

The McCook Tribune.

By F. M. KIMMELL.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
L. D. RICHARDS.
For Lieutenant Governor,
T. J. MAJORS.
For Secretary of State,
J. C. ALLEN.
For Auditor,
THOS. H. BENTON.
For Treasurer,
J. E. HILL.
For Attorney General,
GEORGE H. HASTINGS.
For Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings,
GEORGE R. HUMPHREY.
For Superintendent Public Instruction,
A. K. GOUDY.

Republican Congressional Ticket.

For Congressman, 2d District,
N. V. HARLAN.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
SAMUEL ELLIS.
For County Attorney,
J. BYRON JENNINGS.
For Treasurer,
W. T. HENTON.
For Commissioner, 1st District,
RICHARD JOHNSTON.
For Commissioner, 2nd District,
G. W. BARTLETT.

Republican Senatorial Convention.

The Republican electors of the 26th Senatorial district of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention in the city hall at McCook, Neb., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1890, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for state senator of the 26th district, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. The several counties are entitled to the following representation:

Chase.....	6	Gosper.....	5
Dundy.....	5	Hitchcock.....	7
Frontier.....	5	Hayes.....	4
Furnas.....	3	Red Willow.....	4

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, and that delegates present be authorized to cast full vote of delegation. Your committee further endorse the finding of the state central committee in the matter of the contest from Red Willow county.

C. T. BREWER, Chairman.
JOHN C. HAYES, Secretary pro tem.

O. E. BUTTERFIELD of Dundy county is the republican nominee for representative of the 67th district.

WESTERN Nebraska is demanding a congressman; but the indications are that western Nebraska will have to wait until there can be another congressional reapportionment.—Hastings G. J.

Those fellows who persist in calling this the 26th senatorial district should take notice that it is the 29th district and has been since 1887. McCook papers please copy.—Beaver City Tribune.

THE indications are that McKeighan will make quite a noise throughout the Second district, during the campaign; but when the votes are counted in November Harlan will have a large majority of the votes. So that perhaps honors are easy.

THE Hon. Roger Querrilous Mills of Texas is booked for a talk in the Second district. Roger's remarkable success in leading Cleveland into the free trade ambush will enable him to plant McKeighan beyond the reach of a political Gabriel.

ONE of the silliest things the "independents" and galvanized democrats of the Second district could do they have done. They have sent for Roger Q. Mills of Texas to assist in stumping the district. Mr. Mills will greatly strengthen the backbone of republicanism in that old soldier harbor by his presence.—Journal.

MR. LAWS deserved renomination for congress but it is now apparent that owing to antagonisms, unwarranted though they be, he would not have unanimous support or made a good race this year. He is too honest and able a man for the state to lose from its service and sometime he should be called back in some capacity.—Nebraska Enterprise.

WHEN it was announced that the secretary of war would make a few speeches in Nebraska during the campaign the demoarctic newspapers made a great noise over the importation of outsiders to tell the people of Nebraska how they should vote. Perhaps these sapient editors will raise the same objection to the coming of Congressman Mills to tell the voters of the Second district that their salvation depends upon the election of a party named McKeighan to congress. But they will do nothing of the kind. That would be consistency, and a democratic editor would not be consistent for the world.—Journal.

WE are told in confidence that Mr. G. L. Laws has influence enough with the administration to secure the vacant registership of the McCook Land Office, so long held open for Senator Lindsay. The consequence of this move on the part of Mr. Laws will give the Senatorship to Mr. Lindsay another term, and Mr. Laws will be on his oars.

The above from the Orleans Press is the same old mossback lie that has been running through the anti-Laws press for months past. It has been officially denied repeatedly. Nothing but the quality of Orleans whiskey can account for its repetition from the source given.

AFTER a careful review of the earnings of the railroads of the west and the study of the Nebraska situation, the Minneapolis Tribune reads a lesson to the people and the railroads in this fashion: "The Nebraska commissioners attribute the unprofitableness of the roads in that state to over-construction and to parallel lines, amounting to one-third of the total mileage. But these needless lines are not the fault of the companies alone; and the people must necessarily bear a part of the burden. Railway management is not immaculate. Gross discrimination is practised by most companies; and there are faults that need severe legislative correction. But it is obvious that average rates are not now extortionate. The alliance politicians should not attempt to make such capital out of that unfounded pretense."

THE Citizen would like to enlist the efforts of the entire press of the state in securing the enactment of a law compelling the assessment of all property in the state at its actual value. There has been much talk upon this subject and the press has condemned without stint the evils resulting from the present ill-advised method, but as yet no definite attempt has been made toward the remedy. Now before the election of a new legislature is an exceptionally good time to work on this matter and the Citizen would urge upon the newspapers in every representative district that its candidate be thoroughly instructed upon this matter and required to give some assurance of lending his assistance in the enactment of such a statute.—Elwood Citizen.

SUNDY newspapers that do not approve of the electrical method of execution are anxious for the adoption of the "lethal chamber" by all civilized states. The prisoner is placed in a cell that may easily be made air tight and on some night after he has sunk into a sound sleep carbonic acid gas is turned into the apartment and the sleeper awakes in another world. This seems to be a humane way of executing a criminal, but squeamish people are apt to object to it because it is a departure from the old methods. In reality there are very few things more terrible than the rope, but it has been made so common by centuries of use that the public is inclined to believe that it is the natural and proper thing to use in executions.

COL. JAS. D. GAGE of Franklin, chairman of the republican congressional central committee, was in the city to-day. In conversation with the Colonel he said that he would call the committee together about the 28th of the present month and that headquarters would be established in Hastings the first of September, when the campaign will practically open.—Hastings Nebraskan.

WIDE-AWAKE TRADESMEN



have learned by experience that the only waterproof coat they can sell to a cowboy or hunter is the Pommel Slicker with the "Fish Brand" Trade Mark on it. They are the best waterproof saddle coats ever made. They keep the saddle, the horse's back, and the rider thoroughly dry and warm. No saddle sores from the galling of a wet saddle. When used as a walking coat, the extension front buttons back, and the Slicker is changed at once to an ordinary coat. Just try one, they cost but little and will prevent colds, fevers, rheumatism, and other results to exposure to the weather. Beware of worthless imitations, every garment stamped with "Fish Brand" Trade Mark. Don't accept any inferior coat when you can have the "Fish Brand Slicker" delivered without extra cost. Particulars and illustrated catalogue free.

A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

SHOULD GARNER THE GRAIN.

Senator Lindsay's Somewhat Novel Proposition and Prescription.

To the Editor of the State Journal.

BEAVER CITY, NEB., Aug. 9.—It not unfrequently happens that a state is blind to its greatest dangers, as well as to the safeguards to be provided against them, until some great calamity suddenly clears its vision. When this happens everyone is a statesman and is able to talk wisely of what ought to have been done and the beneficent results which would have followed. The fact is that both the people and legislators are not gifted with foreknowledge, and until the calamity comes are usually ignorant of the results to be avoided. But governments do not exist for a year, nor for a generation for that matter, and it would seem to be the part of wisdom for those who experience the evil effects of former omissions to act promptly in guarding against a repetition of the calamity. It may not be realized by the inhabitants of the cities, nor by many outside of the cities in the more favored parts of the state, but it is very plain to everyone in large districts of the state, that in the greater portion of the counties there is what, in olden times, would be termed a famine. In this county and those adjacent there is now an entire failure of the corn crop. Everybody realizes it here. What this means to the people of this region and others similarly situated, can be fully understood when it is remembered that almost every bushel of the old corn has been shipped out of the country, and that wheat is only a partial crop, while oats, hay and vegetables are practically a failure. The terrible results are even now apparent. Farmers have for years been saving, borrowing, mortgaging and purchasing on time to get a good start in hogs and cattle. Until recently it has not been apparent to what an extent this has obtained, but it is now evident that with good crops and anything like fair prices for stock the farmers would have almost cleared themselves of debt in a few years. As it is, with all this stock on hand and nothing to feed it, the loss to the state will be enormous. Fully one-half of the farmers have no money to purchase feed, and they cannot borrow for two reasons—first, the banks already have out all their funds and will have to carry present borrowers; second, farmers have no security to offer, as stock is worthless as security at present, and loan companies will not increase real-estate mortgages. The result is that farmers are shipping every hog large enough to ship, and are bringing young hogs and pigs to town and offering them for sale at from 50 cents to \$1 each. Even at these prices they find no purchasers, and they are turning them out or killing them to save feed. The loss in such young stock in this part of the state will be enormous and represents the laborious savings of the farmers for several years past.

I am not writing this to appear sensational, nor do I say that farmers are dissatisfied, or will leave the country permanently. They recognize the fact that for many years they have had good crops, and all who can will remain, and those who go away will no doubt return for next year. But I wish to emphasize the fact that this failure will cause a loss to the general wealth of the state which cannot be estimated. Now for the lesson. If the state now had stored at convenient places five million bushels of corn, which it could sell to the farmers at 20 cents per bushel, there would not be the necessity for a single farmer to leave his home, nor for the sacrifice of one hoof of stock. This corn, if rightly purchased, would not have cost the state over one million dollars, while it would be the means of saving more than twenty-five times that amount to the citizens of the state in actual values, besides preventing the inevitable loss to the state by reason of emigration and prejudice against it. Can this be prevented in the future? I think it can and that is the reason and object of this article. I believe the next legislature should pass a law which should make similar provisions to the following:

First—Appropriating a certain amount each year until the aggregate amount shall reach say \$1,000,000 (to be based upon a careful estimate).

Second—Providing that the state shall establish depots at convenient shipping points, well distributed over the state, and with the money so appropriated purchase of the farmers in the vicinity of such depots, at a fair living price per bushel, wheat and corn to be stored and kept by the state at such depots.

Third—Providing that when any year's crop is assured and the price of grain, say in August or thereafter, is large enough to net the state the cost to it of the stored grain, then that it shall be sold and a new amount purchased and stored as before, provided, of course, that the change could be done without material loss to the state.

Fourth—That in case of drouth or other destruction of crops to any great extent the state shall sell such grain in suitable amounts to farmers needing the same at the actual cost of the same to the state (not selling to anyone who raised a crop that year and sold it.)

This could be put under the control of the governor or other suitable officer or board, with power to appoint and pay an agent at each of said depots for the time necessarily employed in purchasing, etc. The expenses of conducting the matter need not be large. The following advantages, it seems to me, would result from such a law:

First—Absolute immunity of the state and its citizens from loss in case of a failure of crops in any year.

Second—The state would act as a storekeeper for the storage of a large amount of the farmers' corn and wheat, to be disposed of at favorable markets, and prevent a monopoly of grain at the time of our greatest necessity.

Third—A substantial boom for the state as a safe place for farmers as well as all kinds of business, and consequent immigration and increase of population and wealth.

I submit these thoughts for what they are worth to the farmers and all citizens desiring the prosperity of our people, and hope some such bill will receive consideration and become a law at the hands of the next legislature.

J. P. LINDSAY.

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JONAS ENGEL, Mgr.

McCOOK, NEB., August 8th.

A CARD.

To our many customers and friends in Red Willow, Hayes, Frontier, Chase, Dundy and Hitchcock Counties, we wish to extend our thanks and appreciation for the liberal patronage you have given the firm of J. C. ALLEN & CO. the past years. We now offer our entire stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, and HATS and CAPS, at EXACT COST. We will dispose of the stock in 90 Days.

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