking well and hearty.

Miss Della Speer commenced her school work on the 26th. Robert Brown and wife will spend a

season in Hitchcock county. Elder Berry of McCook preached an excellent sermon to our people, last Sunday.

We are able to report progress, and business flourishing. Building, planting, seeding, still the order of the day.

Osear Brown is still vigorously improving his homestead, a few miles west. as is also R. M. Williams, just west of the county line.

We notice Ed. Webb is making rather suggestive improvements on his place on the south side, and those who know say it means something.

May 12th. RALPH.

A CORRECTION. ED. TRIBUNE: - In your issue of April 29th. there is an item, which reflects somewhat on some official from Culbertson, stating that said official married a couple at the McEntee House, and that the groom, witnesses and official were all gloriously full. Now I wish to say that the official was not an official, nor has not been since the election, last fall, and I do not think that there is an official in Culbertson that would make such a fool of him-

JUSTICE. Two pieces of beautiful New Music, together with a large, illustrated Cataogue of Musical Goods of every description, will be mailed to any address on receipt of only 10 cents in coin or postage stamps. Address, Will L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

THE senate sat down on the democratie Anglophobists on Wednesday with a large majority in favor of employing American vessels to carry the mails to South America. This will, if it goes side of Mr. Vilas, who hates an American ship and an American seaman. Eight democrats, mostly from the North Atlantic states, voted with the republicans. The bill appropriates eight hundred thousand dollars and fixes the compensation to the mail carriers at fifty cents per nautical mile between the point of shipping and the destination of the mail bags. The southern democrats generally voted to strike out the word 'American." Plumb of Kansas made a powerful speech in favor of American mail earriers for American business to South American ports.

THE Springfield Republican says: When in such a condition of things as that which exists in Chicago a paper preaches murder and incendiarism, as the socialist organ there does, it is asking a great deal of society to keep its hands off." The Syracuse Journal remarks: "Such papers are vipers who would strike down the benefactor that and the mining industry assuming has warmed them into life. ' The people of the United States will have to give out a new interpretation of their invitation to all the world, that this is "the asylum of the oppressed." It is not an asylum for European lunatics and madmen.