

The McCook Tribune.

By F. M. KIMMELL.

The 4th of March ends the strife of the 51st Congress.

FREE silver has a ray of hope, but it may be blotted out.

SILVER bullion has receded in price until the shrinkage is about 20 per cent.

The directors of the World's Fair are haunted by the ghost of a \$5,000,000 deficiency.

The committee on alien ownership of land found 11,000,000 acres owned by British subjects.

A KANSAS legislator has introduced a bill for the people to elect the official organ of the county or city.

It is estimated that the grand total of the appropriations of the current legislature will be nearly \$250,000.

THE TRIBUNE bespeaks for more farming and less politics, this coming season. It will bring about better results, especially for the industrious farmer.

THE TRIBUNE is under obligations to Senators Paddock and Manderson, Congressman Laws and Secretary of State Allen for valuable public documents.

It is confidently asserted that the President will call an extra session of the Senate on the 4th of March or immediately afterwards, the business to be of unusual importance.

WITH no state institution in Southwestern Nebraska, west of Hastings, it was hardly expected that the righteous claims of the Republican Valley would be utterly ignored for an east end county.

THE location of another state institution in the eastern part of the state indicates most conclusively that Western Nebraska has no claims save those her votes can command. And the east side so far has the majority votes.

IN 1890, despite the "panic," only one person out of 102 engaged in business failed, while in 1889 the number was one out of ninety-seven and in 1888 one out of ninety-eight. This was a very good record, but 1891 will probably beat it.

FOLLOWING the timely example of the Nebraska senate, the Kansas upper house proclaims its opposition to revolutionary or visionary laws. The condition of both states demand laws that will encourage and protect investors, and afford such security as will promote the influx of capital and develop their stagnant resources.—Bee

THE business of the pension office during the past seven months refutes the claim that an extraordinary deficiency will exist in the pension account at the end of the fiscal year. The number of claims filed under the dependent pension law exceed half a million. Of these it is estimated 80,000 will be allowed the first year, involving an expense of \$5,000,000. To this may be added original claims under other laws, estimated at \$17,000,000 for the fiscal year, making a total of \$22,000,000 of new pensions, a falling off of \$10,000,000 compared with the preceding fiscal year. The commissioner of pensions is confident, judging from the expression of the past seven months, that the act of June, 1890, will materially reduce the annual value of pensions.

THE complaint of Mr. Oxnard that the house took action on the sugar bounty business and passed the repealing act without due investigation of the facts in the case, is doubtless well founded. It is dangerous to pass on important measures of this kind, with which the future of Nebraska is so intimately bound, without a full and free conference with all parties at interest.

THE idea has not yet penetrated the Eastern Nebraskan's noddle that the state is as wide from east to west nearly 500 miles; or the principle of justice has not become very firmly established in their hearts. Else in the location of state institutions the western two-thirds of the state would not be so continuously slighted to the advantage of the more populous and wealthy eastern one-third. Broaden your minds and hearts, gentlemen, to a comprehension of the entire state.

THE proclamation of reciprocity between the United States and Brazil hits our democratic contemporaries in that region of the stomach popularly described as "between wind and water." They were all for reciprocity with a big "R," until they found that it wasn't going to divide the republican party. Then they made the fatal mistake of voting in a body in congress against it. Now it has come and is hailed with delight by the producers of the country, and the chagrin of the party without principle, but with a great appetite, is exceedingly amusing.

THE experience of other states should serve as a warning to the legislature to exercise the greatest care in drafting irrigation laws. The present discussion of the subject serves to enlighten members on the methods pursued in the mountain states, but the conditions under which Nebraska labors demands laws which, while developing irrigation, will not foster a monopoly of water rights. This is a vital point. Under the stimulus of sudden popularity the legislature is liable to go too far and grant rights and privileges which would prove a permanent menace to the prosperity of the western counties.—Bee

SPECULATION has been abnormally developed. The currency has been contracted, the poor are growing poorer and the rich richer. In speculation both parties, buyer and seller, have to patronize the banks and both are accommodated on the offer of good collateral. The man that wins must pay for his loan and the one who loses lets the bank dispose of his collateral—and so the game goes on, and fortunes are made and fortunes are lost. Three-fourths of the loans made in New York today are call loans—which means loans for speculation. No legitimate business can be conducted on call loans.

THE ANSWER of Governor Boyd to the petition of his predecessor for a writ of quo warranto, fails to traverse any of the facts set up by Governor Thayer as a basis of the writ applied for, but merely alleges that Thayer has no right to ask for a writ and the facts set up as to the citizenship of Boyd do not constitute a sufficient case for calling him into court by quo warranto. Then the governor says that having been declared elected and having taken the oath of office he is entitled to serve out his term in peace. The answer is a disappointment to such of the governor's friends as believed that he would deny the charge that he was not a citizen of the United States and had not been two years before his election to the office of governor, as set forth under affidavit in the petition of complaint.—Journal

IRRIGATION is the problem of Nebraska's development. It should have the support and attention of every man having anything at stake in the future of the state. In the last six months Nebraska has been the victim of a national advertisement of the wrong kind. It is now the interest of everybody having his home or capital here to wipe out the memory of last summer's catastrophe with some grand achievements. The eastern public draws no distinction with this section of the state. It knows that an appropriation of \$1,000,000 has been asked of Congress to aid the destitute settlers. There is not a merchant, banker, railroad nor real estate speculator who is not interested in preventing a re-occurrence of the drouth. Thus irrigation becomes of vital importance to the state generally. In discussing this question, we are speaking of agriculture pure and simple and this has not been a profitable occupation. The prosperous farmer can stand an occasional affliction, but a continued failure effects the state. The farmers of Western Nebraska are known to be a hardy set of yeoman who can endure untold hardships, yet even this becomes monotonous. If then, the enterprising and energetic men of Nebraska can make the desert a garden and put prosperity where distress now flourishes are there not untold possibilities of growth in the next ten years? The convention held here last Saturday will undoubtedly bear good fruit and the meeting in Lincoln will also be conducive of good results. The present agitation has resulted in a compact and aggressive organization of the friends of irrigation. It is a clean cut and definite movement aiming at the accomplishment of specific results.—Sydney Telegraph.

THE editor of this paper is tolerably familiar with western Nebraska. There probably isn't a county that he hasn't camped in and travelled over during the last twenty years. He has tried to keep his eyes and ears open all the time. He had the advantage of wide reading, a smattering of geology and meteorology and a very inquisitive tongue. This much of introductory to justify what he is going to say.

THE only way to make western Nebraska a fit place for men to make a living is to irrigate all lands to which water can be brought and abandon the remainder to grazing. The details would be simple and would adjust themselves as soon as the settlers upon dry divides will accept the fact that they cannot live where they are.

NO better stock country exists on earth than the great plateau of which western Nebraska is the best portion. Where irrigated the soil produces bountiful crops. Cattle and horses could range during the summer and be corralled and fed in the winter. Dairies would pay. Feeding beef would pay. The products of that section would sell for cash and never lack a market. Instead of a region of doubt, suffering and destitution, it would be one of settled prosperity. The population would be limited in number, but would be gathered into compact settlements.—Lincoln Herald.

SOMETHING has disagreed with Professor Foster, the weather prophet of the Missouri valley, and he reads in the stars and planets a record of approaching storms and cyclones that will be the most terrible ever known to this region. The trouble begins about the first of May and lasts a year. Probably Professor Foster has a balance at the bank which he desires to invest in cheap real estate to hold over one year for a rise.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

Gustav Hartstein, plaintiff, vs. Henry Leopold, Charles Leopold, John Doe and Richard Roe, late partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Leopold Brothers & Company, defendants.
Henry Leopold, Charles Leopold, and John Doe and Richard Roe, whose right and true names are unknown, late partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Leopold Brothers & Company, defendants, will take notice that on the 31st day of February, 1891, the plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which is to recover the sum of Two Thousand, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, now due and payable for money loaned by the plaintiff to the defendants at the instance and request of the defendants, Leopold Brothers & Company, and that afterwards the plaintiff caused an order of attachment to issue from the district court of said county and against the goods, chattels, rights and credits of said defendants in said county of Red Willow to recover the said sum of \$2,150.00 and by virtue of which order of attachment all money, rights, credits due and owing, and all money, rights and credits to become due from the firm of L. Lowman & Son to the defendants were levied upon (and the said firm of L. Lowman & Son were garnished) as the property of the said Leopold Brothers & Company, in said county.
You are required to answer said petition on or before the 10th day of March, 1891.
The defendants will also take notice that on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, 1891, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., at the office of W. R. Brown, in the city of Larned, in the county of Pawnee, state of Kansas, the plaintiff will take the testimony of Gustav Hartstein in this action, to be used as evidence on the trial of the above entitled cause, with authority to adjourn from day to day until such deposition shall have been taken.
GUSTAV HARTSTEIN, Plaintiff.
By Hugh W. Cole, his attorney. 37-45.

Publication of Summons.

In the District Court of Red Willow county, Nebraska.
J. L. Moore, plaintiff, vs. Edwin N. Benjamin, Ida C. Benjamin, A. C. Cremer and Mrs. A. C. Cremer, his wife, christian name unknown to plaintiff, defendants.
To A. C. Cremer and Mrs. A. C. Cremer, wife of said A. C. Cremer, whose christian name is unknown to plaintiff, non-resident defendants. You will take notice that on the 21st day of January, 1891, J. L. Moore, plaintiff, filed his petition in the District Court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendants Edwin N. Benjamin and Ida C. Benjamin to the Globe Mortgage Loan Corporation (now the Globe Investment Company) and duly assigned, as plaintiff herein, upon the east half of the northwest quarter and the south half of the north east quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township two (2) north, of range twenty-nine (29), west of the sixth P. M., in Red Willow county, Nebraska, said mortgage being dated the 12th day of September, 1887, and upon which there is now due the sum of \$105.50 and interest at the rate of ten per cent, per annum from the first day of September, 1889. Plaintiff prays for a decree of foreclosure and sale of said premises; that the defendants be foreclosed and barred of all title, lien or other interest in said premises; for deficiency judgment and equitable relief.
You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 10th day of March, 1891.
J. L. MOORE, Plaintiff.
By his attorney, J. E. Kelley. 37-47.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained before Hon. J. E. Cochran, judge of the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 9th day of September, 1890, in favor of Iowa Mortgage Co. as plaintiff, and against John N. Smith and Lucinda Smith as defendants, for the sum of thirty one dollars and sixty cents and costs taxed at \$25.68 and accruing costs, I have levied upon the following real estate taken as the property of said defendant, to satisfy said decree to-wit: N. E. 1/4 section 6, township 4, range 30 west, 6th P. M., in Red Willow county, Nebraska, containing 157 and 53-100 acres by government survey. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1891, in front of the south door of the court house, in Indianola, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the last term of court was held, at the hour of one o'clock P. M., of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by the undersigned.
Dated January 27th, 1891.
W. A. McCool,
Sheriff of said County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained before Hon. J. E. Cochran, judge of the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 9th day of June, 1890, in favor of Nebraska Loan & Banking Co. as plaintiff, and against John Howater, W. J. Wheeler and John Kelly as defendants, for the sum of two hundred and thirty nine dollars and twenty-five cents, and costs taxed at \$18.53 and accruing costs, I have levied upon the following real estate taken as the property of said defendants, to satisfy said decree to-wit: W. 1/2 N. W. 1/4 section 33, township 4, range 30, west 6th P. M., in Red Willow county, Nebraska, containing 157 and 53-100 acres by government survey. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1891, in front of the south door of the court house, in Indianola, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the last term of court was held, at the hour of one o'clock P. M., of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by the undersigned.
Dated January 27th, 1891.
W. A. McCool,
Sheriff of said County.

The above sale was continued from October 21, 1890 for want of bidders.

NOTICE.

M. B. Scott will take notice that on the 13th day of January, 1891, D. A. Waterman, a justice of the peace of Red Willow county, Neb., issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$35.00 in an action pending before him wherein W. R. Pennington is plaintiff and M. B. Scott, defendant, that property of the defendant consisting of 1 forge and bellows, 15 pair tongues, 1 anvil, 6 hammers, 1 vice, 1 drill and fixtures, 1 set dies and screw plates, 1 pair chisels, files and punches, 1 sewing machine, 1 square, 1 cupboard, horse shoe nails, 1 box hammers, 1 box house and kitchen ware, 1 iron freezer, 4 wrenches, 1 set callipers, 7 hammer handles, 8 buggy spokes, 1 tub, 1 jack plane, 1 plow jaw, 100 pounds iron has been attached under said order. Said cause was continued to the 14th day of March, 1891, at one o'clock, P. M. 38-3 W. R. PENNINGTON, Plaintiff.

Charles V. Anderson, A. H. Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin, his wife, whose first name is unknown, defendants, will take notice that on the 30th day of September, 1890, Charles P. Dewey and Albert B. Dewey, partners doing business under the firm name of C. P. & A. B. Dewey, plaintiffs, filed their petition in the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage upon the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-one, in township two, north of range thirty, west of the sixth P. M. in Red Willow county, Nebraska, given to said plaintiffs by the defendant Charles V. Anderson to secure the payment of eleven notes, all dated November 9th, 1886, one for the sum of \$250.00 due in five years after date, and ten each for the sum of \$12.50 and falling due 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54 and 60 months after date, all bearing interest at ten per cent, per annum after maturity. That default has been made in the payment of the notes of \$12.50 each, maturing on the first day of May, 1890, on the first day of May, 1890 and on the first day of November, 1890, which default continues, that under the conditions of said mortgage all of said notes have become due and payable, and there is now due the plaintiffs on said notes the sum of \$214.00 with interest at the rate of ten per cent, per annum from the 10th day of December, 1890. That the defendants be required to pay said sum and interest, or that the mortgage be foreclosed and said premises be sold according to law and the proceeds of said sale applied to the payment of said sum and interest. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 23rd day of March, 1891.
Dated this 11th day of February, 1891.
C. P. & A. B. DEWEY, Plaintiffs.
By W. S. Morlan, their attorney. 38-47.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

This space is reserved for J. C. ALLEN, THE CASH MERCHANT, the successor to J. C. Allen & Co., who sells DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, etc., at unmatched figures.
DELL LAFLIN, Manager.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF THAT CAN BE RELIED ON Not to Split! Not to Discolor! BEARS THIS MARK.



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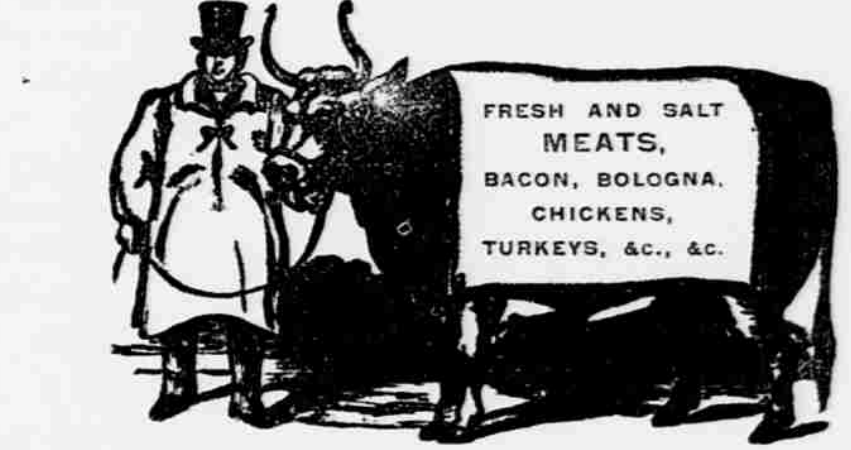
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TO MARKET, TO MARKET, AND WHAT SHALL WE BUY? SOME BEANS AND SOME BARLEY, SOME RICE AND SOME RYE. BUT NEVER MIND THOSE IF YOU'LL ONLY BE SURE AND REMEMBER SOME SANTA CLAUS SOAP TO PROCURE N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO, MAKE IT! ALL GROCERS KEEP IT! EVERY HOUSEWIFE WANTS IT.

